

1. b The paragraph presents a review of a book by Simon Hoggart about the political culture and politicians. The tone of the author is critical and scathing (as evident by the words dying days, shadow-filled days, utterly bewildering days, faux-pas, mistakes etc) and the book talks about the political reasons of our plight and the mistakes of the big politicians. Sentence (b) fails to match with the theme and the idea and stands out as heroes and tradition represent positive ideas that are contradictory to the rest of the sentences, (a), (d), (c) is the correct sequence and option (b) is the correct choice.
2. c (b) is the opening sentence as it states the method employed by Socrates, (a) summarizes the consequences of the method in terms of his increased influence over the youth as well as his execution because of those methods, (d) states that the book (in question) never mentions Socrates directly but the parallelism between the protagonist (of the book) and Socrates is obvious. The paragraph is actually from a book review and the first lines form the background. The later lines that will follow will try to explain this parallelism by bringing out the character sketch of the protagonist, (c) does not match with these lines because of the tense inconsistency between it and the other lines, (a), (b) and (d) are in the past tense whereas (c) is in present tense. Moreover (c) is a repetition of the idea already mentioned in (a). Thus, (c) is the correct choice.
3. d The paragraph talks about the BBC's adaptation of Great Expectations. The author appreciates Great Expectations but criticizes the BBC's adaptation, (b) introduces the subject. It elaborates the virtues of Great Expectations. C introduces a contrast by presenting a comparison of the book with its BBC's adaptation. So, BC is a pair, (a) states the shortcoming of the adaptation. Thus, (c) presents a statement and (a) presents the reason behind it making (c) & (a) a mandatory pair, (d) talks about guessing but cannot come after (c) because first person personal pronoun "we" cannot come immediately after a second person personal pronoun "you". Hence, option (d) is the correct choice.
4. d The author is talking about money and its true value. He discusses two cases; first when increase in money means increase in wealth and second when increase in money does not mean anything. The idea implied by the author's statements is that money loses its value if it increases without a comparable increase in real output. Thus, (b), (a) & (c) form a sequence, (b) introduces the idea of the author i.e. what happens when he gets more money, (a) is an add on as the author wants to explain what all is considered as money, (c) talks about the second scenario when everybody gets money (becomes rich), (d) is not linked to all these lines. A link is missing. The link should be that increase in money does not increase the wealth of the nation i.e. money does not represent the wealth of the nation. Thus the 'it' in (d) does not have an antecedent. Hence, (d) is the correct choice.
5. b Option (c) introduces the concept of Being and states that it is human beings alone who can associate themselves with the question of what it means to be. Option (a) further elaborates the same. 'More specifically' in (a) hints at the specific detail of what is mentioned in (c). So, (c) and (a) form a mandatory pair. This 'in' in option (d) refers to the concept of Being which has been explained in the mandatory pair. Thus (c), (a) and (d) form a passage. Option (b) seems to follow the sequence, but is logically incorrect because it talks about capitalization which has not been introduced in the previous lines. Nothing has been mentioned about the theory of capitalization that can help in understanding that why it is incorrect to think of Being in this way. It is logically incorrect to talk about the concept that a theory discards before introducing the theory itself.
6. b Options (a) and (c) form a mandatory pair, (a) talks about a situation in the past and (c) compares the situation to the present scenario. 'They' in (c) refers to 'people who settled abroad' in (a). Option (d) further supports (c) by citing examples of various fields which value international concepts and theories. Hence, (a), (c) and (d) form a coherent paragraph. Option (b) talks about a different point of view. It states that we are only aware of Indians who are doing well in foreign countries and not the ones engaged in low end jobs. This statement does not follow the logical order. Hence, the answer is (b).
7. a Options (b) and (d) entail the points of contradiction mentioned in option (c). Thus (b), (d) and (c) form a logical sequence. Option (a) begins with 'At other times', but none of the other options begins with 'At times'. So there is no scope of comparison. In addition, (a) talks about variability of the names which has not been talked about in any of the options. Option (d) only states that the names are distinctive. For (a) to follow. There should be a line in the jumble which states that variability of the names make them less distinctive. Hence, option (a) does not follow.

8. c The sentence in option (c) does not fit the sequence (d-a-c) formed by the rest of the sentences. (d) talks about how in research the aim "is to discover what is known in advance." (a) and (b) follow (d) by comparing this aspect of research with solving a puzzle. (c) is not in line with the rest as it talks about research as an extrapolation and is not in sync with the characterization of research as essentially a process of discovering what is known in advance.
10. d The sentence in option (d) does not contribute to the discussion on the "tortured artist" and how far this characterization is justified.
11. c Statements (b) and (d) form a mandatory pair. The strange experience mentioned in (b) is referred to by "It" in the statement (d) and it further explains the labeling to which the libertarians have been subjected. The statement (a) is a general explanation of the image in relation with the one that the libertarians have been labeled with. As the three statements are not describing party members, statement (c) is not relevant to the context.
12. a Statements (b) and (d) form a mandatory pair because the authoritarian attitudes and behavior mentioned in statement (b) are referred to in statement (d). The phenomenon mentioned in statement (d) is being referred to in statement (c). Statement (a) is not relevant to the context because the authoritarian attitude and authoritarian behavior being discussed in the other statements does not correlate with the measures of authoritarianism and the measures of maladjustment mentioned in statement (a).
13. a Statement (d) and c are mandatory pairs because the question asked in statement (d) is answered in statement (c). Statement (b) can only come after statement (c) because the boundary talked about in statement (c) is referred to in the statement (b). Statement (a) is not relevant to this context because it is concerned with India's interest in Myanmar and it's presence in Myanmar whereas other statements are concerned with Myanmar's importance to India.
14. a Statement (b) elaborates the 'new paradigm for living', mentioned in statement (c), by explaining the Kabbalic emphasis on the interconnectivity of the various 'branches of our lives.' Thus statements (c) and (b) form a mandatory pair. Statement (d) follows from statement (b) in further elaborating the Kabbalist viewpoint. While statement (a) also talks about Kabbalah, the emphasis on a subjective, personal meaning of what the faith says, sets the statement apart from the context.
15. d Statements (b) and (c) are a mandatory pair as statement (c) explains the assertion in (a) that 'terrorism is never easy to understand.' Statements (c) and (a) form another mandatory pair since the (a) details the pitfalls of not going in for the 'rational analysis' mentioned in (c). Statement (d) makes a general statement about terrorism rather than an explaining why it is difficult to understand the phenomenon of terrorism. Thus, (d) is out of context.