

# Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is reading one or more paragraphs depending on the type and nature of exam you are appearing for. Reading comprehension tests your reading skills and how fast and clearly you comprehend it. As you know, CLAT is a time based exam. So, it becomes essential to be an able reader.

## Tips to solve reading comprehension

- Read passages daily that will lead you to make you an avid and able reader.
- Inculcate the habit of reading materials like newspaper, magazines, novels that will ultimately improve your vocabulary.
- Practice helps in improving speed, accuracy, vocabulary and many other parameters linked with reading.
- Before you start reading, go through the questions given below this will help in making a fair idea about the passage.
- Before reading the entire passage, first read the first and last paragraph of the RC to get the idea what the author is saying in the passage.
- Try to attempt vocabulary questions (synonym, antonym) if asked there as these are less time consuming.
- Never use your past knowledge to answer the questions of RC.

## EXERCISE

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5):** Read the given four passages carefully and answer the questions given below them.

### Passage 1

A new analysis has determined that the threat of global warming can still be greatly diminished if nations cut emissions of heat-trapping green-house gases by 70% this century. The analysis was done by scientists at the National Centre for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). While global temperatures would rise, the most dangerous potential aspects of climate change, including massive losses of Arctic sea ice and permafrost and significant sea-level rise. could be partially avoided.

“This research indicates that we can no longer avoid significant warming during this century,” said NCAR scientist Warren Washington, the study paper’s lead author. “But, if the world were to implement this level of emission cuts, we could stabilise the threat of climate change”, he added.

Average global temperatures have warmed by close to 1°C since the pre-industrial era. Much of the warming is due to human-produced emissions of greenhouse gases, predominantly carbon dioxide. This heat-trapping gas has increased from a pre-industrial level of about 284 parts per million (ppm) in the atmosphere to more than 380 ppm today. With research showing that additional warming of about 1°C may be the threshold for dangerous climate change, the European Union has called for dramatic cuts in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

To examine the impact of such cuts on the world’s climate, Washington and his colleagues ran a series of global studies with the NCAR-based Community Climate System Model (CCSM). They assumed that carbon dioxide levels could be held to 450 ppm, at the end of this century. In contrast, emissions are now on track to reach about 750 ppm by 2100 if unchecked. The team’s results showed that if carbon dioxide were held to 450 ppm. global temperatures would increase by 0.6°C above current readings by the end of the century. In contrast, the study showed that temperatures would rise by almost four times that amount, to 2.2°C above current readings, if emissions were allowed to continue on their present course. Holding carbon dioxide levels to 450 ppm would have other impacts, according to the climate modeling study.

Sea-level rise due to thermal expansion as water temperatures warmed would be 14 cm (about 5.5 inches) instead of 22 cm (8.7 inches). Also, Arctic ice in the summertime would shrink by about a quarter in volume and stabilise by 2100, as opposed to shrinking at least three-quarters and continuing to melt, and Arctic warming would be reduced by almost half.

1. What would be the impact of unchecked green-house gas and carbon dioxide emissions?
  - (a) The temperature would rise from the current temperature by 2.2°C
  - (b) The sea-level would rise by about 5.5 inches
  - (c) The Arctic ice would stabilise by 2100
  - (d) The Arctic ice would reduce by one-fourth

2. What can be the most appropriate title of the above passage?
- A study of the rise in water level
  - A study of rise in temperatures
  - A study of the effects of green-house gas emissions
  - A study of the Arctic region
3. What does scientist Warren Washington mean when he says “we could stabilise the threat of climate change”?
- Climate change can be stopped completely
  - Climate change can be regularised
  - Climate change and its effects can be studied extensively
  - The ill-effects of the change in climate can be minimised
4. Why did Washington and his colleagues conduct a series of studies?
- Because they realised that the temperature increase was almost about 1°C
  - So that they could stabilise the climate change
  - So that they could help the European Union in cutting the carbon dioxide emissions
  - None of the above
5. What would be the impact of holding the carbon dioxide level at 450 ppm at the end of this century?
- Global temperatures would increase by 0.6 degrees Celcius.
  - Arctic warming would be reduced by half.
  - Thermal expansion will stop completely.
- 1 only
  - 1 and 2
  - 2 and 3
  - All 1, 2 and 3
6. According to the passage, the financial markets in the emerging market economies including India had the adverse impact in recent years due to
- weak global economic prospects.
  - uncertainties in the international financial markets.
  - sovereign risk concerns in the Euro area.
  - bad monsoons and the resultant crop loss.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 and 2 only
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 2 and 3 only
  - 2, 3 and 4
7. The Indian financial markets are affected by global changes mainly due to the
- increased inflow of remittances from abroad
  - enormous increases in the foreign exchange reserves.
  - growing global linkages and integration of the Indian financial markets.
  - contagion of Greece’s sovereign debt problem.
8. According to the passage, in the Indian financial system, bank’s ability to withstand stress is critical to ensure overall financial stability because Indian financial system is
- controlled by the Government of India
  - less integrated with banks.
  - controlled by the Reserve Bank of India.
  - dominated by Banks.
9. Risk and liquidity management assume more importance in the Indian banking system in future due to
- further globalization.
  - more consolidation and deregulation of financial system
  - further diversification of the financial system.
  - more financial inclusion in the economy.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 3 and 4 only

### Passage 2

Financial markets in India have acquired greater depth and liquidity over the years. Steady reforms since 1991 have led to growing linkages and integration of the Indian economy and its financial system with the global economy. Weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in the international financial markets therefore, have had their impact on the emerging market economies. Sovereign risk concerns, particularly in the Euro area, affected financial markets for the greater part of the year, with the contagion of Greece’s sovereign debt problem spreading to India and other economies by way of higher-than-normal levels of volatility.

The funding constraints in international financial markets could impact both the availability and cost of foreign funding for banks and corporates. Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated, banks’ ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability. Indian banks, however, remain robust, notwithstanding a decline in capital to risk-weighted assets ratio and a rise in non-performing asset levels in the recent past. Capital adequacy levels remain above the regulatory requirements. The financial market infrastructure continues to function without any major disruption. With further globalization, consolidation, deregulation, and diversification of the financial system, the banking business may become more complex and riskier. Issue like risk and liquidity management and enhancing skill therefore assume greater significance.

### Passage 3

It is often forgotten that globalization is not only about policies on international economic relationships and transactions, but has ally to do with domestic policies of a nation. Policy changes necessitated by meeting the internationally set conditions (by WTO etc.) of free trade and investment flows obviously affect domestic producers and investors. But the basic philosophy underlying globalization emphasizes absolute freedom to markets to determine prices and production and distribution patterns, and view government interventions as processes that create distortions and bring in inefficiency. Thus, public enterprises have to be privatized through disinvestments and sales; sectors and activities hitherto reserved for the public sector have to be opened to the private sector. This logic extends to the social services like education and health. Any restrictions on the adjustments in workforce by way of retrenchment of workers should also be removed and exit should be made easier by removing any restrictions on closures. Employment and wages should be governed by free play of market forces, as any measure to regulate them can discourage investment and also create inefficiency in production. Above all, in line with the overall philosophy of reduction in the role of the State, fiscal reforms should be undertaken to have generally low levels of taxation

and government expenditure should be kept to the minimum to abide by the principle of fiscal prudence. All these are policy actions on the domestic front and are not directly related to the core items of the globalization agenda, namely free international flow of goods and finance.

10. According to the passage, under the globalization, government interventions are viewed as processes leading to
- distortions and inefficiency in the economy.
  - optimum use of resources.
  - more profitability to industries.
  - free play of market forces with regard to industries.
11. According to the passage, the basic philosophy of globalization is to
- give absolute freedom to producers to determine prices and production.
  - give freedom to producers to evolve distribution patterns.
  - give absolute freedom to markets to determine prices, production and employment.
  - give freedom to producers to import and export.
12. According to the passage, which of the following is/are necessary for ensuring globalization ?
- Privatization of public enterprises
  - Expansionary policy of public expenditure
  - Free play of market forces to determine wages and employment
  - Privatization of social services like education and health
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 only     | (b) 2 and 3 only |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4   |
13. According to the passage, in the process of globalization the State should have
- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) expanding role. | (b) reducing role.           |
| (c) statutory role. | (d) None of the above roles. |

#### Passage 4

Today, India looks to be on course to join the league of developed nations. It is beginning to establish a reputation not just as the technology nerve-centre and back-office to the world, but also as its production centre. India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an India that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity.

But what is breathtaking is India's youth. For despite an ancient civilization that traces itself to the very dawn of human habitation, India is among the youngest countries in the world. More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age.

Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world. This confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift. The economic activity created by this combination of a growing labour pool and rising consumption demand is enough to

propel India to double-digit economic growth for decades. This opportunity also represents the greatest threat to India's future. If the youth of India are not properly educated and if there are not enough jobs created, India will have forever lost its opportunity.

India's Information Technology and Business Process Outsourcing industries are engines of job creation, but they still account for only 0.2 per cent of India's employment. The country has no choice but to dramatically industrialise and inflate its economy. According to a recent survey, more than half of India's unemployed within the next decade could be its educated youth.

14. Consider the following statements :

- India's rich cultural heritage prevents India from surging ahead to become an active partner in the global economy.
- By and large, India's youth still believe in a thrifty lifestyle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 only          |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

15. What is the approximate number of people in India who are in the age group 15-25 years?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 500 million | (b) 350 million |
| (c) 210 million | (d) 180 million |

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**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20):** In the following passage, you have 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

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#### Passage 5

Every profession of trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

16. Special words used in technical discussion
- may become part of common speech
  - never last long
  - should resemble mathematical formula
  - should be confined to scientific fields

17. The writer of this article is  
 (a) a scientist (b) a politician  
 (c) a linguist (d) a businessman
18. This passage is primarily concerned with  
 (a) various occupations and professions  
 (b) technical terminology  
 (c) scientific undertakings  
 (d) a new language
19. It is true that  
 (a) various professions and occupations often interchange words  
 (b) there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word  
 (c) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him  
 (d) everyone is interested in scientific findings
20. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of  
 (a) Farming (b) Fishing  
 (c) Sports (d) Government

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25):** In questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

### Passage 6

“People very often complain that poverty is a great evil and that it is not possible to be happy unless one has a lot of money. Actually, this is not necessarily true. Even a poor man, living in a small hut with none of the comforts and luxuries of life, may be quite contented with his lot and achieve a measure of happiness. On the other hand, a very rich man, living in a palace and enjoying everything that money can buy, may still be miserable, if, for example, he does not enjoy good health or his only son has taken to evil ways. Apart from this, he may have a lot of business worries which keep him on tenterhooks most of the time. There is a limit to what money can buy and there are many things which are necessary for a man’s happiness and which money cannot procure.

Real happiness is a matter of the right attitude and the capacity of being contented with whatever you have is the most important ingredient of this attitude”.

21. The phrase “on tenterhooks” means:  
 (a) in a state of thoughtfulness  
 (b) in a state of anxiety  
 (c) in a state of sadness  
 (d) in a state of forgetfulness
22. It is true that:  
 (a) money alone can give happiness  
 (b) money always gives happiness  
 (c) money seldom gives happiness  
 (d) money alone cannot give happiness

23. A rich man’s life may become miserable if he:  
 (a) has evil son, bad health and business worries  
 (b) does not enjoy good health  
 (c) has business worries  
 (d) has business worries and his only son has taken to evil ways
24. Which of the following is the most appropriate title to the passage?  
 (a) Poverty, a great evil  
 (b) The key of happiness  
 (c) Contentment, the key of happiness  
 (d) Money and contentment
25. Which of the following statement is true?  
 (a) Only a poor but contented man can be happy  
 (b) A poor but contented man can never be happy  
 (c) A poor but contented man can be happy  
 (d) A poor but contented man is always happy

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-35):** In these questions, you have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four.

### Passage 7

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established.

Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living-room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, silmy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure, moreover they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers, he appears either proud or ill at ease. At any rate the postmaster had but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy - such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

26. The adjective used to describe the postmaster’s living-room is  
 (a) bright (b) dark  
 (c) light (d) deep
27. What does the phrase ‘ill at ease’ in the passage mean?  
 (a) Forward (b) Disease  
 (c) Comfortable (d) Uneasy
28. What does the phrase ‘little company’ in the passage mean?  
 (a) Bad friendship (b) Hardly any friends  
 (c) Small business (d) Business-like
29. At times, the postmaster wrote  
 (a) poems (b) novels  
 (c) short stories (d) dramas

30. The postmaster wrote on the  
 (a) beauty of nature (b) beauty of himself  
 (c) beauty of the weather (d) beauty of the village
31. The word 'genie' means  
 (a) monster (b) spirit  
 (c) ghost (d) soul
32. Which factory was situated near the village Ulapur?  
 (a) Chemical (b) Rubber  
 (c) Clothes (d) Dyes
33. What does the idiom 'fish out of water' suggest?  
 (a) In unfamiliar surroundings  
 (b) can die any moment  
 (c) grasping for breath  
 (d) amphibious creature
34. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of 'near'.  
 (a) Convenient (b) Unknown  
 (c) Close (d) Remote
35. Find a word in the passage which means 'the owner of a business'.  
 (a) Constructor (b) Businessman  
 (c) Entrepreneur (d) Proprietor

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40):** You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [•].

### Passage 8

As I stepped out of the train, I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday-makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to come to the foot of the cliff path. When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already a flame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and how it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurtling over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my way again.

36. The writer felt unusually solitary because  
 (a) he was feeling very lonely without his family.  
 (b) he was missing the company of other holiday-makers.

- (c) his destination was a little village eight miles away.  
 (d) there was no one to meet him.
37. "I left all signs of habitation behind me." This means that he  
 (a) came to a place where there were very few houses.  
 (b) was in front of a large collection of cottages.  
 (c) had come very far from places where people lived.  
 (d) had just passed a remote village.
38. It became darker than the writer expected because  
 (a) the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.  
 (b) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.  
 (c) the train arrived later than usual.  
 (d) he had walked unduly slowly.
39. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of  
 (a) the darkness and narrowness of the path.  
 (b) poor visibility and grassy track.  
 (c) the darkness and his slow pace.  
 (d) poor visibility and dew on grass.
40. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree, the writer  
 (a) had a sound sleep.  
 (b) was disturbed by noises of animals.  
 (c) was too afraid to sleep.  
 (d) tried to sleep but without much success.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45):** You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it.

### Passage 9

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

41. Modern means of entertainment and communication \_\_\_\_\_ street theatre.  
 (a) does affect (b) does not affect  
 (c) helps popularis (d) helps establish

42. In the olden days, street theatre \_\_\_\_\_ to villages or small localities of the city.  
 (a) was restricted (b) was not restricted  
 (c) was opened (d) was entertained
43. Street theatre usually \_\_\_\_\_ with issues of public importance.  
 (a) is distanced (b) is performed  
 (c) deals (d) does not deal
44. Street theatre is \_\_\_\_\_ to stage.  
 (a) nothing (b) costly  
 (c) reasonable (d) affordable
45. Street theatre creates an/a \_\_\_\_\_ impact on audiences.  
 (a) intimate (b) emotional  
 (c) mystical (d) physical

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50):** Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

### Passage 10

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land.

One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him.

People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface.

46. The people saw the golden pitcher  
 (a) in a river nearby  
 (b) in a lake nearby  
 (c) in a pit nearby  
 (d) inside the palace
47. The emperor's orders were that all the  
 (a) children should leave his land  
 (b) old men should leave his land  
 (c) old men should live in his land  
 (d) young men should stay in his land
48. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?  
 (a) Nothing at all  
 (b) A handful of water  
 (c) A handful of air  
 (d) The pitcher's handle
49. The emperor feared  
 (a) getting old  
 (b) getting young  
 (c) getting weak  
 (d) getting ill
50. The emperor was upset to see the old man because  
 (a) it reminded him of his grandfather  
 (b) it reminded him that he might fall ill  
 (c) it reminded him that he would grow old too.  
 (d) it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51 – 55):** Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

### Passage 11

He was a vendor of sweets. He had his own peculiar method of advertising and doing business. He never depended upon others for help and worked hard all alone. I speak of Murali- the man who sold sweets. His customers were children, the future citizens of the world. At the stroke of nine in the morning, Murali would stand in front of the school with his tray of sweets. Till about eleven, the sale would be brisk. After that he moved off to other places. Even when the sweets became sticky in the heat, his business never slackened. There was depression in his business when the holidays came.

51. Who was Murali?  
 (a) a businessman (b) a vendor of sweets  
 (c) a job seeker (d) a student
52. Who were his customers?  
 (a) the children (b) the adults  
 (c) the office goers (d) the housewives
53. What time would he go to the school?  
 (a) at 10 in the morning (b) at 8 in the morning  
 (c) at 3 in the afternoon (d) at 9 in the morning
54. Complete the sentence.  
 Till about eleven, the sale would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) high (b) worse  
 (c) brisk (d) low
55. When did the depression come in his business?  
 (a) after the holiays  
 (b) when the holidays came  
 (c) he was found cheating  
 (d) None of these

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-60):** Read the following Eight passages carefully and answer the given questions.

### Passage 12

When a bee, or an ant, beetle, moth or butterfly visits a flower for food, it simultaneously, and without knowing it, performs another vital function by carrying pollen from one plant to another. But not all flowers are visited by insects. A reliable guide to those that are, is their flamboyance. If the petals are large and colourful, if they smell sweet, it is because the plant needs to attract insects. Some plants have flowers which are graceful but not showy and therefore of no interest to insects. In this case the pollen is carried by the wind. Most flowers manufacture these minute grains called pollen which must be transferred to another flower of the same type before they can make seeds.

56. Which one of the following is correct?  
 Plants that do not have showy flowers  
 (a) get their pollen transferred to other flowers by wind  
 (b) produce more pollen than others  
 (c) don't reproduce easily  
 (d) are very few in number

57. Which one of the following is correct?  
The fact that some flowers are flamboyant implies
- that some plants do not need pollination
  - that we can distinguish between flowers pollinated by insects and those that are not
  - that flowers are more important to some plants than they are to others
  - that bright colours are important to all flowers
58. Which one of the following is correct?  
When insects carry pollen from one flower to another
- they help the flowers to make seeds
  - the flowers become colourful and smell sweet
  - the insects find it easy to take food from the flowers
  - they help the plants to grow beautiful flowers
59. Which one of the following is correct?  
Insects carry pollen from one flower to another
- deliberately
  - unconsciously
  - reluctantly
  - with extreme care
60. Which one of the following is correct?  
Insects visit flowers because they
- want to carry pollen from one flower to another
  - are attracted by the bright colours
  - wish to obtain food
  - are in search of a mate

### Passage 13

Not all sounds made by animals serve for communication, and we have only to turn to that extraordinary discovery of echo-location in bats to see a case in which the voice plays a strictly utilitarian role. To get a full appreciation of what this means we must turn first to some recent human inventions. Everyone knows that if a person shouts in the vicinity of a wall or a mountainside, an echo will come back. The further off this solid obstruction, the longer time will elapse for the return of the echo. A sound made by tapping on the hull of a ship will be reflected from the sea bottom, and by measuring the time interval between the taps and the receipt of the echoes, the depth of the sea at that point can be calculated. So was born the echo-sounding apparatus, now in general use in ships. Every solid object will reflect a sound, varying according to the size of and nature of the object. A shoal of fish will do this. So it is a comparatively simple step from locating the sea bottom to locating a shoal of fish. With experience, and with improved apparatus, it is now possible not only to locate a shoal, but to tell if it is herring, cod, or other well-known fish, by the pattern of its echo. A few years ago it was found that certain bats emit squeaks and by receiving the echoes they could locate and steer clear of obstacles or locate flying insects on which they feed. This echo-location in bats is often compared with radar, the principle of which is similar.

61. Which one of the following is correct?  
Echo-location was first discovered in
- bats
  - cods
  - navigation
  - radars

62. Which one of the following is correct?  
An echo will come back if you shout near
- solid obstruction
  - only wall
  - only a mountainside
  - the sea
63. Which one of the following is correct?  
In the first paragraph, the writer says that bats use sound for
- communicating with one another
  - communicating with animals in general
  - some practical purpose
  - fun

### Passage 14

Wesward Ho!" we shouted as the sail of our crudely constructed raft, the Kon-Tiki caught the wind. The sail quickly filled and the Kon-Tiki began to move. The six of us were off to our great adventure.

As night fell, the troughs of the sea grew gradually deeper and our first duel with the elements began. Each time we heard the sudden deafening hiss of a roller close by and saw a white crest come towards us out of the darkness, we held on tight and waited for the worst. But invariably the Kon-Tiki calmly swung up her stern and rose skyward unperturbed.

64. What does the word 'duel' in the passage mean?
- A battle
  - A fortification
  - A two-side contest
  - Divided in two
65. Which one of the following is correct? When big waves struck the raft the six people in it
- started crying
  - showed courage and patience
  - acted in a rash manner
  - showed passiveness
66. How was the Kon-Tiki's performance on the high seas?
- Very shaky
  - Extremely poor
  - Stable and resolute
  - Unpredictable

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 67-68):** Answer the questions based on the following information, indicate which of the statements given with that particular question consistent with the description of unreasonable man in the passage below. [CLAT 2015]

### Passage 15

Unreasonableness is a tendency to do socially permissible things at the wrong time. The unreasonable man is the sort of person, who comes to confide in you when you are busy. He serenades his beloved when she is ill. He asks a man, who has just lost money by paying a bill for a friend to pay a bill for him.

He invites a friends to go for a ride just after the friend has finished a long our trip. He is eager to offer services which are not wanted, but which cannot be politely refused. If he is present at an arbitration, he stirs up dissension between the two parties, who were really anxious to agree. Such is the unreasonable man.

67. The unreasonable man tends to .....
- bring a higher bidder to a salesman, who has just closed a deal
  - disclose confidential information to others
  - sing the praise of the bride when he goes to a wedding
  - sleep late and rise early
68. The unreasonable man tends to .....
- entertain women
  - be helpful when solicited
  - tell a long story to people, who have heard it many times before
  - be a successful arbitrator when dissenting parties are anxious to agree

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-79):** *In view of the passage given below, choose the best option for question.* [CLAT 2015]

### Passage 16

When talks come to how India has done for itself in 50 years of independence, the world has nothing, but praise for our success in remaining a democracy. On other fronts, the applause is less loud. In absolute terms, India has not done too badly, of course, life expectancy has increased, so has literacy. Industry, which was barely a fledgling has grown tremendously.

And as far as agriculture is concerned, India has been transformed from a country perpetually on the edge of starvation into a success story held up for others to emulate. But these are competitive times when change is rapid, and to walk slowly when the rest of the world is running is almost as bad as standing still or walking backwards.

Compared with large chunks of what was then the developing world South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, China and what was till lately a separate Hong Kong-India has fared abysmally. It began with a far better infrastructure than most of these countries had.

It suffered hardly or not at all during the World War II. It had advantages like an English speaking elite quality scientific manpower (including a nobel laureate and others, who could be ranked among the world's best) and excellent business acumen. Yet today, when countries are ranked according to their global competitiveness. It is tiny Singapore that figures at the top.

Hong Kong is a powerhouse. So, is Taiwan. If a symbol were needed of how far we have fallen back, note that while Korean Cielos are sold in India no one in South Korea is rushing to buy an Indian car.

The reasons list themselves. Topmost is economic isolationism. The government discouraged imports and self-sufficiency. Whatever the aim was, the result was the creation of a totally encouraged inefficient industry that failed to keep pace with global trends and therefore, became absolutely uncompetitive. Only, when the trade gates were opened a little did this become apparent.

The years since then have been spent in merely trying to catch up. That the government actually sheltered its industrialists from foreign competition is a little strange. For in all other respects, it operated under the conviction that businessmen were little more

than crooks, who were to be prevented from entering the most important areas of the economy, who were to be hamstrung in as many ways as possible, who were to be tolerated in the same way as an excisable wart.

The high expropriatory rates taxation, the licensing laws, the reservation of whole swathes of industry for the public sector and the granting of monopolies to the public sector firms were the principle manifestations of this attitude.

The government forgot that before wealth could be distributed. It had to be created.

The government forgot that it itself could not create, but only squander wealth. Some of the manifestations of the old attitude have changed. Tax rates have fallen. Licensing has been all but abolished. And the gates of global trade have been opened wide.

But most of these changes were first by circumstances partly by the foreign exchange bankruptcy of 1991 and the recognition that the government could no longer muster the funds to support the public sector, leave alone expand it. Whether the attitude of the government itself, or that of more than handful of ministers has, changed, is open to question. In many other ways, however, the government has not changed one with. Business still has to negotiate a welter of negotiations.

Transparency is a still longer way off. And there is no exist policy. In defending the existing policy, politicians betray an inability to see beyond their noses. A no exit policy for labour is equivalent to a no-entry policy for new business. If one industry is not allowed to retrench labour, other industries will think a hundred times before employing new labour. In other ways too, the government hurts industries.

Public sector monopolies like the Department of Telecommunications and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited make it possible for Indian business to operate only at a cost several times that of their counterparts abroad.

The infrastructure is in a shambles partly because it is unable to formulate a sufficiently remunerative policy for private business and partly because it does not have the stomach to change market rates for services. After a burst of activity in the early nineties, the government is dragging its feet. At the rate it is going, it will be another. So, years before the government releases that a pro-business policy is the best pro-people policy. By then of course, the world would have moved even farther ahead.

69. According to the writer, India should have performed better than the other Asian nations because
- it had adequate infrastructure
  - it had better infrastructure
  - it had better politicians, who could take the required decisions
  - All of the above
70. The writer's attitude towards the government is
- critical
  - ironical
  - sarcastic
  - derisive

71. The writer ends the passage on a note of  
 (a) cautious optimism  
 (b) pessimism  
 (c) optimism  
 (d) pragmatism
72. Some of the manifestations of earning wealth by government have changed and these changes have occurred in  
 (a) Rate of taxation  
 (b) Abolition of licenses  
 (c) Trade has been globalised  
 (d) All of the above
73. The government was compelled to open the economy due to  
 (a) pressure from international market  
 (b) pressure from domestic market  
 (c) foreign exchange bankruptcy and paucity of funds with the government  
 (d) All of the above
74. The example of the Korean Cielo has been presented to highlight  
 (a) India's lack of status in the international market  
 (b) India's poor performance in the international market  
 (c) India's lack of credibility in the international market  
 (d) India's disrepute in the international market
75. The major reason for India's poor performance is  
 (a) economic isolationism  
 (b) economic mismanagement  
 (c) inefficient industry  
 (d) All of the above
76. According to writer, .....
- (a) India's politicians are myopic in their version of the country's requirements  
 (b) India's politicians are busy lining their pockets  
 (c) India's politicians are not conversant with the needs of the present scenario  
 (d) All of the above
77. One of the factors of the government's projectionist policy was .....
- (a) encouragement of imports  
 (b) discouragement of imports  
 (c) encouragement of exports  
 (d) discouragement of exports
78. The writer is surprised at the government's attitude towards its industrialists because.....
- (a) the government did not need to protect its industrialists  
 (b) the issue of competition was non-existent  
 (c) the government looked upon its industrialists as crooks  
 (d) the attitude was a conundrum
79. India was in better condition than other Asian nations because
- (a) it didn't face the ravages of the World War II  
 (b) it had an English speaking populace and good business sense  
 (c) it had enough wealth through its exports  
 (d) Both 'a' and 'b'

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**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 80 - 85) :** *The questions in this section are based on the passage. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. For some of the questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, the response that most accurately and completely answers the questions.*

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**[AILET 2015]**

### Passage 17

The Constitution of the United States protects both property rights and freedom of speech. At times these rights conflict. Resolution then requires a determination as to the type of property involved. If the property is private and not open to the general public, the owner may absolutely deny the exercise of the right of free speech thereon. On the other hand, if public land is at issue, the First Amendment protections of expression are applicable. However, the exercise of free speech thereon is not absolute. Rather it is necessary to determine the appropriateness of the forum. This requires that consideration be given to a number of factors including: character and normal use of the property, the extent to which it is open to the public, and the number and types of persons who frequent it. If the forum is clearly public or clearly private, the resolution of the greater of rights is relatively straight forward.

In the area of quasi-public property, balancing these rights has produced a dilemma. This is the situation when a private owner permits the general public to use his property. When persons seek to use the land for passing out handbills or picketing, how is a conflict between property rights and freedom of expression resolved?

The precept that a private property owner surrenders his rights in proportion to the extent to which he opens up his property to the public is not new. In 1675, Lord Chief Justice Hale wrote that when private property is "affected with a public interest, it ceases to be private." Throughout the development of Anglo-American law, the individual has never possessed absolute dominion over property. Land becomes clothed with a public interest when the owner devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest. In support of this position the chairman of the board of the Wilde Lake Shopping Centre in Columbia, Maryland said :

The only real purpose and justification of any of these centres is to serve the people in the area - not the merchants, not the developers, not the architects. The success or failure of a regional shopping centre will be measured by what it does for the people it seeks to serve.

These doctrines should be applied when accommodation must be made between a shopping centre owner's private property rights and the public's right to free expression. It is hoped that when the Court is asked to balance these conflicting rights it will keep in mind what Justice Black said in 1945: "When we balance the constitutional rights of owners of property against those of the people to enjoy (First Amendment) freedom(s) ..... we remain mindful of the fact that the latter occupy a preferred position."

80. In which one of the following cases would the owner of the property probably be most free to restrict the freedom of speech?
- an amusement park attended by five million people each year owned by a multinational company.
  - a small grocery shopping mall owned by a husband and wife
  - an enclosed shopping mall owned by a single woman
  - an eight-unit residential apartment building owned by a large real estate company
81. A conflict between property rights and freedom of speech might arise in all of the following situations, EXCEPT
- protestors carrying signs outside a cinema in an enclosed shopping mall
  - a disgruntled employee passing out leaflets in front of a hairdresser's salon
  - a religious order soliciting funds and converts in the swimming pool area of a condominium
  - a candidate for mayor handing out flyers in front of his opponent's headquarters
82. According to the passage, an owner's freedom to deny freedom of speech on his property is determined by all of the following EXCEPT
- whether or not the land is open to the public
  - the nature of and the usual use of the property
  - the type of persons who frequents the land
  - the nature of character of the owner
83. We can infer from the passage that the author believes that shopping malls in America
- should be in the service of the people who frequent them
  - have a right to prohibit distribution of advertising handbills
  - have a right to control any distributed materials
  - should permit any charitable solicitations
84. According to the passage, the idea that a property owner's rights decline as the property is more used by the general public
- is peculiar to recent Supreme Court decisions
  - is attested by a three-hundred-year-old opinion
  - conflicts with the idea that property affected with a public interest ceases to be private
  - is now universally accepted in Great Britain and in Canada
85. All other things being equal, the courts must
- favour First Amendment rights over property rights
  - favour property rights over First Amendment rights
  - treat property rights and First Amendment rights equally
  - protect property rights of the owners

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 86-95):** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions given after the passage:[CLAT 2016]

### Passage 18

Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention or nature; and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.

Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with a large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges; he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons; his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist brought him enough wealth to buy the Bofors armament plant in Sweden.

Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and as he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was being used for destructive purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Besides honouring men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, he wished to honour people who worked for the promotion of peace.

It's strange that the very man whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.

Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, fearing that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin D Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impression that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.

He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommended making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb.

### Hindu Personal Laws

- (a) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (b) Hindu Succession Act, 1956,
- (c) Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act. 1956 and
- (d) Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956

### (II) JUDICIAL PRECEDENT AS A SOURCE OF LAW

In simple words, judicial precedent refers to previously decided judgments of the superior courts, such as the High Courts and the Supreme Court, which judges are bound to follow. This binding character of the previously decided cases is important, considering the hierarchy of the courts established by the legal systems of a particular country. In the case of India, this hierarchy has been established by the Constitution of India.

### DOCTRINE OF PRECEDENT IN INDIA

#### Pre-independence

According to Section 212 of the Government of India Act, 1919, the law laid down by Federal Court and any judgment of the Privy Council was binding on all courts of British India. Hence, Privy Council was supreme judicial authority - AIR 1925 PC 272.

#### Post-independence

Supreme Court (SC) became the supreme judicial authority and a streamlined system of courts was established.

#### (1) Supreme Court:

- Binding on all courts in India
- Not bound by its own decisions, or decisions of PC or Federal Court - AIR 1991 SC 2176 2)

#### (2) High Courts:

- Binding on all courts within its own jurisdiction
- Only persuasive value for courts outside its own jurisdiction.
- In case of conflict with decision of same court and bench of equal strength, referred to a higher bench.
- Decisions of PC and federal court are binding as long as they do not conflict with decisions of SC.

#### (3) Lower Courts:

- Bound to follow decisions of higher courts in its own state, in preference to High Courts of other states.

#### Judicial decisions can be divided into following two parts:

(I) **Ratio decidendi (Reason of Decision):** 'Ratio decidendi' refers to the binding part of a judgment. 'Ratio decidendi' literally means reasons for the decision. It is considered as the general principle which is deduced by the courts from the facts of a particular case. It becomes generally binding on the lower courts in future cases involving similar questions of law.

(II) **Obiter dicta (Said by the way):** An 'obiter dictum' refers to parts of judicial decisions which are general observations of the judge and do not have any binding authority. However, obiter of a higher judiciary is given due consideration by lower courts and has persuasive value. Having considered the various aspects of the precedent i.e. ratio and obiter, it is clear that the system of

precedent is based on the hierarchy of courts. Therefore, it becomes important to understand the hierarchy of courts in order to understand precedent.

### (III) LEGISLATION AS A SOURCE OF LAW

In modern times, legislation is considered as the most important source of law. The term 'legislation' is derived from the Latin word legis which means 'law' and latum which means "to make" or "set". Therefore, the word 'legislation' means the 'making of law'.

#### Kinds of Legislation

The kinds of legislation can be explained as follows:

- (i) **Supreme Legislation:** When the laws are directly enacted by the sovereign, it is considered as supreme legislation. One of the features of Supreme legislation is that, no other authority except the sovereign itself can control or check it.
- (ii) **Subordinate Legislation:** Subordinate legislation is a legislation which is made by any authority which is subordinate to the supreme or sovereign authority. It is enacted under the delegated authority of the sovereign. The origin, validity, existence and continuance of such legislation totally depends on the will of the sovereign authority. Subordinate legislation further can be classified into the following types:-
  - (a) **Autonomous Law:** When a group of individuals recognized or incorporated under the law as an autonomous body, is conferred with the power to make rules and regulation, the laws made by such body fall under autonomous law. For instance, laws made by the bodies like Universities, incorporated companies etc. fall in this category of legislation.
  - (b) **Judicial Rules:** In some countries, judiciary is conferred with the power to make rules for their administrative procedures. For instance, under the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court and High Courts have been conferred with such kinds of power to regulate procedure and administration.
  - (c) **Local laws:** In some countries, local bodies are recognized and conferred with the law-making powers. They are entitled to make bye-laws in their respective jurisdictions. In India, local bodies like Panchayats and Municipal Corporations have been recognized by the Constitution through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments. The rules and bye-laws enacted by them are examples of local laws.
  - (d) **Colonial Law:** Laws made by colonial countries for their colonies or the countries controlled by them are known as colonial laws. For a long time, India was governed by the laws passed by the British Parliament. However, as most countries of the world have gained independence from the colonial powers, this legislation is losing its importance and may not be recognized as a kind of legislation.
  - (e) **Laws made by the Executive:** Laws are supposed to be enacted by the sovereign and the sovereignty may be vested in one authority or it may be distributed among the various organs of the State. In most of the modern States, sovereignty is generally divided among the three organs of the State. The three organs of the State namely legislature, executive and judiciary are vested with three different functions.

# EXERCISE

- Which of the following is not one of the class or category of law?  
(a) Divine Law (b) Natural Law  
(c) Practical Law (d) Positive Law
- Law of gravity is an example of which law?  
(a) Eternal law (b) Divine Law  
(c) Natural Law (d) Positive Law
- Which among the following is an example of divine law?  
(a) The law in the constitution  
(b) The law in Quran  
(c) The law in Sharia  
(d) All the above
- Who said, "Laws in the wider possible connotations are any necessary relation arising from a thing in nature. In this sense, all beings have their laws; the Deity his laws, the material world its laws, the intelligence superior to man its laws, the beasts their laws, man his law..."  
(a) Baron De Montesquieu (b) Henry Maine  
(c) HLA Hart (d) Charlemagne
- What is the difference between natural law and divine law?  
(a) Natural law is innate, divine law is not  
(b) Divine law is innate, natural law is not  
(c) Both natural law and divine law is the same, there is no difference.  
(d) Neither natural law nor divine law is innate.
- Which of the following statements is incorrect about positive laws?  
(a) Positive law can be regarded as human laws  
(b) These laws are made by man  
(c) These laws are made by man but inspired by divine source  
(d) It doesn't concern itself with morals
- Which is incorrect about public law?  
(a) Public law deals with states and citizens  
(b) Public law establishes relations between two equal parties  
(c) Public law establishes relations between a higher and a lower party  
(d) Constitutional law is an example of public law
- Which among the following is an example of private law?  
(a) Criminal law (b) International law  
(c) Law of contract (d) None of the above
- Which of the following statement is incorrect about the civil law?  
(a) It concerns civilians only  
(b) It concerns with everything including crimes by civilians  
(c) It concerns with the rights of civilians  
(d) All the above
- Which of the following is/are important element/s of criminal law?  
(a) Proof beyond reasonable doubts  
(b) Simple proof  
(c) Reasonable proof  
(d) Balance of probabilities
- The burden of proof does not shift in which of the following?  
(a) Criminal law (b) Civil law  
(c) Both (d) None
- Identify the correct statement.  
(a) Substantive law and procedural law should not be separated  
(b) Substantive law and procedural law should be separated  
(c) Substantive and procedural law are important only in criminal law.  
(d) Substantive and procedural law are important only in civil law.
- Which statement about substantive law is correct?  
(a) There are elements of substantive law in both criminal and civil law.  
(b) There are elements of substantive law only in criminal law  
(c) There are elements of substantive law only in civil law  
(d) Substantive law is absent in both criminal and civil law
- If you sue a neighbour for cutting down a tree and letting it land on your house, it is an example of which kind of case?  
(a) Criminal case (b) Constitutional case  
(c) Tort case (d) Contract case
- In the case of a person caught driving while intoxicated; a few things would have to be proven. Identify.  
(a) The person was driving the vehicle  
(b) The person acted in ways that gave the police a reason to believe he or she was intoxicated  
(c) The person was over the legal limit per a field sobriety and/or Breathalyzer test  
(d) All of the above.
- Due process refers to which of the following?  
(a) The legal rights owed to a person in criminal and civil actions  
(b) The legal rights owed to a person in criminal actions only  
(c) The legal rights owed to a person in civil actions only  
(d) The correct process
- Advocates of which form of law maintain that municipal and international law form a single legal system?  
(a) Positivism (b) Natural Law  
(c) Divine Law (d) Pragmatic Law
- What is a written law?  
(a) Laws that are written down in a document  
(b) Laws validly enacted by the legislature  
(c) Laws which are written but more importantly enacted  
(d) Laws written but waiting to be enacted

104. Why are changes in the working and living conditions of rural manual workers of utmost significance to the country as a whole ?

- (a) Rural workers migrate a lot to the cities, adding to the already burgeoning population of these places and so any improvement in their living conditions which would stall this trend would benefit
- (b) The rural workers live in abject poverty and a change in their working and living conditions is therefore very crucial
- (c) They form the bulk of the rural workers and so any change in their living standards augurs well for the country as a whole
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 105-109) :** Read the given passage carefully and choose the most appropriate option to the questions given below. [CLAT 2017]

### Passage 20

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was created in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970s, since negotiation was an attempt at a 'constitutional reform' of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s?

One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late in the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal actors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organization, the disputed settlement part of the WTO package achieved its longstanding goal of a more effective and more legal dispute settlement system. For the Europeans, who by the 1990s had come to view GATT dispute settlement less in political terms and more as a regime of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable as a means to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the United States. Countries like Canada and other middle and smaller trading partners were attracted by the expansion of a rule-based system and by the symbolic value of a trade organization, both of which inherently support the weak against the strong. The developing countries were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that the negotiation would produce, and they came to associate the WTO and a rule-based system with those gains. This reasoning – replicated in many countries – was contained in U. S. Ambassador Kantor's defence of the WTO, and it announced to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment.

A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was seen as a victory of legalists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organizations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an organization creating a further rule will in turn be influenced by legal process. Robert Hudec has written of the 'momentum of legal development', but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of the technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or certainty) and effectiveness; these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximize. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions. Concern for these values is inherent in any rule-based system of co-operation, since without these value rules would be meaningless in the first place, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfilment.

The moment of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU). Over the past two decades the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU's internal market, in which the doctrine of 'mutual recognition' handed down in *Cassis de Dijon* case in 1979 was a key turning point. The court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the Court used to expand integration was the 'teleological method of interpretation', whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against 'the accomplishment of the most elementary goals set forth in the Preamble to the (Rome) treaty. The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with slated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with slated rules. In both cases legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further co-operation.

In the large part the WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near-revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was all about institutional structure and dispute settlement: these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, that is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over

three decades, and it incorporated a new dispute settlement system that was necessary to keep both old and new rules from becoming a sham. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to preserve and enhance the integrity of the multilateral trade regime that had been built incrementally from the 1940s to the 1990s.

**105.** In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice:

- (a) Actions against member states needed to be evaluated against the said community goals.
- (b) Enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasized.
- (c) Current policies need to be consistent with stated goals.
- (d) Contracting party trade practices need to be consistent with stated rules

**106.** What would be the closest reason why WTO was not formed in 1970s?

- (a) Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.
- (b) The US government did not like it.
- (c) Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system.
- (d) The Tokyo Round negotiations was an attempt at constitutional reform.

**107.** According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through.

- (a) Rules that create their own incentive for fulfilment.
- (b) Ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions.
- (c) Grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures.
- (d) Integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.

**108.** The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that:

- (a) Its rule-based system leads to export gains.
- (b) It settles disputes more legally and more effectively.
- (c) It has the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures.
- (d) They recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.

**109.** In the statement ‘... it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rule-based environment’, it refers to:

- (a) The export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-based system.

- (b) The provision of a rule-based system by the WTO.
- (c) The higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the Uruguay Round.
- (d) Ambassador Kantor’s defence of the WTO.

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**DIRECTION (Q. 110):** Four alternative summaries are given in the text: Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

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### Passage 21

Develop Critical Thinking

**110.** The way we see the world and relate to others is intrinsically connected to our own set of values that govern the way we decide to live. However, the influence of fashion, consumerism, pop culture, broken homes, social unrest, and the media is all-pervasive. For many people, teachers and students alike, this influence goes unquestioned. Critical thinking, if successfully taught at this level, becomes the antidote for individual and social illiteracy. For the authors, critical thinking should constitute an indivisible part of the overall educational process. Facione (1995) comments: ‘Critical thinking lies at the root of civilisation. It is a cornerstone in the journey humankind is taking from beastly savagery to global sensitivity’.

Supporting the development of these skills involves reflective teaching and learning, which is highly complex and which some students may find difficult, or interpret as weakness on the part of the teacher. But in the long run, with patience on the part of the teacher, it will develop students who can view old or new material, from a variety of sources, through new eyes, using their skills to define their own stance and express it, often better in their second language, with an open-minded confidence.

[CLAT 2018]

- (a) The world view of the human being today is influenced by a lot of things. Critical thinking cannot be taught as it involves reflective teaching and could be misunderstood.
- (b) Critical thinking must be part of an individual’s education but it is a difficult concept because it very often reflects a teacher as a dominating individual.
- (c) Critical thinking is an important aspect of an individual’s literacy level and his social knowhow. It is part of civilization and eventually leads to global sensitivity. Students can look at information in a variety of ways.
- (d) Reflective teaching is another aspect of initial thinking and it could lead to individual and social illiteracy.

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**DIRECTION (Q. 111):** Answer the question, based on the following information. Indicate which of the statements given with that particular question, is consistent with the information given in the passage below.

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### Passage 22

#### A Holistic Viewpoint

111. It is now recognised by modern science that the universe at the subatomic level does not have solid material objects, but consists of only wavelike patterns which represent probabilities of interconnections between other interconnections, all of which together constitute an inseparable web of inter-relationships constituting the entire universe. Fritj of Capra therefore, views the universe not as “an assemblage of independent parts” but as “a dynamic web of inter-related events” in which each part of the web determines the structure of the whole. Geoffrey Chew views such inter-penetrating and interdependent relationships in the universe in terms of a “bootstrap” theory which implies that all forces in the universe are inseparably linked together, every part affects every other part, and the whole world is held together so to say, by bootstraps. David Bohm refers to a holographic concept which implies not only that every part is connected with every other part within the whole but also that, in a sense, each part contains the whole. This, according to David Bohm, recognises the “Undivided wholeness” of the entire universe instead of the classical idea of analysability of the world into separately and independently existent parts.

[CLAT 2018]

Choose the appropriate option

- (a) the holographic theory speaks of the exclusiveness of each part.
- (b) the world can be analysed into separate independent parts.
- (c) the classical idea recognizes the concept of wholeness.
- (d) the boot strap theory speaks of interdependent relations hips

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**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-115):** Read the passage given below. Choose the best options for the Question. [CLAT 2018]

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### Passage 23

IOT has had an impact across all fields, be it industries, government, small or large businesses and even for Personal Consumption.

What is IOT (Internet of things) you might ask. It's been a growing topic of conversation for some time now. Put in the simplest term it means anything that has an on and off button and is connected to the internet for receiving, analyzing, storing or sending data. This could mean anything, from the watch that you wear to airplanes that can be controlled from a remote location.

According to the analyst firm Gartner, by the year 2020 we'll have over 26 billion connected devices. That could mean people to people, people connected to things and things connected to things. The new rule of the future is going to be “Anything that can be connected will be connected”. Take for example that when you set an alarm to wake up and that alarm goes off it not only wakes you up but also brews your coffee, sets the right temperature of water for your bath, puts on the television to bring you the latest updates from around the globe and all this before you even put a foot out of your bed. This is all done by simply getting the network of interconnected things/devices that have embedded sensors, network connectivity, software and necessary electronics that collect and exchange data. To show how far we have come with technology and connectivity, we have smart watches such as Fitbit, Garmin to name a few that have changed the way we look at time. We have one device that not only tells us the time but also tracks the number of steps, calories and our heart rate. This watch is actually connected to our phone so with just one turn of the wrist one can tell who is calling or what messages have been received without having to dig through pockets or handbags.

IOT is making its presence felt in health care as well. Doctors can now remotely monitor and communicate with their patients and health care providers can benefit from this. Whether data comes from foetal monitors, electrocardiograms, temperature monitors or blood glucose levels, tracking this information is vital for some patients. Many of this requires follow up interaction with healthcare professionals. With smarter devices that deliver more valuable data it can reduce the need for direct patient- physician interaction.

Take for instance in the sporting field, minute chips are being attached to balls and bats which will transmit information of how fast the ball is travelling and a batsman's moves, the time, the angles, the pressure on the bat at different positions, data of the muscle stretch if he's hit a six so on and so forth. Formula one cars are also being fitted with these sensors which relays information on the minute moves being made by the driver. Chips are also being put into wearable devices of sportsmen to detect sub optimal action of any body parts to show signs of stress or strain which will help in the early detection of injuries and take preventive measures.

IOT has had an impact across all fields, be it industries, government, small or large business and even for personal consumption. IBM, Google, Intel, Microsoft and Cisco are some of the top players in the IOT spectrum.

With billions of devices connected security becomes a big issue. How can people make sure that their data is safe and secure? This is one of the major concerns in the IOT that becomes a hot topic. Another issue is with all these billions of devices sharing data companies will be faced with the problem of how to store, track, analyse and make vast sense of the information being generated. Companies are monitoring the network segment to identify anomalous traffic and to take action if necessary.

Now that we have a fair understanding of IOT let's see what impact it's had on the education sector. The only constant in our lives is change and learning. From the get go we learn, be it to the walk, talk or run. We adapt to the changing times and constantly learn from it. Education or learning as we know it in the broader sense is the most important of all and the one that decides which way we handle those changes to impact us and the world.

Today's world is fast paced and to keep up with this we need an infusion of speed with learning. From the classroom assignments, lectures, blackboards and chalk we have come a long way to what is now known as e-learning (electronic learning) or m-learning (mobile learning). With the GenNext it is imperative to provide the right kind of education.

The rise of technology and IOT allows schools to improve the safety of their campuses, keep track of resources and enhance access to information. It ensures data quality being the top priority but also facilitates development of content allowing teachers to use this technology to create smart lesson plans and ensuring the reach of this content to any corner of the world.

112. How is IOT a concept of connecting?
- (a) It is the internet in a different form.
  - (b) It is the internet but connected to anything.
  - (c) It is an analysing machine.
  - (d) It is a data collection term.
113. It is said that we look at time differently now, why?
- (a) It is connected to different devices.
  - (b) It is in a different format.
  - (c) It is connected to the aero plane
  - (d) It connects people.
114. IOT will help in simplifying patient - physician interaction because:
- (a) It helps reduce data.
  - (b) Doctors can remotely connect to patients
  - (c) It improves connectivity.
  - (d) It is a simple process.
115. How will IOT work in the sporting field?
- (a) Through sport fields with chips.
  - (b) Through special machine.
  - (c) Through minute wearable chips which are connected.
  - (d) Through special moves by the sportsmen.

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 116-125):** *The questions in this section are based on what is stated or implied in the passage given below. For each question, choose the option that most accurately and completely answers the question.* [CLAT 2019]

### Passage 24

The words invention and Innovation are closely linked, but they are not interchangeable. The inventor is a genius who uses his intellect, imagination, time and resources to create something that does not exist. But this invention may or may not be of utility to the masses. It is the enterprising innovator who uses various resources, skills and time to make the invention

available for use. The innovator might use the invention as it is, modify it or even blend two or more inventions to make one marketable product. A great example is that of the iPhone which is a combination of various inventions.

If an invention is the result of countless trials and errors, so can be the case with an innovation. Not every attempt to make an invention is successful. Not every innovation sees the light of the day. Benjamin Franklin had the belief that success doesn't come without challenge, mistake, and in a few cases failure.

One of the world's most famous innovators, Steve Jobs says, "Sometimes when you innovate, you make mistakes. It is best to admit them quickly and get on with improving your other innovations."

Thus, inventors and innovators have to be intrepid enough to take risks; consider failures as stepping stones and not stumbling blocks.

Some inventions are the result of a keen observation or a simple discovery. The inventor of Velcro, also called the zipless zipper, is the Swiss engineer George de Mestral. He was hiking in the woods when he found burrs clinging to his clothes and his dog's fur. Back at home, he studied the burrs. He discovered that each burr was a collection of tiny hooks which made it cling on to another object. A few years later, he made and patented the strips of fabric that came to us as Velcro.

The world of inventions and innovations is a competitive one. But the race does not end here; it is also prevalent in the case of getting intellectual property rights. There have been inventors who failed to get a single patent while there have been some who managed to amass numerous patents in their lifetime. Thomas Edison had 1,093 patents to his credit!

We relate the telephone with Alexander Graham Bell. It is believed that around the same time, Antonio Meucci had also designed the telephone, but due to lack of resources and various hardships, he could not proceed with the patent of his invention. It is also believed that Elisha Gray had made a design for the telephone and applied for the patent at the U.S. patent office on the same day as Graham Bell did. By sheer chance, Graham's lawyer's turn to file the papers came first. Hence, Graham was granted the first patent for the telephone.

It is not easy, and at times almost impossible, for an inventor to be an innovator too. There are very few like Thomas Edison who graduated from being an incredible inventor to a successful manufacturer and businessman with brilliant marketing skills. While innovations that have helped to enhance the quality of life are laudable, equally laudable are the inventions that laid the foundation of these very innovations.

116. The text in the passage can be best termed as
- (a) narrative
  - (b) descriptive
  - (c) persuasive
  - (d) expository

117. The main idea of the author is to
- highlight the difficulties faced by innovators.
  - focus on the hardships of patent -seekers.
  - compare innovators to inventors.
  - reveal the importance of inventors.
118. The author believes that
- innovators enhance the utility of inventions.
  - innovators face fewer challenges than inventors do.
  - every inventor has a patent for the invention.
  - invention is the same as innovation.
119. Benjamin Franklin and Steve Jobs, believe that
- there is no place for mistakes in the process of making an innovation.
  - making a mistake before finding success is not unusual.
  - failure is a permanent stumbling block.
  - all innovators have to go through failure.
120. Velcro can be best described as
- a highly-planned and deeply researched invention
  - the fruit of failure
  - the need of the hour
  - an accidental invention
121. It is believed that Graham Bell became the first patent holder of the telephone because of
- his ingenuity and good fortune.
  - the carelessness of Elisha's lawyer.
  - the clever trick played by his lawyer.
  - the biased officials in the patent office.
122. Which of the following is untrue?
- Inventors may not be innovators.
  - Innovators are not expected to be enterprising.
  - To get a patent, the applicant has to follow a legal process.
  - Intellectual property rights are not always easy to get.
123. Which of the following texts from the passage clearly indicates failure?
- The world of inventions and innovations is a competitive one.
  - Not every innovation sees the light of the day.
  - Thus, inventors and innovators have to be intrepid enough to take risks;
  - None of the above
124. Which of these words can replace the word intrepid?
- hasty
  - intellectual
  - daring
  - rich
125. Which of these words is the antonym of laudable?
- praiseworthy
  - challenging
  - tiring
  - disgraceful

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**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-133):** Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

[AILET 2019]

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**Passage 25**

Surajendu Kumar's study on the effect of the modernization of a Government Printing Press on Press maintenance work and workers is a solid contribution to a debate that encompasses two lively issues in the history and sociology of technology: technological determinism and social constructivism.

Kumar makes the point that the characteristics of a technology have a decisive influence on job skills and work organization. Put more strongly, technology can be a primary determinant of social and managerial organization. Kumar believes this possibility has been obscured by the recent sociological fashion, exemplified by Cravman's analysis, that emphasizes the way machinery reflects social choices. For Cravman, the shape of a technological system is subordinate to the manager's desire to wrest control of the labor process from the workers. Technological change is construed as the outcome of negotiations among interested parties who seek to incorporate their own interests into the design and configuration of the machinery. This position represents the new mainstream called the social constructivism. The constructivists gain acceptance by misrepresenting technological determinism: technological determinists are supposed to believe, for example, that machinery imposes appropriate forms of order on society. The alternative to constructivism, in other words, is to view technology as existing outside society, capable of directly influencing skills and work organization.

Kumar refutes the extremes of the constructivists by both theoretical and empirical arguments. Theoretically, he defines "technology" in terms of relationship between social and technical variables. Attempts to reduce the meaning of technology to cold, hard metal are bound to fail, for machinery is just scrap unless it is organized functionally and supported by appropriate systems of operation and maintenance. At the empirical level, Kumar shows how a change at the Printing Press from maintenance-intensive electromechanical devices to semi-electronic devices altered work tasks, skills, training opportunities, administration, and organization of workers. Some changes Kumar attributes to the particular way management and labor unions negotiated the introduction of the technology, whereas others are seen as arising from the capabilities and nature of the technology itself. Thus, Kumar helps answer the question: "When is social choice decisive and when are concrete characteristics of technology more important?"

126. The primary purpose of the passage is to –
- challenge the position of advocates of technological determinism.
  - consider a successful challenge to the constructivist view of technological change.
  - suggest that the social causes of the technological change should be studied in real situation.
  - advocate a more positive attitude towards technological change.

127. Which of the following statements about the modernization of the Printing Press is supported by the information provided in the passage?
- (a) Some of the maintenance workers felt victimized by the new technology.
  - (b) The modernization was implemented without the consent of the employees directly affected by it.
  - (c) The new technology reduced the role of managers in labor negotiations.
  - (d) The modernization had an impact that went significantly beyond maintenance routines.
128. Which of the following most accurately describes Kumar's opinion of Cravman's position?
- (a) He is sympathetic to its concern about the impact of modern technology on workers.
  - (b) He is concerned about its potential to impede the implementation of new technologies.
  - (c) He disapproves of its misplaced emphasis on the influence of managers.
  - (d) He admires the consideration it gives to the attitude of workers affected.
129. Which of the following statements from the passage suggests that the hypothetical sociological studies of change in industry most clearly exemplifies the social constructivists' version of technological determinism?
- (a) It is the available technology that determines worker's skills, rather than workers' skill influencing the application of technology.
  - (b) Some industrial technology eliminates jobs, but educated workers can create whole new skills areas by the adaptation of the technology.
  - (c) Most major technological advances in industry have been generated through research and development.
  - (d) All progress in industrial technology grows out of a continuing negotiation between technological possibility and human need.
130. According to the passage, Kumar believes if social constructivism had not gained widespread acceptance, then which of the following would be true?
- (a) Modernization would have occurred at a slower rate.
  - (b) Businesses would be more likely to modernize without considering the social consequences of their actions.
  - (c) There would be greater understanding of the role played by technology in producing social change.
  - (d) Businesses would be less likely to understand the attitudes of employees affected by modernization.
131. According to the passage, constructivists employed which of the following to promote their argument?
- (a) Construction of hypothetical situations that support their view.
  - (b) Empirical studies of business situations involving technological change.
  - (c) Description of the breadth of impact of technological change.
  - (d) Contrasts of their view with a misstatement of an opposing view.
132. The author of the passage uses the expression "are supposed to" in third para (highlighted) primarily in order to -
- (a) define the generally accepted position of determinists regarding the implementation of technology
  - (b) engage in speculation about the motivation of determinists
  - (c) suggest that a contention made by constructivists regarding determinists is inaccurate
  - (d) lend support to a comment critical of the position of determinists
133. Which of the following statements about Kumar's study of the Printing Press can be inferred from the information in the passage?
- (a) Kumar's study suggests that the implementation of technology should be discussed in the context of conflict between labor and management.
  - (b) Kumar examined the impact of changes in the technology at the printing Press in terms of overall operations and organization.
  - (c) Kumar concluded that the implementation of new technology was equally beneficial to management and labor.
  - (d) Kumar's reason for undertaking the study was to undermine Cravman's analysis of the function of technology.

## Hints & Solutions

1. (a) It is mentioned in the fourth paragraph.
2. (c) Since the entire passage is based on the effect of green house gas emissions thus, option (c) would be the appropriate title.
3. (d)
4. (d) None of these
5. (b) Statements 1 and 2 are clearly mentioned in the passage but not statement 3.
6. (b) According to the passage, weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in the international markets as well as sovereign risk concerns, particularly in the Euro area have had their impact on the emerging market economies.
7. (c) The Indian financial markets are affected by global changes mainly due to the contagion of Greece's sovereign debt problem spreading to India.
8. (d) Since the Indian financial system is bank dominated banks ability to withstand stress is critical to overall financial stability.
9. (a) With further globalization, consolidation, deregulation and diversification, risk and liquidity management assumes more importance in the Indian banking system in future.
10. (a) According to the passage, government interference leads to distortions and inefficiency in the economy in the sense that there is room for corruption as well as a lack of interest in investment on the part of the entrepreneurs.
11. (c) The first paragraph states that the basic philosophy of globalization is to ensure absolute freedom for the markets, to set their prices, produce their goods, and distribute them as per their own criterion.
12. (c) The passage clearly states that in accordance with the conditions set by the WTO etc., for globalization, public sectors should be privatized. So statement (1) is correct. Employment and wages should be conditioned by the free play of the market forces involved, otherwise it might discourage investment as stated in statement (3). Even social services like health and education should welcome private players as is correctly expressed in statement (4).
13. (b) The entire passage focuses on the fact that the state should play a reducing role in the process of globalization. This is elaborated in the last few lines of the passage with particular reference to India.
14. (d) Neither of the two statements are correct according to the passage, therefore, option (d) is the correct answer. The clue regarding this lies in the following lines of the passage – "There is a great pride in an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity". This line contradicts the idea mentioned in the first statements. The next clue is "this confidence has them demonstrating great propensity to consumer, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift" This line contradicts the idea in the second statement.
15. (d) The approximate no. of people in India who are in the age group of 15 – 25 years is 180 million which is option (d), therefore, (d) is the correct answer. The clue regarding this lies in the following line of the passage – "more than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third under 5 years of age".
16. (a) Special words used in technical discussion have the chances of becoming part of common speech because thousands of such words are included in every large dictionary.
17. (c) Since, the entire passage deals with words, technical vocabulary and dictionary etc. therefore, it can be concluded that the writer of this passage is a linguist.
18. (b) The passage primarily discusses technical terminology.
19. (c) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
20. (d) The last line of the passage reveals the increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of government.
21. (b) The phrase 'on tenterhooks' means a state of suspense or agitation because of uncertainty about a future event.
22. (d) The passage clearly shows that money alone can't give happiness.
23. (a) All these three points given in the option are discussed in the passage.
24. (c) 'Contentment, the key of happiness' suits the best as the title of the passage.
25. (c) This fact is clearly mentioned in the passage.
26. (b) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (a)
31. (b) 32. (d)
33. (a) **Fish out of water** = A person who feels uncomfortable or awkward due to unfamiliar surrounding or situations.
34. (d) 35. (d)
36. (b) The writer felt unusually solitary because he was missing the company of other holiday makers.
37. (c) "I left all signs of habitation behind me" This means that he had come very far from places where people lived.

38. (b) It became darker than the writer expected because the nights are longer in October than midsummer.
39. (b) The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of poor visibility and grassy track.
40. (d) When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer tried to sleep but without much success.
41. (b) Modern means of entertainment and communication does not affect street theatre. It is still a popular mode of taking up crucial societal issues.
42. (a) In the olden days, street theatre was restricted to villages or small localities of the cities.
43. (c) Street theatre usually deals with issues of public importance.
44. (c) Street theatre is reasonable to stage as little props and images are used and not huge set up is required.
45. (b) Street theatre creates an emotional impact on audiences that leads to quick psychological impact.
46. (b) The people saw the golden pitcher in a lake nearby.
47. (b) The emperor's orders were that all the old men should leave his land.
48. (b) A handful of water.
49. (a) The emperor feared getting old.
50. (c) The emperor was upset to see the old man because it reminded him that he would grow old too.
51. (b) Murali was a vendor of sweets.
52. (a) Murali's main customers were children.
53. (d) At the stroke of nine in the morning, Murali would stand in front of the school with his tray of sweets.
54. (c) Till about eleven, the sale would be brisk.
55. (b) There was depression in his business when the holidays came.
56. (a) Plants that do not have showy flowers, get their pollen transferred to other flowers by winds since insects do not get attracted towards them. They get attracted to those flowers whose petals are large and beautiful and also smells sweet.
57. (b) The fact that some flowers are flamboyant implies that we can distinguish between flowers pollinated by insects and those that are not. Flamboyance is a trait of insects which helps us in understanding pollination done by insects or by winds.
58. (a) When insects carry pollen from one flower to another they help the flowers to make seeds. That's what author of this para suggest, when insects carry pollen from one flowerplant to another it can help in developing seeds, through the pollen must be carried by insects to the same type of flower or insect.  
Refer the last sentence for better understanding.
59. (b) Insects carry pollen from one flower to another unconsciously. Since insects visit plants/flowers in search of food and simultaneously they carry pollen grains from one flower to another. Option 'b' suggests/explains it all so, that would be the correct answer. 'Refers without knowing it' which means unconsciously'.
60. (c) Insects visit flowers because they are in search of food. That's how they obtain their food from visiting one flower to another. Option 'c' explains it all so that would be the correct answer. Just go through first sentence of this para.
61. (a) Writer explains in the intro of this passage that the extra-ordinary discovery of echo location was experienced in bats. So option 'a' would be correct answer.
62. (a) An echo comes back if a person shouts in the vicinity of a wall or solid obstruction. Though the further off this solid obstruction, the longer time will elapse for the return of the echo.
63. (c) In the first paragraph, the writer says that bats use sound for some practical purpose. Option 'c' explains it all so that would be the correct answer.
64. (a) In the second line of second para author says that 'our first duel with the elements began' which suggests of fight with the tides. So the word 'duel' in the passage mean 'a battle'.
65. (d) When author further describes the situation on the adventure trip, he says that all the six people on the raft held on tight and waited for the worst whenever they heard the sudden deafening hiss of a roller close by and saw a white crest came towards them. They did not do anything.
66. (c) Author says that the performance of the Kon-Tiki was unperturbed. Since that raft sailed through all the adversities.
67. (d) As we have noted the unreasonable man acts beyond the limits of acceptability or fairness and not guided by good sense. Considering the given examples option (d) is the correct choice that defines the quality of the unreasonable man.
68. (a) Option (a) is correct considering the example given in the passage that, the unreasonable person invites a friend to go for a ride just after the friend has finished a long car trip.
69. (b) In the second stanza, last sentence it has been mentioned that, 'It began with a far better infrastructure than most of these countries had'. Therefore option (b) is the correct answer.
70. (a) The writer's attitude towards the Government is critical because he expresses and analyses the merits and faults of the Government. Option (a) is the correct choice.
71. (b) The last two sentences of the passage clearly shows that the writer is not happy with the developments. Therefore option (b) is the appropriate answer.

72. (b) As per the fourth paragraph opening 3 sentences only option (b) comes out clearly. The other options though close but do not express the same idea as stated in the passage.
73. (c) The fifth sentence of the fourth paragraph says, 'But most of these changes were first by circumstances partly by the foreign exchange bankruptcy of 1991 and the recognition that the government could no longer muster the funds of support the public sector, leave alone expand it.' Therefore option (c) is the correct choice.
74. (b) In the passage it is mentioned that, 'If a symbol were needed of how far we have fallen back, note that while Korean Cielos are sold in India, no one in South Korea is rushing to buy an Indian car. From the above extract it is clear that option (b) is the correct answer.
75. (a) It is clearly mentioned in the passage that, 'The reasons list themselves. Topmost is economic isolationism.' Therefore option (a) is the correct choice.
76. (a) In the passage it is mentioned that, 'In defending the existing policy, politicians betray an inability to see beyond their noses.' The word myopic means-- short-sighted and therefore option (a) is the only correct choice.
77. (a) One of the factors of the government's projectionist policy was, option (a), i.e., encouragement of imports.
78. (c) It is mentioned in the passage that, 'That the government actually sheltered its industrialists from foreign competition is a little strange. For in all other respects, it operated under the conviction that businessmen were little more than crooks.....'. Therefore option (c) is the correct choice.
79. (d) It is mentioned in the passage that, 'It suffered hardly or not at all during the World War II. It had advantages like an English speaking elite.....'. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.
80. (d) 81. (c) 82. (d) 83. (a) 84. (b)
85. (a)
86. (b) As per 5th paragraph: ..... the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research... clearly states option (b) is the only appropriate answer.
87. (d) In the paragraph 4 it is mentioned that - The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace. Therefore option (d) is the correct choice.
88. (d) The word endorsement means - the act of saying that you approve of or support something or someone. In the given context option (d) is the only correct choice.
89. (a) The last sentence of the second paragraph says, 'The ingenuity of the scientist brought him enough wealth to buy the Bofors armament plant in Sweden.' The word amass means- to get a large amount of something, especially money. Therefore option (a) is the correct answer.
90. (d) It is certain that nothing is certain in life, the very sentence demonstrates analytical view on life. Therefore option (d) analytical mind is the right pick.
91. (a) The opening two sentences of the second paragraph clearly shows option (a) is the correct answer.
92. (b) In the third paragraph, 1st sentence it is mentioned that, 'Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely.' Therefore, option (b) justifies the required answer.
93. (d) A descriptive essay is a paper that describes a thing, event, process or person. An effective descriptive essay creates an evocative portrait of its topic in the reader's mind. Writing in this style gives the author ample creative autonomy with regard to content and format. The goal is to stimulate the reader's imagination. As all these elements are present in the passage, it is clear that option (d) is the only choice and other options are wrong.
94. (c) In fifth paragraph, the second sentence says, 'In 1939, fearing that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb....', gives clear indication that option (c) is the correct answer.
95. (d) The third paragraph first sentence clearly provides option (d) is the appropriate choice as given in the passage.
96. (d) 'The Changing Structure of Rural labour market' is the most appropriate title as it shows the gradual change in the rural labour market from 1980s to 1990s.
97. (c) The author does not says that there is no gender bias among workers in agriculture sector. Rather the author has mentioned that the women were employed at very low wages in agriculture.
98. (b) This would read to pressure on both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors as whichever sector expands at the expense of the other, there would be increased labour pressure on that sector and lesser economic development in the other.
99. (d) There was a mass outflow of agricultural labourers into the non-agricultural Sectors and the remaining labourers. Who were lesser in number, now apportioned the existing agricultural sector wealth, getting richer individually.
100. (b) The rural labour markets are very complex and there exists great diversity across regions and across segments of such markets.
101. (a) A decline in rural poverty is only possible when there is increased agricultural employment and lower casualisation of the labour force.
102. (c) The passage is economics based.

- 103. (b)** Economic development basically means a rise in the share employment in the agricultural sector at the expense of the secondary and the tertiary sectors.
- 104. (c)** They form the bulk of the rural workers and so any change in their living standards augurs well for the country as a whole
- 105. (a)** Actions against member states needed to be evaluated against the said community goals.
- 106. (a)** WTO was not formed in the 1970s as important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.
- 107. (d)** WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices.
- 108. (d)** They recognized the need for a rule-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.
- 109. (a)** The export gains many countries came to associate with a rule-based system.
- 110. (c)** The passage relates that the skill of critical thinking lies at the root of civilization and is a marker of individual and social literacy as well as global sensitivity; and allows one to express one's stance confidently in the second language which means a variety of interpretations are possible.  
All this is included only in no. (c) which is thus the best summary of the paragraph.
- 111. (d)** The bootstrap theory speaks of interdependent relationships.  
Option (a) is contradictory to line 10; (b) is opposed to 'inseparable web of inter-relationships' and 'dynamic web of inter-related events;(c) is at variance with' classical idea of analyzability....'
- 112. (b)** It is the internet but connected to anything  
The passage dwells on IOT which refers to people and things connected to the internet. Refer to sentence 2(put in the simplest....) and 5(That could mean....)
- 113. (a)** It is connected to different devices.  
Time, in the age of IOT is different because apart from the time, it gives all that is set off and delivered through the devices connected to the watch or alarm clock. Refer to sentence 2, Para 3—To show how far we have come...
- 114. (b)** Doctors can remotely connect to patients  
IOT enables tracking and monitoring of vital information related to a patient through a variety of interconnected data collecting machines even when the patient is physically not present before the doctor. Refer to para 4: IOT is making its presence felt.....
- 115. (c)** Through minute wearing chips that are connected  
Refer to sentence 1,para 5:
- 116. (d)** An expository passage tries to inform by an orderly setting forth of facts and ideas. It includes definition, comparisons and contradictions.  
The passage revolves around innovation and invention.

It highlights the difference between innovation and invention. The first paragraph states the definitions of the two terms. The next three paragraphs state that failure plays an important part in innovation and invention. The fourth paragraph states an example of the invention. The next two paragraphs state the biggest challenge in the world of invention and innovation. The last two paragraphs try to merge the lines between the two. Thus, the text of the paragraph can be best termed as expository.

A narrative passage (a) gives an orderly account of a series of related events or the successive particulars of an event.

A descriptive passage (b) is only describing a situation or process.

A persuasive passage (c) tries to persuade the reader to agree with the author's point of view, in a confident, convincing manner.

- 117. (c)** The very first line and the last line of the passage reveal the theme of the passage, "The words invention and Innovation are closely linked, but they are not interchangeable.... While innovations that have helped to enhance the quality of life are laudable, equally laudable are the inventions that laid the foundation of these very innovations." The passage clearly differentiates between invention and innovation.

- 118. (a)** The passage states "The inventor is a genius who uses his intellect, imagination, time and resources to create something that does not exist. But this invention may or may not be of utility to the masses. It is the enterprising innovator who uses various resources, skills and time to make the invention available for use." This implies that it is an enterprising innovator that enhances the utility of an invention.

- 119. (b)** The passage states "Benjamin Franklin had the belief that success doesn't come without challenge, mistake, and in a few cases failure...One of the world's most famous innovators, Steve Jobs says, Sometimes when you innovate, you make mistakes. It is best to admit them quickly and get on with improving your other innovations." Thus making a mistake before finding success is not unusual.

- 120. (d)** The passage states "The inventor of Velcro, also called the zipless zipper, is the Swiss engineer George de Mestral. He was hiking in the woods when he found burrs clinging to his clothes and his dog's fur. Back at home, he studied the burrs. He discovered that each burr was a collection of tiny hooks which made it cling on to another object. A few years later, he made and patented the strips of fabric that came to us as Velcro."

This implies that Velcro was discovered accidentally by George de Mestral. It also implies that besides observing and identifying things, inventors are very

creative in using that observation to come up with practical solutions (inventions).

**121. (a)** It can be deciphered from the following lines, “We relate the telephone with Alexander Graham Bell. It is believed that around the same time, Antonio Meucci had also designed the telephone, but due to lack of resources and various hardships, he could not proceed with the patent of his invention. It is also believed that Elisha Gray had made a design for the telephone and applied for the patent at the U.S. patent office on the same day as Graham Bell did. By sheer chance, Graham’s lawyer’s turn to file the papers came first. Hence, Graham was granted the first patent for the telephone.”

**122. (b)** The passage states “It is the enterprising innovator who uses various resources, skills and time to make the invention available for use. The innovator might use the invention as it is, modify it or even blend two or more inventions to make one marketable product.” Thus, this statement is untrue.

The line, “It is not easy, and at times almost impossible, for an inventor to be an innovator too” proves (a) true. The line, “By sheer chance, Graham’s lawyer’s turn to file the papers came first” proves (c) true.

The lines, “The world of inventions and innovations is a competitive one. But the race does not end here; it is also prevalent in the case of getting intellectual property rights” makes (d) true.

**123. (b)** The phrase “see the light of the day” means to be made available; or be published, brought out or born. Without this on innovation cannot be called successful. It clearly indicates failure. Therefore, option b is the apt answer.

**124. (c)** ‘Intrepid’ is an adjective that means fearless; adventurous. Among the options, the synonym of intrepid is ‘daring’.

**125. (d)** ‘Laudable’ is an adjective that refers to an action, idea, or aim which deserves praise and commendation. The synonym of laudable is ‘praiseworthy’ while the antonym is ‘disgraceful’ which means ‘shockingly unacceptable.’

**126. (b)** The passage introduces Kumar’s study as “a solid contribution” to the debate between technological determinists and social constructivists. Technological determinists believe that features of technology determine the organisational structure. Social constructivists believe that technology reflects social choices. Constructivists misrepresent determinist theory to make it seem implausible. Kumar “refutes the extremes of the constructivists...” So, Kumar challenges constructionist views, showing examples of both theories in his analysis.

(a) The passage describes Kumar’s view as a successful challenge to social constructivism, not technological determinism.

(b) The passage is mainly concerned with portraying Kumar’s view as a successful challenge to constructivism.

(c) The passage does not suggest any context in which technological change ought to be studied.

(d) There is no mention of the merits of technological change in the passage. Rather, the passage is concerned only with the role of technological change in society. Therefore, option (b) is the apt answer.

**127. (d)**

Kumar’s study focused on the modernisation of a Government Printing Press and the effect this had on maintenance work and workers.

(a) The passage does not suggest that maintenance workers felt victimised by the modernisation of the Printing Press.

(b) The passage does not discuss the role of employee consent in the modernisation of the Printing Press.

(c) The passage does not discuss whether the new technology reduces the role of managers in labour negotiations or not.

(d) The passage states “Kumar shows how a change at the Printing Press from maintenance-intensive electromechanical devices to semi-electronic devices altered work-tasks, skills, training opportunities, administration, and organisation of workers.” This implies that the modernisation of the Printing Press affected much more than maintenance routines.

Therefore, option (d) is the apt answer.

**128. (c)**

The passage describes Cravman’s position as one of the mainstream social constructivism. Cravman believes that “the shape of a technological system is subordinate to the manager’s desire to wrest control of the labour process from the workers,” whereas Kumar believes that “technology can be a primary determinant of social and managerial organisation.” Kumar suggests that managers are sometimes subordinate to technological change. Clearly, Kumar and Cravman are at odds on this point.

(a) The passage does not indicate that Kumar is sympathetic to any concerns attributed to Cravman.

(b) The passage does not indicate that Kumar considers impediments to modernisation.

(c) The passage shows that Kumar believes managers to have less influence over how technology affects an organisation than Cravman claims that they have.

(d) The passage does not indicate that Kumar admires any aspect of Cravman’s position. Therefore, option (c) is the apt answer.

**129. (a)**

(a) The third paragraph suggests that constructivists are “misrepresenting technological determinism.” The constructivists are reported to hold that technological determinism views technology as “existing outside society, capable of directly influencing skills and

work organisation.” In simple words, constructivists view that technological determinism sees technology as outside of society, influencing worker’s skills.

- (b) The passage does not portray either constructivists or determinists as being concerned with technology-driven job elimination or creation.
- (c) According to the passage, neither constructivists nor determinists are concerned with technological research and development.
- (d) The passage states that the constructivists hold that “technological determinists are supposed to believe... that machinery imposes appropriate forms of order on society.” This suggests that no negotiation is present. Therefore, option (a) is the apt answer.

**130. (c)**

- (a) The passage does not suggest that sociological analyses affect the pace of modernisation; rather, it describes a debate about the history and sociology of technology.
- (b) Kumar holds that constructivists are obscure or uncertain about how modernisation might have social consequences. Thus, the statement is untrue.
- (c) The passage aligns Kumar’s study closely with technological determinists. He believes that “technology can be primary determinant of social and managerial organisation ...this possibility is obscured by the recent sociological fashion, exemplified by Cravman’s analysis....represents the new mainstream called the social constructivism.” He sees constructivism as obscuring the possibility that technology plays a primary role in social change.
- (d) The passage does not discuss how the attitudes of employees are perceived by their employers. Therefore, option (c) is the apt answer.

**131. (d)**

- (a) The passage does not mention any hypothetical situations as being used by the constructivists in support of their view.
- (b) The passage mentions empirical studies in relation to Kumar’s study but not to Cravman’s analysis.
- (c) The passage does not describe the constructivists as making determinations regarding the degree of impact that technological change has on social or managerial organisations.
- (d) The passage states that “constructivists gain acceptance by misrepresenting technological determinism.” This misrepresentation is presented as the “alternative to

constructivism.” This implies that constructivists promoted their own view by contrasting it with a misrepresentation of determinists’ views. In other words, constructivists have come into fashion by contrasting their own views with a misrepresentation of the views of technological determinists.

Therefore, option (d) is the apt answer.

**132. (c)** In the third paragraph, the passage states that “constructivists gain acceptance by misrepresenting technological determinism.” The passage follows this claim with an example of this misrepresentation, stating that “technological determinists are supposed to believe, for example..” The expression was used in part to provide an example.

- (a) The passage indicates that the view attributed to the determinists is a misrepresentation, not one that is generally accepted by determinists.
- (b) The expression is part of a discussion about the motivation of constructivists, not determinists.
- (c) The third paragraph implies that the constructivist view of the determinists is inaccurate.
- (d) The expression is part of a discussion that is critical of the constructivists, not the determinists. Therefore, option (c) is the apt answer.

**133. (b)**

- (a) The passage indicates that Kumar attributed some organisational changes to the way labour and management negotiated the introduction of technology but does not mention the conflict between them.
- (b) According to the passage, Kumar concludes that changes to the technology of switches had an influence on several aspects of the overall operations and organisation of the Printing Press. The passage also states Kumar’s contention that these changes even influence negotiations between management and labour unions.
- (c) The passage does not indicate that Kumar assesses the benefits of technological change to either labour or management.
- (d) The passage indicates that Kumar’s study addressed the extremes of both technological determinism and social constructivism. It cites Cravman as a proponent of social constructivism but provides no evidence that Kumar’s motivation in beginning his study was specifically to target the analysis offered by Cravman.

Therefore, option (b) is the apt answer.