

# CAT 2018 Question Paper Slot 2

## Verbal Ability

### Instructions [1 - 5]

#### Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions

NOT everything looks lovelier the longer and closer its inspection. But Saturn does. It is gorgeous through Earthly telescopes. However, the 13 years of close observation provided by Cassini, an American spacecraft, showed the planet, its moons and its remarkable rings off better and better, revealing finer structures, striking novelties and greater drama. . . .

By and large the big things in the solar system—planets and moons—are thought of as having been around since the beginning. The suggestion that rings and moons are new is, though, made even more interesting by the fact that one of those moons, Enceladus, is widely considered the most promising site in the solar system on which to look for alien life. If Enceladus is both young and bears life, that life must have come into being quickly. This is also believed to have been the case on Earth. Were it true on Enceladus, that would encourage the idea that life evolves easily when conditions are right.

One reason for thinking Saturn's rings are young is that they are bright. The solar system is suffused with comet dust, and comet dust is dark. Leaving Saturn's ring system (which Cassini has shown to be more than 90% water ice) out in such a mist is like leaving laundry hanging on a line downwind from a smokestack: it will get dirty. The lighter the rings are, the faster this will happen, for the less mass they contain, the less celestial pollution they can absorb before they start to discolour. . . . Jeff Cuzzi, a scientist at America's space agency, NASA, who helped run Cassini, told the Lunar and Planetary Science Conference in Houston that combining the mass estimates with Cassini's measurements of the density of comet-dust near Saturn suggests the rings are no older than the first dinosaurs, nor younger than the last of them—that is, they are somewhere between 200m and 70m years old.

That timing fits well with a theory put forward in 2016, by Matija Cuk of the SETI Institute, in California and his colleagues. They suggest that at around the same time as the rings came into being an old set of moons orbiting Saturn destroyed themselves, and from their remains emerged not only the rings but also the planet's current suite of inner moons—Rhea, Dione, Tethys, Enceladus and Mimas. . . .

Dr Cuk and his colleagues used computer simulations of Saturn's moons' orbits as a sort of time machine. Looking at the rate at which tidal friction is causing these orbits to lengthen they extrapolated backwards to find out what those orbits would have looked like in the past. They discovered that about 100m years ago the orbits of two of them, Tethys and Dione, would have interacted in a way that left the planes in which they orbit markedly tilted. But their orbits are untilted. The obvious, if unsettling, conclusion was that this interaction never happened—and thus that at the time when it should have happened, Dione and Tethys were simply not there. They must have come into being later. . . .

1. Based on information provided in the passage, we can infer that, in addition to water ice, Saturn's rings might also have small amounts of:

- A methane and rock particles.
- B helium and methane.
- C helium and comet dust.
- D rock particles and comet dust.

2. Based on information provided in the passage, we can conclude all of the following EXCEPT:

- A none of Saturn's moons ever had suitable conditions for life to evolve.
- B Thethys and Dione are less than 100 million years old.
- C Saturn's lighter rings discolour faster than rings with greater mass.
- D Saturn's rings were created from the remains of older moons.

3. The phrase "leaving laundry hanging on a line downwind from a smokestack" is used to explain how the ringed planet's:

- A rings lose mass over time.
- B rings discolour and darken over time.
- C moons create a gap between the rings.
- D atmosphere absorbs comet dust.

4. Data provided by Cassini challenged the assumption that:

- A new celestial bodies can form from the destruction of old celestial bodies.
- B all big things in the solar system have been around since the beginning.
- C there was life on earth when Saturn's rings were being formed.
- D Saturn's ring system is composed mostly of water ice.

5. The main objective of the passage is to:

- A highlight the beauty, finer structures and celestial drama of Saturn's rings and moons.
- B establish that Saturn's rings and inner moons have been around since the beginning of time.
- C provide evidence that Saturn's rings and moons are recent creations.
- D demonstrate how the orbital patterns of Saturn's rings and moons change over time.

## Instructions [6 - 10]

### Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given

More and more companies, government agencies, educational institutions and philanthropic organisations are today in the grip of a new phenomenon: 'metric fixation'. The key components of metric fixation are the belief that it is possible - and desirable - to replace professional judgment (acquired through personal experience and talent) with numerical indicators of comparative performance based upon standardised data (metrics); and that the best way to motivate people within these organisations is by attaching rewards and penalties to their measured performance.

The rewards can be monetary, in the form of pay for performance, say, or reputational, in the form of college rankings, hospital ratings, surgical report cards and so on. But the most dramatic negative effect of metric fixation is its propensity to incentivise gaming: that is, encouraging professionals to maximise the metrics in ways that are at odds with the larger purpose of the organisation. If the rate of major crimes in a district becomes the metric according to which police officers are promoted, then some officers will respond by simply not recording crimes or downgrading them from major offences to misdemeanours. Or take the case of surgeons. When the metrics of success and failure are made public - affecting their reputation and income - some surgeons will improve their metric scores by refusing to operate on patients with more complex problems, whose surgical outcomes are more likely to be negative. Who suffers? The patients who don't get operated upon.

When reward is tied to measured performance, metric fixation invites just this sort of gaming. But metric fixation also leads to a variety of more subtle unintended negative consequences. These include goal displacement, which comes in many varieties: when performance is judged by a few measures, and the stakes are high (keeping one's job, getting a pay rise or raising the stock price at the time that stock options are vested), people focus on satisfying those measures - often at the expense of other, more important organisational goals that are not measured. The best-known example is 'teaching to the test', a widespread phenomenon that has distorted primary and secondary education in the United States since the adoption of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

Short-termism is another negative. Measured performance encourages what the US sociologist Robert K Merton in 1936 called 'the imperious immediacy of interests ... where the actor's paramount concern with the foreseen immediate consequences excludes consideration of further or other consequences'. In short, advancing short-term goals at the expense of long-range considerations. This problem is endemic to publicly traded corporations that sacrifice long-term research and development, and the development of their staff, to the perceived imperatives of the quarterly report.

6. All of the following can be a possible feature of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, EXCEPT:

- A school funding and sanctions are tied to yearly improvement shown on tests.
- B standardised test scores can be critical in determining a student's educational future.
- C assessment is dependent on the teacher's subjective evaluation of students' class participation.
- D the focus is more on test-taking skills than on higher order thinking and problem-solving.

7. What main point does the author want to convey through the examples of the police officer and the surgeon?

- A Some professionals are likely to be significantly influenced by the design of performance measurement systems.
- B Metrics-linked rewards may encourage unethical behaviour among some professionals.
- C Critical public roles should not be evaluated on metrics-based performance measures.
- D The actions of police officers and surgeons have a significantly impact on society.

8. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of the 'metric fixation' phenomenon mentioned in the passage?

- A Finding a way to show better results without actually improving performance.
- B Improving cooperation among employees leading to increased organisational effectiveness in the long run.
- C Deviating from organisationally important objectives to measurable yet less important objectives.
- D Short-term orientation induced by frequent measurement of performance.

9. Of the following, which would have added the least depth to the author's argument?

- A Assessment of the pros and cons of a professional judgment-based evaluation system.
- B An analysis of the reasons why metrics fixation is becoming popular despite its drawbacks.
- C A comparative case study of metrics- and non-metrics-based evaluation, and its impact on the main goals of an organisation.
- D More real-life illustrations of the consequences of employees and professionals gaming metrics-based performance measurement systems.

10. What is the main idea that the author is trying to highlight in the passage?

- A Performance measurement needs to be precise and cost-effective to be useful for evaluating organisational performance.
- B Evaluating performance by using measurable performance metrics may misguide organisational goal achievement.
- C Long-term organisational goals should not be ignored for short-term measures of organisational success.
- D All kinds of organisations are now relying on metrics to measure performance and to give rewards and punishments.

### Instructions [11 - 15]

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given**

Will a day come when India's poor can access government services as easily as drawing cash from an ATM? . . . [N]o country in the world has made accessing education or health or policing or dispute resolution as easy as an ATM, because the nature of these activities requires individuals to use their discretion in a positive way. Technology can certainly facilitate this in a variety of ways if it is seen as one part of an overall approach, but the evidence so far in education, for instance, is that just adding computers alone doesn't make education any better. . . .



The dangerous illusion of technology is that it can create stronger, top down accountability of service providers in implementation-intensive services within existing public sector organisations. One notion is that electronic management information systems (EMIS) keep better track of inputs and those aspects of personnel that are 'EMIS visible' can lead to better services. A recent study examined attempts to increase attendance of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANMs) at clinics in Rajasthan, which involved high-tech time clocks to monitor attendance. The study's title says it all: Band-Aids on a Corpse . . . e-governance can be just as bad as any other governance when the real issue is people and their motivation.

For services to improve, the people providing the services have to want to do a better job with the skills they have. A study of medical care in Delhi found that even though providers, in the public sector had much better skills than private sector providers their provision of care in actual practice was much worse.

In implementation-intensive services the key to success is face-to-face interactions between a teacher, a nurse, a policeman, an extension agent and a citizen. This relationship is about power. Amartya Sen's . . . report on education in West Bengal had a supremely telling anecdote in which the villagers forced the teacher to attend school, but then, when the parents went off to work, the teacher did not teach, but forced the children to massage his feet. . . . As long as the system empowers providers over citizens, technology is irrelevant.

The answer to successfully providing basic services is to create systems that provide both autonomy and accountability. In basic education for instance, the answer to poor teaching is not controlling teachers more . . . The key . . . is to hire teachers who want to teach and let them teach, expressing their professionalism and

vocation as a teacher through autonomy in the classroom. This autonomy has to be matched with accountability for results—not just narrowly measured through test scores, but broadly for the quality of the education they provide.

A recent study in Uttar Pradesh showed that if, somehow, all civil service teachers could be replaced with contract teachers, the state could save a billion dollars a year in revenue and double student learning. Just the additional autonomy and accountability of contracts through local groups—even without complementary system changes in information and empowerment—led to that much improvement. The first step to being part of the solution is to create performance information accessible to those outside of the government. . . .

**11.** According to the author, service delivery in Indian education can be improved in all of the following ways EXCEPT through:

- A** access to information on the quality of teaching.
- B** elimination of government involvement.
- C** recruitment of motivated teachers.
- D** use of technology.

**12.** In the context of the passage, we can infer that the title "Band Aids on a Corpse" (in paragraph 2) suggests that:

- A** the nurses attended the clinics, but the clinics were ill-equipped.
- B** the clinics were better funded, but performance monitoring did not result in any improvement.
- C** the nurses who attended the clinics were too poorly trained to provide appropriate medical care.
- D** the electronic monitoring system was a superficial solution to a serious problem.

13. The author questions the use of monitoring systems in services that involve face-to-face interaction between service providers and clients because such systems:

- A do not improve services that need committed service providers.
- B are ineffective because they are managed by the government.
- C improve the skills but do not increase the motivation of service providers.
- D are not as effective in the public sector as they are in the private sector.

14. The main purpose of the passage is to:

- A argue that some types of services can be improved by providing independence and requiring accountability.
- B analyse the shortcomings of government-appointed nurses and their management through technology.
- C critique the government's involvement in educational activities and other implementation-intensive services.
- D find a solution to the problem of poor service delivery in education by examining different strategies.

15. Which of the following, IF TRUE, would undermine the passage's main argument?

- A If it were proven that increase in autonomy of service providers leads to an exponential increase in their work ethic and sense of responsibility.
- B If it were proven that service providers in the private sector have better skills than those in the public sector.
- C Empowerment of service providers leads to increased complacency and rigged performance results.
- D If absolute instead of moderate technological surveillance is exercised over the performance of service providers.

### Instructions [16 - 19]

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given**

Grove snails as a whole are distributed all over Europe, but a specific variety of the snail, with a distinctive white-lipped shell, is found exclusively in Ireland and in the Pyrenees mountains that lie on the border between France and Spain. The researchers sampled a total of 423 snail specimens from 36 sites distributed across Europe, with an emphasis on gathering large numbers of the white-lipped variety. When they sequenced genes from the mitochondrial DNA of each of these snails and used algorithms to analyze the genetic diversity between them, they found that. . . a distinct lineage (the snails with the white-lipped shells) was indeed endemic to the two very specific and distant places in question.

Explaining this is tricky. Previously, some had speculated that the strange distributions of creatures such as the white-lipped grove snails could be explained by convergent evolution—in which two populations evolve the same trait by coincidence—but the underlying genetic similarities between the two groups rules that out. Alternately, some scientists had suggested that the white-lipped variety had simply spread over the whole continent, then been wiped out everywhere besides Ireland and the Pyrenees, but the researchers say their sampling and subsequent DNA analysis eliminate that possibility too. "If the snails naturally colonized Ireland, you would expect to find some of the same genetic type in other areas of Europe, especially Britain. We just don't find them," Davidson, the lead author, said in a press statement.

Moreover, if they'd gradually spread across the continent, there would be some genetic variation within the white-lipped type, because evolution would introduce variety over the thousands of years it would have taken them to spread from the Pyrenees to Ireland. That variation doesn't exist, at least in the genes sampled. This means that rather than the organism gradually expanding its range, large populations instead were somehow moved en masse to the other location within the space of a few dozen generations, ensuring a lack of genetic variety.

"There is a very clear pattern, which is difficult to explain except by involving humans," Davidson said. Humans, after all, colonized Ireland roughly 9,000 years ago, and the oldest fossil evidence of grove snails in Ireland dates to roughly the same era. Additionally, there is archaeological evidence of early sea trade between the ancient peoples of Spain and Ireland via the Atlantic and even evidence that humans routinely ate these types of snails before the advent of agriculture, as their burnt shells have been found in Stone Age trash heaps.

The simplest explanation, then? Boats. These snails may have inadvertently traveled on the floor of the small, coast-hugging skiffs these early humans used for travel, or they may have been intentionally carried to Ireland by the seafarers as a food source. "The highways of the past were rivers and the ocean-as the river that flanks the Pyrenees was an ancient trade route to the Atlantic, what we're actually seeing might be the long lasting legacy of snails that hitched a ride...as humans travelled from the South of France to Ireland 8,000 years ago," Davidson said.

**16.** The passage outlines several hypotheses and evidence related to white-lipped grove snails to arrive at the most convincing explanation for:

- A** why the white-lipped variety of grove snails are found only in Ireland and the Pyrenees.
- B** why the white-lipped variety of grove snails were wiped out everywhere except in Ireland and the Pyrenees.
- C** how the white-lipped variety of grove snails might have migrated from the Pyrenees to Ireland.
- D** how the white-lipped variety of grove snails independently evolved in Ireland and the Pyrenees.

**17.** In paragraph 4, the evidence that "humans routinely ate these types of snails before the advent of agriculture" can be used to conclude that:

- A** white-lipped grove snails may have inadvertently traveled from the Pyrenees to Ireland on the floor of the small, coast-hugging skiffs that early seafarers used for travel.
- B** 9,000 years ago, during the Stone Age, humans traveled from the South of France to Ireland via the Atlantic Ocean.
- C** rivers and oceans in the Stone Age facilitated trade in white-lipped grove snails.
- D** the seafarers who traveled from the Pyrenees to Ireland might have carried white-lipped grove snails with them as edibles.

**18.** Which one of the following makes the author eliminate convergent evolution as a probable explanation for why white-lipped grove snails are found in Ireland and the Pyrenees?

- A** The coincidental evolution of similar traits (white-lipped shell) in the grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees.
- B** The absence of genetic variation between white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees.
- C** The absence of genetic similarities between white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and snails from other parts of Europe, especially Britain.

D The distinct lineage of white-lipped grove snails found specifically in Ireland and the Pyrenees.

19. All of the following evidence supports the passage's explanation of sea travel/trade EXCEPT:

- A the oldest fossil evidence of white-lipped grove snails in Ireland dates back to roughly 9,000 years ago, the time when humans colonised Ireland.
- B archaeological evidence of early sea trade between the ancient peoples of Spain and Ireland via the Atlantic Ocean.
- C absence of genetic variation within the white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees, whose genes were sampled.
- D the coincidental existence of similar traits in the white-lipped grove snails of Ireland and the Pyrenees because of convergent evolution.

### Instructions [20 - 24]

Read the passage carefully and answer the given questions

The complexity of modern problems often precludes any one person from fully understanding them. Factors contributing to rising obesity levels, for example, include transportation systems and infrastructure, media, convenience foods, changing social norms, human biology and psychological factors. . . . The multidimensional or layered character of complex problems also undermines the principle of meritocracy: the idea that the 'best person' should be hired. There is no best person. When putting together an oncological research team, a biotech company such as Gilead or Genentech would not construct a multiple-choice test and hire the top scorers, or hire people whose resumes score highest according to some performance criteria. Instead, they would seek diversity. They would build a team of people who bring diverse knowledge bases, tools and analytic skills. . . .

Believers in a meritocracy might grant that teams ought to be diverse but then argue that meritocratic principles should apply within each category. Thus the team should consist of the 'best' mathematicians, the 'best' oncologists, and the 'best' biostatisticians from within the pool. That position suffers from a similar flaw. Even with a knowledge domain, no test or criteria applied to individuals will produce the best team. Each of these domains possesses such depth and breadth, that no test can exist. Consider the field of neuroscience. Upwards of 50,000 papers were published last year covering various techniques, domains of enquiry and levels of analysis, ranging from molecules and synapses up through networks of neurons. Given that complexity, any attempt to rank a collection of neuroscientists from best to worst, as if they were competitors in the 50-metre

butterfly, must fail. What could be true is that given a specific task and the composition of a particular team, one scientist would be more likely to contribute than another. Optimal hiring depends on context. Optimal teams will be diverse.

Evidence for this claim can be seen in the way that papers and patents that combine diverse ideas tend to rank as high-impact. It can also be found in the structure of the so-called random decision forest, a state-of-the-art machine-learning algorithm. Random forests consist of ensembles of decision trees. If classifying pictures, each tree makes a vote: is that a picture of a fox or a dog? A weighted majority rules. Random forests can serve many ends. They can identify bank fraud and diseases, recommend ceiling fans and predict online dating behaviour. When building a forest, you do not select the best trees as they tend to make similar classifications. You want diversity. Programmers achieve that diversity by training each tree on different data, a technique known as bagging. They also boost the forest 'cognitively' by training trees on the hardest cases - those that the current forest gets wrong. This ensures even more diversity and accurate forests.

Yet the fallacy of meritocracy persists. Corporations, non-profits, governments, universities and even preschools test, score and hire the 'best'. This all but guarantees not creating the best team. Ranking people by common criteria produces homogeneity. . . . That's not likely to lead to breakthroughs.

20. Which of the following conditions, if true, would invalidate the passage's main argument?

- A** If it were proven that teams characterised by diversity end up being conflicted about problems and take a long time to arrive at a solution.
- B** If a new machine-learning algorithm were developed that proved to be more effective than the random decision forest.
- C** If top-scorers possessed multidisciplinary knowledge that enabled them to look at a problem from several perspectives.
- D** If assessment tests were made more extensive and rigorous.

**21.** Which of the following best describes the purpose of the example of neuroscience?

- A** In narrow fields of knowledge, a meaningful assessment of expertise has always been possible.
- B** Unlike other fields of knowledge, neuroscience is an exceptionally complex field, making a meaningful assessment of neuroscientists impossible.
- C** In the modern age, every field of knowledge is so vast that a meaningful assessment of merit is impossible.
- D** Neuroscience is an advanced field of science because of its connections with other branches of science like oncology and biostatistics.

**22.** The author critiques meritocracy for all the following reasons EXCEPT that:

- A** an ideal team comprises of best individuals from diverse fields of knowledge.
- B** diversity and context-specificity are important for making major advances in any field.
- C** modern problems are multifaceted and require varied skill-sets to be solved.
- D** criteria designed to assess merit are insufficient to test expertise in any field of knowledge.

**23.** Which of the following conditions would weaken the efficacy of a random decision forest?

- A** If the types of decision trees in each ensemble of the forest were doubled.
- B** If a large number of decision trees in the ensemble were trained on data derived from easy cases.
- C** If the types of ensembles of decision trees in the forest were doubled.
- D** If a large number of decision trees in the ensemble were trained on data derived from easy and hard cases.

**24.** On the basis of the passage, which of the following teams is likely to be most effective in solving the problem of rising obesity levels?

- A** A specialised team of nutritionists from various countries, who are also trained in the machine-learning algorithm of random decision forest.
- B** A team comprised of nutritionists, psychologists, urban planners and media personnel, who have each scored a distinction in their respective subject tests.

- C** A specialised team of top nutritionists from various countries, who also possess some knowledge of psychology.
- D** A team comprised of nutritionists, psychologists, urban planners and media personnel, who have each performed well in their respective subject tests.

**25. The four sentences (labelled 1,2,3,4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:**

1. In the era of smart world, however, 'Universal Basic Income' is an ineffective instrument which cannot address the potential breakdown of the social contract when large swathes of the population would effectively be unemployed.
2. In the era of industrial revolution, the abolition of child labour, poor laws and the growth of trade unions helped families cope with the pressures of mechanised work.
3. Growing inequality could be matched by a creeping authoritarianism that is bolstered by technology that is increasingly able to peer into the deepest vestiges of our lives.
4. New institutions emerge which recognise ways in which workers could contribute to and benefit by economic growth when, rather than if, their jobs are automated.

**26. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.**

The early optimism about sport's deterrent effects on delinquency was premature as researchers failed to find any consistent relationships between sports participation and deviance. As the initial studies were based upon cross-sectional data and the effects captured were short-term, it was problematic to test and verify the temporal sequencing of events suggested by the deterrence theory. The correlation between sport and delinquency could not be disentangled from class and cultural variables known. Choosing individuals to play sports in the first place was problematic, which became more acute in the subsequent decades as researchers began to document just how closely sports participation was linked to social class indicators.

- A** There is a direct relationship between sport participation and delinquency but it needs more empirical evidence.
- B** Statistical and empirical weaknesses stand in the way of inferring any relationship between sports participation and deviance.
- C** Sports participation is linked to class and cultural variables such as education, income, and social capital.
- D** Contradicting the previous optimism, latter researchers have proved that there is no consistent relationship between sports participation and deviance.

**27. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.**

1. Self-management is thus defined as the 'individual's ability to manage the symptoms, treatment, physical and psychosocial consequences and lifestyle changes inherent in living with a chronic condition'.
2. Most people with progressive diseases like dementia prefer to have control over their own lives and health-care for as long as possible.

3. Having control means, among other things, that patients themselves perform self-management activities.
4. Supporting people in decisions and actions that promote self-management is called self-management support requiring a cooperative relationship between the patient, the family, and the professionals.

**28.** A Japanese government panel announced that it recommends regulating only genetically modified organisms that have had foreign genes permanently introduced into their genomes and not those whose endogenous genes have been edited. The only stipulation is that researchers and businesses will have to register their modifications to plants or animals with the government, with the exception of microbes cultured in contained environments. Reactions to the decision are mixed. While lauding the potential benefits of genome editing, an editorial opposes across-the-board permission. Unforeseen risks in gene editing cannot be ruled out. All genetically modified products must go through the same safety and labeling processes regardless of method.

- A** Excepting microbes cultured in contained environments from the regulations of genome editing is premature.
- B** Creating categories within genetically modified products in terms of transgenic modification and genome editing advances science but defies laws.
- C** Exempting from regulations the editing of endogenous genes is not desirable as this procedure might be risk-prone.
- D** A government panel in Japan says transgenic modification and genome editing are not the same.

**29. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.**

1. Much has been recently discovered about the development of songs in birds.
2. Some species are restricted to a single song learned by all individuals, others have a range of songs.
3. The most important auditory stimuli for the birds are the sounds of other birds.
4. For all bird species there is a prescribed path to development of the final song,
5. A bird begins with the subsong, passes through plastic song, until it achieves the species song.

**30. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, and 4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer.**

1. It was his taxpayers who had to shell out as much as \$1.6bn over 10 years to employees of failed companies.
2. Companies in many countries routinely engage in such activities which means that the employees are left with unpaid entitlements
3. Deliberate and systematic liquidation of a company to avoid liabilities and then restarting the business is called phoenixing.
4. The Australian Minister for Revenue and Services discovered in an audit that phoenixing had cost the Australian economy between \$2.9bn and \$5.1bn last year.



**31. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key the number in:**

1. Our smartphones can now track our diets, our biological cycles, even our digestive systems and sleep-patterns.
2. Researchers have even coined a new term, "orthosomnia", to describe the insomnia brought on by paying too much attention to smartphones and sleep-tracking apps.
3. Sleep, nature's soft nurse, is a blissful, untroubled state all too easily disturbed by earthly worries or a guilty conscience.
4. The existence of a market for such apps is unsurprising: shift work, a long-hours culture and blue light from screens have conspired to rob many of us of sufficient rest.
5. A new threat to a good night's rest has emerged - smart-phones, with sleep-tracking apps.

**32. Five sentences related to a topic are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out.**

1. As India looks to increase the number of cities, our urban planning must factor in potential natural disasters and work out contingencies in advance.
2. Authorities must revise data and upgrade infrastructure and mitigation plans even if their local area hasn't been visited by a natural calamity yet.
3. Extreme temperatures, droughts, and forest fires have more than doubled since 1980.
4. There is no denying the fact that our baseline normal weather is changing.
5. It is no longer a question of whether we will be hit by nature's fury but rather when.

**33. The four sentences (labelled 1,2,3,4) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a number. Decide on the proper sequence of order of the sentences and key in this sequence of four numbers as your answer:**

1. They would rather do virtuous side projects assiduously as long as these would not compel them into doing their day jobs more honourably or reduce the profit margins.
2. They would fund a million of the buzzwordy programs rather than fundamentally question the rules of their game or alter their own behavior to reduce the harm of the existing distorted, inefficient and unfair rules.
3. Like the dieter who would rather do anything to lose weight than actually eat less, the business elite would save the world through social-impact-investing and philanthro-capitalism.
4. Doing the right thing – and moving away from their win-win mentality – would involve real sacrifice; instead, it's easier to focus on their pet projects and initiatives.

**34. The passage given below is followed by four summaries. Choose the option that best captures the author's position.**

Should the moral obligation to rescue and aid persons in grave peril, felt by a few, be enforced by the criminal law? Should we follow the lead of a number of European countries and enact bad Samaritan laws? Proponents of Bad Samaritan laws must overcome at least three different sorts of obstacles. First, they must show the laws are morally legitimate in principle, that is, that the duty to aid others is a proper candidate for legal enforcement. Second, they must show that this duty to aid can be defined in a way that can be fairly enforced by the courts. Third, they must show that the benefits of the laws are worth their problems, risks and costs.

- A** A number of European countries that have successfully enacted Bad Samaritan laws may serve as model statutes.



- B** Everyone agrees that people ought to aid others, the only debate is whether to have a law on it.
- C** If Bad Samaritan laws are found to be legally sound and enforceable, they must be enacted.
- D** Bad Samaritan laws may be desirable but they need to be tested for legal soundness.

## Answers

### Verbal Ability

|                |             |                |             |             |                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>1.D</b>     | <b>2.A</b>  | <b>3.B</b>     | <b>4.B</b>  | <b>5.C</b>  | <b>6.C</b>     | <b>7.B</b>  | <b>8.B</b>  |
| <b>9.D</b>     | <b>10.B</b> | <b>11.B</b>    | <b>12.D</b> | <b>13.A</b> | <b>14.A</b>    | <b>15.C</b> | <b>16.A</b> |
| <b>17.D</b>    | <b>18.B</b> | <b>19.D</b>    | <b>20.C</b> | <b>21.C</b> | <b>22.A</b>    | <b>23.B</b> | <b>24.D</b> |
| <b>25.4213</b> | <b>26.B</b> | <b>27.2314</b> | <b>28.C</b> | <b>29.3</b> | <b>30.3241</b> | <b>31.3</b> | <b>32.3</b> |
| <b>33.3241</b> | <b>34.D</b> |                |             |             |                |             |             |

# Explanations

## Verbal Ability

### 1. D

In the fourth paragraph, it is mentioned that "they suggest that at around the same time as the rings came into being an old set of moons orbiting Saturn destroyed themselves, and from their remains emerged not only the rings.....". From this, we can infer that the rings were formed from the moons. Also, from the third paragraph, it can be inferred that Saturn's rings consist of comet dust.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

### 2. A

In the last paragraph, it is given that about 100m years ago, Thethys and Dione were not there. From the last line of the passage we can conclude that Thethys and Dione are less than 100 million years old. Option B can be concluded.

In the third paragraph, it is mentioned "The lighter the rings are, the faster this will happen". Option C can be concluded.

From the fourth paragraph, option D can be concluded.

Sufficient information has not been provided from which we can conclude that none of Saturn's moons ever had suitable conditions for life to evolve.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

### 3. B

The phrase explains how clothes would darken over time if left hanging and facing smokestack. The phrase refers to the darkening of the Saturn's rings under the influence of comet dust.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

### 4. B

Referring to the first paragraph and first few lines of the second paragraph, it was believed that the celestial bodies had been existing from the beginning. However, the data provided by Cassini gave an insight that the rings and moons of Saturn are newly created. Thus, it challenged the earlier held notion.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

### 5. C

Refer to the lines from the passage - "The suggestion that rings and moons are new is," "One reason for thinking Saturn's rings are young is that they are bright.", "Cassini's measurements of the density of comet-dust near Saturn suggests the rings are no older than the first dinosaurs, nor younger than the last of them."

Throughout the passage, the author has emphasized on the fact that the rings and the moons of Saturn are recent phenomena. Option C is the most relevant in this context.

Option A is not the primary objective of the passage otherwise the author would not have detailed the timeline of the formation of the moons and the rings of Saturn.

Option B is factually wrong as per the information given in the passage.

Option D is out of context.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

### 6. C

The author has criticized the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. So, it should be against what the author has supported in the passage. We know that the author has been critical of metric fixation. Therefore, the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 must have the features of metric fixation.

Option C cannot be a feature of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 as it mentions the subjective evaluation of students based on their participation in the class which is against the theory of metric fixation.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

**7. B**

In the second paragraph, the author discusses that one of the major drawbacks of metric fixation is the rise in unethical behaviour in order to maximize the metrics. The author, further, goes on to give the examples of the police officer and the surgeon to substantiate his claims. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

Option A does not mention that the influence would be unethical and harmful in nature.

Option C is the underlying message of the author but, he does not explicitly provide the examples of the police officer and the surgeon to prove this.

Option D is too broad and has no specifics about the unethical behaviour which could be encouraged by metric fixation.

**8. B**

From the second paragraph, we can say that metric fixation encourages professionals to maximize the metrics in ways that are at odds with the larger purpose of the organization. Option A is a consequence of metric fixation.

From the third paragraph, we can infer that metric fixation leads to goal displacement.

The author has stated short-termism as a consequence of metric fixation in the penultimate paragraph.

Option B as a consequence of metric fixation has not been discussed in the paragraph.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

**9. D**

In the passage, the author has discussed the ill-effects of metric fixation. He has discussed gaming of the metrics-based performance system in detail. By providing more real-life illustrations of the same, the author would not have added any value to the main argument.

Options A, B and C are relevant to the discussion and will surely add weight to the main idea of the passage.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

**10. B**

The author has criticized the method of metric fixation in the passage. He has stated that metric fixation will lead professionals to adhere to practices that are at odds with the larger purpose of the organization. He has also explained that metric fixation will lead to goal displacement. In this light, option B is the most relevant.

Option A is incorrect because it is against the author's view.

Option C is narrow as it focuses on short-termism only which is one of the ill-effects of metric fixation as

mentioned in the passage.

Option D does not state that the author is criticizing the metric fixation method to measure the performance.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

**11. B**

In the last line of the passage, the author mentions about the availability of information which should be the first step towards solving the service delivery in the Indian education system.

In the penultimate paragraph, the author says that the key is to hire those teachers who want to teach. In other words, the author supports the recruitment of motivated teachers.

In the first paragraph, the author states that technology can facilitate better service delivery in Indian education.

The author has nowhere talked about the elimination of government involvement. He wants that the autonomy and accountability of the teachers should be increased.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

**12. D**

The author has explained the phrase "Band Aids on a Corpse" by stating that "e-governance can be just as bad as any other governance when the real issue is people and their motivation." From this, we can infer that the solution was not intended to tackle the real cause of the problem which was the motivation of the people. If people are not motivated, forcing them to come on time will act only as a specious way to deal with the issue.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

13. **A**

In the third paragraph, the author has given the example of a school where the villagers forced the teachers to come to school, but the teacher instead of teaching indulged in various other non-productive activities. Further, the author also mentions that as long as the system empowers providers over citizens, technology is irrelevant. So, the author wants to convey that commitment and motivation are the primary requirements in systems which involve face-to-face interaction between service providers and clients. Therefore, using technology to monitor in such scenarios will be ineffective.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

14. **A**

The author has explained in the passage that without increasing the autonomy and accountability of the person involved in a job, monitoring systems will be ineffective in improving the services. So, the author has advocated for making the persons more responsible and give them more independence. Option A is the most relevant in this context.

Option B is narrow in the sense that the passage does not only focus on the case of nurses.

Option C is irrelevant as the author does not criticize the involvement of government.

Option D is incorrect because the author is not trying to find a solution, but he has proposed a solution to deal with the problem.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

15. **C**

The author has argued in the passage and proposed some ways to increase productivity and to make the systems more effective. Option C which states "Empowerment of service providers leads to increased complacency and rigged performance results." will undermine the author's main argument because if empowerment of the service providers leads to rigged performance results, the whole purpose will be defeated.

Option A supports the passage's main idea.

Option B is irrelevant.

Option D does not talk about the effect of implementing absolute surveillance on the performance of service providers.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

16. **A**

Throughout the passage, the author has contemplated the reasons why the white-lipped variety of grove snails are found only in Ireland and the Pyrenees. This is also evident from the last line of the first paragraph, the first line of the second paragraph and the first line of the fourth paragraph.

The author has not discussed the reasons why the snails were wiped out from the other parts of the world.

Option B is incorrect.

The author has focused neither on migration nor on the evolution of the snails. Option C and D are irrelevant.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

17. **D**

In the fourth paragraph, the author states that the appearance of grove snails and the arrival of humans in Ireland coincided. Further, the author proves his point by mentioning about the evidence that humans routinely ate these types of snails before the advent of agriculture. From this, we can infer that people who came to colonize Ireland must have brought snails with them as edibles. Option D is the most relevant in this context.

Options B and C are out of context.

Option A might be factually true, but it cannot be concluded from the given sentence.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

**18. B**

In the second paragraph, the author mentions convergent evolution in which two populations evolve the same trait by coincidence. In that case, if the traits are similar by mere coincidence, the genetic structure must be different as they are part of two distinct populations. However, in the study, it was found that the two groups of snails have genetic similarities and thus, it cannot be a case of convergent evolution. Option B states the same. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

**19. D**

In the second paragraph, the author mentions convergent evolution in which two populations evolve the same trait by coincidence. In that case, if the traits are similar by mere coincidence, the genetic structure must be different as they are part of two distinct populations. However, in the study, it was found that the two groups of snails have genetic similarities and thus, it cannot be a case of convergent evolution. Thus, the author refutes the claim that convergent evolution can explain the similarity in characteristics. Therefore, option C supports the passage's explanation of sea travel/trade while option D rejects. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

**20. C**

Throughout the passage, the author has argued that each field of study has become so vast that diversity in knowledge and skills is required to sail through. Meritocracy is not enough to bring the required variety. This is the main idea presented by the author.

Option A is distorted because the author is not concerned about the negative consequences of his proposition and how to deal with them.

Option B is too narrow in its scope as it focuses on random decision trees which is not the main idea.

Option C addresses the primary concerns which the author has and thus, weakens the main idea of the passage.

Option D is irrelevant as the author has no problem with the assessment tests.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

**21. C**

Just before giving the example of neuroscience, the author has mentioned that each of these domains possesses such depth and breadth, that no test can exist. From this we can infer that the purpose behind mentioning neuroscience as an example by the author is to show that each field is so complex now that a meaningful assessment of merit is impossible. Option C is the most relevant in this case.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

**22. A**

Option B is the main idea that the author wants to express through the passage. So, it is one of the main reasons why the author criticizes meritocracy.

Option C is also one of the reasons as conveyed by the author through the example of neuroscientists in the second paragraph.

The author mentions in the second paragraph "each of these domains possesses such depth and breadth, that no test can exist." From this, we can infer option D to be a valid reason.

Option A : The idea/term of 'ideal team' is not mentioned in the passage. Best team implies a team which gives the best possible outcome, however an ideal team can be understood as the model/perfect team. In order to critique ideal team, one needs to introduce such an idea. Hence, Option A is not a reason why the author criticizes meritocracy.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

**23. B**

In the last two lines of the third paragraph, it has been given that forest is cognitively boosted by training the trees on the hardest cases. So, if a large number of decision trees in the ensemble were trained on data derived from easy cases, the forest will not get a cognitive boost and thus weaken the efficacy of a random decision

forest.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

**24. D**

According to the author's main idea, the problem should be tackled by a diverse group of members from different fields. On the basis of this, we can eliminate options A and C because, in these options, the expert team consists of only nutritionists.

Out of options B and D, option D is better because it mentions a team of members who have performed well in their respective field. In option B, the members are selected on the parameter of meritocracy, which is not concurrent with the author's viewpoint.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

**25. 4213**

4 should be the opening sentence since it states that new institutions recognize ways in which workers can contribute to the economy. The other 3 sentences provide examples and elaborate on the same and hence, sentence 4, which introduces the topic of discussion, should be the opening sentence.

2 talks about the period of industrial revolution. 1 talks about the smart world. Chronologically, 1 should follow 2. Moreover, 2 talks about an example that conformed to the point mentioned in sentence 4. On the other hand, 1 talks about an inadequacy. Therefore, 2 should have preceded 1. 3 should be the last sentence of the paragraph.

Sentences 4213 form a coherent paragraph and hence, 4213 is the correct answer.

**26. B**

The main points of the passage are that the relation between sports participation and deviation have not been established and that there is not sufficient evidence to prove the relationship.

Option A is distorted because it states that the relationship is already established.

Option B mentions all the relevant points.

Option C does not talk about the relationship and hence, ruled out.

Option D distorts what is given in the paragraph by saying that latter researchers have "proved" there is no consistent relationship. Thus, it can be eliminated.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

**27. 2314**

1 states that 'self management is 'thus' defined as the individual's ability to manage...'. Therefore, some details about self management should have been provided before sentence 1.

Sentence 2 states that people with dementia prefer to have 'control' in their lives. Sentence 3 states what 'having control means'. Therefore, sentences 2 and 3 form a mandatory pair.

Sentence 1 should follow sentence 3 since sentence 3 states that 'having control means to perform self

management activities' and sentence 1 defined self management activities. Sentence 4 should be the last sentence since it states what self management support is. Self management support can be defined only after defining what self management is.

Sentences 2314 form a coherent paragraph. Therefore, 2314 is the correct answer.

**28. C**

Let us note down the important points:

The Japanese government recommends regulating GM organisms in which foreign genes are introduced, not those in which the endogenous genes have been edited. The step has drawn mixed reactions since there are some risks involved in gene editing.

Option A shifts the focus on exempting microbes. The central theme of the passage is that endogenous gene editing is not totally risk free. Therefore, we can eliminate option A.

Option B states that categorizing GM products advances science but defies laws. No such comparison has been made in the paragraph. The legality of the issue has not been discussed and hence, we can eliminate option B.

Option D fails to capture the fact that endogenous gene editing is not devoid of risks.

Only option C captures the fact that exempting endogenous gene editing is not desirable due to the risks involved. Therefore, option C is the right answer.

### 29.3

On reading the sentences, we can infer that the paragraph talks about the development of songs in birds.

1 should be the opening sentence since it introduces the topic of discussion, the development of songs in birds. 1 provides a proper introduction to the paragraph by stating that much has been discovered about the development of songs in birds.

4 should be the sentence that follows 1 since it states that the development of songs in birds follow a template process.

5 explains the mechanism in which the song is developed. Therefore, sentence 5 should follow sentence 4.

2 should be the last sentence since it states that some species restrict themselves to one song while other species have more than one song.

Sentences 1452 form a coherent paragraph. Sentence 3 talks about the sounds of birds while the other sentences are about how a species develops a song. Therefore, sentence 3 is the one out of context and hence, 3 is the right answer.

### 30.3241

3 should be the opening sentence since it introduces the concept of phoenixing. Sentence 2 logically continues sentence 1 by stating that companies in many countries engage in such activities (Phoenixing). Sentence 2 should be followed by sentence 4 since it moves to a specific instance (Australian minister's discovery) from general statements. Sentence 1 should follow sentence 4 since it states that it was 'his' taxpayers (Australian Minister's taxpayers or Australian citizens) who had to foot the bill.

Sentences 3241 form a coherent paragraph. Therefore, 3241 is the correct answer.

### 31.3

The use of the word "such apps" in 4 indicates that 4 must be preceded by a line that mentions a type of app. We find this in 5 and 2. So the pairs could be 5-4 or 2-4. If we see the sentences 5 and 1 they introduce the topic under discussion and provide context for the details provided in 2 and 4. Hence, 1 and 5 should come at the start of the paragraph and 2-4 should be the end of the paragraph. Between 5 and 1, 5 provides a better opening line as it introduces the main topic of discussion. Hence, the order of the paragraph should be 5-1-2-4.

Sentence 3 which talks of "guilty conscience" is out of context with the rest of the paragraph.

### 32.3

If we read all the sentences together, we see that the author is arguing for India preparing itself in advance for future natural disasters. Sentence 4, which introduces the broader context makes for a good opening line.

Sentences 1 and 2 together make the main point that the author is trying make through the paragraph - that India should prepare itself for future natural disasters. Sentence 5 emphasizes the main point by adding that natural disasters will occur in the future and thus makes for a good concluding line.

Sentence 3, that talks about extreme temperatures does not lead off to any of the other sentences nor does it add to any of the other sentences. Hence, it is the odd one.

Additional Explanation:

1-2 is a block, both are talking about things that authorities should do 4 5 are rhetorical opinions of the author on the weather. 3 is a fact. We use facts to draw reasonable conclusions. This standalone fact cannot be used to draw any conclusion. The style of the author's writing in 4 and 5 are more opinionated than factual. So 3 is a misfit. Moreover, we cannot make a connection between 1-4, 1 says we need contingencies for natural disaster(suggestive) whereas, 4 says whether is changing(rhetorical).

**33. 3241**

After reading all the sentences, we know that the paragraph is about the businessmen who, instead of tackling the root causes, focus on superficial solutions. Statement 3 is the opening sentence as it introduces the topic by comparing businessmen with a dieter who is ready to do everything except eating less. Statement 2 mentions the examples of some of the specious solutions mentioned in statement 3. Statement 4 provides the reason why businessmen are hesitant to execute the genuine solutions which will bring real change. Statement 4 mentions the alternative taken by businessmen. The word 'rather' in statement 1 connects it with statement 4. Thus, the correct order is 3 - 2 - 4 - 1.

Hence, 3241 is the correct answer.

**34. D**

In the given paragraph, the author has discussed about Bad Samaritan laws and whether it is enforceable by law. While answering the question, the author puts forward three points which she deems necessary for the implementation of Bad Samaritan law. Only after crossing the three obstacles mentioned by the author, the law should be enacted. Option D is the most relevant in this context.

Option A is about implementing the law without any conditions, which is not what the author wants to convey.

Option B does not mention anything about the three obstacles.

Option C is stated with a firmness which is not the tone of the author. The author says that the law may be enacted, not must be enacted.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.