

Directions(Q 1 to 3): Out of the given 4 options choose the one that does not fit in. The other three sentences will make a cogent paragraph.

1. A. By Ptolemy V's reign in 205 BC, Egypt was in open revolt and the Rosetta stone was one of many that Ptolemy commissioned as a piece of political propaganda in 196 BC, to state publicly his claim to be the rightful pharaoh of Egypt.
- B. These Greek rulers could neither speak the language of the people nor read hieroglyphs, and this fuelled resentment amongst the population.
- C. Beginning with the conquest of Alexander the Great in 332 BC, Greek was the language of the governing elite in Egypt.
- D. Without the Rosetta stone, we would know nothing of the ancient Egyptians, and the details of their three thousand years of history would remain a mystery.

CORRECT ANSWER

Choice D

DETAILED SOLUTION

Sentences C and B go together, as do A and D.

C refers to the fact that Greek was the language of the governing elite, hinting that the language of the governed was something else. B says "Greek rulers could neither speak the language of the people" elaborating on the same theme.

A and D both talk of the Rosetta Stone.

There is a link between B and A as well. B talks of fueling resentment while A elaborates on this by stating "Egypt was in open revolt"

Greece and Greek rulers is the common link between the sentences C, B and A which make sense when placed in sequence.

Correct Answer: Choice (d)

2. A. You will know that it has because you will start experiencing aha moments with respect to that problem.
- B. Once you admit that your unconscious mind is the source of whatever brilliance you possess, you can take steps to extract the maximum possible benefit from your association with it.
- C. What you must instead do is interest your unconscious mind in working on a problem by working on it with your conscious mind
- D. What you will quickly discover is that it can't be ordered about.

CORRECT ANSWER

Choice A

DETAILED SOLUTION

The topic here is the unconscious mind. We can see straight away that sentence B is a promising first sentence. Let's try to see if it can link this with 2 others. So we start off admitting that the unconscious mind makes us brilliant, and look for steps to benefit from it.

Option A has starts off with "you will know it has...". It cannot be placed

before or after B.

Option C refers to a step taken to interest the unconscious mind- working on it with the conscious mind. But it has an "instead" in it. So something precedes C.

Between A and D, D makes better sense before C, the flow being "The unconscious mind cannot be ordered about....instead..."

So we have the sentence order BDC forming a paragraph. So the choice to be eliminated is A

Correct Answer: Choice (a)

3. A. Cognitive science, however, tells us that students need to develop these different ways of thinking by means of extended, focused mental effort.
- B. No matter what happens in the relatively brief period students spend in the classroom, there is not enough time to develop the long-term memory structures required for subject mastery.
- C. traditional science instructor concentrates on teaching factual knowledge, with the implicit assumption that expert-like ways of thinking about the subject are already present.
- D. To ensure that the necessary extended effort is made, teachers need to engage students in thinking deeply about the subject at an appropriate level, monitor that thinking and guide it to be more expert-like.

CORRECT ANSWER

Choice B

DETAILED SOLUTION

To find out which sentence needs to be eliminated, we have to frame a paragraph with the other three and see if it is cogent. We can look out for key words or thoughts that link all sentences together with one main idea.

Sentence A talks of developing "these different ways of thinking" by "extended, focused mental effort".

Sentence B talks of the "relatively brief period" students spend in a classroom, and "long term memory structures" required for subject mastery.

Sentence C talks of how a traditional science instructor teaches assuming "expert-like ways of thinking" are already present.

We can see right away that C and A go together, with the "way of thinking" being the key idea repeated in both sentences.

Sentence D talks of how the "necessary extended effort" can be made by students with some help from teachers.

Sentence A also talked of the "extended mental effort" students need to put in to develop expert-like thinking.

So D ties in with A. The paragraph makes sense when arranged in the sequence CAD

Looking at B, we can reconfirm that it is indeed the sentence to be eliminated as it talks of "memory structure". This idea is not explained by any of the other

sentences.

Correct Answer: Choice (b)

Directions: (Q 4 to 6) In each question, a sentence is given, and a part of it is underlined. Choose the answer option that corrects any error/errors observed in the underlined fragment. Note that in questions where only a part of the sentence is underlined/in italics, the answer options correspond to changes to be made to the highlighted part. The rest of the sentence remains unchanged.

4. Though all competitive exams do not allow using a calculator, but where they are permitted, there are restrictions on the models allowed.
- Though all competitive exams do not allow using calculators,
 - Not all competitive exams allow the use of a calculator,
 - Every competitive exam does not allow using of calculators,
 - No correction required

CORRECT ANSWER

Choice (B)

DETAILED SOLUTION

Note that there is a 'but' in the sentence immediately following the clause given. So the option that starts with "though" isn't correct.

What do competitive exams allow/not allow? In answer to this question, "the use of a calculator" is the correct wording of the response. Both "using calculators" and "using of calculators" are incorrect.

The quantifier 'every' stresses all the members of the complete group. Here, we want to say that only some (not all) exams allow the use of a calculator. So option c is also incorrect.

The correct option is (b). Not all competitive exams allow the use of a calculator, but where they are permitted, there are restrictions on the models allowed.

Correct Answer: B

5. Denouncing it as anti-democratic, the Lobbying Act was slammed by critics, imposing draconian limits on the activities of trade unions.
- the Lobbying Act, which imposes draconian limits on the activities of trade unions, was slammed by critics.
 - critics slammed the Lobbying Act, imposing draconian limits on the activities of trade unions.
 - critics slammed the Lobbying Act, which imposes draconian limits on the activities of trade unions.
 - No correction required

E. CORRECT ANSWER

Choice (C)

DETAILED SOLUTION

As the sentence starts off with "Denouncing it...", the clause that follows has to first refer to who denounced it- in this case, it is the critics.

Option B is not correct, as it implies critics impose draconian limits on the

activities of trade unions.

The pronoun "which" after the "Lobbying Act" in option C clarifies that it is the Act that limits the activities of the trade unions.

Correct Answer: C

6. While people in the Middle East have good reason to feel gravely threatened by terrorism, but elsewhere in the world, its more that people are paying greater attention to the terrorist threat then they used to.
- but, elsewhere in the world, it's more that people are paying greater attention to the terrorist threat then they used to.
 - elsewhere in the world, it's more that people are paying greater attention to the terrorist threat than they used to.
 - but elsewhere in the world, it's more that people are paying greater attention to the terrorist threat than they used to
 - elsewhere in the world, its more that people are paying greater attention to the terrorist threat than they used to.

CORRECT ANSWER

Choice (B)

DETAILED SOLUTION

There are 3 errors to spot in the given sentence:

Firstly, as the sentence starts with "while...", any option that follows this clause with "but" is incorrect.

Secondly, "its" is a personal pronoun- not the correct word to use here. "Its" meaning "it is" is the right word to use in the given context.

Thirdly, the sentence says people are paying greater attention to the terrorist threat "then" they used to. This is incorrect. The correct word to use instead is "than".

The only option that corrects these errors is B.

Correct Answer: B

Directions for questions 7 to 8: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

7. Omega 3 fatty acids are a family of unsaturated fatty acids essential for normal growth in children. They stimulate blood circulation, increase breakdown of fibrin: a compound involved in clot and scar formation and additionally has been shown to reduce blood pressure. Fish is the best source of Omega 3. It is feared that the popularity of the fatty acid would lead to depletion of fish in oceans and eventually to their extinction. Which of the following, if true, would allay the fear?
- Major manufacturers of Omega 3 undertake breeding and controlled harvesting to ensure long term supply.
 - Omega 3 is extracted from fish and sold in bottled form for convenient use.
 - Fish can be bred in small ponds and other water bodies without any loss of the substance that make up Omega 3.
 - The Ocean depths are inaccessible to most fisherman except those using trawlers.

Solution: Situation: The popularity and benefits of Omega 3 and fear of extinction of fish.

Reasoning : What would weaken the fear that fishing could deplete the ocean and lead to the extinction of fish? If care is taken to breed fish along with fishing, then they may not become extinct.

- 1) CORRECT: If the major manufacturers bred fish then they may not become extinct.
- 2) This is irrelevant since how omega 3 is sold does not have a bearing on fish becoming extinct.
- 3) This points to a possibility but only if it is undertaken will it prevent extinction.
- 4) Since the depths are accessible to trawlers, fish can become extinct.

Hence choice (1)

8. Many people read the 'National Daily' with the feeling that it is a standard newspaper that provides authentic news and uses good language. The 'Local News' claims that the 'National Daily' is owned by an out-of-town business syndicate that couldn't care less about local news or the people of the city. It claims that the 'Local News' is the real voice of the people of the city.

Which of the following most directly refutes the argument of the 'Local News'?

- (a) Nearly 40 per cent of the readers of 'Local news' reside outside the city limits.
- (b) The local News' usually devotes more of its pages to out-of-city news than does the 'National Daily'.
- (c) The 'National Daily' has been published in the city for a longer time than has the 'Local News'.
- (d) The editor-in-chief and all the other members of the editorial staff of the 'National Daily' have lived and worked in the city for ten years or more.

Solution: The 'local News' claims that it is the real voice of the people of the city since the owners of 'National Daily' do not reside in the city or care about the people of the city. This argument is refuted most effectively by choice (4) which says that the editor and staff of the National Daily have lived and worked in the city for ten years or more implying that they do care about the city and its people.
Choice (4)

Direction(Q 9 and 10) The question below contains a paragraph followed by alternative summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

9. The Quantity theory of money is the foundation stone of Monetarism. The theory says that the quantity of money available in an economy determines the value of money. Increases in the money supply are the main cause of inflation. The theory is built on the Fisher equation, $MV = PT$, named after Irving Fisher (1867–1947). M is the stock of money, V is the Velocity of circulation, P is the average price level and T is the number of transactions in the economy. The quantity theory, in its purest form, assumes that V and T are both constant, at least in the short-run. Thus any change in M leads directly to a

change in P. In other words, increase the money supply and you simply cause inflation.

OPTIONS

- 1) Monetarism is based on the Fisher equation which assumes that the stock of money is equal to the price level. Hence, an increase in money supply causes inflation.
- 2) The Fisher equation assumes that the stock of money directly affects the average price level; hence any increase in money supply causes inflation.
- 3) The quantity theory assumes that circulation of money is equal to the number of transactions; hence if money supply is increased inflation must result.
- 4) The quantity theory is based on the Fisher equation which assumes that the stock of money is equal to the price level; hence, increase in money supply causes inflation.
- 5) The Fisher equation which assumes that the stock of money is equal to the price level; hence, increase in money supply causes inflation.

Solution : The gist of the passage is: Quantity theory of money is the foundation stone of Monetarism; the theory is built on the Fisher equation, $MV = PT$; V and T are constant. Hence M (stock of money) = P (price level). Increase M, the price level increases. Without the formula and other details option 4 captures this essence.

Option 1 mistakes "Monetarism" for "Quantity theory of money".

Option 2 and 5 miss mentioning the very important "Quantity theory of money" part.

Option 3 is a nonsensical option.

Hence, the correct answer is option 4.

10. Journalism may never have been as public-spirited an enterprise as editors and writers liked to think it was. Yet the myth mattered. It pushed journalism to challenge power; it made journalists loath to bend to the whims of their audience; it provided a crucial sense of detachment. The new generation of media giants that dominates journalism today has no patience for the old ethos of detachment. It's not that these companies don't have aspirations toward journalistic greatness. BuzzFeed, Vice, and the Huffington Post invest in excellent reporting and employ first-rate journalists—and they have produced some of the most memorable pieces of investigative journalism in this century. But in the pursuit of audience, they have allowed the endless feedback loop of the web to shape their editorial sensibility and determine their editorial investments.

- A. The belief that editorial insight can be engineered with the help of audience feedback loops has eroded the very nature of journalism.
- B. The ethos of detachment and social-consciousness that marked journalism earlier has been progressively eroded by the relentless pursuit of the audience by media giants.
- C. By playing to the audience, media giants that have engulfed journalism today have shattered the myth of detachment and compromised editorial sensibility.
- D. The steady rise in the role of media giants in journalism and their strategic pursuit of the

audience has had a damaging effect on the quality of journalism and its ethos.

A. CORRECT ANSWER**Choice C****DETAILED SOLUTION**

The paragraph given argues that though journalism may have never been as public-spirited as it believed itself to be, the myth of detachment mattered, as it encouraged journalistic ideals such as standing up to power and not bending to the whims of the audience. In contrast, the guiding ethos of media giants that dominate journalism today is not detachment or editorial sensibility, but the relentless pursuit of the audience.

Option (C) sums up the main idea of the paragraph the best.

Option (A) talks of 'editorial insight' being engineered with the help of audience feedback loops. The paragraph, on the other hand talks of editorial sensibility/discernment, and expresses concern that media giants, in their single-minded focus on audience, have dashed the "crucial" myth of detachment that shaped journalism earlier. Option A does not touch upon this.

Option (B) is close, but incorrect, as it refers to "social-consciousness" that journalism exhibited earlier. The paragraph categorically states that journalism was never as public-spirited as it imagined itself to be.

Option (D) talks of a drop in the quality of journalism. The paragraph actually states the contrary. It only holds that editorial sensibility has been compromised.

Correct Answer: Choice (c)

Directions(Question 11 to 12):The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph

11. A. During the 24-hour darkness of the austral autumn and winter, the South Pole Telescope operates nonstop under impeccable conditions for astronomy.
 B. The atmosphere is thin (the pole is more than 9,300 feet above sea level, 9,000 of which are ice), stable (due to the absence of the heating and cooling effects of a rising and setting Sun) and the pole has some of the calmest winds on Earth, blowing almost always from the same direction.
 C. "The South Pole has the harshest environment on Earth, but also the most benign," says William Holzapfel, a University of California at Berkeley astrophysicist, the on-site lead researcher at the South Pole Telescope.
 D. From an astronomer's perspective, not until the Sun goes down and stays down—March through September— does the South Pole get "benign."
 (a) ABCD (b) CDDB
 (c) CDAB (d) ACBD

CORRECT ANSWER

Choice C. CDAB

DETAILED SOLUTION

C talks of the South Pole being benign. D refers to the word benign in quotes. So, D should come after C, and quite possibly immediately after C.

The idea conveyed here is that the South Pole has the most benign weather and it is benign from March to September. So we can directly eliminate choice (d).

Sentence C makes a better choice for starting the paragraph than A.

Sentence A talks of impeccable conditions for astronomy and B explains what it is. So the correct order of sentence arrangement is CDAB

Correct Answer: CDAB

12. A. As "operating systems", Latin and French outlived the strategic pre-eminence of Rome and France.
 B. Nor will Chinese, Russian, or Indian culture soon shoulder aside the American version-high or low-whose draw is embodied by Harvard and Hollywood.
 C. Once a standard exists, it tends to perpetuate itself-just like the dollar, for all its ups and downs will not soon yield to the Euro or the Renminbi
 D. By such measures, no other rival, not even China, comes close to America, whatever the country's many familiar failings and riches of the rising rest
 (a) ACBD (b) BADC
 (c) CBAD (d) CABD

CORRECT ANSWER

Choice C. CBAD

DETAILED SOLUTION

This paragraph is focuses how set standards and "operating systems" tend to perpetuate, adding to the influence of the country that sets it.

Sentence B starts with a "nor", so we should ideally have an example preceding this. It is clear that only sentence C which talks of the dollar not being easily replaceable by other currencies fits the bill.

So we have the order CB_

Of the given answer options, only 1 and 3 have this pattern.

We can see D completes the paragraph.

Should the paragraph start with sentence A or C?

Sentence A is an example of how standards perpetuate. Sentence C starts off stating the premise of the paragraph, and continues the thought with an example. Hence C is a better sentence to start the paragraph than A.

So the correct order is (3) CBAD

Directions for questions 13 to 14: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option from those given below the statement to make up the missing part.

13. In the spring of 1975 who was still on the loose and was thought to have abducted and murdered at least eight young women.
 (a) I finally landed a contract with modest advance writing a book about unidentified serial killer
 (b) I landed a final contract with a modest advance to write a book about an unidentified serial killer

- (c) With a modest advance to write a book I finally landed an unidentified serial killer
 (d) I finally landed a contract with a modest advance to write a book about an unidentified serial killer

The phrase 'with a modest advance' should follow 'contract' as it is related to it. So we look at choices 1 and 4. The contract was to write about a killer. This comes out only in choice 4. Choice (4)

14. Organizers had hoped that informal discussions last week would reach a consensus on the draft, leaving the next fortnight clear for women's activists
- (a) to hold more substantive talks on advancing economic equality and political participation, and fighting violence against women
 (b) holding more substantive talks to advance economic equality and political participation and to fight violence against women
 (c) to hold more substantial talks to advance economic equality and political participation to fight violence against women
 (d) for holding more substantial talks to advance economic equality and political participation and fighting violence against women

'Substantive' means 'having a firm base in reality' while 'substantial' means 'of considerable importance or size'. The former is more appropriate here. Further, the talks are 'on advancing.....' not 'to advance.'

Directions for questions 15 to 16: In each of the following questions, there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then choose the most appropriate option.

15. A. In wartime India, en route to Britain from naval duty
 B. British architect, Laurie Baker, met Mahatma Gandhi
 C. who challenged him to return after the war to help house India's poor.
 D. In 1945, Baker did so.
 E. Using mud, brick and other local material, he engineered innovative exuberant structures.
 (a) A and C (b) B and D
 (c) A and B (d) C and D

Sentence A is faulty because of a missing comma after 'naval duty', Sentence C has an error. The correct spelling of 'challenged' is 'challenged'. Sentence E should use the plural for material. Hence only B and D are correct. Choice (2)

16. A. At the birth of the Euro in 1998, doom-saying economists were quick to forecast their demise.
 B. They predicted that a crisis would test Europe's single currency
 C. and that rift would emerge
 D. as member states would fight to regain control of their own economies
 E. and escape the European Central Bank authority.

- (a) B and E (b) Only E
 (c) B and D (d) B and C

Sentence A is incorrect. The pronoun 'their' doesn't agree with the singular subject Euro. The correction is 'its demise'. Sentence C is erroneous because 'rift' should be used in the plural. Sentence E requires the use of the possessive for Central Bank i.e., 'Central Bank's authority. Or it is more grammatical to say 'the authority of the European Central Bank'. Only sentences B and D are correct.

Choice (3)

Direction for questions 17 : In this question, the word at the top is used in four different ways , Select the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE

17. **INFLUENCE**

- (A) Television has a strong influence on growing children.
 (B) Teachers continue to have real influence on children.
 (C) Yasir had no idea of what he did the previous night under the influence of alcohol.
 (D) The influence of drugs has become a serious problem in society.

Solution: Sentence 2 must the article '---a real influence.' Choice (2)
 Choice (1)

Directions (18 to 27): In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are four words denoted by numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out ONE word that to be fitted in both the sentences I and II and another word that fit to the sentence III and to make it meaningfully complete.

18. I. The young politician _____ with his party and decided to contest the election as an independent candidate.
 II. He didn't break his leg when he _____ of the tree, but he did some serious damage to the tissue around the bones in his ankle.
 III. We should _____ our traditional ways to utilize the knowledge of medicine to plug the loopholes in modern healthcare.
 (a) Fell down, implement (b) Fell out, evolve
 (c) Fell through, tackle (d) Fell off, forward
 (e) Fell in, progress

Sol: Fell out – Fall out means stop being friendly due to disagreement, break relations with.

Evolve – develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complex form

19. I. Militants within the party are calling for the leader's resignation, saying that he has _____ the party's principles.
 II. It is really sad that an organization which openly decries the constitution and the national flag and _____ the national movement is not being checked.
 III. It is gross superstition to suppose that knowledge can be _____ only by going to schools and colleges.
 (a) Sustained, accomplished
 (b) Rebuked, garnered
 (c) Censured, achieved
 (d) Reprimand, attained

(e) Betrayed, obtained

Sol: Betrayed – be disloyal to.

Obtained – get, acquire, or secure (something).

20. I. The kind-hearted judge pardoned the thief since he had _____ for the theft.

II. Even before Otto left Rome the pope had, however, _____ of his recognition of a power which threatened altogether to overshadow his authority, and had begun to conspire against the new emperor.

III. The booklets _____ you through the process of starting your own business.
(a) Called, teaching (b) Accepted, test
(c) Repented, pilot (d) Forced, embolden
(e) Denied, assess

Repented – feel or express sincere regret or remorse about one's wrongdoing or sin.

Pilot – done as an experiment or test before introducing something more widely.

21. I. The five-year-old angel, whose appearance in her life several weeks ago _____ her into the Immortal underworld, squeezed through the cracked door.

II. Instead of waiting for the other to attack again, Darian spun and _____ his knife into the creature's belly.

III. The vehicle careened down the block, narrowly missing a mail truck that _____ its irritation, and sped around the corner before Dean had staggered to his feet.
(a) Plunged, honked (b) Forced, hooted
(c) Pushed, roared (d) Fell, yelled
(e) Stabbed, bawled

Plunged – push or thrust quickly.

Honked – make or cause to make a honk (sound).

22. I. The hornbeam _____ well on stiff, clayey, moist soils, into which its roots penetrate deeply; on chalk or gravel it does not flourish.

II. Prosperity requires civil liberties, prosperity _____ under lower taxes, and prosperity shrivels as wars disrupt the free flow of labor and capital.

III. Though he frequently refers to the envy and _____ which pursued him, Phaedrus seems to have attracted little attention in antiquity.
(a) Increases, extraction (b) Thrives, detraction
(c) Raises, origin (d) Enhances, deviation
(e) Improves, digression

Thrives – grow or develop well or vigorously.

Detraction – a lessening of reputation or esteem especially by envious, malicious or petty criticism.

23. I. He took each side of her collar and pulled, the _____ movement ripping the black uniform down the middle.

II. The swimmer glided through the water with _____ motion on his way to setting a new world record in the breaststroke.

III. I do remember some theories _____ relativity suggesting some sort of motion in space might allow time travel if space-time geometrics are possible.
(a) Unforced, about
(b) Graceful, with respect to
(c) Refined, reverence
(d) Effortless, concerning
(e) Worthless, awe

Effortless – requiring no physical or mental exertion.

Concerning – on the subject of or in connection with; about.

24. I. It was a weekly summer ritual for one or the other, but _____ both; they enjoyed stocking up on local-grown produce.

II. If you _____ wear an item of clothing, perhaps you should donate it to charity.

III. The steam crane has the _____ advantage of being completely self-contained.
(a) Rarely, huge (b) Often, massive
(c) Regularly, vast (d) Commonly, enormous
(e) Seldom, immense

Seldom – not often; rarely.

Immense – extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree

25. I. The old counts began irresolutely to _____ Nicholas and beg him to abandon his purpose.

II. It is suitable for a parent, teacher, or employer, to _____ for neglect of duty; but not for an inferior to adopt such a course towards a superior.

III. Nowadays, the rate of birth and death along with immigration and emigration increases, the rate of crimes are _____ as well.
(a) Caution, increased (b) Reproach, higher
(c) Admonish, Soaring (d) Censure, advanced
(e) Rebuke, difficult

Admonish – warn or reprimand someone firmly.

Soaring – fly or rise high in the air.

26. I. Everyone who works at that company is required to be completely _____ to all the terms of the contract.

II. Since the fracture was so serious, the doctor instructed him to keep his arm immobile and _____ to his body.

III. In order to _____ food supplies throughout the harsh winter, the settlers had to reduce the size of food portions.
(a) Adherent, sustain (b) Fanatic, prolong
(c) Militant, protract (d) Radical, extend
(e) Combative, pull out

Adherent – someone who supports a particular party, person, or set of ideas / sticking fast to an object or surface.

Sustain – strengthen or support physically or mentally.

27. I. Dean, who'd been on the force for their entire tenure, was used to their early morning _____ and paid no attention.

II. That was some fun watching how the giant two-headed lizard's constant _____ among itself eventually led to its extinction, a lesson for us all.

III. Russia has expressed support for a freeze, while China has voiced _____ about lack of flexibility on the part of the US.
(a) Wrangling, distress
(b) Squabbling, apprehensions
(c) Disputing, anxieties
(d) Bickering, concerns
(e) Arguing, dreads

Bickering – argue about petty and trivial matters.

Concerns – anxiety; worry.

Direction (28 to 32) : In each of the following questions there are sentences. There is error in two parts. Mark

- the option which contains error parts as your answer. If no part contains error mark option E as your answer.**
28. (A) Despite of intense efforts over the weekend to agree
a
(B) proposal on how to avoid a hard border in Ireland, Irish officials
(C) revealed in midnight on Sunday that "there is still a way
(D) to go" to achieve a meeting of minds on the issue.
(a) Both A and B (b) Both D and C
(c) Both B and D (d) Both C and A
(e) No Error

- (d)**
(a) Remove 'of' after despite. Because with 'despite', no preposition is used
(c) Use 'at' before midnight' (because preposition 'AT' should be used with 'night/ midnight/ noon/ day down etc..
- 29.(A) The IN is an instrument of maritime diplomacy which involves
(B) goodwill visits by warships to foreign ports, naval exercises, humanitarian
(C) assistance and disaster relief, besides
(D) persuasive deployment.
(a) Both A and B (b) Both B and C
(c) Both C and D (d) Both D and A
(e) No Error

- (e)**
30.(A) The real problem is the very fact that adultery
(B) remains a crime in the form of an archaic colonial
(C) era provisions. Many countries across the world
(D) do not treat it an offence any longer.
(a) Both A and B (b) Both B and C
(c) Both C and D (d) Both C and A
(e) No Error

- (c)**
(c) Use 'provision' in place of 'provisions'
(d) Use 'Treat it as an offence' in place of 'treat it an offence'
- 31.(A) While the appointment of the Nilekani-Parekh combine puts to rest
(B) issues related to Infosys' leadership, The duo has a challenges
(C) on their hands in addressing concerns around the company's future,
(D) giving the fast-changing technology landscape.
(a) Both A and D (b) Both B and D
(c) Both B and C (d) Both C and D
(e) No Error

- b) (b) Use 'has a challenge' in place of 'has a challenges'
(d) Use 'given' in place of 'giving'
- 32.(A) Woodford also noted that measures of volatility in financial markets
(B) had stayed low for an unprecedentedly long period,
(C) indicating that investors were betted that the current economic benign period would continue
(D) and asset prices would increase for several more year.
(a) Both A and B (b) Both B and C
(c) Both C and A (d) Both C and D
(e) No Error

- (d)**

- (c) Use 'betting' in place of 'betted'
(d) Use 'years' in plays of 'year'

Direction (33 to 37) : Choose the best option among the five given alternatives that reflect the correct use of phrase in the context of the grammatically correct sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

33. **And with each individual becoming enlightened**, the whole level of consciousness of humanity goes a little higher.
(I) And with each individual become enlightened
(II) And with each individual becoming enlighten
(III) And with each individual became enlightened
(a) Only (I) (b) Only (II)
(c) Only (III) (d) All of the above
(e) No correction required

- (e)**
34. They get angry if you call it poetry — **whereas poetry is a far higher expression than prose.**
(I) despite poetry is a far higher expression than prose.
(II) since poetry is a far higher expression than prose.
(III) although poetry is a far higher expression than prose.
(a) Only (I) (b) Only (II) (c) Only (III)
(d) All of the above (e) No correction required

(c)
"although poetry is a far higher expression than prose." Here "although" shows 'but it is also true that..' to show contrast

35. **Unless the Court is not infallible**, its authority and that of the Constitution will survive only if it remains independent.
(I) Until the Court is not infallible
(II) While the Court is not infallible
(III) Whereas the Court is not infallible
(a) Only (I) (b) Only (II) (c) Only (III)
(d) Both (II) and (III) (e) Both (I) and (II)

(b)
"While the Court is not infallible". This is the correct choice here as 'while' is used here to show contrast.

36. No person who appreciates the nature of the charges **can alleged that the motion has been moved** for political considerations.
(I) can allege that the motion has been move
(II) can allege that the motion has been moved
(III) could alleged that the motion has been moved
(a) Only (I) (b) Only (II) (c) Only (III)
(d) All of the above (e) No correction required

(b)
"can allege that the motion has been moved" is the correct phrase here. As the first part of the sentence is in present tense so we use "allege" and not the past form "alleged."

37. **As the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted**, users are deciding the privacy they sacrifice is not matched by a counterbalancing benefit.
(I) Above the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted
(II) Down the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted

- (III) In spite of the level of emotional connectivity they get from Facebook has diluted
 (a) Only (I) (b) Only (II) (c) Only (III)
 (d) All of the above (e) No correction required

(e)

Directions (38 to 42): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow

The idea of democracy is in a state of flux(continuous change) An ordinary citizen doesn't know how to read the events that unfold around him. He knows that democracy is a relationship between knowledge and power. But what does he do when the power of truth confronts the truth of power? He often confuses the two. creates labels, neologisms and acronyms but the labels often turn out to be reductionist(a person who analyses and describes a complex phenomenon in terms of its simple or fundamental constituents.) Often, he takes two contradictory words and hyphenates them, and thinks the two contradictory worlds can co-exist. Or he puts a prefix to indicate a seminal shift in mindsets. One such commonly used word is 'post'. It signals that something is over. Thus, we have post-modern, post-industrial, post-Germanic, each signaling a world that is dead. But what is the world that is born?

The Oxford Dictionary's word for 2016 is 'post-truth'. Coined by American blogger and journalist David Roberts, there is a certain poetry to the term that hides the deeper anxiety of politics, anxieties that pretend to be gestalt(something such as a structure or experience that, when considered as a whole, has qualities that are more than the total of all its parts) shifts when actually they are just confused, tired, mined up worries. Post-truth is a traumatic word, a word that pigeonholes(categorise) big changes in a democratic society, especially in terms of politics and electoral institutions. As an observer put it, the decline of the humble postbox has liberated the word 'post' to perform more courtly functions. Now, the word 'post' signals monumental change, an aftermath.

A post-truth society combines facts and illusions in substitutive ways. It is a drama enacted by a population that no longer trusts the old definition of the political. It is the reinvention of trust, which makes society rewrite political facts. Facts are no longer empirical entities, but a kaleidoscopic mix of anxieties, misunderstandings and myths. In this collage of partly-empirical data, gossip is often mistaken for gospel(complete truth). Then, one has to go beyond the lexicologist to the storyteller to unravel meaning. For a decade now, politics has become more backstage, more managerial and more technologically fixated. Once sacrosanct ideas such as transparency of information, necessity of participation, power of the public - ideas that made democracy an act of faith and trust - have been eroded. Elections, rights, governance and leadership are becoming empty words. Facts seem like illusions while the latter become facts. The charisma of political leadership is now nothing more than propaganda. It is as if Watergate(The **Watergate** scandal was a major political scandal that occurred in the

United States) politics has become the DNA of all politics.

Citizens realized that they had to discount expert views and psephologist interpretations and create their own dialect(a particular form of language) of politics and populism(a political approach that strives to appeal to ordinary people who feel that their concerns are disregarded by established elite groups.) With facts hijacked by Rasputins, angry and confused citizens have become Rumpelstiltskins, crabby and critical of politics but determined to grab and create their own vision of the political, however curdled. It's the ordinary citizens attempt to redefine politics as an agency that inaugurated the post-truth era, one that is different from the 50s and 60s when the world was divided into capitalist and communist. Post-truth is more populist than ideological, thriving on gossip, suspicions and a sense of alienation from politics.

Brexit was the beginning, half epic, half slapstick, changing the idea of politics as we knew it. The expert, more than the politician, was the first casualty of post-truth politics. First seen as a choice between globalism and localism, cosmopolitanism and colloquialism, Brexit suddenly became a paranoid confrontation between lifestyle politics and livelihood politics, between a technocratic and vernacular idea of economics. Where the upper classes saw professional mobility, the working classes saw the destruction of local economies and the specter of unemployment. Significantly, the new politics was not created by a leadership, but by the people's alienation from the 'official' definition of facts. Democracy literally reasserted itself. People redefined politics in a way that made sense to them. Ordinary people chose political facts that they could define and determine, even if the result was a curdled(separated) populism. They felt it belonged to them. The psephologist with his class categories looked silly and Prime Minister David Cameron looked the silliest of all. Some experts have created a false dichotomy between progressivism and populism which could be an accurate reading of today's economics, but does not answer why people found politics and political parties alien or suspicious. This is a question that future democracies will have to answer by going beyond the logic of elections. Post-truth politics broke the standard clichés and perspectives of politics. It was the truth of politics that politicians and the media refused to accept.

38. The author has presented a scenario when the power of truth confronts the truth of power which one of the following options could be an example of this?
- (A) In some institutions a student is not permitted, under any circumstances, to question the competence of an examiner once the examiner has been appointed by the Senate thereby making competence a matter of appointment rather than of judgement.
- (B) Many a times journalists come out with revelations about politicians or other powerful people but these revelations get buried and then get replaced by mundane happenings.
- (C) A judge may acquit someone based on evidence even if the media and public are for sentencing
 (a) A only (b) A and C (c) B only
 (d) A and B (e) B and C

When the power of truth confronts the truth of power means when the truth or justice conflicts with those in power. Option A presents such a scenario in which the truth is that competence is a matter of judgement but once someone is appointed a student cannot question the appointment. Option B also presents such a scenario in which although truth is revealed by journalists, it gets buried by the power. Option C does not present such a scenario as it is not clearly mentioned whether the accused was guilty or not or influential or not, and even the judge gave the decision based on evidence. Hence, option (d) is the correct choice.

39. According to the passage, what does a post-truth society not entail?
- Reports, without any source or confirmation, are often taken as complete truth without any attempt to check their veracity.
 - In a post-truth society, facts get substituted for illusions and vice versa.
 - Citizens have become more aware of their rights and the power they possess.
 - Facts now inculcate in them misconceptions, myths and apprehensions.
 - The hitherto accepted norms of politics are now being rewritten to give it a new definition.

Option (a) can be deduced from 'gossip is often mistaken for gospel; other options are also clearly mentioned in the same paragraph except option (c). (b) and (d) can be inferred from the third paragraph, and (e) can be inferred from the last paragraph. Contrary to option (c), it is mentioned in the passage that ideas such as power of the public have been eroded and citizens now believe in anything presented to them considering it the truth. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

40. According to the author, citizens are creating their own version of politics, which one of the following options correctly explains this version?
- A version of politics that is divided on whether the socioeconomic order should be structured upon the common ownership or the private.
 - A version where a large group decides how society should work, and offers some political and cultural blueprint for a certain social order.
 - A version that proposes that the common people are exploited, characterized by qualms, detachment and trepidation, bent on redefining politics that would represent the interests of ordinary people.
 - A version that propagates economic independence or self-sufficiency inculcating in it a sense of alienation.
 - A version that is influenced by the views of specialists and the people who indulge in the pragmatic analysis of everything from facts to elections to mere gossips.

Option (a) mentions the conflict between communism and capitalism which was the situation back in 50s or 60s. Option (b) represents an ideological society, option (d) does represent a part but not the whole version, option (e) is contradictory to what is mentioned in the passage (Citizens

realized that they had to discount expert views and psephologist interpretations). Option (c) is the correct choice, it defines populism, supports the author's view that the version thrives on gossip, suspicions and a sense of alienation, mentions redefining politics. This can also be inferred from the last paragraph. Hence, option (c) is the correct choice.

41. According to the passage, with politics changing, future democracies, in order to create a stronghold, will have to answer.
- Why the age-old political facts suddenly became obsolete?
 - Why people prefer their own interpretations rather than of experts'?
 - Why people are moving towards populism?
 - Why people are detaching themselves from political parties viewing them with skepticism'?
 - Why the people are bent on creating their own version of politics rejecting the standard etches and established perspectives?

As mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage, a question that future democracies will have to answer is why people found politics and political parties alien or suspicious, hence option (d) is the correct choice.

42. Which of the following statements the author would most likely disagree with, pertaining to the word Post-truth?
- Post-truth represents an organized whole that is perceived as more than the sum of its parts.
 - Post-truth is a poetic word concealing within it a mishmash of confused, tired, mixed up worries.
 - Post-truth is a biased word that categorizes changes in a democratic society in a restrictive way leaving it befuddled.
 - Post-truth represents the culmination of a society that thrives on people's callousness towards politics and everything that politics represents.
- (a) A and C (b) B and D (c) A and D
(d) B and C (e) A and B

Throughout the passage the author has stated that people are creating their own vision of the political, interpreting facts in their own way. So in that sense post-truth cannot be an organized whole more than some of its parts. Also, it is mentioned that post-truth represents anxieties that pretend to be gestalt shifts, gestalt means parts perceived as one. Hence, statement A is clearly contradictory. Statement B is mentioned in the passage, the passage also mentions that the word pigeonholes changes in a democratic society, statement C can be deduced from this (pigeonhole means restrictive category which usually fails to reflect actual complexities). Then it is mentioned that 'post' now signals 'monumental change, an aftermath but culmination' means climax, so option (d) is also contradictory. Hence, option (c) is the correct choice.

43. What according to the author is the accurate reading of today's economics'?
- Political ideas and activities, that are mended to get the support of ordinary people by giving them what they want, permeate the minds of the people.

- (B) People are getting isolated from the clichés political facts represent and are searching for a decisive leader that can show them the way that is unique and unexplored
- (C) People are taking political facts and are distorting to them to their will resulting in a confused, segregated mess that they own and can interpret
- (D) The view pervading is that craving for social reform is mutually exclusive of populism
- (E) New revelations about politics are emerging, its underlying truth is changing which the media and the politicians are refusing to accept

It is mentioned in the passage that Some experts have created a false dichotomy between progressivism and populism which could be an accurate reading of today's economics Author has mentioned false means (dichotomy means a division between two things that are represented as being entirely different) there is a relation between progressivism (support for social reform) and populism (ordinary working people having strongest political voice) and these so called experts have deduced that these are two mutually exclusive In that case option (d) is the correct choice

44. Which one of the following options does not corroborate with the author's view of Brexit'
- (A) Ordinary people watched as globalization destroyed local economies and the* means of livelihood while the affluent used it as a way to further their wealth
- (B) Everything was politicized from consumption, transportation to modes of Irving, even everyday Me and then it clashed with the politicization of basic necessities emanating suspicion and mistrust
- (C) The people, who were revered as masters in their fields, no longer remained relevant and were the first to become victims of the post truth politics
- (D) Brexit was a protean event, not only monumental but also farcical, which shook the very foundations of the politics transforming it to something new
- (E) Brexit was a propagation of an ideology where everyone adhered to a shared morality interpreting in their own way but with a common foundation

Option (a) is clearly mentioned in the passage, then it is mentioned that Brexit suddenly became a paranoid confrontation between lifestyle politics and livelihood politics - option (b) can be deduced from this, then option (c) can be deduced from expert was the first casualty of post-truth politics. option (d) can be deduced from Brexit was the beginning, half epic, half slapstick, changing the idea of politics as we knew it Option (e) is not mentioned, option (e) mentions a kind of unity among people in terms of a shared ideology which is clearly incorrect at passage mentions that everybody was creating their own vision of the political, however curdled Hence, option (e) is the correct choice

45. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage Flux
- (a) Progress (b) Diversion (c) Regression
(d) Unpredictability (e) Steadiness

Author has mentioned that the idea of democracy is in a state of flux and an ordinary citizen doesn't know how to read the events that unfold around them. experts could make sense out of the events unable to predict, public is creating their own version of political facts, state of flux means uncertainty or constant change, or in this case unpredictability Hence, option (d) is the correct choice

46. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage Sacrosanct
- (a) Essential (b) Paramount (c) Disconcerting
(d) Riveting (e) Sacred

It is mentioned that Once sacrosanct ideas such as transparency of information, necessity of participation, power of the public - ideas that made democracy an act of faith and trust - have been eroded, now 'riveting means engrossing or compelling which does not explain the word here, also disconcerting means frightening which is also not correct Sacrosanct means regarded as too valuable to be interfered with which is not quite paramount or essential Sacred is the correct word here, hence option (e) is the correct choice
Paramount - important Disconcerting - disturbing
Riveting - interesting

47. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage
- (a) Ignore (b) Embrace (c) Disregard
(d) Distrust (e) Overlook

It is mentioned that Citizens realized that they had to discount expert views and psephologist interpretations' this clearly means that discount' here is used in the sense of disregarding or ignoring, the word farthest from it will be embrace meaning accept something willingly and enthusiastically
Overlook - ignore