

CAT 2022 Question Paper Slot 3

VARC

Instructions [1 - 4]

A set of questions accompanies the passage below. Choose the best answer to each question.

Interpretations of the Indian past . . . were inevitably influenced by colonial concerns and interests, and also by prevalent European ideas about history, civilization and the Orient. Orientalist scholars studied the languages and the texts with selected Indian scholars, but made little attempt to understand the worldview of those who were teaching them. The readings, therefore, are something of a disjuncture from the traditional ways of looking at the Indian past. . . .

Orientalism [which we can understand broadly as Western perceptions of the Orient] fuelled the fantasy and the freedom sought by European Romanticism, particularly in its opposition to the more disciplined Neo-Classicism. The cultures of Asia were seen as bringing a new Romantic paradigm. Another Renaissance was anticipated through an acquaintance with the Orient, and this, it was thought, would be different from the earlier Greek Renaissance. It was believed that this Oriental Renaissance would liberate European thought and literature from the increasing focus on discipline and rationality that had followed from the earlier Enlightenment. . . . [The Romantic English poets, Wordsworth and Coleridge,] were apprehensive of the changes introduced by industrialization and turned to nature and to fantasies of the Orient.

However, this enthusiasm gradually changed, to conform with the emphasis later in the nineteenth century on the innate superiority of European civilization. Oriental civilizations were now seen as having once been great but currently in decline. The various phases of Orientalism tended to mould European understanding of the Indian past into a particular pattern. . . . There was an attempt to formulate Indian culture as uniform, such formulations being derived from texts that were given priority. The so-called 'discovery' of India was largely through selected literature in Sanskrit. This interpretation tended to emphasize non-historical aspects of Indian culture, for example, the idea of an unchanging continuity of society and religion over 3,000 years; and it was believed that the Indian pattern of life was so concerned with metaphysics and the subtleties of religious belief that little attention was given to the more tangible aspects.

German Romanticism endorsed this image of India, and it became the mystic land for many Europeans, where even the most ordinary actions were imbued with a complex symbolism. This was the genesis of the idea of the spiritual east, and also, incidentally, the refuge of European intellectuals seeking to distance themselves from the changing patterns of their own societies. A dichotomy in values was maintained, Indian values being described as 'spiritual' and European values as 'materialistic', with little attempt to juxtapose these values with the reality of Indian society. This theme has been even more firmly endorsed by a section of Indian opinion during the last hundred years.

It was a consolation to the Indian intelligentsia for its perceived inability to counter the technical superiority of the west, a superiority viewed as having enabled Europe to colonize Asia and other parts of the world. At the height of anti-colonial nationalism it acted as a salve for having been made a colony of Britain.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that to gain a more accurate view of a nation's history and culture, scholars should do all of the following EXCEPT:

- A develop an oppositional framework to grasp cultural differences.
- B examine their own beliefs and biases.
- C read widely in the country's literature.
- D examine the complex reality of that nation's society.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is not likely to support the view that:

- A India's culture has evolved over the centuries.
- B the Orientalist view of Asia fired the imagination of some Western poets.
- C India became a colony although it matched the technical knowledge of the West.
- D Indian culture acknowledges the material aspects of life.

3. In the context of the passage, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:

- A Indian texts influenced Orientalist scholars.
- B Orientalist scholarship influenced Indians.
- C India's spiritualism served as a salve for European colonisers.
- D Orientalists' understanding of Indian history was linked to colonial concerns.

4. Which one of the following styles of research is most similar to the Orientalist scholars' method of understanding Indian history and culture?

- A Studying artefacts excavated at a palace to understand the lifestyle of those who lived there.
- B Reading 18th century accounts by travellers to India to see how they viewed Indian life and culture of the time.
- C Reading about the life of early American settlers and later waves of migration to understand the evolution of American culture.
- D Analysing Hollywood action movies that depict violence and sex to understand contemporary America.

Instructions [5 - 8]

The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Sociologists working in the Chicago School tradition have focused on how rapid or dramatic social change causes increases in crime. Just as Durkheim, Marx, Toennies, and other European sociologists thought that the rapid changes produced by industrialization and urbanization produced crime and disorder, so too did the

Chicago School theorists. The location of the University of Chicago provided an excellent opportunity for Park, Burgess, and McKenzie to study the social ecology of the city. Shaw and McKay found . . . that areas of the city characterized by high levels of social disorganization had higher rates of crime and delinquency.

In the 1920s and 1930s Chicago, like many American cities, experienced considerable immigration. Rapid population growth is a disorganizing influence, but growth resulting from in-migration of very different people is particularly disruptive. Chicago's in-migrants were both native-born whites and blacks from rural areas and small towns, and foreign immigrants. The heavy industry of cities like Chicago, Detroit, and Pittsburgh drew those seeking opportunities and new lives. Farmers and villagers from America's hinterland, like their European cousins of whom Durkheim wrote, moved in large numbers into cities. At the start of the twentieth century, Americans were predominately a rural population, but by the century's mid-point, most lived in urban areas. The social lives of these migrants, as well as those already living in the cities they moved to, were disrupted by the differences between urban and rural life. According to social disorganization theory, until the social ecology of the "new place" can adapt, this rapid change is a criminogenic influence. But most rural migrants, and even many of the foreign immigrants to the city, looked like and eventually spoke the same language as the natives of the cities into which they moved. These similarities allowed for more rapid social integration for these migrants than was the case for African Americans and most foreign immigrants.

In these same decades, America experienced what has been called “the great migration”: the massive movement of African Americans out of the rural South and into northern (and some southern) cities. The scale of this migration is one of the most dramatic in human history. These migrants, unlike their white counterparts, were not integrated into the cities they now called home. In fact, most American cities at the end of the twentieth century were characterized by high levels of racial residential segregation . . . Failure to integrate these immigrants, coupled with other forces of social disorganization such as crowding, poverty, and illness, caused crime rates to climb in the cities, particularly in the segregated wards and neighbourhoods where the migrants were forced to live.

Foreign immigrants during this period did not look as dramatically different from the rest of the population as blacks did, but the migrants from eastern and southern Europe who came to American cities did not speak English, and were frequently Catholic, while the native born were mostly Protestant. The combination of rapid population growth with the diversity of those moving into the cities created what the Chicago School sociologists called social disorganization.

5. Which one of the following sets of words/phrases best encapsulates the issues discussed in the passage?

- A Chicago School; Native-born Whites; European immigrants; Poverty
- B Chicago School; Social organisation; Migration; Crime
- C Durkheim; Marx; Toennies; Shaw
- D Rapid population growth; Heavy industry; Segregation; Crime

6. A fundamental conclusion by the author is that:

- A according to European sociologists, crime in America is mainly in Chicago.
- B the best circumstances for crime to flourish are when there are severe racial disparities.
- C to prevent crime, it is important to maintain social order through maintaining social segregation.
- D rapid population growth and demographic diversity give rise to social disorganization that can feed the growth of crime.

7. Which one of the following is not a valid inference from the passage?

- A The failure to integrate in-migrants, along with social problems like poverty, was a significant reason for the rise in crime in American cities.
- B According to social disorganisation theory, the social integration of African American migrants into Chicago was slower because they were less organised.
- C The differences between urban and rural lifestyles were crucial factors in the disruption experienced by migrants to American cities.
- D According to social disorganisation theory, fast-paced social change provides fertile ground for the rapid growth of crime.

8. The author notes that, “At the start of the twentieth century, Americans were predominately a rural population, but by the century’s mid-point most lived in urban areas.” Which one of the following statements, if true, does not contradict this statement?

- A Economists have found that throughout the twentieth century, the size of the labour force in America has always been largest in rural areas.
- B A population census conducted in 1952 showed that more Americans lived in rural areas than in urban ones.
- C The estimation of per capita income in America in the mid-twentieth century primarily required data from rural areas.
- D Demographic transition in America in the twentieth century is strongly marked by an out-migration from rural areas.

Instructions [9 - 12]

The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Nature has all along yielded her flesh to humans. First, we took nature's materials as food, fibers, and shelter. Then we learned to extract raw materials from her biosphere to create our own new synthetic materials. Now Bios is yielding us her mind—we are taking her logic.

Clockwork logic—the logic of the machines—will only build simple contraptions. Truly complex systems such as a cell, a meadow, an economy, or a brain (natural or artificial) require a rigorous nontechnological logic. We now see that no logic except bio-logic can assemble a thinking device, or even a workable system of any magnitude.

It is an astounding discovery that one can extract the logic of Bios out of biology and have something useful. Although many philosophers in the past have suspected one could abstract the laws of life and apply them elsewhere, it wasn't until the complexity of computers and human-made systems became as complicated as living things, that it was possible to prove this. It's eerie how much of life can be transferred. So far, some of the traits of the living that have successfully been transported to mechanical systems are: self-replication, self-governance, limited self-repair, mild evolution, and partial learning.

We have reason to believe yet more can be synthesized and made into something new. Yet at the same time that the logic of Bios is being imported into machines, the logic of Technos is being imported into life. The root of bioengineering is the desire to control the organic long enough to improve it. Domesticated plants and animals are examples of technos-logic applied to life. The wild aromatic root of the Queen Anne's lace weed has been fine-tuned over generations by selective herb gatherers until it has evolved into a sweet carrot of the garden; the udders of wild bovines have been selectively enlarged in an "unnatural" way to satisfy humans rather than calves. Milk cows and carrots, therefore, are human inventions as much as steam engines and gunpowder are. But milk cows and carrots are more indicative of the kind of inventions humans will make in the future: products that are grown rather than manufactured.

Genetic engineering is precisely what cattle breeders do when they select better strains of Holsteins, only bioengineers employ more precise and powerful control. While carrot and milk cow breeders had to rely on diffuse organic evolution, modern genetic engineers can use directed artificial evolution—purposeful design—which greatly accelerates improvements.

The overlap of the mechanical and the lifelike increases year by year. Part of this bionic convergence is a matter of words. The meanings of "mechanical" and "life" are both stretching until all complicated things can be perceived as machines, and all self-sustaining machines can be perceived as alive. Yet beyond semantics, two concrete trends are happening: (1) Human-made things are behaving more lifelike, and (2) Life is becoming more engineered. The apparent veil between the organic and the manufactured has crumpled to reveal that the two really are, and have always been, of one being.

9. Which one of the following sets of words/phrases best serves as keywords to the passage?

- A Complex systems; Carrots; Milk cows; Convergence; Technos-logic
- B Nature; Computers; Carrots; Milk cows; Genetic engineering
- C Nature; Bios; Technos; Self-repair; Holsteins
- D Complex systems; Bio-logic; Bioengineering; Technos-logic; Convergence

10. The author claims that, "Part of this bionic convergence is a matter of words". Which one of the following statements best expresses the point being made by the author?

- A "Bios" and "Technos" are both convergent forms of logic, but they generate meanings about the world that are mutually exclusive.
- B "Mechanical" and "life" are words from different logical systems and are, therefore, fundamentally incompatible in meaning.
- C A bionic convergence indicates the meeting ground of genetic engineering and artificial intelligence.
- D "Mechanical" and "life" were earlier seen as opposite in meaning, but the difference between the two is increasingly blurred.

11. The author claims that, "The apparent veil between the organic and the manufactured has crumpled to reveal that the two really are, and have always been, of one being." Which one of the following statements best expresses the point being made by the author here?

- A Organic reality has crumpled under the veil of manufacturing, rendering the apparent and the real as the same being.
- B The crumpling of the organic veil between apparent and manufactured reality reveals them to have the same being.
- C Scientific advances are making it increasingly difficult to distinguish between organic reality and manufactured reality.
- D Apparent reality and organic reality are distinguished by the fact that the former is manufactured.

12. None of the following statements is implied by the arguments of the passage, EXCEPT:

- A historically, philosophers have known that the laws of life can be abstracted and applied elsewhere.
- B genetic engineers and bioengineers are the same insofar as they both seek to force evolution in an artificial way.
- C the biological realm is as complex as the mechanical one; which is why the logic of Bios is being imported into machines.
- D purposeful design represents the pinnacle of scientific expertise in the service of human betterment and civilisational progress.

Instructions [13 - 16]

The passage below is accompanied by a set of questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

As software improves, the people using it become less likely to sharpen their own know-how. Applications that offer lots of prompts and tips are often to blame; simpler, less solicitous programs push people harder to think, act and learn.

Ten years ago, information scientists at Utrecht University in the Netherlands had a group of people carry out complicated analytical and planning tasks using either rudimentary software that provided no assistance or sophisticated software that offered a great deal of aid. The researchers found that the people using the simple software developed better strategies, made fewer mistakes and developed a deeper aptitude for the work. The people using the more advanced software, meanwhile, would often "aimlessly click around" when confronted with a tricky problem. The supposedly helpful software actually short-circuited their thinking and learning.

[According to] philosopher Hubert Dreyfus . . . our skills get sharper only through practice, when we use them regularly to overcome different sorts of difficult challenges. The goal of modern software, by contrast, is to ease our way through such challenges. Arduous, painstaking work is exactly what programmers are most eager to automate—after all, that is where the immediate efficiency gains tend to lie. In other words, a fundamental tension ripples between the interests of the people doing the automation and the interests of the people doing the work.

Nevertheless, automation's scope continues to widen. With the rise of electronic health records, physicians increasingly rely on software templates to guide them through patient exams. The programs incorporate valuable checklists and alerts, but they also make medicine more routinized and formulaic—and distance doctors from their patients. . . . Harvard Medical School professor Beth Lown, in a 2012 journal article . . . warned that when doctors become “screen-driven,” following a computer's prompts rather than “the patient's narrative thread,” their thinking can become constricted. In the worst cases, they may miss important diagnostic signals. . . .

In a recent paper published in the journal *Diagnosis*, three medical researchers . . . examined the misdiagnosis of Thomas Eric Duncan, the first person to die of Ebola in the U.S., at Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas. They argue that the digital templates used by the hospital's clinicians to record patient information probably helped to induce a kind of tunnel vision. “These highly constrained tools,” the researchers write, “are optimized for data capture but at the expense of sacrificing their utility for appropriate triage and diagnosis, leading users to miss the forest for the trees.” Medical software, they write, is no “replacement for basic history-taking, examination skills, and critical thinking.” . . .

There is an alternative. In “human-centred automation,” the talents of people take precedence. . . . In this model, software plays an essential but secondary role. It takes over routine functions that a human operator has already mastered, issues alerts when unexpected situations arise, provides fresh information that expands the operator's perspective and counters the biases that often distort human thinking. The technology becomes the expert's partner, not the expert's replacement.

13. In the Ebola misdiagnosis case, we can infer that doctors probably missed the forest for the trees because:

- A** they were led by the data processed by digital templates
- B** the data collected were not sufficient for appropriate triage.
- C** the digital templates forced them to acquire tunnel vision.
- D** they used the wrong type of digital templates for the case.

14. In the context of the passage, all of the following can be considered examples of human-centered automation EXCEPT:

- A** medical software that provides optional feedback on the doctor's analysis of the medical situation.
- B** a smart-home system that changes the temperature as instructed by the resident.
- C** software that auto-completes text when the user writes an email.
- D** software that offers interpretations when requested by the human operator.

15. From the passage, we can infer that the author is apprehensive about the use of sophisticated automation for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that:

- A** it stunts the development of its users.
- B** it could mislead people.
- C** computers could replace humans.
- D** it stops users from exercising their minds.

16. It can be inferred that in the Utrecht University experiment, one group of people was “aimlessly clicking around” because:

- A they did not have the skill-set to address complicated tasks.
- B they were hoping that the software would help carry out the tasks.
- C the other group was carrying out the tasks more efficiently.
- D they wanted to avoid making mistakes.

17. The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Tamsin Blanchard, curator of Fashion Open Studio, an initiative by a campaign group showcasing the work of ethical designers says, "We're all drawn to an exquisite piece of embroidery, a colourful textile or even a style of dressing that might have originated from another heritage. [But] this magpie mentality, where all of culture and history is up for grabs as 'inspiration', has accelerated since the proliferation of social media...Where once a fashion student might research the history and traditions of a particular item of clothing with care and respect, we now have a world where images are lifted from image libraries without a care for their cultural significance. It's easier than ever to steal a motif or a craft technique and transfer it on to a piece of clothing that is either mass produced or appears on a runway without credit or compensation to their original communities."

- A Copying an embroidery design or pattern of textile from native communities who own them is tantamount to stealing, and they need to be compensated.
- B Media has encouraged mass production; images are copied effortlessly without care or concern for the interests of ethnic communities.
- C Taking fashion ideas from any cultural group without their consent is a form of appropriation without giving due credit, compensation, and respect.
- D Cultural collaboration is the need of the hour. Beautiful design ideas of indigenous people need to be showcased and shared worldwide.

18. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer:

1. If I wanted to sit indoors and read, or play Sonic the Hedgehog on a red-hot SegaMega Drive, I would often be made to feel guilty about not going outside to "enjoy it while it lasts".
2. My mum, quite reasonably, wanted me and my sister out of the house, in the sun.
3. Tales of my mum's idyllic-sounding childhood in the Sussex countryside, where trees were climbed by 8 am and streams navigated by lunchtime, were passed down to us like folklore.
4. To an introverted kid, that felt like a threat - and the feeling has stayed with me.

19. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: When people socially learn from each other, they often learn without understanding why what they're copying—the beliefs and behaviours and technologies and know-how—works.

Paragraph: ____ (1) ____ . The dual-inheritance theorysays....that inheritance is itself an evolutionary system. It has variation. What makes us a new kind of animal, and so different and successful as a species, is we rely heavily on social learning, to the point where socially acquired information is effectively a second line of inheritance, the first being our genes.... ____ (2) ____ . People tend to home in on who seems to be the smartest or most successful person around, as well as what everybody seems to be doing—the majority of people have something worth learning. ____ (3) ____ . When you repeat this process over time, you can get, around the world, cultural packages—beliefs or behaviours or technology or other solutions—that are adapted to the local conditions. People have different psychologies, effectively. ____ (4) ____ .

- A Option 1
- B Option 2
- C Option 3
- D Option 4

20. The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

To defend the sequence of alphabetisation may seem bizarre, so obvious is its application that it is hard to imagine a reference, catalogue or listing without it. But alphabetical order was not an immediate consequence of the alphabet itself. In the Middle Ages, deference for ecclesiastical tradition left scholars reluctant to categorise things according to the alphabet — to do so would be a rejection of the divine order. The rediscovery of the ancient Greek and Roman classics necessitated more efficient ways of ordering, searching and referencing texts. Government bureaucracy in the 16th and 17th centuries quickened the advance of alphabetical order, bringing with it pigeonholes, notebooks and card indexes.

- A Unlike the alphabet, once the efficacy of the alphabetic sequence became apparent to scholars and administrators, its use became widespread.
- B The alphabetic order took several centuries to gain common currency because of religious beliefs and a lack of appreciation of its efficacy in the ordering of things.
- C The ban on the use by scholars of any form of categorisation - but the divinely ordained one - delayed the adoption of the alphabetic sequence by several centuries.
- D While adoption of the written alphabet was easily accomplished, it took scholars several centuries to accept the alphabetic sequence as a useful tool in their work.

21. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer:

1. The more we are able to accept that our achievements are largely out of our control, the easier it becomes to understand that our failures, and those of others, are too.
2. But the raft of recent books about the limits of merit is an important correction to the arrogance of contemporary entitlement and an opportunity to reassert the importance of luck, or grace, in our thinking.
3. Meritocracy as an organising principle is an inevitable function of a free society, as we are designed to see our achievements as worthy of reward.
4. And that in turn should increase our humility and the respect with which we treat our fellow citizens, helping ultimately to build a more compassionate society.

22. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer:

1. Various industrial sectors including retail, transit systems, enterprises, educational institutions, event organizing, finance, travel etc. have now started leveraging these beacons solutions to track and communicate with their customers.
2. A beacon fixed on to a shop wall enables the retailer to assess the proximity of the customer, and come up with a much targeted or personalized communication like offers, discounts and combos on products in each shelf.
3. Smartphones or other mobile devices can capture the beacon signals, and distance can be estimated by measuring received signal strength.
4. Beacons are tiny and inexpensive, micro-location-based technology devices that can send radio frequency signals and notify nearby Bluetooth devices of their presence and transmit information.

23. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide in which blank (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: This has meant a lot of uncertainty around what a wide-scale return to office might look like in practice.

Paragraph: Bringing workers back to their desks has been a rocky road for employers and employees alike. The evolution of the pandemic has meant that best-laid plans have often not materialised. ___(1)___ The flow of workers back into offices has been more of a trickle than a steady stream. ___(2)___ Yet while plenty of companies are still working through their new policies, some employees across the globe are now back at their desks, whether on a full-time or hybrid basis. ___(3)___ That means we're beginning to get some clarity on what return-to-office means - what's working, as well as what has yet to be settled. ___(4)___

- A Option 1
- B Option 2
- C Option 3
- D Option 4

24. The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

"It does seem to me that the job of comedy is to offend, or have the potential to offend, and it cannot be drained of that potential," Rowan Atkinson said of cancel culture. "Every joke has a victim. That's the definition of a joke. Someone or something or an idea is made to look ridiculous." The Netflix star continued, "I think you've got to be very, very careful about saying what you're allowed to make jokes about. You've always got to kick up? Really?" He added, "There are lots of extremely smug and self-satisfied people in what would be deemed lower down in society, who also deserve to be pulled up. In a proper free society, you should be allowed to make jokes about absolutely anything."

- A All jokes target someone and one should be able to joke about anyone in the society, which is inconsistent with cancel culture.
- B Every joke needs a victim and one needs to include people from lower down the society and not just the upper class.
- C Victims of jokes must not only be politicians and royalty, but also arrogant people from lower classes should be mentioned by comedians.
- D Cancel culture does not understand the role and duty of comedians, which is to deride and mock everyone.

Answers

VARC

1.A	2.C	3.C	4.D	5.B	6.D	7.B	8.D
9.D	10.D	11.C	12.B	13.A	14.C	15.C	16.B
17.C	18.2314	19.B	20.B	21.3214	22.4312	23.B	24.A

Explanations

VARC

1. A

Option A: *"There was an attempt to formulate Indian culture as uniform, such formulations being derived from texts that were given priority... A dichotomy in values was maintained, Indian values being described as 'spiritual' and European values as 'materialistic', with little attempt to juxtapose these values with the reality of Indian society..."*

It can be understood from the above lines of the passage that the author did not approve (even criticize) the position where one should develop an oppositional framework to grasp cultural differences. Thus, this will not bear any fruit in getting a more accurate view of one nation's history and culture. This is the correct option.

Option B: Throughout the passage, the author criticized the framework the Englishmen adopted to understand India's culture. Thus, the author will support this view that can help give a more accurate picture of a nation's history and culture; hence, this is not the correct option.

Option C: Reading widely into a country's literature without any selection bias will give a more encompassing view of the nation's history; hence, this is also not the correct option.

Option D: This can be rejected on the same ground as option B.

Thus, the correct option is A.

2. C

Option A: Since the author criticized the uniform view adopted by the Englishmen to understand Indian culture, the author will support the argument presented in this option. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option B: This can be understood from the starting and concluding lines of the second paragraph, and hence is not the correct option.

Option C: *"It was a consolation to the Indian intelligentsia for its perceived inability to counter the technical superiority of the west, a superiority viewed as having enabled Europe to colonize Asia and other parts of the world."*

Although it can be inferred from the above excerpt that the Indians underestimated their culture and knowledge, it cannot be inferred from this excerpt that they matched the technical understanding of the west.

Thus, this view will not be supported by the author and hence, C is the correct option.

Option D: *"...it was believed that the Indian pattern of life was so concerned with metaphysics and the subtleties of religious belief that little attention was given to **the more tangible aspects**."*

From the above excerpt, it can be inferred that the author disapproved of the Orientalist ignorance of the Indian view towards the materialistic (tangible) aspects. Thus, the author will agree with the view that the Indian culture acknowledges the material aspects of life.

Thus, the correct option is C.

3. C

"It was a consolation to the Indian intelligentsia for its perceived inability to counter the technical superiority of the west, a superiority viewed as having enabled Europe to colonize Asia and other parts of the world. At the height of anti-colonial nationalism it acted as a salve for having been made a colony of Britain."

The author mentioned the reference to being a salve in the last paragraph of the passage (above excerpt). The above excerpt was not regarding colonisers; rather, it refers to the Indian intelligentsia (intellectuals or highly educated people as a group). Thus, it can be inferred that option C is not the correct inference and hence is the correct option.

Throughout the passage, it can be inferred that the Orientalist scholars' understanding of Indian history and culture was selective, uniform, generalized, and biased. They viewed the Indian culture largely through the lenses of limited and selected literature in Sanskrit. Thus, option A can be inferred and is not the correct option.

"A dichotomy in values was maintained, Indian values being described as 'spiritual' and European values as 'materialistic', with little attempt to juxtapose these values with the reality of Indian society. This theme has been even more firmly endorsed by a section of Indian opinion during the last hundred years."

From the above lines, option B can also be inferred.

Thus, the correct option is C.

4. D

"There was an attempt to formulate Indian culture as uniform, such formulations being derived from texts that were given priority. The so-called 'discovery' of India was largely through selected literature in Sanskrit. This interpretation tended to emphasize non-historical aspects of Indian culture, for example, the idea of an unchanging continuity of society and religion over 3,000 years"

From the above excerpt of the passage, it can be inferred that the Orientalist scholars' method of understanding Indian history and culture was selective, uniform, generalized, and biased. They viewed the Indian culture largely through the lenses of limited and selected literature in Sanskrit.

Thus, we need to select an option which resembles the same approach.

Out of the four options, only option D uses a very limited understanding(of selected American movies) to form a generalized view of a nation.

Thus, option D is the correct option.

5. B

The passage starts by stating about the sociologists working in the Chicago school tradition on the causality between social disorganization and crime. Then the author describes the immigration experienced in American cities in the 1920s and 1930s. The author then gives the reason why this led to an increase in crime rates(some examples being *failure to integrate these immigrants, coupled with other forces of social disorganization, such as crowding, poverty, and illness, caused crime rates to climb in the cities, particularly in the segregated wards and neighborhoods where the migrants were forced to live.*)

Both options A and C should be eliminated because, in these options, the words social disorganization/ organization or crimes are missing. Compared with D, B is better because the term heavy industry is not a keyword of the passage. Also, more than population growth, migration is the primary reason behind social disorganization.

Thus, the correct option is B.

6. D

The above passage is a case study of how rapid or dramatic social change causes relate to increasing crime growth in Chicago. The passage focus on the effects of social disorganization on crime in Chicago.

Option A: There is no comparison of crime in Chicago with that of crime in other states. Thus, this is not the correct answer.

Option B: The passage focus on the effects of social disorganization on crime in Chicago. It is not specific only to the racial aspect. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option C: This is a distortion of the passage's main idea. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option D: This option aptly describes the main conclusion of the passage and hence, is the correct option.

The correct option is D.

7. B

"Failure to integrate these immigrants, coupled with other forces of social disorganization such as crowding, poverty, and illness, caused crime rates to climb in the cities, particularly in the segregated wards and neighborhoods where the migrants were forced to live."

From the above excerpt of the penultimate paragraph of the passage, it can be inferred that poverty and the rise in disorganization contributed to the increase in crime in American cities. Thus, option A is a valid inference and hence can be eliminated.

"The social lives of these migrants, as well as those already living in cities they moved to, were disrupted by the differences between urban and rural life. According to social disorganization theory, until the social ecology of the "new place" can adapt, this rapid change is a criminogenic influence."

From the above excerpt of the second passage, it can be inferred that the difference between urban and rural life contributed to the disruption experienced by the migrants. Also, this rapid change contributes to the rise in crime in these cities. Thus, options C and D are also valid and hence cannot be the answer.

"These migrants, unlike their white counterparts, were not integrated into the cities they now called home. In fact, most American cities at the end of the twentieth century was characterized by high levels of racial residential segregation."

Although the African American migrants faced a high level of racial segregation, it is nowhere mentioned that it was because they were less organised. Thus, option B is not true in the scope of the passage and hence is the correct option.

Thus, the correct option is B.

8. D

Option A: If the workforce size is the largest in the rural area throughout the twenty-first century, then it directly contradicts the theory of the migration of most of the population from rural areas to urban areas. The sample space of the workforce population does not tally with this theory of migration. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option B: If this population census of 1952 is accurate, it directly nullifies the above migration theory. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option C: If the data for the estimation of per capita income in the mid-twentieth century primarily required data from the rural areas, then it is not possible that the majority of the population lives in the urban areas. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option D: If this option is true, it will strengthen the theory of the intermigration of people from rural to urban areas. Thus, this is the correct option.

Thus, the correct option is D.

9. D

The starting two paragraphs discuss the complexity of the biosphere and how it is impossible to build a thinking device without bio-logic. In the next paragraphs, the author describes how with the increasing complexity of human-made systems(not until it was comparable to living things), it has become possible to transfer these traits into mechanical systems. Examples of these are bioengineering and genetic engineering. Then in the concluding paragraph, the author discusses about the convergence of these two logics(Biologic and Techno logic).

Options B and C do not talk about the conclusion of the passage(convergence of the logics), and hence can be eliminated. Out of options A and D, we should select the option with bio-logic and techno-logic instead of carrots and cows, because the broader idea is about bio and techno, not carrots and cows.

Thus, the correct option is D.

10. D

*"The overlap of the mechanical and the lifelike increases year by year. **Part of this bionic convergence is a matter of words.** The meanings of "mechanical" and "life" are both stretching until all complicated things can be perceived as machines, and all self-sustaining machines can be perceived as alive."*

From the above line, the author tries to show the increasing similarities between 'mechanical' and 'lifelike' with the passage of time. He states that this increase in similarities will continue till the meanings and the perception of the words become synonymous.

Option A: This option states the opposite of what the author tried to convey and hence is not the correct option.

Option B: This option is distorted and can be rejected on the same grounds as option A.

Option C: This is a distorted inference, and the author did not use the above statement to show the meeting grounds of 'genetic engineering' and 'mechanical engineering'. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option D: This option aptly expresses the point made by the author in the last paragraph, and hence is the correct option.

Thus, the correct option is D.

11. C

"Yet beyond semantics, two concrete trends are happening: (1) Human-made things are behaving more lifelike, and (2) Life is becoming more engineered. The apparent veil between the organic and the manufactured has crumpled to reveal that the two really are, and have always been, of one being."

The main argument made by the author in the last paragraph is regarding the increasing similarities between manufactured and organic(lifelike) reality. According to the author, the growing similarities(because of the scientific advances) have distorted the understanding of the realities and have made us think that perhaps these two are and have always been the same.

Option A: This is a distorted inference. It is not that the Organic reality has crumpled under the veil of manufacturing; instead, their meanings are converging mutually. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option B: This is again a distorted inference. It is not the organic veil that has crumpled; instead, it is the apparent veil. Similarly, in the second half of the option, the organic reality is replaced with the apparent reality.

Option C: This option aptly expresses the main point of the author and is the correct option.

Option D: The author nowhere stated or implied this, and hence this option can be easily eliminated.

Thus, the correct option is D.

12. B

*"Although many philosophers in the past **have suspected** one could abstract the laws of life and apply them elsewhere, it wasn't until the complexity of computers and human-made systems became as complicated as living things that it was possible to prove this."*

Option A can be easily rejected from the above excerpt from the passage. Also, it can be inferred that now(not before), since the complexity of computers and human-made systems are comparable, the logic of Bios can be applied to machines. Although option C seems to convey the same meaning, it generalises the complexity and is a distorted inference.

The author has nowhere mentioned or implied in the passage that purposeful design represents the pinnacle of scientific expertise in the service of human betterment and civilisational progress. Thus, option D can also be rejected.

"Genetic engineering is precisely what cattle breeders do when they select better strains of Holsteins, only bioengineers employ more precise and powerful control. While carrot and milk cow breeders had to rely on diffuse organic evolution, modern genetic engineers can use directed artificial evolution—purposeful design—which greatly accelerates improvements."

From the above excerpt from the penultimate paragraph, it can be inferred that although genetic engineering has less control over the products than bioengineering, they both try to evolve the product artificially. Thus, option B can be inferred from the passage.

Thus, the correct option is B.

13. A

"In a recent paper published in the journal Diagnosis, three medical researchers . . . examined the misdiagnosis of Thomas Eric Duncan, the first person to die of Ebola in the U.S., at Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas. They argue that the digital templates used by the hospital's clinicians to record patient information probably helped to induce a kind of tunnel vision."

From the above expert, we can infer that the misdiagnosis of the ebola patient could have been caused by the digital templates used. The information stored in the templates may have helped induce tunnel vision, so the diagnosis could not capture the virus.

"These highly constrained tools", the researchers write, "are optimized for data capture but at the expense of sacrificing their utility for appropriate triage and diagnosis, leading users to miss the forest for the trees". Medical software, they write, is no "replacement for basic history-taking, examination skills, and critical thinking." . . .

The subsequent excerpt gives information about such tools, which are primarily used to capture/store data at the expense of appropriate diagnosis, which leads the users to miss the more important information[to miss the forest for the trees].

Thus, the major culprit, in this case, is the less important data captured by the doctors, which led them to think in the wrong direction.

Since only option A puts the onus on the data processed by the digital templates, this is the correct option.

Options B, C, and D can be eliminated on the basis of the explanation provided above.

14. C

"There is an alternative. In "human-centred automation," the talents of people take precedence. . . . In this model, software plays an essential but secondary role. It takes over routine functions that a human operator has already mastered, issues alerts when unexpected situations arise, provides fresh information that expands the operator's perspective and counters the biases that often distort human thinking. The technology becomes the expert's partner, not the expert's replacement."

The above excerpt from the passage defines and applies the human-centred approach. This model should have humans as the primary mind, and the software's role should be restricted only to assistance.

Option A: Since the role of the software is only specified to the feedback on the doctor's analysis, this is a perfect example of the human-centred approach. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option B: In this option, too, the role of technology is dependent on the instructions provided by the resident(human), and hence, it is not the correct option.

Option C: Since the software, in this case, operates on its own(auto-completion), it does not take account of human talent and thinking and hence, is not an example of human-centred automation. Thus, this is the correct option.

Option D: In this case, the software only works or provides assistance when the user requests, and hence, it is not the correct option.

Thus, the correct option is C.

15. C

Option A: From the findings of the information scientists at Utrecht University research(2nd paragraph), it can be concluded that the excessive usage of sophisticated software stunted the thinking and learning of its users. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option B: From the penultimate paragraph of the passage, it can be inferred that the overemphasis on the data by these 'highly constrained tools' can lead the users astray from their desired target. Thus, this option is also not the correct option.

Option C: Nowhere in the passage is it mentioned or implied that the software can replace human beings. On the contrary, the example of the research paper in the journal Diagnosis points to the limitation of these 'sophisticated' softwares. Thus, this is the correct option.

Option D: This can be inferred from the second and third paragraphs of the passage.

Thus, the correct option is C.

16. **B**

"The researchers found that the people using the simple software developed better strategies, made fewer mistakes and developed a deeper aptitude for the work. The people using the more advanced software, meanwhile, would often "aimlessly click around" when confronted with a tricky problem. The supposedly helpful software actually short-circuited their thinking and learning."

The above excerpt gives the findings of the Utrecht University experiment. The two study groups (one assisted by simple software and the other by a more sophisticated one) show contrasting behaviours. When confronted with a tricky problem, the one with the advanced software would often aimlessly click around the screen to solve the problem. This shows the dependent behaviour of the user on the software. In other words, the users, rather than trying to develop a strategy for the problem, were expecting it to get done by the software.

Option A: Nowhere in the excerpt was the competency of the users questioned. Instead, it was the effect of the dependency on the software being tested. Thus, this option cannot be inferred.

Option B: The users expected the software to help with the tricky problems. This was described by the phrase "aimlessly click around" in the above excerpt. Thus, this is the correct option.

Option C: The phrase "aimlessly click around" was not used to contrast the strategies adopted by the two study groups; hence, this is not the correct option.

Option D: This again cannot be inferred from the above excerpt.

Thus, the correct option is B.

17. **C**

The main points of the paragraph are:

- i) The copying of fashion ideas unique to particular cultures or heritages is rising in this age of social media.
- ii) The original communities are not credited and compensated when their unique ideas are used.

Option A: This is a distorted option. It is generalizing that copying a fashion idea is tantamount to stealing (not specifying whether it is done with or without the consent of the original communities.). Thus, this is not the correct option.

Option B: Again, this is a very general and extreme option. Also, it is a distorted inference that the media has encouraged mass production. Thus, this is also not the correct option.

Option C: Since this includes both the main points, this is the correct option.

Option D: This is a distorted option and does not include the main ideas of the paragraph.

Thus, the correct option is C.

18. **2314**

A brief reading of sentences 1 and 4 tells us that they form a pair. In sentence 1, the author described how he/she was made to feel guilty about not going outside while staying indoors. Statement 4 describes how it felt like a threat for an introverted kid. Thus, 1-4 is a pair.

Now, out of sentences 2 and 3, 2 initiates the topic of discussion [how the author was impelled by her mother to go in the sun]. Statement 3 gives the information about the tales and folklore given to the author to impel. Thus, 2-3 is a pair.

1 is a direct follow-up to 3; hence, the correct order is 2-3-1-4.

19. **B**

The sentence would best fit Blank 2 because it ties together the ideas presented in the paragraph. The paragraph describes the dual inheritance theory. In the first two lines, the author states the theory. The given sentence extends the idea and gives the implication of the theory. After blank 2, the author exemplifies the implication given in the sentence (problem sentence) in the following line.

Thus, the correct option is B.

20. **B**

The main ideas of the paragraph are:

- i) The alphabetical order did not directly follow the discovery of alphabets.

ii) Scholars were reluctant to categorize the alphabet in the middle ages because of the fear of rejection of the divine order.

iii) Only after the rediscovery of Greek and Roman classics and the Government bureaucracy in later centuries did the categorization happen.

Option A misses capturing the point of why scholars were reluctant to categorize things according to the alphabet.

Option C is factually incorrect in mentioning the ban on the use. Option D can be eliminated on the same grounds as option A.

Option B captures the essence of the main points most aptly and hence, is the best answer.

Thus, the correct option is B.

21. 3214

A brief reading of the sentences suggests that the paragraph is about the limits to considering meritocracy as an organising principle in a free society. Statement 3 introduces the topic at hand by stating the inevitability of meritocracy. Statement 2 initiates the main idea by citing the general idea given in recent books about the limits of merit and its applicability. Thus, 3-2 will form a pair.

Statement 1 extends this idea by giving the benefits of understanding the limits, and statement 4 follows this by applying this to build a more compassionate society.

Thus, the correct sequence will be 3-2-1-4.

22. 4312

A brief reading of the sentences suggests that the paragraph is about beacons and their applications.

Statement 4 introduces the topic by giving the definition and its utility. Statement 3 sheds light on the working of beacons. Thus, statement 3 will follow statement 4.

Sentences 1 and 2 discuss the utility of these beacons in different industrial sectors, with statement 2 explaining how the beacon would help retailers.

Thus, the correct order will be 4-3-1-2.

23. B

The sentence would best fit in Blank 2 because it ties together the ideas presented in the paragraph. The paragraph describes the problems in getting back the employees in the office. In the first two lines, the author mentions this problem. The given sentence gives the effect of the problems and hence will occupy the blank 2. Also, after blank 2, the author changes the flow of the idea and starts describing the present scenario regarding the steps taken by the companies to face this issue.

Thus, the correct option is B.

24. A

The main ideas of the passage are:

i) The job of a joke is to offend its target(victim) irrespective of its status.

ii) The cancel culture deems it inappropriate to joke about people deemed lower in society.

Option A: This option includes both the main points and hence is the correct answer.

Option B: This is a distorted option. The ideas in the paragraph are not intended to persuade to include people from the lower class in the joke. Thus, this is not the correct answer.

Option C: Again, this is a distorted option and can be eliminated based on the explanation given in option B.

Option D: This is also a distorted option, as nowhere in the passage the duties of a comedian are mentioned. Thus, this is not the correct option.

Thus, the correct option is A.