

SECTION C: VERBAL AND LOGICAL ABILITY

Directions (83-85): Carefully read the statements in the questions below and arrange them in a logical order.

83:

1. So too it is impossible for there to be any propositions of ethics. Propositions can express nothing that is higher.
2. The sense of the world must lie outside the world. In the world everything is as it is, and everything happens as it does happen: in it no value exists - and if it did exist it would have no value. If there is any value that does have value, it must lie outside the whole sphere of what happens and is the case. For all that happens and is the case is accidental. What makes it non-accidental cannot lie within the world, since if it did it would itself be accidental. It must lie outside the world.
3. It is clear that ethics cannot be put into words. Ethics is transcendental.
4. All propositions are of equal value.

(A) 4-2-1-3

(B) 2-1-3-4

(C) 1-3-4-2

(D) 4-3-1-2

(E) 3-1-2-4

Solution:

It is clear that statement 4 may be the first statement as compared to statement 3 since statement 3 has a concluding essence to it by mentioning, "ethics cannot be put into words. Ethics is transcendental." This would indicate that the paragraph is on "ethics" and statement 3 is effectively a summary of what is mentioned in the paragraph.

Statement 2 continues after statement 4. The idea in the second statement does not match up with any of the other three statements directly. However, the idea of „value" is continued from statement 4 to statement 2. Hence, that is a pair.

Statements 2-1 are also a pair since statement 1 begins with "So too..." continuing from the subject under discussion in statement 2.

We have already established statement 3 as the concluding statement.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

84:

1. The fact all contribute only to setting the problem, not to its solution.
2. How things are in the world is a matter of complete indifference for what is higher. God does not reveal himself in the world.
3. To view the world sub *specie aeterni* is to view it as a whole- a limited whole. Feeling the world as a limited whole- it is this that is mystical.

4. It is not how things are in the world that is mystical, but that it exists.

- (A) 1-2-3-4
- (B) 2-1-3-4
- (C) 2-1-4-3
- (D) 3-1-4-2
- (E) 3-4-1-2

Solution:

An easy question if you managed to locate the mandatory pair.

The talk about „what is mystical“ has been carried out in statements 3 and 4. Statement 4 stresses on “it is NOT how things are in the world that is mystical...” and statement 3 continues with “... it is this that is mystical.” An answer to what is not but what is.

Thus, statement 3 follows statement 4 (4-3). This pair is there in only option C. For confirmation, we can check the sequence of 2-1-4. The higher thing is indifferent to things in the world in statement 2– they contribute to setting the problem in statement 1– how things are not mystical in statements 4 and 3.

The sequence makes sense and maintains a logical flow.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

85:

1. The operation is what has to be done to one proposition in order to make other out of it.
2. Structure of proposition stands in internal relations to one another.
3. In order to give prominence to these internal relations we can adopt the following mode of expression: we can represent a proposition as the result of an operation that produces it out of other propositions (which are bases of the operation).
4. An operation is the expression of a relation between the structures of its result and of its bases.

- (A) 1-2-3-4
- (B) 2-3-4-1
- (C) 4-3-1-2
- (D) 2-1-3-4
- (E) 4-1-2-3

Solution:

The keywords “these internal relations” in statement 3 refers to “internal relations” mentioned in statement 2. Therefore, 3 follows 2 (2-3). With that we can eliminate options B and D.

Statement 4 introduces the idea of „operations“ (an operation), which is followed up with further discussions on the same in statements 3 and 1. Only one option starts with statement 4 among options A, C and E, and that is option C.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Analyse the passage given and provide an appropriate answer for the question nos. 86 through 91 that follow.

Every conscious mental state has a qualitative character that we refer to as mood. We are always in a mood that is pleasurable or unpleasurable to some degree. It may be that bad moods relate to their being too positive reinforcement in a person's current life and too many punishments. In any case, moods are distinguished from emotions proper by not being tied to any specific object. But, this distinction is not watertight, in that emotions need not be directed at objects that are completely specific (we can be angry just at people generally) while there is always a sense of a mood having a general objective like the state of the world at large. Moods manifest themselves in positive or negative feelings that are tied to health, personality, or perceived quality of life. Moods can also relate to emotions proper, as in the aftermath of an emotional incident such as the failure to secure a loan. A mood on this basis is the mind's judgment on the recent past. For Goldie, emotion can bubble up and down within a mood, while an emotion can involve characteristics that are non-object specific.

What is important for marketing is that moods colour outlook and bias judgements. Hence the importance of consumer confidence surveys, as consumer confidence typically reflects national mood. There is mood - congruence when thoughts and actions fall inline with mood. As Goleman says, there is a "constant stream of feeling" that runs "in perfect to our steam of thought". Mood congruence occurs because a positive mood evokes pleasant associations that lighten subsequent appraisals (thoughts) and actions, while a negative arouses pessimistic associations that influence future judgment and behaviour. When consumers are in a good mood, they are more optimistic about buying more confident in buying, and much more willing to tolerate things like waiting in line. On the other hand, being in a mood makes buying behaviour in the "right mood" by the use of music and friendly staff or, say, opens bakeries in shopping malls that delight the passer-by with the smell of fresh bread.

Thayer views moods as a mixture of biological and psychological influences and, as such, a sort of clinical thermometer, reflecting all the internal and external events that influence us. For Thayer, the key components of mood are energy and tension in different combinations. A specific mixture of energy and tension, together with the thoughts they influence, produces moods. He discusses four mood states:

- Calm-energy: he regards this as the optimal mood of feeling good
- Calm-tiredness: he regards this as feeling a little tired without any stress, which can be pleasant.
- Tense-energy: involves a low level of anxiety suited to a fight-or-flight disposition.
- Tense-tiredness: is a mixture of fatigue and anxiety, which underlies the unpleasant feeling of depression.

People generally can "feel down" or "feel good" as a result of happenings in the world around them. This represents the national mood. People feel elated when the national soccer team wins an international match or depressed when their team has lost. An elated mood of calm - energy is an optimistic mood, which is good for business. Consumers, as socially involved individuals, are deeply influenced by the prevailing social climate. Marketers recognize the phenomenon and talk about the national mood being, say for or against conspicuous consumption. Moods do change, though. Writing early in the nineteenth century, Toqueville describes an American elite embarrassed by the ostentation of material display; in the

“Gilded Age”, sixty years later, many were only too eager to embrace a materialistic vulgarity. The problem lies in anticipating changes in national mood, since a change in mood affects everything from buying of equities to the buying of houses and washing machines. Thayer would argue that we should be interested in national events that are likely to produce a move toward a tense- tiredness state or toward a calm-energy state, since these are the polar extremes and are more likely to influence behaviour. Artists sensitive to national moods express the long-term changes. An example is the long- term emotional journey from Charles Dickens's depiction of the death of little Nell to Oscar Wilde's cruel flippancy about it. “One would have to have a heart of stone not to laugh at the death of little Nell”, which reflects the mood change from high Victorian sentimentality to the acerbic cynicism of the end of the century, as shown in writers like Thomas Hardy and artists like Aubrey Beardsley.

Whenever the mind is not fully absorbed, consciousness is no longer focused and ordered. Under such conditions the mind falls into dwelling on the unpleasant, with a negative mood developing. Csikszentmihalyi argues that humans need to keep consciousness fully active is what influences a good deal of consumer behaviour. Sometimes it does not matter what we are shopping for - the point is to shop for anything, regardless, as consuming is one way to respond to the void in consciousness when there is nothing else to do.

86: Which one of the following statements best summarizes the above passage?

- (A) The passage highlights how moods affect nations.
- (B) The passage highlights the importance of moods and emotions in marketing.
- (C) The passage draws distinction between moods and emotions.
- (D) Some writers influenced national moods through their writings.
- (E) Thayer categorised moods into four states.

Solution:

The passage is about moods and how moods influence consumer behaviour.

Option A cites „nations" but this has not been discussed in the passage.

The distinction between moods and emotions has been discussed only at the beginning of the passage. Hence, option C doesn't best describe the passage.

The discussion has been limited to a few authors and that too only towards the end of the passage. Hence, option D doesn't best describe the passage.

The categorization of moods in option E is a specific part of the passage; therefore it is not a comprehensive summary.

Option B best summarizes the passage; a lot of the passage deals with how moods and emotions may influence marketing and consumer behavioural patterns.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

87: Which of the following is the closest to “conspicuous consumption” in the passage?

- (A) Audible consumption
- (B) Consumption driven by moods and emotions
- (C) Socially responsible consumption
- (D) Consumption of material items for impressing others
- (E) Private but not public consumption

Solution:

„Conspicuous” is obvious. Option A and E go out of scope, as audible or public/private consumption has not been dealt with in this regard.

The idea of Conspicuous consumption is more in lines of it being *evident* than it being consumption driven by moods and emotions, as mentioned in option B.

Consumers are driven by the prevailing social climate. That may make option C attractive. But, socially responsible consumption is not the same as consumption strongly influenced by social atmosphere.

In fact, option D gives a perfect example of „conspicuous consumption” since the term, „conspicuous consumption” means to spend lavishly on goods and services in order to display one’s wealth which fits in perfectly with option D.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

88: What is “moods congruence”?

- (A) When moods and emotions are synchronized.
- (B) When moods are synchronous with thoughts and actions.
- (C) When emotions are synchronous with actions and thoughts.
- (D) When moods are synchronous with thoughts but not with action.
- (E) When moods are synchronous with action but not with thought.

Solution:

„Moods congruence” is defined in the second paragraph of the passage as, “when thoughts and actions fall in line with moods”.

So both thought and actions are important which eliminates options D and E.

The passage does not include emotions in “mood congruence” which eliminates options A and C.

Hence, the correct answer is option B which fits the criteria required.

89: Implication and Proposition are defined as follows:

Implication: a statement which follows from the given text.

Proposition: a statement which forms a part of the given text.

Consider the two statements below and decide whether they are implications or propositions.

- I. The marketers should understand and make use of moods and emotions in designing and selling products and services.
- II. Consuming is nothing but way of filling the void in consciousness.

- (A) Both statements are implications.
(B) First is implication, second is proposition.
(C) Both are propositions.
(D) First is proposition, second is implication.
(E) Both are neither implication nor proposition.

Solution:

From the last statement of the passage, statement II can be seen as a proposition as it is taken directly from the passage. That helps us to eliminate options A, D and E.

The discussion of moods influencing consumer decisions begins from paragraph 2 of the passage. The author intends that the marketers should understand and make use of moods and emotions while designing and selling their products. At the same time this is not explicitly mentioned in the text. Thus, the statement is an implication.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

90: Which statements from the ones given below are correct?

1. In general, emotions are object specific
 2. In general, moods are not object specific
 3. Moods and emotions are same
 4. As per Thayer, moods are a mix of biological and psychological influences
- (A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4
(E) All four are right

Solution:

Paragraph 3 cites what Thayer said about moods being a mixture of psychological and biological influences. Therefore, statement 4 is correct.

Statements 1 and 2 have been mentioned in the introductory paragraph. In the same paragraph, the author highlights the subtle differences between moods and emotions. Again, if we take statements 1 and 2 as correct, they portray one difference between the two which makes statement 3 incorrect.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

91: The statement “Moods provide energy for human actions” is _____.

- (A) always right.
- (B) always wrong.
- (C) sometimes right.
- (D) not derived from the passage.
- (E) contradictory.

Solution:

According to the passage, “a specific mixture of energy and tension along with the thoughts they influence, produces moods”.

The key components of moods are “energy” and “tension”. Among several other instances, the author states that “An elated mood of calm – energy is an optimistic mood, which is good for business.” So, though not stated outright, moods do provide “energy” for human actions.

From this, options B, D and E can be eliminated.

However, “a tense-tiredness state” of mood may not produce energy for human action. Hence, „sometimes” is more appropriate than „always”.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Directions (92-99): Go through the caselets below and answer the questions that follow.

Question No (92-93): According to recent reports, CEOs of large organisations are paid more than CEOs of small organisations. It does not seem fair that just because a CEO is heading a big organisation s/he should be paid more. CEOs' salary should be related to performance, especially growth in terms of sales and profits. Of course, big organisations are more complex than the small, but all CEOs require significant amount of energy and time in managing organisations. There is no proof that CEOs of big organisations are more stressed than CEOs of small organisations. All CEOs should be paid according to their performance.

92: A person seeking to refute the argument might argue that

- (A) CEOs should be paid equally.
- (B) Managing big organisation is more challenging than small.
- (C) CEOs, who travel more should be paid more.
- (D) If CEOs of small companies perform well, the company would become big and so would be CEOs' salary.
- (E) Highly qualified CEOs should be paid more because they have acquired difficult education.

Solution:

Option A supports the argument and is eliminated.

Options C and E give weak reasons- travel and education- for CEOs to be paid more. Further, these reasons have not been mentioned in the passage and therefore they cannot be supported or refuted.

Option D also supports the view that only if a small organization becomes big, which will happen should their CEO performs, they - the CEO and the organization - will grow and hence will have a hike in their salaries. That means that it supports the view that CEOs of big organizations are paid more and does not explain why it is justified.

Only option B gives a reason, i.e. “more challenging”- to refute the argument that all CEOs should be paid equally.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

93: Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the speaker's argument?

- (A) CEOs of small organisations come from good educational background.
- (B) CEOs of big organisations are very difficult to hire.
- (C) A few big family businesses have CEOs from within the family.
- (D) Big organisations contribute more towards moral development of society.
- (E) CEOs in big organisation take much longer to reach top, as compared to their counterparts in small organisations.

Solution:

The speaker wants CEO salaries based on performance rather than on the size of the organization. CEOs should be judged on their performance since similar amounts of efforts are required whether an organization is small or big.

Options C, D and E go against the speaker's arguments.

Big family CEOs may command higher salaries by virtue of being owners in option C.

If big organizations contribute to the moral fabric, the argument provides little justification as to why their CEOs should command higher pay packages as mentioned in option D.

If, as mentioned in option E, CEOs of big organizations take longer to reach to the top, more years of experience are added and hence, a higher salary may be justifiable. However, this does not strengthen the author's argument which is performance based compensation for CEOs.

Between options A and B, B is a stronger argument. CEOs of bigger organizations are difficult to hire, because very few meet the required eligibility norms and the expectations are higher.

Option A does not strengthen the author's argument because the same- “good educational background” can be applied to CEOs of large organizations as well. Further, the passage is silent as to educational qualifications being the sole factor in deciding CEOs compensation.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

Question No (94-95): Hindi ought to be the official language of India. There is no reason for the government to spend money printing documents in different languages, just to cater to people who cannot read/write Hindi. The government has better ways to spend tax payers' money. People across India should read/write Hindi or learn it at the earliest.

94: Which of the following, if true, would weaken the speaker's argument the most?

- (A) The government currently translates official documents into more than eighteen languages.
- (B) Hindi is the most difficult language in the world to speak.
- (C) Most people who travel across India learn Hindi within five years.
- (D) Making Hindi the official language is a politically unpopular idea.
- (E) People who are multilingual usually pay maximum taxes.

Solution:

The author is of the opinion that people should learn Hindi as the government wastes tax payers' money by printing the same documents in different languages.

Option A is simply a statement and does nothing to weaken the speaker's argument.

As mentioned in option B, If Hindi is the „most difficult language“, it still does not answer the question adequately as to why people should not learn Hindi.

Even if it takes five years to learn Hindi, it does not weaken the statement that people should learn Hindi as mentioned in option C.

Option D weakens the speaker's arguments by stating that it is a politically unpopular idea.

Option E too weakens the stand by saying that most taxes are being paid by people who are multilingual. Of the two, statement E is a more appropriate option. One, it is not a biased or subjective opinion but is a fact. Two, the author's main argument for making Hindi compulsory is to save tax payers money while printing documents. Since multilingual citizens pay maximum taxes they may be entitled to have forms printed in their own languages.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

95: United Nations members contribute funds, proportionate to their population, for facilitating smooth functioning of the UN. By 2010, India, being the most populous nation on the planet, would contribute the maximum amount to the UN. Therefore, official language of United Nations should be changed to Hindi.

Which of the following is true?

- (A) The point above contradicts the speaker's argument.
- (B) The point above extends the speaker's argument.
- (C) The point above is similar to speaker's argument.

- (D) The point above concludes speaker's argument.
- (E) The point above strengthens the speaker's argument.

Solution:

That Hindi should be made the United Nation's official language joins hands with the earlier speaker's support for Hindi as an official language in government circles.

It is not a conclusion, since India's actions in the UN on being the highest contributor in revenues will not end in the imposition of the Hindi language only. Therefore, we can eliminate option D.

It does not contradict the earlier paragraph. The earlier paragraph was strongly in support for imposition of Hindi in government circles. Hence, option A too can be eliminated.

The circumstances for the imposition of Hindi in the nation and Hindi in the UN are different and hence, options C and E both can be eliminated. It is being imposed in the UN because India would be the biggest financial contributor, while Hindi is seeking to be imposed in the country in order to stop wasting tax payer's money by printing forms in different languages. The two reasons are not „similar". Therefore we can eliminate option C.

Option E can also be eliminated because the argument for imposition of Hindi by the speaker in all correspondences has already been made in the earlier passage. Therefore, arguing for Hindi to be used in the UN is in no way „strengthening" the first speaker's argument but merely „extending" it.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

Question No (96-97): The Bistupur-Sakchi corner needs a speed-breaker. Loyola school children cross this intersection, on their way to the school, and many a times do not check out for traffic. I get to read regular reports of cars and other vehicles hitting children. I know that speed-breakers are irritating for drivers, and I know that children cannot be protected from every danger, but this is one of the worst intersections in town. There needs to be a speed-breaker so that vehicles have to slow down and the children be made safer.

96: Which of the following arguments is used in the above passage?

- (A) Analogy - comparing the intersection to something dangerous.
- (B) Emotive - referring to the safety of children to get people interested.
- (C) Statistical analysis - noting the number of children hit by vehicles.
- (D) Personalization - telling the story of one child's near accident at the intersection.
- (E) Attack - pointing out people who are against speed-breakers as being uncaring about children.

Solution:

The argument is „emotive". In order to attract people's attention it talks about the safety of school going children, which is an emotive issue with most people. But we can also arrive at this answer by eliminating other options.

The number of children has not been mentioned, therefore, it is not statistical as mentioned in option C.

No example or story of an injured child has been narrated in the paragraph; therefore, option D can also be eliminated.

Option E can be eliminated because the passage is clearly not to attack people for their disregard to children's safety but to point areas in improving children's safety.

The argument is not an analogy either as mentioned in option A. If the intersection was really „dangerous“ it would have been so for everyone, not just for school children.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

97: According to a recent research conducted by the district road planning department, ten percent students come with parents in cars, twenty percent students use auto-rickshaws, twenty percent students use taxis, forty percent students use the school buses and ten percent students live in the hostel inside the school.

Which of the following is true about the above paragraph?

- (A) It extends speaker's argument using analogy.
- (B) It extends the speaker's argument using statistical data.
- (C) It is similar to speaker's argument.
- (D) It concludes speaker's argument by using personalization.
- (E) It contradicts the speaker's argument using statistical data.

Solution:

The numbers mentioned in the paragraph show that no kids walk down to school. Therefore they do not cross the intersection on foot. Most of them come to school with their parents by car or are ferried by buses, autos or taxis. Therefore, it contradicts the earlier statement by using data or statistics.

Thus, it neither extends the arguments as mentioned in options A or B, neither does it conclude the argument as mentioned in option D nor is it similar as mentioned in option C.

That makes statement E the only correct statement.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

Question No (98-99): History, if viewed as a repository not merely of anecdotes or chronology, could produce a decisive transformation in the image of science by which we are now possessed. That image has previously been drawn, even by scientists themselves, mainly from the study of finished scientific achievements as these are recorded in the classics and, more recently, in the textbooks from which each new scientific generation learns to practice its trade.

98: Which of the following best summarizes the above paragraph?

- (A) Scientific achievements are recorded in classics and text books.
- (B) History of science can be inferred from finished scientific achievement
- (C) Different ways of looking at history can produce altogether different knowledge.

- (D) Text books may be biased.
(E) All of above.

Solution:

The author speaks about “decisive transformation in the image of science.” He further iterates, “That **image** has been drawn mainly from the study of finished scientific achievements.”

Options A and B do not mention how this “decisive transformation” in the image of science is to be achieved.

Option C conforms to the concept of producing a transformation in that “image”, or, producing different perspectives on scientific knowledge by focusing on different angles of history. Therefore, statement C could be a likely answer.

However, on checking options D and E, that can be confirmed. „Textbooks may be biased" in option D is an opinion and cannot be a summary for this passage.

Since we have already eliminated three out of the four options, option E does not hold good.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

99: Which of the following statements is the author most likely to agree with?

- (A) History of science presents a scientific way of looking at scientific developments and thus contributes to progress in science.
(B) History of science should contain only the chronology of the scientific achievements.
(C) More number of scientific theories results in more number of publications, which benefits publishers.
(D) History of science should purposely present different images of science to people.
(E) History of science can present multiple interpretations to people regarding the process of scientific developments.

Solution:

Option A underlies scientific progress, which in a way may be implied from the passage, but the passage mentions more about looking at history from a new angle than on looking at it from a scientific angle, although that may help.

Option B is a limited concept. Also, it goes against what author believes in, „...not merely of anecdotes or chronology...”

Option C speaks about quantity of publications which has not been mentioned in the passage.

The author stresses on the „way it is viewed" rather than „purposely present". That cancels out option D as well.

It is only option E which speaks about „multiple interpretations" or multiple views. Hence, the correct answer is option E.

Directions (100-101): Go through the caselets below and answer the questions that follow.

100: Goodricke Group Ltd is planning to give top priority to core competence of production and marketing of tea in 2007. The company intends to increase the production of orthodox varieties of tea. Goodricke is planning to invest Rs. 10 crore to modernise the factories. The company has announced a net profit of Rs. 5.49 crore for 2006 as against Rs. 3.76 crore in 2005.

Which of the following can be deduced from the caselet?

- (A) Production and marketing is core competence of Goodricke Group.
- (B) Increase in production of existing products enhances core competence.
- (C) Core competence can be used for furthering company's interests.
- (D) Core competence leads to modernization.
- (E) Goodricke has given top priority to production because it has earned net profits of Rs. 5.49 crore.

Solution:

We are looking at deduction here. Option A is a restatement and though it is tempting to take it into consideration, it should be eliminated as the question is about inferring by applying logic.

Option B takes only production into account and therefore, is only partially correct.

The company has been making profits so far and thus, it may be deduced that planning for priority on core competence can further the company's interests as mentioned in option C.

Option D cannot be deduced because the link between core competence and modernization has not been shown in the passage.

The passage gives no data to support or infer that top priority has been given to production due to higher profitability. Thus, option E is ruled out.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

101: The author reflects on the concept of *Blue Ocean* Strategy. He explains that this concept delivers an instinctive framework for developing uncontested market space and making the competition irrelevant. The author remarks that *Blue Ocean* Strategy is about having the best mix of attributes that result in creation of uncontested market space and high growth, and not about being the best.

The above paragraph appears to be an attempt at

- (A) defining Blue Ocean strategy.
- (B) developing the framework for Blue Ocean strategy.
- (C) reviewing an article or a book on Blue Ocean strategy.
- (D) highlighting how Blue Ocean strategy leads to better returns.
- (E) None of above.

Solution:

The paragraph mentions “author” and the author’s opinions about “Blue Ocean Strategy”.

Therefore, the passage does not concern itself with the definition of “Blue Ocean Strategy” as mentioned in option A or in developing the framework for this strategy as mentioned in option B or in highlighting how the implementation of the strategy leads to better returns as mentioned in option D.

Rather, the passage is about what a certain author thinks about “Blue Ocean Strategy”. It is most likely a review of a book or an article as mentioned in option C. Another hint is that the passage states “The author reflects on” which perhaps signifies that the author has just read something about the strategy and then goes on to give his opinion of it.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

Analyse the passage given and provide an appropriate answer for the question nos. 102 through 104 that follow.

Deborah Mayo is a philosopher of science who has attempted to capture the implications of the new experimentalism in a philosophically rigorous way. Mayo focuses on the detailed way in which claims are validated by experiment, and is concerned with identifying just what claims are borne out and how. A key idea underlying her treatment is that a claim can only be said to be supported by experiment if the various ways in which the claim could be at fault have been investigated and eliminated. A claim can only be said to be borne out by experiment, and a severe test of a claim, as usefully construed by Mayo, must be such that the claim would be unlikely to pass it if it were false.

Her idea can be explained by some simple examples. Suppose Snell’s law of refraction of light is tested by some very rough experiments in which very large margins of error are attributed to the measurements of angles of incidence and refraction, and suppose that the results are shown to be compatible with the law within those margins of error. Has the law been supported by experiments that have severely tested it? From Mayo’s perspective the answer is “no” because, owing to the roughness of the measurements, the law of refraction would be quite likely to pass this test even if it were false and some other law differing not too much from Snell’s law true. An exercise I carried out in my school-teaching days serves to drive this point home. My students had conducted some not very careful experiments to test Snell’s law. I then presented them with some alternative laws of refraction that had been suggested in antiquity and mediaeval times, prior to the discovery of Snell’s law, and invited the students to test them with the measurements they had used to test Snell’s law; because of the wide margins of error they had attributed to their measurements, all of these alternative laws pass the test. This clearly brings out the point that the experiments in question did not constitute a severe test of Snell’s law. The law would have passed the test even if it were false and one of the historical alternatives true.

102: Which of the following conclusion can be drawn from the passage?

- (A) Experimental data might support multiple theoretical explanations at the same time, hence validity of theories needs to be tested further.
- (B) Precise measurement is a sufficient condition to ensure validity of conclusions resulting from an experiment.

- (C) Precise measurement is both a necessary and sufficient condition to ensure validity of conclusions resulting from an experiment.
- (D) Precise measurement along with experimenter's knowledge of the theory underpinning the experiment is sufficient to ensure the validity of conclusions drawn from experiments.
- (E) All of these

Solution:

The passage attempts to explain that results of experiments done with rough measurements may incorrectly depict other theories not actually true. It may imply that precise measurements may then assist. But that remains an implication and not a conclusion. A conclusion has to be drawn from the passage.

Option C is incorrect because precise measurement although necessary is *not* sufficient in itself to ensure validity of conclusions resulting from an experiment.

Options B and D are also incorrect because precise measurement is *one* of the conditions to ensure validity of conclusions resulting from an experiment and knowledge of the relevant theory is also not sufficient to ensure the validity of conclusions resulting from an experiment.

Thus, option E, „all the above" (option E) does not hold true either.

Option A correctly emphasizes the author's viewpoint of the need to test the validity of theories further, rather than by just carrying out the usual experiments.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

103: As per Mayo's perspective, which of the following best defines the phrase “scientific explanation”?

- (A) One which is most detailed in its explanation of natural phenomena.
- (B) One which has been thoroughly tested by scientific experts.
- (C) One which survives examinations better than other explanations.
- (D) One which refutes other explanations convincingly.
- (E) All of these.

Solution:

The author quotes Mayo as, “A claim can only be said to be borne out by experiment, and a severe test of the claim must be such that the claim would be unlikely to pass it if it were false.” Hence, a scientific explanation would be something which has passed severe tests.

It is not something which is only detailed as mentioned in option A or, only thoroughly tested as mentioned in option B or which survives examinations better as mentioned in option C. It has to go beyond all these. It also has to refute or disprove other explanations convincingly as mentioned in option D.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

104: The author's use of Snell's law of refraction to illustrate Mayo's perspective can best said to be

- (A) Contrived.
- (B) Premeditated.
- (C) Superfluous.
- (D) Illustrative.
- (E) Inadequate.

Solution:

The author explains Mayo's point further by giving an example of carrying out a similar test- checking the validity of „Snell's law of refraction" experimentally and matching up the same with alternatives- other laws on refraction. Thus the approach was an example or an illustration. It was demonstrated or shown. The author wanted to show to his students that if "rough measurements" are taken, the validity of theories cannot be correctly verified. Theories should pass through a more severe test.

It wasn't manufactured or „contrived" as mentioned in option A.

It was not „premeditated" or planned as suggested by option B.

It was certainly not „superfluous" as mentioned in option C, because the author wanted to convey a message to his students nor was it „inadequate" as mentioned in option E because the message that the author wanted to convey was successfully done with the help of this experiment.

Therefore, „illustrative" is the better description of the act.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

Analyse the passage given and provide an appropriate answer for the question nos. 105 through 108 that follow.

Enunciated by Jung as an integral part of his psychology in 1916 immediately after his unsettling confrontation with the unconscious, the transcendent function was seen by Jung as uniting the opposites, transforming psyche, and central to the individuation process. It also undoubtedly reflects his personal experience in coming to terms with the unconscious. Jung portrayed the transcendent function as operating through symbol and fantasy and mediating between the opposites of consciousness and the unconscious to prompt the emergence of a new, third posture that transcends the two. In exploring the details of the transcendent function and its connection to other Jungian constructs, this work has unearthed significant changes, ambiguities, and inconsistencies in Jung's writings. Further, it has identified two separate images of the transcendent function: (1) the narrow transcendent function, the function or process within Jung's pantheon of psychic structures, generally seen as the uniting of the opposites of consciousness and the unconscious from which a new attitude emerges; and (2) the expansive transcendent function, the root metaphor for psyche or being psychological that subsumes Jung's pantheon and that apprehends the most fundamental psychic activity of interacting with the unknown or other. This book has also posited that the expansive transcendent function, as the root metaphor for exchanges between conscious and the unconscious, is the wellspring from whence flows other key Jungian structures such as the archetypes and the Self, and is the core of the individuation process. The expansive transcendent function has been

explored further by surveying other schools of psychology, with both depth and non-depth orientations, and evaluating the transcendent function alongside structures or processes in those other schools which play similar mediatory and/or transitional roles.

105: The above passage is most likely an excerpt from:

- (A) A research note
- (B) An entry on a psychopathology blog
- (C) A popular magazine article
- (D) A scholarly treatise
- (E) A newspaper article

Solution:

The passage is a detailed work and analysis of a Jungian work. A serious psychological theory enunciated by Jung is being analysed and evaluated. Thus, it would be difficult to place it as a newspaper (option E) or a popular magazine article as mentioned in option C.

Also, there is a mention of „this book“ in the passage. It may possibly be a review. But, such a detailed analysis makes it a deeper issue! More than it being just a research note- option A or an article on a psychopathology blog as mentioned in option B, it seems more likely to fit in the category of scholarly thesis or exposition as it is detailed and analytical in nature.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

106: It can be definitely inferred from the passage above that

- (A) The expansive transcendent function would include elements of both the Consciousness and the Unconscious.
- (B) Archetypes emerge from the narrow transcendent function.
- (C) The whole work, from which this excerpt is taken, primarily concerns itself with the inconsistencies in Jung's writings.
- (D) Jung's pantheon of concepts subsumes the root metaphor of psyche.
- (E) The transcendent is the core of the individuation process.

Solution:

Option E is explicitly mentioned in the last paragraph with the mention of expansive transcendental function. „... *the expansive transcendent function*, as a root metaphor for exchanges between conscious and unconscious is the well spring from whence flows other key Jungian structures such as the archetypes and the self, and *is the core of the individuation process*.“

Option A cannot be directly inferred. The expansive transcendent function is a root metaphor for **exchanges** between the conscious and the unconscious. That has not been highlighted in A.

Option B is false as archetypes emerge from the “expansive” and not “narrow” transcendental function.

Apart from inconsistencies, Jung's work also essays “changes” and further exploration of Jung's theories. Therefore, we can eliminate option C.

Psyche subsumes Jung's pantheon and not vice versa. Hence, option D is eliminated.

That leaves us with one option – E, and that too can be verified from the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

107: A comparison similar to the distinction between the two images of the transcendent function would be:

- (A) raucous: hilarious
- (B) synchronicity: ontology
- (C) recession: withdrawal
- (D) penurious: decrepit
- (E) none of the above

Solution:

“Expansive” and “narrow” transcendental functions though being different images are related. “Narrow transcendental function” is the uniting of opposites, the conscious and the unconscious from which a new attitude emerges and “expansive transcendental function” is the “interacting with the unknown or the other”. Although both are related to each other the nature of relation is difficult to replicate in other pairs of words since they are neither synonymous nor antonymous nor similes nor metaphorical nor falling into any analogous definition.

In option B, “Synchronicity” means „simultaneous,” and “Ontology” means „metaphysics” or „studying the nature of existence”; they are unrelated.

“Penurious” and “decrepit” as mentioned in option D though being related are not much different from each other.

“Raucous” meaning „rough or wild” and “hilarity” do not show the same kind of comparison as mentioned in the question stem.

“Recession” and “withdrawal”- as mentioned in option C are similar and cannot classify as separate elements.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

108: As per the passage, the key Jungian structure - other than the Self - that emerges from the expansive transcendental function may NOT be expressed as a(n):

- (A) Stereotype

- (B) Anomaly
- (C) Idealized model
- (D) Original pattern
- (E) Epitome

Solution:

The key Jungian structure other than “the Self” is “archetype”. “Archetype” means „an original model or type after which other similar things are patterned; a prototype”. „Stereotype”- option A, „idealized model”- option C, „original pattern”- option D or „epitome”- option E are similar to the meaning or same as archetype. However, an archetype is not an „anomaly” which means „an irregularity or abnormality”.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

Directions (109 -113): Choose the appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

109: Mark Twain was responsible for many striking, mostly cynical _____, such as “Always do right. That will gratify some of the people, and astonish the rest.” _____ can sometimes end up as _____, but rarely would someone use them as an _____.

- (A) epitaphs, Epitaphs, epigrams, epigraph
- (B) epigraphs, Epigraphs, epitaphs, epigraph
- (C) epigrams, Epitaphs, epigrams, epigraph
- (D) epitaphs, Epitaphs, epigraphs, epigram
- (E) epigrams, Epigrams, epigraphs, epitaph

Solution:

“Epigram” is „a witty or pointed saying expressed in a few words”, whereas, “epitaph” is a „commemorative inscription on a tomb”.

“Epigraph” is „an appropriate quotation in the beginning of a book or a chapter”. Or, it is put on buildings or statues. Therefore, „Epigrams” can end up as „epigraphs” but rarely will they be put up as „epitaphs”. This is because they are witty. Taking into account people's reverence and sorrow for the dead, few people would put „epigrams” as „epitaphs”.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

110: A candidate in the medical viva voce exam faced a tinge of intellectual _____ when asked to spell the _____ gland. The fact that he carried notes on his person would definitely be termed as _____ by faculty, but may be termed as _____ by more generous sections of students.

- (A) ambivalence, prostrate, amoral, immoral

- (B) ambiguity, prostrate, amoral, immoral
- (C) ambivalence, prostrate, immoral, amoral
- (D) ambivalence, prostate, immoral, amoral
- (E) ambiguity, prostrate, immoral, amoral

Solution:

The gland name that was being asked to spell was the „prostate“. If you were sure about this one word, you would have easily got the answer by eliminating the others, as the other four options mention „prostrate“ which means „to lie face down.“

Otherwise, we go blank by blank and see if we can still find the answer. If some students were generous enough, they would not have found the student's act same as the teachers", which is „immoral" which means „to violate moral principles". They would have found it „amoral" which means „having no or being indifferent to moral standards". With that, options A and B can be eliminated.

„Ambivalence" is uncertainty or fluctuation between two choices and is a better word than „ambiguity" which means „confusion". With that, we could have zeroed in on to two options, C and D. After that, either we depend on luck - which has certainly become better as we are down to 2 options from 5 - or depend on our certainty of the spelling of „prostate" to get the right answer.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

111: It is not _____ democratic that the parliament should be _____ on issues and resort to passing _____ rather than have an open debate on the floor of the house.

- (A) quite, quite, ordinances
- (B) quite, quiet, ordnances
- (C) quiet, quite, ordnances
- (D) quite, quiet, ordinances
- (E) quiet, quiet, ordinances

Solution:

The second blank should be „quiet", meaning „silent". You have eliminated options A and C.

The first blank cannot have „quiet"; it should be „It is not quite democratic...".

While “ordnance” is related to „artillery" or „military armaments", “ordinance” is related to „decree" or „command". The parliament should be having debates or discussions, and should not be passing „ordinances" or „commands".

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

112: In a case of acute _____, _____ membranes secrete excessive_____.

- (A) sinus, mucous, mucous
- (B) sinus, mucus, mucous
- (C) sinus, mucous, mucus
- (D) sinusitis, mucus, mucous
- (E) sinusitis, mucous, mucus

Solution:

“Sinusitis” is a disease.

“Sinus” is „a hollow space within the bones in the skull“. In fact, “sinusitis” is a disease in which the lining of the “sinus” becomes swollen. Thus we can eliminate options A, B and C.

Between options D and E, option E is the correct option.

“Mucous” - „tissue which holds mucus“, contains “mucus” which is „a secreted thick liquid“.

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

113: If a person makes the statement: “I never speak the truth.” The person can be said to be_____.

- (A) speaking the truth.
- (B) lying.
- (C) lying as well as speaking the truth
- (D) making a logically contradictory statement.
- (E) partially speaking the truth and partially lying.

Solution:

If a person says that he never speaks the truth, there can be two possibilities.

One, if he is lying here than accordingly the true statement becomes, „I always speak the truth“. How can that be possible if he is lying here?

Secondly, if he is speaking the truth, then the statement that he has uttered becomes a lie.

Therefore, it is logically contradictory in both cases.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.

Analyse the following passage and provide an appropriate answer for the question nos. 114 through 120 that follow.

India is renowned for its diversity. Dissimilitude abounds in every sphere - from the physical elements of its land and people to the intangible workings of its beliefs and practices. Indeed, given this variety, India itself appears to be not a single entity but an amalgamation, a “constructs” arising from the conjoining of innumerable, discrete parts. Modern scholarship has, quite properly, tended to explore these elements in isolation. (In part, this trend represents the conscious reversal of the stance taken by an earlier generation of scholars whose work reified India into a monolithic entity - a critical element in the much maligned “Orientalist” enterprise.) Nonetheless, the representation of India as a singular “Whole” is not an entirely capricious enterprise; for India is an identifiable entity, united by - if not born out of - certain deep and pervasive structures. Thus, for example, the Hindu tradition has long maintained a body of mythology that weaves the disparate temples, gods, even geographic landscapes that exist throughout the subcontinent into a unified, albeit syncretic, whole.

In the realm of thought, there is no more pervasive, unifying structure than *karma*. It is the “doctrine” or “law” that ties actions to results and creates a determinant link between an individual’s status in this life and his or her fate in future lives. Following what is considered to be its appearances in the Upanishads, the doctrine reaches into nearly every corner of Hindu thought. Indeed, its dominance is such in the Hindu world view that *karma* encompasses, at the same time, life-affirming and life-negating functions; for just as it defines the world in terms of the “positive” function of delineating a doctrine of rewards and punishments, so too it defines the world through its “negative” representation of action as an all but inescapable trap, an unrelenting cycle of death and rebirth.

Despite - or perhaps because of - *karma*’s ubiquity, the doctrine is not easily defined. Wendy Doniger O’Flaherty reports of a scholarly conference devoted to the study of *karma* that although the participants admitted to a general sense of the doctrine’s parameters, considerable time was in a “lively but ultimately vain attempt to define...karma and rebirth”. The base meaning of the term “*karma*” (or, more precisely, in its Sanskrit stem form, *karman* a neuter substantive) is “action”. As a doctrine, *karma* encompasses a number of quasi-independent concepts: rebirth (*punarjanam*), consequence (*phala*, literally “fruit,” a term that suggests the “ripening” of actions into consequences), and the valuation or “ethic-ization” of acts, qualifying them as either “good” (*punya* or *sukarman*) or “bad” (*papam* or *duskarman*).

In a general way, however, for at least the past two thousand years, the following (from the well known text, the *Bhagavata Parana*) has held true as representing the principal elements of the *karma* doctrine: “The same person enjoys the fruit of the same sinful or a meritorious act in the next world in the same manner and to the same extent according to the manner and extent, to which that (sinful or meritorious) act has been done by him in this world.” Nevertheless, depending on the doctrine’s context, which itself ranges from its appearance in a vast number of literary sources to its usage on the popular level, not all these elements may be present (though in a general way they may be implicit).

114: The orientalist perspective, according to the author:

- (A) Viewed India as a country of diversity.
- (B) Viewed India as if it was a single and unitary entity devoid of diversity.
- (C) Viewed India both as single and diverse entity.
- (D) Viewed India as land of karma.
- (E) Viewed India in the entirety.

Solution:

Paragraph 1 mentions, "...scholars whose work reified India as a *monolithic entity* - a critical element in the much maligned „Orientalist" enterprise". Thus, India was said to be a single and not diverse entity, as per the "orientalist" perspective.

"Monolithic" means „one" or „total uniformity". Option B cites this. The other options mention otherwise.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

115: "Reify" in the passage means:

- (A) To make real out of abstract
- (B) Reversal of stance
- (C) Unitary whole
- (D) Diversity
- (E) Unity in diversity

Solution:

"Reify" means „to make a concept concrete" or „to think of something that is abstract as an actual object".

Option A comes closest to that. Otherwise, from context, "...scholars whose work reified India as a monolithic entity...", it can be understood that their work made India seem something of a whole which was not the case in reality.

Hence, the correct answer is option A.

116: "Ethic-ization" in the passage means

- (A) Process of making something ethical
- (B) Converting unethical persons into ethical
- (C) Judging and evaluation
- (D) Teaching ethics
- (E) None of the above

Solution:

The passage explains "ethic-ization of acts" as **qualifying** them as either good or bad, or, qualifying them as either „punya' or „papam'. „Qualifying" here does not stand for either „teaching" or „converting" or „making". The passage states, "The same person enjoys the fruit of the same sinful or a meritorious act in the next world in the same manner and to the same extent according to the manner and extent to which that (sinful or meritorious) act has been done by him in this world." Therefore "ethic-ization of acts" means deciding or evaluating or judging.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

117: Consider the following statements:

1. Meaning of karma is contextual.
2. Meaning of karma is not unanimous.
3. Meaning of karma includes many other quasi-independent concepts.
4. Karma also means actions and their rewards.

Which of the statements are true?

- (A) 1,2,3
- (B) 2,3,4
- (C) 1,3,4
- (D) None of the above
- (E) All the four are true

Solution:

The meaning of karma is contextual because the last paragraph of the passage mentions “Nevertheless, depending on the doctrine's *context*, which itself ranges from its appearance in a vast number of literary sources to its usage on the popular level, not all these elements may be present”. Therefore, statement 1 is true.

From the penultimate paragraph of the passage, it can be determined that karma does contain several quasi-independent concepts. Hence, statement 3 is also true.

According to the passage, „Despite - or perhaps because of - karma's ubiquity, it is not easily defined". Also, because of more than one concept underlying the meaning of the word, the meaning is not unanimous. In support of that, the passage also states that there was a vain attempt to define karma. Thus, statement 2 is also true.

Statement 4 can be validated as well from the penultimate paragraph of the passage (actions = consequences = rewards).

Hence, the correct answer is option E.

118: The base meaning of karma is:

- (A) reward and punishment.
- (B) only those actions which yield a “phala”.
- (C) any action.
- (D) ripening of actions into consequences.
- (E) None of the above.

Solution:

The answer is easily derivable from the third paragraph of the passage, where it is specifically mentioned that the base meaning of “karma” (or, more particularly *karman*) is „action“. The action could be „good“ or „bad“ with very different consequences.

Hence, the correct answer is option C.

119: As per the author, which of the following statements is wrong?

- (A) India is a diverse country.
- (B) Doctrine of karma runs across divergent Hindu thoughts.
- (C) Doctrine of karma has a rich scholarly discourse
- (D) Scholars could not resolve the meaning of karma
- (E) Modern scholars have studied Hinduism as a syncretic whole.

Solution:

Option A is mentioned in paragraph 1, “India is renowned for its diversity”.

Option C is mentioned explicitly from the following extract, “...reports of a *scholarly conference* devoted to the study of karma...”.

Option D is also mentioned explicitly from the following extracts, “from a scholarly conference...” and “...*lively but ultimately vain attempt to define...karma and rebirth.*”

Option E is also mentioned in the first paragraph, “...the Hindu tradition has long maintained a body of mythology that weaves the disparate temples, gods, even geographic landscapes that exist throughout the subcontinent into a unified, albeit syncretic, whole”.

Only option B is not mentioned. Although the doctrine has been stated as „pervasive“, nothing about it running across „divergent“ Hindu thoughts has been mentioned.

Hence, the correct answer is option B.

120: Which of the following, if true, would be required for the concept of karma - as defined in Bhagavata Purana - to be made equally valid across different space-time combinations?

- (A) Karma is judged based on the observers' perception, and hence the observer is a necessary condition for its validity.
- (B) Karma is an orientalist concept limited to oriental countries.
- (C) Each epoch will have its own understanding of karma and therefore there can not be uniform validity of the concept of karma.
- (D) The information of the past actions and the righteousness of each action would be embodied in the individual.

(E) Each space-time combination would have different norms of righteousness and their respective expert panels which will judge each action as per those norms.

Solution:

In the fourth paragraph, the passage states that, “the same person enjoys the fruit of the same meritorious or sinful act in the next world, in the same manner and to the same extent, according to the manner and extent to which that act has been done by him in this world”. To carry these acts forward from one world to the next, there should be some way of representing or personifying (embodying) such acts. That idea is best represented by option D.

The observer part of option A cannot be validated with any certainty.

Nothing about it being “Orientalist” as mentioned in option B or it being limited to that sphere has been stated in the passage.

Although options C and E seem possible, they are very farfetched inferences that cannot be gleaned from the passage. Moreover, neither of these options give an answer to „how the concept could be validated?”.

Hence, the correct answer is option D.