

# GUPTA CLASSES

*A Premier Institute for MCA/MBA Entrance*

6, Utsav Complex, Shivaji Road Meerut

(O) 4003132 (M) 9319654321/9837464507

RC with Solution Set 1

## Passage 1

Even as the number of females processed through juvenile courts climbs steadily, an implicit consensus remains among scholars in criminal justice that male adolescents define the delinquency problem in the United States. We suggest two reasons why this view persists. First, female adolescents are accused primarily of victimless crimes, such as truancy, that do not involve clear-cut damage to persons or property. If committed by adults, these actions are not even considered prosecutable; if committed by juvenile males, they have traditionally been looked on leniently by the courts. Thus, ironically, the plight of female delinquents receives little scrutiny because they are accused of committing relatively minor offenses. Second, the courts have long justified so-called preventive intervention into the lives of young females viewed as antisocial with the rationale that women are especially vulnerable. Traditional stereotypes of women as the weaker and more dependent sex have led to earlier intervention and longer periods of misdirected supervision for female delinquents than for males.

1. Which of the following statements best expresses the irony pointed out by the authors in lines 13-16 of the passage?

- (A) Female delinquents tend to commit victimless crimes more frequently than their male counterparts.
- (B) The predicament of male delinquents receives more attention than that of females because males are accused of more serious crimes.
- (C) Adults are frequently punished less severely than adolescents for committing more serious crimes.
- (D) The juvenile justice system cannot correct its biases because it does not even recognize them.
- (E) Although the number of female delinquents is steadily increasing, the crimes of which they are accused are not particularly serious.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the authors believe traditional stereotypes of women to be (A) frequently challenged

- (B) persistently inexplicable
- (C) potentially harmful
- (D) rapidly changing
- (E) habitually disregarded

3. The passage suggests that scholars in criminal justice could be criticized for which of the following? (A) Underestimating the seriousness of juvenile crime (B) Rationalizing the distinction made between juveniles and adults in the legal system

- (C) Concerning themselves too little with the prevention of juvenile delinquency
- (D) Focusing on those whose crimes have involved damage to persons or property

(E) Failing to point out injustices in the correctional system

**Answers: 1) B 2)C 3)D**

## Passage 2

Although scientists observe that an organism's behavior falls into rhythmic patterns, they disagree about how these patterns are affected when the organism is transported to a new environment. One experimenter, Brown, brought oysters from Connecticut waters to Illinois waters. She noted that the oysters initially opened their shells widest when it was high tide in Connecticut, but that after fourteen days their rhythms had adapted to the tide schedule in Illinois. Although she could not posit an unequivocal causal relationship between behavior and environmental change, Brown concluded that a change in tide schedule is one of several possible exogenous influences (those outside the organism) on the oysters' rhythms. Another experimenter, Hamner, however, discovered that hamsters from California maintain their original rhythms even at the South Pole. He concluded that endogenous influences (those inside the organism) seem to affect an organism's rhythmic behavior

1.. All of the following could be considered examples of exogenous influences on an organism EXCEPT the influence of the

- (A) level of a hormone on a field mouse's readiness for mating
- (B) temperature of a region on a bear's hibernation
- (C) salt level of a river on a fish's migration
- (D) humidity of an area on a cat's shedding of its fur
- (E) proximity of an owl on a lizard's searching for food

2.. Which of the following statements best describes the conclusion drawn by Brown (lines 14-17)

- (A) A change in tide schedule is the primary influence on an oyster's rhythms.
- (B) A change in tide schedule may be an important exogenous influence on an oyster's rhythms.
- (C) Exogenous influences, such as a change in tide schedule, seldom affect an oyster's rhythms.
- (D) Endogenous influences have no effect on an oyster's rhythms.
- (E) Endogenous influences are the only influences on an oyster's rhythms.

3.. The passage suggests that Brown's study was similar to Hamner's in which of the following ways?

- I. Both experimenters discovered that a new environment had a significant effect on an organism's behavior rhythms.
- II. Both experimenters observed an organism's behavioral rhythms after the organism had been transported to a new environment.
- III. Both experimenters knew an organism's rhythmic patterns in its original environment.

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- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

4.. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken Brown's conclusion?

- (A) The oyster gradually closed their shells after high tide in Illinois had passed.
- (B) The oysters' behavioral rhythms maintained their adaptation to the tide schedule in Illinois throughout thirty days of observation.
- (C) Sixteen days after they were moved to Illinois, the oysters opened their shells widest when it was high tide in Connecticut.
- (D) A scientist who brought Maryland oysters to Maine found that the oysters opened their shells widest when it was high tide in Maine.
- (E) In an experiment similar to Brown's, a scientist was able to establish a clear causal relationship between environmental change and behavioral rhythms.

**Answers : 1)A 2)B 3)D 4)C**

### Passage 3

The black experience, one might automatically assume, is known to every Black author. Henry James was pondering a similar assumption when he said: —You were to suffer your fate. That was not necessarily to know it. This disparity between an experience and knowledge of that experience is the longest bridge an artist must cross. Don L. Lee, in his picture of the Black poet, —studying his own poetry and the poetry of other Black poets, touches on the crucial point. In order to transform his own sufferings—or joys—as a Black person into usable knowledge for his readers, the author must first order his experiences in his mind. Only then can he create feelingly and coherently the combination of fact and meaning that Black audiences require for the reexploration of their lives. A cultural community of Black authors studying one another's best works systematically would represent a dynamic interchange of the spirit—corrective and instructive and increasingly beautiful in its recorded expression

1.. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers poetry to be which of the following?

- (A) A means of diversion in which suffering is transformed into joy
- (B) An art form that sometimes stifles creative energy
- (C) A bridge between the mundane and the unreal
- (D) A medium for conveying important information
- (E) An area where beauty must be sacrificed for accuracy

2.. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be LEAST likely to approve of which of the following?

- (A) Courses that promote cultural awareness through the study of contemporary art
- (B) The development of creative writing courses that encourage mutual criticism of student work
- (C) Growing interest in extemporaneous writing that records experiences as they occur
- (D) A shift in interest from abstract philosophical poetry to concrete autobiographical poetry
- (E) Workshops and newsletters designed to promote dialogues between poets

3.. The author refers to Henry James primarily in order to

- (A) support his own perception of the "longest bridge" (lines 6-7)
- (B) illustrate a coherent "combination of fact and meaning" (lines 14-15)
- (C) provide an example of "dynamic interchange of the spirit" (line 19)
- (D) establish the pervasiveness of lack of self-knowledge
- (E) contrast James's ideas about poetry with those of Don L. Lee

**Answers : 1)D 2)C 3)A**

### Passage 4

The hypothesis of an expanding Earth has never attracted notable support, and if it were not for the historical example of continental drift, such indifference might be a legitimate response to an apparently improbable concept. It should be remembered, however, that drift too was once regarded as illusory, but the idea was kept alive until evidence from physicists compelled geologists to reinterpret their data.

Of course, it would be as dangerous to overreact to history by concluding that the majority must now be wrong about expansion as it would be to reenact the response that greeted the suggestion that the continents had drifted. The cases are not precisely analogous. There were serious problems with the pre-drift world view that a drift theory could help to resolve, whereas Earth expansion appears to offer no comparable advantages. If, however, physicists could show that the Earth's gravitational force has decreased with time, expansion would have to be reconsidered and accommodated.

1.. The passage indicates that one reason why the expansion hypothesis has attracted little support is that it will not

- (A) overcome deficiencies in current geologic hypotheses

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(B) clarify theories concerning the Earth's gravitational forces

(C) complement the theory of continental drift

(D) accommodate relevant theories from the field of physics

(E) withstand criticism from scientists outside the field of geology

2.. The final acceptance of a drift theory could best be used to support the argument that

(A) physicists are reluctant to communicate with other scientists

(B) improbable hypotheses usually turn out to be valid

(C) there should be cooperation between different fields of science

(D) there is a need for governmental control of scientific research

(E) scientific theories are often proved by accident

3.. In developing his argument, the author warns against

(A) relying on incomplete measurements

(B) introducing irrelevant information

(C) rejecting corroborative evidence

(D) accepting uninformed opinions

(E) making unwarranted comparisons

4.. It can be deduced from the passage that the gravitational force at a point on the Earth's surface is

(A) representative of the geologic age of the Earth

(B) analogous to the movement of land masses

(C) similar to optical phenomena such as mirages

(D) proportional to the size of the Earth

(E) dependent on the speed of the Earth's rotation

**Answers : 1)A 2)C 3)E 4)D**

## Passage 5

Notable as important nineteenth-century novels by women, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Emily Bronte's *Wuthering Heights* treat women very differently. Shelley produced a —masculine text in which the fates of subordinate female characters seem entirely dependent on the actions of male heroes or anti-heroes. Bronte produced a more realistic narrative, portraying a world where men battle for the favors of apparently high-spirited, independent women. Nevertheless, these two novels are alike in several crucial ways. Many readers are convinced that the compelling mysteries of each plot conceal elaborate structures of allusion and fierce, though shadowy, moral ambitions that seem to indicate metaphysical intentions, though efforts by critics to articulate these intentions have generated much controversy. Both novelists use a storytelling method that emphasizes ironic disjunctions between different perspectives on the same events as well as ironic tensions that inhere in the relationship between surface drama and con-

cealed authorial intention, a method I call an evidentiary narrative technique.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) defend a controversial interpretation of two novels

(B) explain the source of widely recognized responses to two novels

(C) delineate broad differences between two novels

(D) compare and contrast two novels

(E) criticize and evaluate two novels

2.. According to the passage, *Frankenstein* differs from *Wuthering Heights* in its

(A) use of multiple narrators

(B) method of disguising the author's real purposes

(C) portrayal of men as determiners of the novel's action

(D) creation of a realistic story

(E) controversial effect on readers

3.)Which of the following narrative strategies best exemplifies the "evidentiary narrative technique" mentioned in line 24?

(A) Telling a story in such a way that the author's real intentions are discernible only through interpretations of allusions to a world outside that of the story

(B) Telling a story in such a way that the reader is aware as events unfold of the author's underlying purposes and the ways these purposes conflict with the drama of the plot

(C) Telling a story in a way that both directs attention to the incongruities among the points of view of several characters and hints that the plot has a significance other than that suggested by its mere events

(D) Telling a story as a mystery in which the reader must deduce, from the conflicting evidence presented by several narrators, the moral and philosophical significance of character and event

(E) Telling a story from the author's point of view in a way that implies both the author's and the reader's ironic distance from the dramatic unfolding of events

4.. According to the passage, the plots of *Wuthering Heights* and *Frankenstein* are notable for their elements of

(A) drama and secrecy

(B) heroism and tension

(C) realism and ambition

(D) mystery and irony

(E) morality and metaphysics

**Answers : 1)D 2)C 3)C 4)D**