

Set 333

Section III (A)

Note: Question 74 to 83 carry half a mark each. All the other question in Sub-section III-A carry one marks each.

Directions for questions 74 to 83: Fill up the blanks, numbered [74], [75] up to [83], in the two passages below with most appropriate word from the options given for each blank.

"Between the year 1946 and the year 1955, I did not file any income tax returns." With that [74] statement, Ramesh embarked on an account of his encounter with the income tax department. " I originally owned Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [75] and [76], the 20,000 became 60,000. The Income tax Department then went into action, and I learned first hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [77]; automobiles may be [78], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [79] until the case is settled."

74. 1. devious 2. blunt 3. tactful 4. pretentious

Sol. (2)

Ramesh makes a direct, blatant statement that he did not file his income tax returns. Devious means scheming, deceitful.

75. 1. interest 2. taxes 3. principal 4. returns

Sol. (1)

The principal tax is already mentioned as Rs. 20000. He hasn't filed his income tax returns. Due to the delay he will also have to pay interest on the principal amount.

76. 1. sanctions 2. refunds 3. fees 4. fines

Sol. (4)

There are no sanctions involved with the income tax. It's not possible for him to get a refund unless he files his returns. Due to the delay he will be charged a fine and not a fee.

77. 1. closed 2. detached 3. attached 4. impounded

Sol. (3)

To impound means to seize property (usually by force of power). Attached here refers to attaching property by legal writ.

78. 1. smashed 2. seized 3. dismantled 4. frozen

Sol. (2)

Automobiles can only be seized before being auctioned off (and not smashed, dismantled or frozen!).

79. 1. purchaser 2. victim 3. investor 4. offender

Sol. (4)

An income tax defaulter is an offender and not a purchaser, victim or investor.

At that time the white house was as serene as a resort hotel out of season. The corridors were [80]. In the various offices, [81] gray men in waistcoats talked to one another in low-pitched voices. The only color, or choler, curiously enough, was provided by President Eisenhower himself. Apparently, his [82] was easily set off; he scowled when he [83] the corridors.

80. 1. striking 2. hollow 3. empty 4. white

Sol. (3)

The words in the previous sentence and the tone of the passage indicate that the corridors were empty.

81. 1. quiet 2. faded 3. loud 4. stentorian

Sol. (1)

This choice is appropriate because the men were talking in low-pitched voices. Stentorian means marked by loud voice.

82. 1. laughter 2. curiously 3. humour 4. temper

Sol. (4)

The word 'choler' (which means anger or irritability) in the previous sentence indicates a direct relationship with temper.

83. 1. paced 2. strolled 3. stormed 4. prowled

Sol. (1)

He couldn't have strolled the corridors because he was angry. The President would not prowl in the corridors. Also one does not storm a corridor but may storm in and out of a corridor or a room. But one can pace up and down.

Directions for questions 84 to 86: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

84. A. It was a tough situation and Manasi was taking pains to make it better.
 B. Slowly her efforts gave fruit and things started improving.
 C. Everyone complemented her for her good work.
 D. She was very happy and thanked everyone

1. A 2. D 3. B and C 4. A and C

Sol. (3)

Sentence B is wrong because efforts 'bear fruit' and not 'give fruit'. Sentence C is incorrect because the spelling of 'complemented' should be 'complimented'.

85. A. Harish told Raj to plead guilty.
 B. Raj pleaded guilty of stealing money from the shop.
 C. The court found Raj guilty of all the crimes he was charged with.
 D. He was sentenced for three years in jail

1. A and C 2. B and D 3. A, C, and D 4. B, C, and D

Sol. (2)

Sentence B is wrong because you don't plead 'guilty of' but plead 'guilty to' a crime. Sentence D is wrong because one gets 'sentenced to' prison.

86. A. Last Sunday, Archana had nothing to do.
B. After waking up, she lay on the bed thinking of what to do.
C. At 11 o' clock she took shower and got ready.
E. She spent most of the day shopping

1. B and C 2. C 3. A and B 4. B, C, and D

Sol. (1)

Sentence B is incorrect because the correct usage of its last part would be – 'thinking what to do'. Sentence C is wrong because the article 'a' should precede 'shower'.

Directions for questions 87 to 89: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option from the four options given below the statement to make up the missing part.

87. Many people suggest _____ and still other would like to convince people not to buy pirated cassettes.

1. to bring down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidence of music piracy, others advocate strong legal action against the offenders,
2. bringing down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidents of music piracy, others are advocating strong legal action against offenders,
3. bringing down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidents of music piracy, others advocate strong legal action against offenders,
4. audiocassette prices to be brought down to reduce incidents of music piracy, others advocate that strong legal action must be taken against offenders,

Sol. (3)

In option (1), the usage 'suggest to bring down is incorrect'. In option 4 audiocassette prices 'should' be (and not 'to' be) brought down. Between options (2) and (3), 'incidence' of music piracy can be reduced and not 'incidents'.

88. The ancient Egyptians believed _____ so that when these objects were magically reanimated through the correct rituals, they would be able to functions effectively.

1. that it was essential that things they portrayed must have every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible
2. it was essential for things they portray to have had every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible,
3. it was essential that the things they portrayed had every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible.
4. that when they portrayed things, it should have every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible

Sol. (3)

Option (2) is incorrect due to the usage of the simple present tense in 'they portray'. Option (4) is incorrect due to the usage if the singular 'it' for the plural 'things'. Option (1) is wrong because of the unnecessary usage of 'must have' after using 'essential'.

89. Archaeologists believe that the pieces of red – ware pottery excavated recently near Bhavnagar and _____ shed light on a hitherto dark 600-year period in the Harappan history of Gujarat.

1. estimated with a reasonable certainty as being about 3400 years old,
2. are estimated reasonably certain to be about 3400 years old,
3. estimated at about 3400 years old with reasonable certainty,

4. estimated with reasonable certainty to be about 3400 years old,

Sol. (4)

Option (2) is incorrect because we cannot say that 'archeologists ... are estimated'. Options (1) and (3) have the problems of misplaced modifiers.

Directions for questions 90 to 92: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered 1 to 4. Choose the options in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

90. BOLT

1.	The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.
2.	As he could not move, he made a bolt for the gate.
3.	Could you please bolt he door?
4.	The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.

Sol. (2)

The correct usage would have been – 'he bolted for the gate'.

91. FALLOUT

1.	Nagasaki suffered from the fallout of nuclear radiation.
2.	People believed that the political fallout of the scandal would be insignificant.
3.	Who can predict the environmental fallout of the WTO agreements?
4.	The headmaster could not understand the fallout of several of his good students at the public examination.

Sol. (4)

Fallout does not mean failure. It refers to consequence or argument.

92. PASSING

1.	She did not have passing marks in mathematics.
2.	The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road.
3.	At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel.
4.	A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victims to the hospital.

Sol. (4)

The usage of 'passing' is redundant, one can simply say that 'a taxi was stopped/hailed'.

Directions for questions 93 to 95: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentences is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- 93.**
- A. The two neighbours never fought each other.
 - B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown
 - C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
 - D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
 - F. We therefore tracked 268 intruder males until be saw them fighting a resident male.

1. BEDAC

2. DEBAC

3. BDCAE

4. BCEDA

Sol. (1)

AC is a mandatory pair and DAC is a mandatory sequence.

94. A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.
 B. In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War two appeared hopeless
 C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.
 D. Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.
 E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

1. EDACB 2. BEDAC 3. BDECA 4. CEDAB

Sol. (2)

B is the opening statement as it introduces the subject and the date. EDA is a sequence that describes the situation from the east to the west. Statement C is a stand-alone statement.

95. A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.
 B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.
 C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
 D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
 E. Representatives democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the white House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

1. CAEDB 2. DBAEC 3. CEADB 4. ECDBA

Sol. (4)

CDDBA is a mandatory sequence. "Bush was not fighting just the democrats" in statement D, relates directly with "At times he was fighting..." in statement B.

Directions for questions 96 to 97: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

96. The human race is spread all over world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of whom it is made up eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. In hot climates; meat and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. Thus, in India, People live chiefly on different kinds of grains, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe people eat more meat and less gain. In the Arctic regions, where no grains and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and others races live almost entirely on meat and fish.

1. Food eaten by people in different regions of the world depends on the climate and produce of the region, and varies from meat and fish in the Arctic to predominantly grains in the tropics.
2. Hot climates require people to eat grains while cold regions require people to eat meat and fish.
3. In hot countries people eat mainly grains while in the Arctic, they eat meat and fish because they cannot grow grains.
4. While people in Arctic regions like meat and fish and those in hot regions like India prefer mainly grains, they have to change what they eat depending on the local climate and the local produce.

Sol. (1)

Statement 2 is only partially true. It only talks of requirements and not of what grows in those regions. Similarly, statement 3 talks only of produce and not requirement. The passage is not concerned with what people like or prefer but with what is locally available or required.

97. You seemed at first to take no notice of your school-fellows, or rather to set yourself against them because they were strangers to you. They knew as little of you as you did of them; this would have been the reason for their keeping aloof from you as well, which you would have felt as a hardship. Learn never to conceive a prejudice

against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning, and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults, which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint.

1. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. You should not complain unless you find others prejudiced against you and have attempted to carefully analyze the faults you have observed in them.
2. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. Avoid prejudice and negative thoughts till you encounter bad behaviour from others, and then win them over by shunning the faults you have observed.
3. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn not to make enemies because of your prejudices irrespective of their behaviour towards you.
4. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices unless they behave badly with you.

Sol. (2)

The last sentence of the passage is only conveyed fully in option (2).

Directions for questions 98 to 118: Each of the five passages given below is followed by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

PASSAGE I

The painter is now freethey served so sincerely.

98. When a culture is insecure, the painter chooses his subject on the basis of:

1. The prevalent style in the society of his time.
2. Its meaningfulness to the painter.
3. What is put in front of the easel.
4. Past experience and memory of the painter

Sol. (1)

The confusion could be between answer choices 1 and 2. However, answer choice 2 deals with what the author feels about the subject of a painting, whereas we are concerned about a painter and an insecure culture. The second line of the last paragraph confirms the answer choice 1.

99. In the sentence, "I believe there is a connection" (second paragraph), what two developments is the author referring to?

1. Painters using a dying hero and using a fruit as a subject of painting.
2. Growing success of painters and an increase in abstract forms.
3. Artists gaining freedom to choose subjects and abandoning subjects altogether.
4. Rise of Impressionists and an increase in abstract forms.

Sol. (3)

Reading the first and the second paragraph quite easily takes us to the answer choice 3.

100. Which of the following is NOT necessarily among the attributes needed for a painter to succeed:

1. The painter and his public agree on what is significant.

2. The painting is able to communicate and justify the significance of its subject selection.
3. The subject has a personal meaning for the painter.
4. The painting of subjects is inspired by historical developments.

Sol. (3)

The second sentence of the fifth paragraph says 'the subject may have a personal meaning ... ; but there ... general meaning.' This is quite the opposite of what answer choice 3 states, and so it becomes the answer.

101. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements would NOT be true?

1. Painters decided subjects based on what they remembered from their own lives.
2. Painters of reeds and water in China faced no serious problem of choosing a subject.
3. The choice of subject was a source of scandals in nineteenth century European art.
4. Agreement on the general meaning of a painting is influenced by culture and historical context.

Sol. (1)

The third paragraph, second line says 'a subject does not start ... or with something which the painter has to remember'.

102. Which of the following views is taken by the author?

1. The more insecure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.
2. The more secure a culture, the greater the freedom of the artist.
3. The more secure a culture, more difficult the choice of subject.
4. The more insecure a culture, the less significant the choice of the subject.

Sol. (1)

Refer to the second-last paragraph, first line.

PASSAGE II

Recently I spent several hours ... most of their factories.

103. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

1. Executives of automobile companies are inefficient and ludicrous.
2. The speed at which an automobile is driven in a city has not changed much in a century.
3. Anthropological factors have fostered innovation in automobiles by promoting use of new technologies.
4. Further innovation in jet engines has been more than incremental.

Sol. (2)

Quite a direct answer, refer to the fourth paragraph.

104. Which of the following views does the author fully support in the passage?

1. Nothing is as permanent as change.
2. Change is always rapid.
3. More money spent on innovation leads to more rapid change.
4. Over decades, structural change has been incremental.

Sol. (4)

Refer to the sixth paragraph.

105. Which of the following best describes one of the main ideas discussed in the passage?

1. Rapid change is usually welcomed in society.
2. Industry is not as innovative as it is made out to be.
3. We should have less change than what we have now.
4. Competition spurs companies into radical innovation.

Sol. (2)

This is a main idea question; if you look at the complete passage, the author through examples of aeroplanes and cars and even telephones etc. is trying to show that innovation has not happened as much as it has been made out to be. The changes have been basically incremental and cosmetic.

106. According to the passage, the reason why we continues to be dependent on fossil fuels is that:

1. Auto executives did not wish to change.
2. No alternative fuels were discovered.
3. Change in technology was not easily possible
4. German, Japanese and French companies could not come up with new technologies.

Sol. (1)

Refer to the last two lines of the last paragraph.

PASSAGE III

The viability of the ... professional elites.

107. According to the author, the British policy during the 'New Imperialism' period tended to be defensive because

1. it was unable to deal with the fallouts of a sharp increase in capital.
2. its cumulative capital had undesirable side-effects.
3. its policies favoured developing the vast hinterland.
4. it prevented the growth of a set-up which could have been capitalistic in nature.

Sol. (1)

The answer is clearly stated in the fifth line.

108. Under New Mercantilism, the fervent nationalism of the native middle classes does not create conflict with the multinational corporations because they (the middle classes)

1. negotiate with the multinational corporations
2. are dependent on the international system for their continued prosperity.
3. are not in a position to challenge the status quo.
4. do not enjoy popular support.

Sol. (3)

The second-last paragraph talks of the various factors that are responsible for this. Answer choice 3 combines all of them.

109. In the sentence, "They are prisoners of the taste patterns and consumption standards set at the center." (fourth paragraph), what is the meaning of 'centre'?

1. National government
2. Native capitalists.
3. New capitalists.
4. None of the above.

Sol. (4)

The centre as can be seen from the first paragraph is the - `rival centers of capital on the Continent and in America,' therefore none of these is the answer.

110. The author is in a position to draw parallels between New Imperialism and New Mercantilism because

1. both originated in the developed Western capitalist countries.
2. New Mercantilism was a logical sequel to New Imperialism
3. they create the same set outputs – a labour force, middle classes and rival centers of capital.
4. both have comparable uneven and divisive effects.

Sol. (4)

The answer can be figured out from the first and the third paragraph.

PASSAGE IV

Fifty feet away ... mystery to science.

111. The book *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* annoys some scientists because

1. it revealed that Tsavo lions are ferocious.
2. Patterson made a helluva lot of money from the book by sensationalism.
3. it perpetuated the bad name Tsavo lions had.
4. it narrated how two male Tsavo lions were killed.

Sol. (3)

Refer to the third paragraph, last three lines.

112. The sentence which concludes the first paragraph, "Now they knew better", implies that:

1. The two scientists were struck by wonder on seeing maneless lions for the first time.
2. Though Craig was an expert on the Serengeti lion, now he also knew about the Tsavo lions.
3. Earlier, Craig and West thought that amateur observers had been mistaken.
4. Craig was now able to confirm that darkening of the noses as lions aged applied to Tsavo lions as well.

Sol. (3)

Refer to the first paragraph, second-last line.

113. According to the passage, which of the following has NOT contributed to the popular image of Tsavo lions as savage creatures?

1. Tsavo lions have been observed to bring down one of the strongest and most aggressive animals — the Cape buffalo.
2. In contrast to the situation in traditional lion haunts, scarcity of non-buffalo prey in the Tsavo makes the Tsavo lions more aggressive.
3. The Tsavo lion is considered to be less evolved than the Serengeti variety.
4. Tsavo lions have been observed to attack vehicles as well as humans.

Sol. (3)

All the other three answer choices are in the fourth and fifth paragraphs.

114. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the hypothesis advanced by Gnoske and Peterhans most?

1. Craig and Peyton develop even more serious doubts about the idea that Tsavo lions are primitive.
2. The maneless Tsavo East lions are shown to be closer to the cave lions.
3. Pleistocene cave lions are shown to be far less violent than believed.
4. The morphological variations in body and skull size between the cave and Tsavo lions are found to be insignificant.

Sol. (3)

If 3 is true and if Tsavo lions are similar to the cave lions, then the Tsavo lions should also be less violent, whereas the hypothesis tries to give reasons for the Tsavo lions being more ferocious.

PASSAGE V

Throughout human history ... health of the nation.

115. The author recommends micronutrient-repletion for large-scale treatment of chronic degenerative diseases because

1. it is relatively easy to manage.
2. micronutrient deficiency is the cause of these diseases.
3. it can overcome genetic risk factors.
4. it can compensate for other lifestyle factors.

Sol. (2)

Refer to the fourth paragraph, first line.

116. Tailoring micronutrient-based treatment plans to suit individual deficiency profiles is not necessary because

1. it very likely to give inconsistent or negative results.
2. it is a classic pharmaceutical approach not suited to micronutrients.
3. most people are consuming suboptimal amounts of safe-to-consume micronutrients.
4. it is not cost effective to do so.

Sol. (3)

Refer to the fourth paragraph, third-last line.

117. Type-B malnutrition is a serious concern in developed countries because

1. developing countries mainly suffer from Type-A malnutrition.
2. it is a major contributor to illness and death.
3. pharmaceutical companies are not producing drugs to treat this condition.
4. national surveys on malnutrition do not include newer micronutrient groups.

Sol. (2)

The fourth paragraph, first line says Type B malnutrition is the major cause of chronic degenerative diseases. The first paragraph says chronic degenerative diseases are the major causes of ill-health and death, hence answer choice 2 follows.

118. Why are a large number of apparently healthy people deemed pre-ill?

1. They may have chronic degenerative diseases.
2. They do not know their own genetic risk factors which predispose them to diseases.
3. They suffer from Type-B malnutrition.
4. There is a lengthy latency period associated with chronically degenerative diseases.

Sol. (1)

Check the first paragraph for the answer.

Sub section III-B: Number of Questions = 5

Note: Questions 119 to 123 carry two marks each.

Directions for Questions 119 and 120: The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- 119.**
- A. But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.
 - B. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.
 - C. Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.
 - D. Houses in which ordinary Egyptian lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.
 - E. We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

1. CDBEA

2. ECDAB

3. EDCBA

4. DECAB

Sol. (3)

Both statements C and B (papyri is the plural for Egyptian papers and documents) are talking about sources of information. That is why CB is a mandatory pair.

- 120.**
- A. Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.
 - B. But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.
 - C. In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.
 - D. That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.
 - E. Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.

1. CEDBA

2. CEBDA

3. AEDBC

4. ACEBD

Sol. (1)

ED is a mandatory pair as 'the fuel cell efficiency has an efficiency of 30%' in E connects with 'That is twice as good' in D. BA is a pair because 'the way will be open for a huge reduction...' in B connects with 'only such a full-hearted leap will allow the world to cope with mass motorization' in A.

Directions for Questions 121 to 123: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

121. Local communities have often come in conflict with agents trying to exploit resources, at a faster pace, for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. More often than not, such agents of resource-intensification are given preferential treatment by the state, through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish stocks, for example, or the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidized price. With the injustice so compounded, local communities at the receiving end of this process have no recourse expect direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of a new kind of class conflict.

1. A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatments given to agents of resource-intensification by the state, which the local community sees as unfair.
2. The grant of long leases to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy leads to direct protests from the local community, which sees it as unfair.
3. Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.
4. Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource-intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidized prices for an expanding commercial-industrial economy.

Sol. (3)

Statements 2 and 4 are partially true, as they do not cover all the examples of preferential treatment. Statement 1 is incomplete, as it does not mention direct protest.

122. Although almost all climate scientists agree that the Earth is gradually warming, they have long been of two minds about the process of rapid climate shifts within larger periods of change. Some have speculated that the process works like a giant oven or freezer, warming or cooling the whole planet at the same time. Others think that shifts occur on opposing schedules in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, like exaggerated seasons. Recent research in Germany examining climate patterns in the Southern Hemisphere at the end of the last Ice Age strengthens the idea that warming and cooling occurs at alternate times in the two hemispheres. A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen.

1. Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; research will help find a definitive answer and better predict climate shifts in future.
2. Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future.
3. Research in Germany will help scientists find a definitive answer about warming and cooling of the Earth and predict climate shifts in the future in a better manner.

4. More research rather than debates on warming or cooling of the Earth and exaggerated seasons in its hemisphere will help scientists in Germany predict changes better in future.

Sol. (2)

Statement 3 is factually wrong as we don't know if further research can happen only in Germany. Option 4 wrongly brings out a contest between research and debate. Between options 1 and 2, choice 1 is inappropriate because we don't know if 'research' will help find a 'definitive answer'.

123. Modern bourgeois society, said Nietzsche, was decadent and enfeebled – a victim of the excessive development of the rational faculties at the expense of will and instinct. Against the liberal-rationalist stress on the intellect, Nietzsche urged recognition of the dark mysterious world of instinctual desires – the true forces of life. Smother the will excessive intellectualizing and you destroy the spontaneity that sparks cultural creativity and ignites a zest for living. The critical and theoretical outlook destroyed the creative instincts. For man's manifold potential to be realized, he must forego relying on the intellect and nurture again the instinctual roots of human existence.

1. Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to forego intellect and give importance to creative instincts.
2. Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to smother the will with excessive intellectualizing and ignite a zest for living.
3. Nietzsche criticizes the intellectuals for enfeebling the modern bourgeois society by not nurturing man's creative instincts.
4. Nietzsche blames excessive intellectualization for the decline of modern society and suggests nurturing creative instincts instead.

123. (1)

Option 2 is factually wrong. Option 3 is wrong because Nietzsche does not criticize 'intellectuals'. Option 4 is wrong because he does not talk of 'the decline of modern society'.