

Directions for questions 1 to 15: : In each of the questions given below, four sentences are given labeled a, b, c, and d. Of these, three statements need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage, from the given options, choose the option that does not fit the sequence.

1. a. Picking up where The Hands of History left off, Simon Hoggart's brilliant new collection of parliamentary sketches takes us from the dying days of Tony Blair's leadership, through the shadow-filled days of Gordon Brown and on to the utterly bewildering days of that comedy double-act Cameron and Clegg.
b. He is a striking representative of a great British tradition, of something we do well, and where he stands with his own heroes, George Cruikshank and Thomas Rowlandson.
c. Above all, he gives us incisive and witty pen-portraits of those responsible for our plight: the belligerent Brown, the unintelligible Prescott, the slippery Cameron and the bemused Miliband.
d. He charts the events that made the news, the faux-pas that should have, and the myriad mistakes that have landed us all where we are now.
2. a. Taking his own ignorance as a given, his style of dogged questioning of every certainty and his huge influence over the youths of Athens led to his trial, his defiant comment that "the unexamined life is not worth living for a human being", and ultimately to his execution by hemlock.
b. Socrates established a method of probing into the eternal questions of existence and morality by relentless inquiry and debate.
c. His demeanour is gentle and slow, but his endless questioning of moral norms puts him in direct conflict with authority.
d. Socrates is never mentioned in this book and it's not necessary to know anything about him, but the parallels are obvious.
3. a. for this was Dickens with the laughter taken out.
b. That Great Expectations achieves its seriousness of purpose by sometimes comic means, that the language bursts with life, that its gusto leaves you breathless and its shame makes the pages curl, that you are implicated in every act of physical and emotional cruelty to the point where you don't know who's the more guilty, you or Pip, you or Orlick, you or Magwiteh, goes without saying if you are a reader of Dickens.
- c. But you would never have guessed any of these things from the BBC's adaptation.
- d. We must guess that the BBC is embarrassed by the eccentricity of the writing, the hyperbole of the characterization, the wild marginalia, the lunatic flights of fancy?
4. a. For me paper wealth and tangible wealth amount to the same thing.
b. If I get more money, I have more wealth because I can spend the money for other things — real things.
c. But if we all get more money overnight, as in a shower of money from helicopters, only our paper wealth increases; our collective tangible wealth doesn't change because there aren't more things to buy with the additional money.
d. If it did, the government could cure poverty and increase nation's wealth simply by printing more money.
5. a. More specifically it is human beings alone who (a) operate in their everyday activities with an understanding of Being and (b) are able to reflect upon what it means to be.
b. But to think of Being in this way would be to commit the very mistake that the capitalization is supposed to help us avoid.
c. If we look around at beings in general—from particles to planets, ants to apes—it is human beings alone who are able to encounter the question of what it means to be
d. This gives us a way of understanding statements such as "Casein is ontologically distinguished by the fact that, in its very Being, that Being is an issue for it."
6. a. Often, those who settled abroad were classified as selfish and self-serving, betraying the homeland.
b. Even in the West, all that we seem to be aware of, and revel in, are the Indians who have made good no. the many more working a, low-end jobs or in the shadowy grey market.
c. Now, not only are they more valued but it is their intellectual labour which defines research fashion and priorities.
d. Be it literature or films, social science theorizing or managerial/entrepreneurial models—experience abroad is valorized and sought to be transplanted back home.
7. a. At other times it is the repetitiveness more than the variability of the names that makes them



- seem less than distinctive, an impression sometimes heightened by their transparent meaning.
- b. The heroines of two different myths may have the same name, while the heroine in two versions of the same myth will have a different name.
- c. This apparent contradiction reflects the two poles of the heroine's situation to be little more than a name in a genealogy, or to be distinct, to suffer, sometimes even to achieve immortality.
- d. On the other hand, a few of the most familiar figures have names that are significant and distinctive.
8. a. Doing research is essentially like solving a puzzle.
- b. Puzzles have rules and predetermined solutions
- c. Research involves extrapolating knowledge to newer territories and unforeseen challenges.
- d. A striking feature of doing research is that the aim is to discover what is known in advance.
9. a. As far as we know, death is a great emptiness for us—a threshold beyond which we can directly perceive nothing.
- b. Such a threshold is inseparable from the sacred, which aids us in our struggles to reconcile our inherent limitedness with our convictions.
- c. Nevertheless, that which is beyond the threshold of death is unavailable to us in any direct or unmediated fashion.
- d. Granted, we readily project our fantasies into, and live out of faiths in relation to this void.
10. a. Our culture is full of assumptions and stereotypes about how the mind works, perhaps none so enduring as the legend of the "tortured artist"
- b. However, while the final verdict is still out on the issue, both the folk and the evidence provide tantalizing clues that this legend may be fact.
- c. The image is durable, but science has not yet been able to conclusively verify or disprove it.
- d. Science stamps natural phenomena with a systemic form, and its theories with a natural inevitability.
11. a. Since any party's economic policies are a very salient part of its image and since free market policies in general tend to be associated with the political Right, the finding that libertarians advocate extreme market freedom seems to justify an assumption that they are extremely right-wing.
- b. Libertarians themselves find it a strange experience to be labelled with the very thing they are devoted to opposing, but the ascription is nonetheless a hard one to dislodge.
- c. Party members and even libertarians who are not party members are also commonly so described.
- d. It stems of course from the habit of seeing all parties as fitting neatly along a single left-right continuum.
12. a. Various measures of authoritarianism have repeatedly been found not to correlate with various measures of maladjustment including standard clinical indices such as the Eysenck "N" scale.
- b. The failure of authoritarian attitudes to relate to authoritarian behaviour is, however, a more serious failure of the Adorno et al. account.
- c. It is certainly due in other fields such as racism.
- d. In fact, to psychologists the attitude/behaviour discrepancy is a familiar phenomenon.
13. a. India's interests require a significant, but not a dominant presence in Myanmar.
- b. Four of our sensitive northeastern States - Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram - lie along this border.
- c. Here is a neighbour with whom we share a 1,600 km long land boundary.
- d. Why is Myanmar important to India?
14. a. The word 'Kabbalah' means many different things to many different people.
- b. It leaches that all of the branches of our lives - health, relationships, business - emanate from the same trunk and the same root.
- c. Kabbalah is an ancient yet entirely new paradigm for living.
- d. It's the technology of how the universe works at the core level.
15. a. Yet without such analysis, combating terrorism seems a baffling contest against an indefinite threat.
- b. Terrorism is never easy to understand, and least of all in the aftermath of a terrorist attack.
- c. When society feels under threat, attempts at rational analysis are often openly resisted as giving aid and comfort to, or even sympathizing with, the enemy.
- d. Something about terrorism makes its threat inflate, genie-like, way beyond its actual physical scale.

