

XAT-2009

Name _____

Test Booklet No.

XAT ID _____

Booklet Series: **A**

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. **DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO.**
- 2. Fill in the information required on the answer sheet. Your test may not be evaluated if the required details are not entered on the answer sheet.
- 3. **This booklet consists of three sections A, B and C with 35, 38, and 31 questions respectively, i.e. a total of 104 questions.** If there is a problem with your test booklet, immediately inform the invigilator/supervisor. You will be provided with a replacement.
- 4. Do not seek clarification on any item in the test booklet from the test invigilator or the centre supervisor. Use your best judgement.
- 5. You are required to answer questions from all three sections and expected to maximize scores in each section.
- 6. Each question has five alternatives. Answer each question by darkening the appropriate alternative letter against the question number on the answer sheet. For example if your answer to question number 1 is „B , darken fully the circle „B against question 1.
- 7. All answers are to be marked only on the (OMR) answer sheet. Use the margin in the test booklet for rough work. No other piece of paper is permitted to be used for rough work.
- 8. Use only HB pencil.
- 9. **NEGATIVE MARKS (one fourth of a mark) may be deducted for the first six incorrect answers in each section and 0.5 (half a mark) for each incorrect answer thereafter.**
- 10. Failure to follow instructions and examination norms will lead to disqualification.

To open the test booklet, insert a pencil beneath this page and tear open along the right side of the test booklet as indicated by the arrow at the bottom of the page.

PLEASE WAIT FOR THE SIGNAL TO OPEN THE TEST BOOKLET.

BEST OF LUCK!

Open from this side

SECTION A: VERBAL AND LOGICAL ABILITY

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the question nos. 1 through 2 that follow.

In Hume's eyes productive labour was the greatest asset of a country, and foreign trade was valuable because it enabled a nation to use more and more varied labour than would otherwise be possible. But commerce was of mutual advantage to the nations involved, not a benefit to one and injury to other. "The increase of riches and commerce in any one nation," added Hume, "instead of hurting, commonly, promotes the riches and commerce of all its neighbours." "The emulation in rival nations serves ... to keep industry alive in all of them."

1. The importance of foreign trade, in eyes of Hume, was due to that:

- A. it allowed the employment of surplus labour in a nation.
- B. it allowed the diversion of labour to export oriented industries.
- C. it allowed the deeper specialisation of the same labour force.
- D. it allowed varied application of labour force in a nation.
- E. it allowed application of varied labour force in a nation.

Solution:

Hume does not talk about surplus labour. Therefore, we can rule out option A.

Similarly, the passage does not discuss diversion of labour either (option B).

The talk about "deeper specialization" (option C) goes out of scope.

Between options D and E, option E is the right option as it is in sync with the idea expressed in the passage (...it enables the nation to use more and more varied labour...).

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

2. As per Hume, free trade between nations was made advantageous by the outcome of:

- A. mutual increases in riches and commerce.
- B. emulation of industrial activity by different nations.
- C. affable promotion of industrial activity among nations.
- D. productive employment of labour in different nations.
- E. higher wages received by labour in exporting nations.

Solution:

The part of „affable (genial, friendly) promotion“ cannot be inferred from the passage (option C).

Hume eyes productive labour as the greatest asset but nowhere does the passage mention about „productive employment of labour in different nations.“ (Option D).

„Higher wages“ (Option E) may be perhaps a possible outcome but it is implicit and derived.

Option A though mentioned in the passage, does not answer the question asked.

„Emulation of industrial activity by different nations“ (Option B) has been explicitly mentioned in the concluding sentence of the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

Questions (3-5): Identify the correct sentences from the options given below.

3.

- A. When kite flying you can always tell when you lose a kite because the string feels loose.
- B. When kite flying you can always tell when you loose a kite because the string feels lose.
- C. When kite flying you can always tell when you loose a kite because the string feels loose.
- D. When flying a kite, you can, always tell when you lose a kite because the string feels lose.
- E. While flying a kite, you can always tell if you lost a kite when the string felt lose.

Solution:

A string feels „loose (movable, slack or free) and not „lose (misplaced or lost). With that, we can eliminate options B, D and E.

Similarly, one would „lose a kite and not „loose it. With that, we can eliminate option C as well.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

4.

- A. If XAT aspirants had not taken so long checking each question before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.
- B. If XAT aspirants had taken so long checking each question before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.
- C. Had XAT aspirants not took so long checking every question before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.
- D. If XAT aspirants had took so long checking each and every question before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.
- E. Had XAT aspirants not taken so long checking all questions before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.

Solution:

The question tests tense inconsistency.

Option B is logically inconsistent. It should be „had not taken so long in place of „had taken so long . This is because if the aspirants took so much of time, how can they not run out of time!

Options C and D are incorrect as it should be „had not taken and not „had took or „had not took .

Option E is incorrect as how can one check all questions before attempting the next question.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

5.

- A. The news channel agreed to report that next Sunday the couple had been married for 10 years.
- B. The news channel agreed to report that next Sunday the couple will have been married for 10 years.
- C. The news channel agreed to report that next Sunday the couple will be married for 10 years.
- D. The news channel agreed to report that next Sunday the couple could have been married for 10 years.
- E. The news channel agreed to report that next Sunday the couple has been married since 10 years.

Solution:

The question tests tense inconsistency.

The news channel would be reporting about an event (married time period) which would be happening and it also has been happening since several (10) years. Here, we require future perfect continuous tense- something that has been going on from past and is likely to happen in future as well. Therefore, we require the verb phrase to be „will have been married .

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

For questions 6 & 7 go through the following passage.

The Yoga system is divided into two principal parts -- Hatha and Raja Yoga. Hatha Yoga deals principally with the physiological part of man with a view to establish his health and train his will. The processes prescribed to arrive at this end are so difficult that only a few resolute souls go through all the stages of its practice. Many have failed and some have died in the attempt. It is therefore strongly denounced by all the philosophers. The most illustrious Shankaracharya has remarked in his treatise called Aparokshanubhuti that “the system of Hatha Yoga was intended for those whose worldly desires are not pacified or uprooted.”

6. Which one of the following, if true, most substantially strengthens the idea given in the passage?
- A. The percentage of people in a given ashram practicing Raja Yoga is more than the percentage of people practicing Hatha Yoga.
 - B. The number of people in a given ashram practicing Raja Yoga is more than the number of people practicing Hatha Yoga.
 - C. The number of Yoga schools teaching Raja Yoga is more than the number of Yoga schools teaching Hatha Yoga.
 - D. The number of teachers teaching Raja Yoga is more than the number of teachers teaching Hatha Yoga.
 - E. The percentage of students who have successfully learnt Raja Yoga is more than the percentage of students who have successfully learnt Hatha Yoga.

Solution:

The difficulty level of Hatha Yoga has been explicitly mentioned in the passage- “The processes prescribed to arrive at this end are so difficult that only a few resolute souls go through all the stages of its practice. Many have failed and some have died in the attempt“. This indicates that Hatha Yoga is extremely difficult to practice and master.

Since the main theme of the passage is the level of difficulty of Hatha Yoga and the passage is silent on the level of difficulty of Raja Yoga, Option E best strengthens the main argument of the passage by providing evidence that Raja Yoga is easier than Hatha Yoga.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

Options A, B, C and D are eliminated as compared to the Option E since they discuss the number of people, percentage of people, number of teachers, and number of Yoga schools *practicing or teaching Raja Yoga, as compared to successfully learning it* .

7. Which of the following option best reflects Shankaracharya's comments on Hatha Yoga?

- A. Hatha Yoga is for those whose worldly desires are not placated.
- B. Hatha Yoga has disastrous consequences for Yoga practitioners.
- C. Practiced under the guidance of experts, Hatha Yoga is better than Raja Yoga for some people.
- D. Raja Yoga gives better results and in a shorter time period for most people, and therefore it should be encouraged.
- E. Hatha Yoga is ill-suited for people with strong worldly desires.

Solution:

Option B may be partly true. The passage does mention „some have died in the attempt. However, the option is unrelated to the Shankaracharya's comment. Hence, option B is incorrect.

The Shankaracharya's comments do not address Raja Yoga at all. Hence, options C and D are eliminated.

Option E contradicts the comment made by the Shankaracharya. The comment that Hatha Yoga is for suited for people whose worldly desires have not been “pacified or uprooted” means it is for those who possess strong worldly desires.

The Shankaracharya's comment is that “the system of Hatha Yoga was intended for those whose worldly desires are *not pacified or uprooted*.” Looking at the last few words and comparing with „are not placated”, option A is the correct option.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer of the questions 8 through 10 that follow.

The greens' success has clear policy implications, especially on issues of nuclear power, ecological tax reform, and citizenship rights. But success also has implications for parties themselves. Greens have always faced a unique „strategic conundrum” arising from their unique beliefs and movement roots. Put simply, how can they reconcile their radical alternative politics with participation in mainstream or „grey” parliamentary and government structures? Throughout the 1990s most parties shed their radical cloth in an attempt to capture votes, even at the expense of party unity and purity. Most were rewarded with electoral success well beyond what had been imaginable in the 1980s. The price to pay has been tortured internal debates about strategy, and new questions about green party identity and purpose. Today the key questions facing green parties revolve around not whether to embrace power, but what to do with it. More specifically, green parties face three new challenges in the new millennium: first, how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream. Second, how to make green ideas beyond the confines of rich industrialised states into Eastern Europe and the developing world where green parties remain marginal and environmental problems acute. Third, how to ensure that the broader role of green parties- as consciousness raisers, agitators, conscience of parliament and politics- is not sacrificed on the altar of electoral success. Green parties have come a long way since their emergence and development in the 1970s and 1980s. They have become established players able to shape party competition, government formation, and government policy. But this very „establishment” carries risk for a party whose core values and identities depend mightily on their ability to challenge the conventional order, to agitate and to annoy. For most green parties, the greatest fear is not electoral decline so much as the prospect of becoming a party with parliamentary platform, ministerial voice, but nothing to say.

8. Which out of the following is closest in meaning to the first three challenges mentioned in the paragraph?
- A. Niche of green parties is being eroded by mainstream parties.
 - B. Green parties are finding it difficult to find new strategy.
 - C. Green parties have become stronger over a period of time.
 - D. Some green parties are becoming grey.
 - E. Non green parties are becoming less relevant than green parties.

Solution:

The first of three challenges is, "...how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream". This means that established parties are espousing the same ideologies as the Green parties.

Option B is incorrect since the challenge is focus is on creating a niche, and not new strategy.

Option C, while true, is incorrect since it does not answer the question stem.

Option D mentions that „some green parties are becoming grey , which is not relevant in the context of the passage.

Option E is not relevant to the challenge.

The challenge refers to the fact that the green parties need to create their own niche. From this it can be inferred that this need has arisen because their current niche is being eroded.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

9. Which of the following is the most important point that author highlights?
- A. Challenges before green parties to change their strategy from green activism to green governance.
 - B. How should green parties win confidence and support of governments?
 - C. Transformation of green parties in recent decades.
 - D. Green movement is not strong in developing countries.
 - E. Non green parties are becoming less relevant than green parties.

Solution:

The focus of the passage is on the success of the greens , and the resulting challenges that they face. Hence, we look for an option that comes closest to this.

The aim of green parties was never to win confidence and support of governments: "... carries risk for a party whose core values and identities depend mightily on their ability to challenge the conventional order, to agitate and to annoy". Hence, option B is an incorrect statement and is eliminated.

Option C is incorrect because it talks of „transformation . This is not the focus of the passage.

Option D, while true is not the most important point that the author highlights.

Option E is irrelevant in the context of this question.

Option A comes closest to the focus stated above. It highlights the point made by the author that success has brought new challenges to the greens .

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

10. How best can mainstream political parties, in India, keep green parties at bay?
- A. By imposing a green tax.
 - B. By allowing carbon trading.
 - C. By including green agenda in their governance.

- D. By hiring Al Gore, the Nobel prize winner, as an ambassador.
- E. By not letting green parties fight elections.

Solution:

We are looking for an option that reduces the importance and the requirement of green parties in India. We get a clue from the passage, “how to carve out a policy niche as established parties and governments become wiser to green demands, and as green concerns themselves appear more mainstream.”

Options A, B and D, while perhaps feasible steps, in themselves, are too specific in nature.

Option E is not feasible in a democratic set up and is eliminated.

Option C is a broad step, which takes away the platform that the green parties have or may raise.

The passage also states that this is currently happening to green parties. Hence, this is the best alternative to combat green parties.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the questions 11 through 13 that follow.

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, also known as the linguistic relativity hypothesis, refers to the proposal that the particular language one speaks influences the way one thinks about reality. The linguistic relativity hypothesis focuses on structural differences among natural languages such as Hopi, Chinese, and English, and asks whether the classifications of reality implicit in such structures affect our thinking about reality. Analytically, linguistic relativity as an issue stands between two others: a semiotic-level concern with how speaking any natural language whatsoever might influence the general potential for human thinking (i.e., the general role of natural language in the evolution or development of human intellectual functioning), and a functional- or discourse-level concern with how using any given language code in a particular way might influence thinking (i.e., the impact of special discursive practices such as schooling and literacy on formal thought). Although analytically distinct, the three issues are intimately related in both theory and practice. For example, claims about linguistic relativity depend on understanding the general psychological mechanisms linking language to thinking, and on understanding the diverse uses of speech in discourse to accomplish acts of descriptive reference. Hence, the relation of particular linguistic structures to patterns of thinking forms only one part of the broader range of questions about the significance of language for thought. Proposals of linguistic relativity necessarily develop two linked claims among the key terms of the hypothesis (i.e., language, thought, and reality). First, languages differ significantly in their interpretations of experienced reality- both what they select for representation and how they arrange it. Second, language interpretations have influences on thought about reality more generally- whether at the individual or cultural level. Claims for linguistic relativity thus require both articulating the contrasting interpretations of reality latent in the structures of different languages, and accessing their broader influences on, or relationships to, the cognitive interpretation of reality.

11. Which of the following conclusions can be derived based on Sapir -Whorf hypothesis?

- A. Americans and Indians would have similar intelligence.
- B. South Indians and North Indians would have similar intelligence.
- C. Those with same intelligence would speak the same language.
- D. Those with similar intelligence may speak the same language.
- E. Structure of language does not affect cognition.

Solution:

The passage does not dwell upon „Americans and Indians (option A); nor does it dwell upon „South Indians and North Indians (option B). Even any of these two answers were correct, we would have to take both as answers (and that is not possible) and thus we eliminate options A and B.

According to the passage, the structure of a language does affect cognition (perception). From the passage, “...the particular language one speaks *influences the way one thinks about reality* .” That makes option E incorrect.

There is a certainty about option C (those with same intelligence would speak the same language) which is not explicit stated in the passage.

But the possibility exists, based on the fact that languages affect the way you think. That has been illustrated in option D.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

12. If Sapir-Whorf hypothesis were to be true, which of the following conclusions would logically follow?

1. To develop vernacular languages, government should promote public debates and discourses.
2. Promote vernacular languages as medium of instruction in schools.
3. Cognitive and cultural realities are related.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1 and 2
- E. 1, 2 and 3

Solution:

Firstly, the author speaks about natural languages which is any language used by humans. Secondly, nothing about promotion or development of vernacular languages can logically follow from the passage, as that idea has not been discussed by the author.

This rules out statements 1 and 2, thus eliminating options A, B, D and E.

It leaves us with only option C- 3 only. The third statement follows from, “Language interpretations have influences on thought about *reality (cognition)* ... at *cultural level (cultural realities)*.”

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

13. Which of the following proverbs may be false, if above passage were to be right?

1. If speech is silver, silence is gold.
2. When you have spoken a word, it reigns over you. When it is unspoken you reign over it.
3. Speech of yourself ought to be seldom and well chosen.

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 only
- D. 1 only
- E. 1, 2 and 3

Solution:

The passage emphasizes that “the particular language one speaks influences the way one thinks about reality”. That is, language can influence thinking.

The first proverb does not go with this idea. We tend to think also in the language we most use. Silence also encompasses words and there is nothing silver (less important) and golden (more important) about how much it influences our thinking. Therefore, this proverb may be false if the passage is true.

The second proverb speaks about „spoken word reigns over you“. In that sense, the spoken word has an influence on you. But the second half of the proverb may not be necessarily true, rendering the proverb false.

The third proverb advises to be choosy about what we speak, showing that speech has an influence and the choice of speech is important.

Thus statement 3 can be eliminated as it goes with the passage. This eliminates options B, C, D and E.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the questions 14 through 17 that follow.

Demography of organisations, also called population ecology is an interesting field. It proposes that organisational mortality processes depend upon the age and size of the organisation, as well as on characteristics of populations and environments. Moreover, there is evidence of an imprinting process - meaning that environmental conditions at certain early phases in an organisation's development have long-term consequences. In particular, organisations subject to intense competition have elevated mortality hazards at all ages. A central theme is structural inertia, the tendency for organisations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change. A central argument holds that the inertia derives from the very characteristics that make organisations favoured actors in modern society in terms of reliability and (formal) accountability. It follows that changes in an organisation's core features are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short-run. Research on this subject tends to support this view. The concept of niche provides a framework of relative environmental variations and competition to population dynamics and segmentation. Much empirical work examines the niches of organisational populations in terms of dimensions of social, political, and economic environments. Most research in this field builds on theories of resource partition and of density dependence. Resource-partitioning theory concerns the relationship between increasing market concentration and increasing proliferation of specialists in mature industries. The key implication of this theory concerns the effects of concentration on the viability of specialist organisations (those that seek to exploit a narrow range of resources). The theory of density-dependent organisational evolution synthesizes ecological and institutional processes. It holds that growth in the number of organisations in a population (density) drives processes of social legitimization and competition that, in turn, shape the vital rates.

14. Most top-notch business consultants recommended changing the entire configuration of an organisation's strategy, structure and systems. If the ideas contained in the passage are agreed to, then such a recommendation:

- A. tends to rejuvenate the organisation.
- B. tends to make the organisation more aligned to the external environment.
- C. tends to increase the competitiveness of the organisation by redefining its core competence.
- D. tends to increase the vulnerability of the organisation.
- E. tends to make the organisation industry leader by reformulating its niche.

Solution:

If one changes the entire configuration of an organization then that entails changes in the core features. The passage states that such changes are disruptive and increase mortality hazards, at least in the short run. The option which words these thoughts is option D (increase the vulnerability).

Options A, B, C and E are optimistic, a tone which the passage does not support in this light. Hence, the correct answer is option D.

15. Consider the following: “Tata Steel, one of the biggest steel makers in the world, was born in Jamshedpur.” If above passage is true, then it can be concluded that location of Tata Steel has been one of the reasons for its success.

1. The conclusion is false.
2. This is a farfetched conclusion.
3. This is valid conclusion.

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 3 only
D. 1 and 2
E. 2 and 3

Solution:

The passage points out that environment may be one of the important mortality deciding factors for an organization.

An „environment may include „location . Therefore, we cannot say that the conclusion is false (statement 1).

The passage does state the location of a company is one of the deciding factors for determining the success of a company. “An environmental condition at certain early phases in an organization s development has long-term consequences .

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

16. “Tata Steel, one of the biggest steel makers in the world, was born in Jamshedpur. The very success of Tata Steel could lead to its failure in the future and hence the challenge for Tata Steel is to recognise its strengths that make it successful in initial conditions and stick to them.”

1. This is a valid conclusion.
2. The conclusion is contrary to the ideas described in the passage.
3. The conclusion is an internally contradictory.

- A. 1 only
B. 2 only
C. 3 only
D. 1 and 2
E. 2 and 3

Solution:

The conclusion that „Tata Steel s success could lead to its failure in future is internally contradictory, logically. This is because the prescription to avoid failure (stick to strengths) is the opposite of the potential problem (very success leads to failure).

Therefore, statement 3 is true and that makes statement 1 false (something contradictory cannot make the thing absolutely valid at the same time).

The passage states, “...structural inertia is the tendency of organizations to respond slowly relative to the speed of environmental change.” It also states, “The inertia derives from the very characteristic that make organizations favoured actors in the modern society in terms of reliability and accountability.” A contradiction is present in these two statements as well and can well support the contradiction in the question that success could lead to failure in the future. Also, sticking to the „initial success factors can be drawn from the passage („environmental imprinting and certain early phases in the organization s development have long term consequences). Therefore, what is stated in the question is not contradictory to what is stated in the passage. That rules out statement 2.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

17. Recently it was reported that Indian textile sector was not doing well. If the ideas contained in the passage are agreed to, then which of the following could be possible reason(s)?

1. All Indian firms are as old as international firms.
2. Indian textile firms are dispersed all over the country, with most of them also having international presence.
3. Textile firms in India were subjected to trade union activity in the period from 1960s to 1980s.

- A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 1 and 2
E. 1, 2 and 3

Solution:

Statement 1 talks about Indian firms being as old as international firms. This relates to the amount of time the firm has been in existence, but does not provide a reason, or an initial condition because of which this could have happened. Therefore, we can eliminate statement 1.

How does being dispersed all over the country with international presence aid in success or failure? There is a need for further explanation which statement 2 lacks.

The passage states “certain early phases in the organization s development have long term consequences”. That helps us derive statement 3 which talks about trade union activity in the period from 1960s to 1980s as a possible reason for the Textile sector not doing well.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the questions 18 and 19.

Since power is itself a value, forms of influence which include power in their scope are usually themselves forms of power. The king's mistress, though she has only influence, not power, over the king, may have power over his subjects in the degree of that influence. Forms of influence based on power are themselves forms of power only if the scope of the influence is included within that of the power in question. The king may exercise influence over standards of morality, say, by virtue of his power position, but he does not necessarily exercise power over morality.

18. Which combination of following statements best summarises the idea expressed in the paragraph?

1. Strength of an influence determines its power.
2. Influence always contributes power to the wielder of influence beyond the scope of influence.
3. Proximity to authority is itself a source of power.
4. Forms of influence are power only if they can influence behaviour.

- A. 1, 2
- B. 1, 3
- C. 1, 4
- D. 1, 3, 4
- E. 1, 2, 4

Solution:

Statement 1 can be inferred from, “The king’s mistress, though she has only influence, not power, over the king, may have power over his subjects *in the degree of that influence*”.

Statement 2 is incorrect because of, “Forms of influence based on power are themselves forms of power only if the scope of the influence is included within that of the power in question”.

Statement 3 is incorrect. While the passage states, “The king’s mistress, though she has only influence, not power, over the king, may have power over his subjects in the degree of that influence”, it does not lead us to conclude Statement 3.

Statement 4 is a part of the summary of the passage. The passage states that ‘it is the proximity of the king’s mistress which may influence the king’s behaviour *and in turn indirectly wield power*’.

Therefore, statements 1 and 4 best summarize the idea expressed in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

19. Which of the following is similar to ideas expressed in the paragraph?

- A. A king can influence what dramas are enacted by artists.
- B. A king can influence who acts in dramas in his kingdom.
- C. A king can indicate the appropriateness of dramas enacted.
- D. A king can influence the prices charged from drama groups by actors.
- E. A king can influence on what drama audience spend their money.

Solution:

The passage states, “The king may exercise influence over standards of morality, say, by virtue of his power position, but he does not necessarily exercise power over morality”.

This eliminates option A because the king cannot influence the kind of dramas that are enacted by artists. He can only impose a standard or template or morality in the dramas that are being enacted.

Similarly, options B, D, and E are eliminated because the king can only impose a standard of morality. He cannot decide as to who will act in dramas in his kingdom, nor decide on the prices charged or on which drama the audience should spend their money.

Option C is correct because the king can decide on the appropriateness of dramas enacted since he can impose a standard of morality which is akin to indicating the appropriateness of dramas.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Questions 20-33: Go through the questions below and answer them.

20. As man casts off worn-out garments and puts on others which are new, similarly the embodied soul, casting off worn-out bodies, enters into others which are new. Of the following, which one best typifies the argument?
- A. Inductive generalization
 - B. Predictive argument
 - C. Argument from authority
 - D. Causal argument
 - E. Argument from analogy

Solution:

A comparison has been made; just as a man casts off old garments, the embodied soul casts off worn-out bodies. Just as man dons new clothes, the soul enters into other new bodies. The argument is clearly an analogy (option E).

It does not go from specific to general (hence not inductive, option A).

It does not predict anything and hence not option B. We do not know for sure if the argument is from authority (option C).

Similarly, option D does not hold good here because it is not a cause-effect statement.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

21. All the parliamentarians whom the reporter interviewed told that they had voted as per their conscience. Therefore, probably all the parliamentarians voted as per their conscience. This argument is an example of:
- A. Inductive generalization
 - B. Predictive argument
 - C. Generalization based on authority
 - D. Deduction generalization
 - E. Argument from analogy

Solution:

The reporter interviewed some parliamentarians who told they had voted as per their conscience.

This argument can be termed as the following: Since all the members of a data set that we known of have a particular value, all the members of the data set have a particular value.

In this argument, we do not have complete data. However, we are generalising based on specific information that we possess. Hence, the argument is inductive generalisation.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

22. Nature lovers are attracted to forests and nature parks. Just look at the number of people visiting the Corbett national park. Which of the following exhibits a pattern of reasoning least dissimilar to the one exhibited in the argument above?
- A. Defence personnel who are trained in extremely rigorous procedures often end up as dysfunctional members of the society. Hence if an officer is not trained rigorously, such an officer is more likely to be useful to the society.
 - B. This machinery has increased the work efficiency of the workers. As a result, some of these workers are surplus to the company.

- C. Fleas must thrive in a warm environment. During warm weather my dog suffers from fleas more so than during cooler weather.
- D. Cigarette smoking is known to cause lung cancer in some people. However, most victims of lung cancer live in regions where smoking is uncommon.
- E. Alcoholics and teetotalers usually appear at the same restaurant at the same time of the day. Therefore, alcoholics are teetotalers must be hungry at the same time.

Solution:

We are looking for the option that exhibits the pattern of reasoning most similar to the reasoning exhibited in the main argument. The main argument is of the form: Nature lovers are attracted to forests and nature parks (General conclusion). The justification is in the form of the number of people visiting a specific park (Specific justification).

Option C is similar to the pattern of reasoning exhibited in the main argument. The justification for fleas thriving in a warm environment (general conclusion) is provided by “my dog suffers...” (specific justification)

The other options can be shown to have differences.

Options A, B and E consist of a statement followed by a conclusion.

The “however” in option D eliminates it.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

23. In this era of global capital flows, so much money is now flowing throughout the world that no single country can fight the problem of inflation effectively by tightening its monetary policy.

If above is true, which of the following could be most logically concluded?

- A. Changes in cash reserve ratio by Reserve Bank of India will control the rate inflation in India.
- B. Countries finance ministers have sufficient control over their respective economies.
- C. Countries finance ministers have insufficient control over their respective economies.
- D. Inflation does not matter as long as incomes increase.
- E. Citizens should limit their consumption which will reduce the demand of products, thus reducing inflation.

Solution:

The question statement mentions that “*no single country* can fight the problem of inflation effectively”.

Using this, we can eliminate options A and B. Option A is incorrect since it portrays that India has control over the economy. Option B is incorrect since it directly contradicts the statement above.

Options D and E introduce new elements (which are not stated or can be inferred from the passage) which eliminate that

Option C can be concluded from the statement above.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

24. Many entrepreneurs try to control the composition of their boards of directors, but more experienced entrepreneurs tend to share control, inviting participation from institutional investors and outside directors.

Which option best summarizes the idea that might be guiding experienced entrepreneurs behaviour?

- A. The experienced entrepreneurs expect experienced directors to monitor the performance of the enterprise and be a sounding board.
- B. The experienced entrepreneurs expect the institutional investors to support the opinion of entrepreneurs on all major decisions.
- C. The experienced entrepreneurs expect the institutional investors and outside directors to agree to higher remuneration for the board members.
- D. Experienced entrepreneurs expect the experienced directors to engage in day-to-day management of the company.
- E. More the number of influential people on board, the easier it is to raise finances.

Solution:

Experienced entrepreneurs invite participation from institutional investors because they want to “share control”. Option B contradicts this.

Options C and D are irrelevant to the context.

Option E introduces a new element of reasoning- that of access to finances- which cannot be supported from the main data in the passage.

From the “share control” part, we deduce that option A is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

25. “There is nothing so stupid as an educated man, if you can get him off the thing he was educated in.”

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the author's contention?

- A. True education implies a well-rounded exposure to major subjects.
- B. An educated man will not discuss things which he does not understand.
- C. The cost of a general education has led to the unfortunate fact that a person's education is confined to one field.
- D. Stupidity, like intelligence, is relative and therefore depends on the intelligence of the person's peers.
- E. Education is one of the main causes of people recognizing their capabilities and developing them further.

Solution:

The author of the argument contends that if you remove the thing a man is educated in, the man becomes stupid.

Removing that „well-rounded exposure“ can make him stupid, according to the argument. But a well-educated man would not get off the thing he was educated in as he would be well versed in several subjects.

Even if an educated man not discuss what he does not understand (option B), it can still render him stupid by taking away what he understands.

Option C supports the argument and is hence eliminated.

Option D discusses „intelligence and stupidity“ and not „education and stupidity“.

Education develops individuals but only if they are not gotten off it in the first place. This makes (option E) incorrect

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

26. Ram, an economist, and Ramesh, an astrologer, had a debate. Ram said “Astrology does not work. It just cannot predict.” “It can predict better than your subject” rebutted Ramesh.

The evidence that best resolves the above debate will be:

- A. Conduct a survey among scientists asking which one of the two should be considered as a science.
- B. Compare past performance of astrologers and economists in terms of number of predictions which have come true.
- C. Conduct a survey among economists asking their opinion regarding the ability of economic theory to predict economic phenomena.
- D. Conduct an experiment where both astrologers and economists would be asked to predict the future. Compare the number of predictions that come true.
- E. Conduct an experiment where both astrologers and economists would be asked to predict the future. Compare the percentage of predictions that come true.

Solution:

The answer is best derived with the help of an example: An astrologer X gets 100 out of 1000 predictions right. An economist Y gets 90 out of 100 predictions right. Who would be better at predictions? Of course, the economist! That is because, although astrologer X got more number (100 > 90) of predictions right, he got less percentage (100/1000% is 10 % and 90/100 % is 90 %) of them correct. Therefore, only evaluating how many number of predictions got right will not do. We need to evaluate the percentage to figure out who out of economists and astrologers is better at predicting. That brings us to option E.

Options B and D talk about number and are hence eliminated.

A survey may not be as effective as predictions by the two groups. Therefore option A is incorrect

Option C is exclusively a solution for checking only economists and not astrologers and therefore is not effective.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

27. Which of the following sentences draws a metaphor?

- A. Karl Marx argued that the interests of two classes - the proletariat and the bourgeois - are always in conflict and irreconcilable.
- B. Karl Marx labelled the capitalist a parasite on the back of labour because the whole value or produce created by the labouring man was expropriated by the capitalist.
- C. Weber held that the protestant ethic was responsible for the rise of capitalism in medieval Europe.
- D. Galbraith argued for a better balance between private affluence and public poverty, including measures to protect the environment against the excesses of private companies.
- E. Schumpeter argued that changes in economy are brought about by creative destruction.

Solution:

A metaphor is a comparison between two entities without the use of the word like or as.

In option B, “*labeled the capitalist a parasite on the back of labour*” is a metaphor since two different entities, namely capitalism and parasite are being compared without the use of the word like or as.

The other options do not have metaphors.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

28. Which sentence includes an example of personification?

- A. *Banjaras* of Rajasthan are the human equivalent of an endangered species and have no defence against the encroachment of farmers onto their ancestral lands.
- B. Take airline pilots for example; they do not need to be graduates to qualify for this job and most pilots are on a salary of Rs. 300,000 per month or more.
- C. Recent research provided stark evidence that in education money still plays an important role; it was found that children from poor households could not perform as well as children from rich households.
- D. Girls in the family should have a share in the ancestral property as a matter of right whether the will includes it explicitly or not.
- E. Democracy does not help the common citizen and it ultimately degenerates into an oligarchy.

Solution:

A personification is the comparison of an inanimate object to that of a human being with the inanimate object being '*personified*' with human qualities.

Option A is not a personification because the Banjaras, a human tribe are human.

Options B, D and E have no personifications.

The word „plays“ in option C signifies a personification since only living beings can „play“. Inanimate objects cannot. Here money is being personified as having the quality of being able to play.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

29. Which sentence suffers most from hyperbole?

- A. Most collectors of coins would give the Earth to own one of the copper coins issued by Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
- B. It is thought that eating raw tomatoes would greatly reduce the risk of cancer, but tomato sauce can have a greater effect since it is made from many raw tomatoes.
- C. Cricket has a great following in India, but the twenty-twenty format took the game to nook and corner of the world.
- D. We face an imminent drinking water crisis in India as the population growth is accompanied by a general decrease in rainfall.
- E. Nuclear fusion has potential to solve the energy crisis of not only our country, but that of the entire world.

Solution:

“Hyperbole” means a wild exaggeration or an assertion that is completely off the mark.

It is a wild exaggeration to state that „collectors would *give the earth* (is it theirs?) in Option A.

Option C exaggerates but pales in comparison to option A.

Option B, D and E are factual in nature.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

30. Which sentence includes a euphemism?

- A. Cell phone network signals are weak in the hilly regions.

- B. Bottled water is reputed to be safe for drinking under all circumstances.
- C. A cemetery is a place where people are buried when they pass away.
- D. It is stupid to cry over split milk.
- E. Criminal court arbitrates between the parties to the case.

Solution:

A euphemism is a term that softens the impact of a statement. ‘*pass away*’ is an euphemism referring to death.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

31. Which of the following contains a non-sequitur?

- A. If statisticians are made judges, they will accept or reject arguments based on probability analyses.
- B. Public trust in politicians is at an all time low and we can’t insist that the politicians go back to school.
- C. Before preparing the annual budget, the CEO of XYZ Steel Limited takes opinion of all the stakeholders.
- D. In cricket, the batting average does not always reflect a batsman’s ability because it does not reflect how many wins he was instrumental for.
- E. Ordinary citizens do not have sufficient grasp of economic indicators to validate published inflation data.

Solution:

A non-sequitur is a fallacy where whose conclusion does not follow from (or is unrelated to) the main statement. The conclusion may or may not be true.

Option A: The conclusion is related to the main statement because of the use of „probability analysis with respect to „statisticians .

Option C is only a statement, and does not contain a conclusion. Hence, it is eliminated.

Options D and E have logical conclusions and is hence eliminated.

The two parts in option E before and after the “and” are unrelated, and neither derives from the other. This makes it a non-sequitur

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

32. Recommence is to suspend as: nonchalant is to:

- A. carefree
- B. beleaguered
- C. tirade
- D. agreement
- E. disagreement

Solution:

“Recommence” means to start again; “suspend” means to stop temporarily. The two words are antonymous. The meanings of the words in the options are as follows:

„Carefree : „someone who is without problems .

„Beleaguered means to be „very troubled .

„Tirade means „to release a volley of words in anger .

„Agreement means „to be in consonance with .

„Disagreement means „not to be in consonance with .
„Nonchalance means „to be carefree and „not to be affected by any problems.
The word antonymous to „nonchalance amongst the answer options is „beleaguered.
Hence, the correct answer is option B.

33. Which sentence includes an oxymoron?

- A. On weekend we ate and drank a lot.
- B. Meena corrected me by pointing out that she wanted pizza instead of burger.
- C. Media reported the attack on media-persons.
- D. He loved his aunt but found her kindness suffocating.
- E. One should not compare apples and oranges.

Solution:

An oxymoron is a set of words that has a self-contradictory effect.
Options A, B and E do not have any contradictions and are eliminated.
In option C, it is possible for media people to report an attack on media persons and hence is not contradictory.
Option D has juxtaposes suffocating with kindness, which is the opposite of the meaning of kindness.
Hence, the correct answer is option D.

From questions 34 to 35, read the sentences and choose the option that best arranges them in a logical order.

34.

1. The *moral will* arises when, for the reasons we saw earlier, this negotiation has to be negated; the *individual moral will* understands that it is the existence of the universal will, which is therefore internal to it.
 2. This constitutes a negation, because the *individual will* is understood not to be the existence of the *universal will*.
 3. This says that in abstract right, as we have just seen, the *individual will* takes its freedom (the *universal will* that has being in itself) to exist independent of (that is, in opposition to) itself and its particular contents.
 4. Rather, the *universal will* is thought to exist outside any *universal will*, in the contracts that bind a number of *property-owning wills* together, and in the punishments that enforce breaches of those contracts.
- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
 - B. 3, 2, 4, 1
 - C. 3, 1, 2, 4
 - D. 1, 2, 3, 4
 - E. 4, 1, 2, 3

Solution:

There is a clear 2, 4, 1 link inherent in the paragraph.

Statement 2 mentions “a negation”, statement 4 explains the “negation”, that is “the universal will is thought to exist outside any individual will” and statement 1 explains that “this negation has to be negated”.

This means that statement 3 can only be the introductory statement since it introduces the “individual will” in relation to the “universal will” which constitutes “a negation” carried forward by statement 2.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

35.

1. In the concept, universality, particularity, and individuality are understood as bring immediately identical to each other.
2. As immediately identical, these “moments of the concept” cannot be separated.
3. This means that they must be thought of as a single unity, that none of three can be understood apart from the others, since in the concept their *identity* is *posted*, each of its moments can only be grasped immediately on the basis of and together with the others.
4. The interrelation of universality, particularity, and individuality is otherwise in judgment.

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4
- B. 3, 2, 4, 1
- C. 4, 1, 2, 3
- D. 2, 3, 1, 4
- E. 2, 3, 4, 1

Solution:

There is a strong 1, 2, 3 link since statement 1 introduces „the concept“, statement 2 takes it forward on the “identical theme” mentioned in statement 1 by stating that they “cannot be separated”.

Statement 3 explains the consequences of the three terms being “identical” and inseparable, that is they are a “single unity”.

Statement 4 can only be an introductory or concluding statement. The words “otherwise in judgment” would make it an effective concluding statement.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.