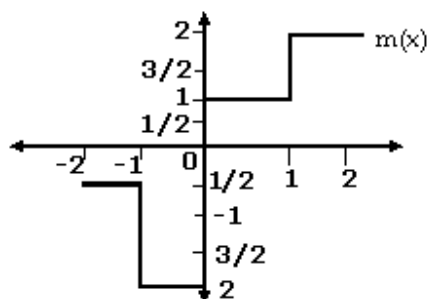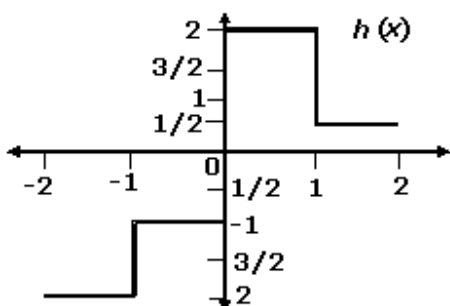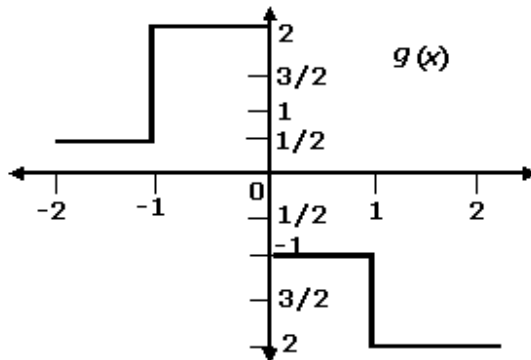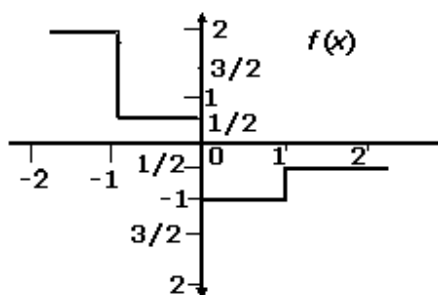**MANYA CAT**

Sample Paper

Please read the INSTUCTIONS carefully before attempting the test

1. This test is based on the pattern of previous years CAT papers.

2. There are three sections in all.

3. **The total time allotted is 2 hours exactly.**

4. Do not take more than 2 hours, or you will get a wrong assessment.

5. Please try to maximize your overall attempt, **but you need to do well in all sections.**

6. **There is one mark for every right answer and 0.25 negative mark for every wrong one.**

7. **Please do all scratch work on paper only, no extra sheets to be used.**

Relax. You are competing against yourself.

Section I

Directions for Questions 1 to 4: Shown are the graphs of four function f (x), g (x), h (x) and m (x).

1. Relation of type p (x) $= \dfrac{1}{p(x)}$ exists between which two functions?

    1. f (x), g (x)   2. g (x), m (x)   3. h (x), m (x)   4. h (x), f (x)

2. Relation of type p (x) $= \dfrac{1}{p(-x)}$ exists between which two functions?

    1. f (x), g (x)   2. g (x), m (x)   3. h (x), m (x)   4. h (x), f (x)

3. Relation of type p (x) $= \dfrac{-1}{p(x)}$ exists between which two functions?

    1. h (x), m (x)   2. f (x), m (x)   3. m (x), g (x)   4. f (x), g (x)

4. In a pond are water lilies, which grow very rapidly. In one pond, a lily grows so fast that each day it doubles the surface area that it covered the previous day and covers the entire pond in 30 days. How long would it take 16 water lilies like this to cover the same pond if they have the same rate of growth?

    1. $\dfrac{5}{8}$ days   2. 26 days   3. $\dfrac{5}{4}$ days   4. 24 days

Directions for Questions 5 to 9: These questions are based on the multiplication table given below.

```
            A    1    B
            3    C    2
          ───────────────
            D    3    E
      3   F   2    G
  H   2   I   5
 ───────────────────────
  1   J   8   K   3   0
```

5.   A + B + C + D is equal to
        1. 25   2. 20   3. 22   4. 18

6.   Which of the following have the same value?
        (i) C, D   (ii) B, J   (iii) E, G   (iv) J, K
        1. Only (i)   2. (ii) and (iii) 3. (iii) and (iv) 4. All of them

7.   The number 54301 can be represented by
        1. BAFGH   2. EHICB   3. DEFBA   4. JAHCK

8.   The prime numbers among them are
        1. I, F, A   2. C, D, A   3. J, F   4. C, I, A

9.   AB × DE is equal to
        1. 3600   2. 2794   3. 2500   4. 2434

Directions for Questions 10 & 11: Ram and Shyam are using the beam balance. Ram had a stone weighing 40 kg, which he used to weigh goods in lots of 40kgs each. But one day it fell and broke into four pieces. He was about to dump them in the dustbin when Sita stopped him and showed him 5 pieces of stone she herself had, which were the broken pieces of a stone that used to weigh 31 kg. She explained that with those five pieces she could weigh any whole number of kg from 1 to 31. Ram found to his surprise that with the four stones he could weigh any whole number of kg from 1 to 40.

10.   The weights of the pieces of stones Ram had was
        1. 1, 5, 8, 26   2. 2, 3, 11, 24   3. 1, 3, 9, 27   4. 1, 7, 14, 18

11.   The weights of the stones Sita had were
        1. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16   2. 1, 3, 7, 12, 8
        3. 1, 6, 7, 2, 15   4. All the three options are possible

12.   The traffic lights at three different road crossings change after every 48 seconds, 72 seconds and 108 seconds respectively. If they all change simultaneously at 00:00:00 hours, then they will again change simultaneously at
        1. 00:07:12 hrs   2. 00:07:24 hrs   3. 00:07:36 hrs   4. 00:07:48 hrs

13.   A player rolls a die and receives the same number of rupees as the number of dots on the face that turns upward. What should the player pay for each roll if he wants to make a profit of one rupee per throw of the die in the long run?
        1. Rs 2.5   2. Rs 2   3. Rs 3.5   4. Rs 4

14. A function can sometimes reflect on itself, i.e. if y = f (x) the x = f (y) where both of them retain the same structure and form. Which of the following functions has this property?

1. $y = \dfrac{10x - 11}{2.5x + 10}$ 2. $y = \dfrac{225x - 60}{110x - 225}$ 3. $y = \dfrac{115x - 120}{220x + 250}$ 4. $y = \dfrac{2x + 11}{3x + 4}$

Directions for Questions 15 to 17: In the first innings of the first test between India and Australia at Chennai, the wicket-taking bowlers were only Harbhajan, Srinath and Tendulkar. The following facts were recorded.
Either Harbhajan took 5 wickets and Tendulkar took 3, or Srinath took one more than Tendulkar.
Either Harbhajan took half the wickets or one of the players was run out.
The sum of Harbhajan's wickets and double those of Srinath is one more than three times Tendulkar's.

15. Harbhajan took
1. 5 wickets   2. 3 wickets   3. 2 wickets   4. None of the above

16. Srinath took
1. 3 wickets   2. 2 wickets   3. 4 wickets   4. Data inadequate

17. Tendulkar took
1. 3 wickets   2. 2 wickets   3. 4 wickets   4. None of the above

18. Slow Coach express runs between Amritsar and Bombay. For to and fro, the train leaves the station at 0900 hrs everyday and reaches its destination at 0930 hrs after three days. Mr. Swift once travelled by Slow Coach express from Bombay to Amritsar. How many trains by the same name did he cross enroute?
1. 6   2. 5   3. 7   4. 3

19. In a six-node network, two nodes are connected to the other four. Of the remaining four, each node is connected to any four nodes each. What is the total number of links in the network?
1. 13   2. 12   3. 18   4. 2

20. How many palindromes (e.g. 012210) will be formed in a digital clock, which shows the time from 00:00 to 23:59?
1. 70   2. 16   3. 24   4. 8

Directions for Questions 21 to 23:
Seven years from now Tim will be twice as old as Jane was when Mary was four times as old as Tim is.
Eight years ago, Mary was half as old as Jane will be when Tim is thrice as old as he is.
When Tim was one year old, Mary was five years older then Jane is now.

21. How old is Tim?
1. 3   2. 7   3. 4   4. 15

22. How old is Jane?
1. 8   2. 4   3. 3   4. 7

23. How old is Mary?
1. 4   2. 3   3. 15   4. 7

24. A group of students decided to buy a gift for their teacher at a price ranging from Rs 170 to Rs 195. At the last moment, two of them backed out and so the remaining students had to contribute Rs 1 more. What was the price of the gift?

1. Rs 240   2. Rs 200   3. Rs 180   4. Rs 176

25.   In the figure given alongside, find MN if QR = ST =2

1. $\dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 2. $\dfrac{(3-\sqrt{3})}{2}$ 3. $\dfrac{(\sqrt{3}-3)}{2}$ 4. $\dfrac{(3+\sqrt{3})}{2}$

26.   Two sides of a triangle are together = a and the angle between them is 30°. What is the greatest possible area of the triangle?

1. a^2 2. $\dfrac{1}{2}\,a^2$ 3. $\dfrac{1}{4}a^2$ 4. $\dfrac{1}{16}\,a^2$

27.   A widow received 1/3 of her husband's estate, and each of her three sons received 1/3 of the balance. If the widow and one of her sons received a total of $60,000 from the estate, what was the amount of the estate?
1. $90,000   2. $96,000   3. $108,000   4. $135,000

28.   A motor cyclist covers 1 km in 4 minutes faster than a cyclist. How many kilometres does each of them cover in 5 hours, if it is known that during that time the motor cyclist covers 100 km more than the cyclist?
1. 50, 150   2. 45, 145   3. 60, 160   4. 40, 140

29.   OPQ is a quadrant of a circle. Semi-circle are drawn on OP and OQ and areas a and b are shaded.

Then $\dfrac{a}{b}$ = ?

1. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 2. $\dfrac{1}{2}$ 3. $\dfrac{\pi}{4}$ 4. 1

Directions for Questions 30 & 31: Assume you have a number of long fuses. You know that they burn for exactly one hour after you light them at one end. However, you do not know whether they burn with constant speed. The first half of the fuse can be burned in only ten minutes, while the rest takes another fifty minutes to burn completely. Also assume that you have a lighter.

30.   How many fuses would be required to calculate 45 minutes?
       1. 1   2. 2   3. 4   4. 3

31.   How many fuses would be required to calculate 30 minutes?
       1. 1   2. 2   3. 3   4. 4

32.   If g (x) = 3x + 2 and g (f (x)) = x, then f (26) =?
       1. 2   2. 6   3. 8   4. 7

33.   The number of ways in which 2016 can be resolved into two factors, which are prime to each other, is
       1. 36   2. 4   3. 18   4. None of the above

34.   There are 1616 girls in a women's college. Of these girls, 50% have one ponytail. Of the remaining, 50% have two ponytails and of the remaining, 50% have short hair. How many ponytails are there in all?
       1. 808   2. 3232   3. 1616   4. 404

35.   When simplified, the product $\left(2-\dfrac{1}{3}\right)\left(2-\dfrac{3}{5}\right)\left(2-\dfrac{5}{7}\right)....\left(2-\dfrac{997}{999}\right)$ is equal to

       1. $\dfrac{5}{999}$ 2. $\dfrac{1001}{999}$ 3. $\dfrac{1001}{3}$ 4. None of the above

36.   Anil, Daya, Jaya and Tarit were plucking flowers in a garden to earn some pocket money during summer holidays. Their earnings were directly related to the number of flowers plucked and had the following relationships.
       Jaya got less money than Tarit. Jaya and Tarit together got the same amount as Anil and Daya taken together. Anil and Tarit together got less than Daya and Jaya taken together.
       Who got the most? Who plucked the least?
       1. Daya, Jaya   2. Daya, Anil   3. Daya, Tarit   4. Jaya, Anil

37.   I happened to be the judge in an essay competition on "Poverty in India", organised some time back in New Delhi. Anyone who was more than 25 years of age and who had English language as a subject in school was eligible. My job of assessing the essays was simplified by the fact that the essays were judged under 5 heads - language, coherence, subject, matter and knowledge of recent developments. Marks were to be given out of a maximum of 20 under each head. There were only 5 entries. The winner got 90 marks. Anjali got 13 marks in coherence and Deepa got 10 in knowledge of recent developments. Bhavna's total was less than Anjali's. Chaya was one of the entrants. Ela got as many marks at Deepa. None got 20 under any head. Who was the winner?
       1. Deepa   2. Chaya   3. Ela   4. Bhavna

38.   The last time Rahul bought Diwali cards, he found that the 4 types of cards that he liked were priced Rs 2.00, Rs 3.50, Rs 4.50 and Rs 5.00 each. As Rahul wanted 30 cards, he took five each of two kinds and ten each of the other two, putting down the exact number of ten rupees notes on the counter for payment.
       How many notes did Rahul pay?
       1. 8   2. 9   3. 10   4. 11

Directions for Questions 39 to 41: Robert, Rocky, Kosi and Miami collected coins of different countries.

---

1. They collected 100 altogether.
2. None collected less than 10.
3. Each collected an even number.
4. Each collected a different number.

39. Based on the information given, we can say that the number of coins collected by the boy who collected the most could not have exceeded
   1. 64   2. 54   3. 65   4. 62

40. If Robert collected 54 coins, we can say (on the basis of information obtained so far) that the difference in the number of coins collected by the boy who collected the most and the boy who collected the second most should be at least.
   1. 30   2. 18   3. 26   4. 12

41. Robert collected 54 coins. If Kosi collected 2 more than double the number collected by Miami, then the number of coins collected by Kosi was
   1. 10   2. 30   3. 22   4. 26

42. An intelligence agency decides on a code of 2 digits selected from 0, 1, 2, ..., 9. But the slip on which the code is hand-written is such that it is difficult to distinguish between the top and the bottom because they are similar. Thus, for example, the code 91 could be confused with 16. How many codes are there so that there is no possibility of any such confusion?
   1. 25   2. 75   3. 80   4. None of the above

43. A number of tickets are divided evenly among NR persons, $\frac{1}{6}$ of whom will not use them. If the total number of tickets were divided evenly among those who would use them, the increase in the share of each of these persons would be what fraction of his original share?

   1. $\frac{1}{6}$ 2. $\frac{1}{5}$ 3. $\frac{5}{6}$ 4. $\frac{1}{4}$

44. Find all the values of a such that (a + 1) (2 - a) < 0.
   1. -2 < a < 1   2. a < -2 or a > 1   3. a < -2 or a < 1   4. a > 2 or a < -1

45. Let $U_{x+1} = 3U_x - 2$ (x = 0, 1, 2,...) and $U_0 = -\frac{1}{3}$. Then U_6 is nearest to

   1. -323   2. –971   3. -2915   4. None of the above

46. Consider the five points, which make up the vertices and the intersection point of the diagonals of a square. How many triangles can be formed using these points?
   1. 4   2. 6   3. 8   4. 10

47. What is the sum of all 2 digit numbers which when divided by 7 leaves a remainder of 3?
   1. 666   2. 676   3. 683   4. 777

Section II

Directions for Questions 48 to 56: The following questions are based on the following facts and hints.

Facts:
1. There are 5 houses in 5 different colours.
2. In each house lives a person of a different nationality.
3. These 5 owners drink a certain beverage, smoke a certain brand of cigar and keep a certain pet.
4. No owner has the same pet, smoke the same brand of cigar or drink the same drink.
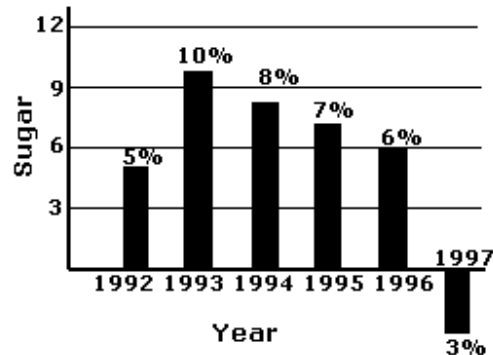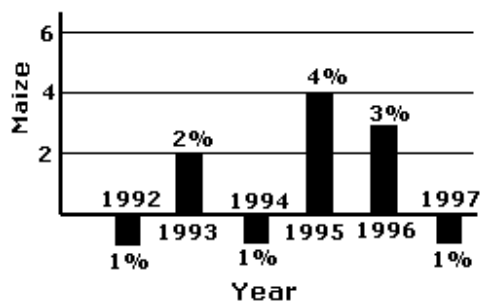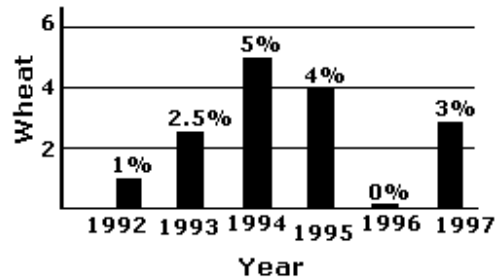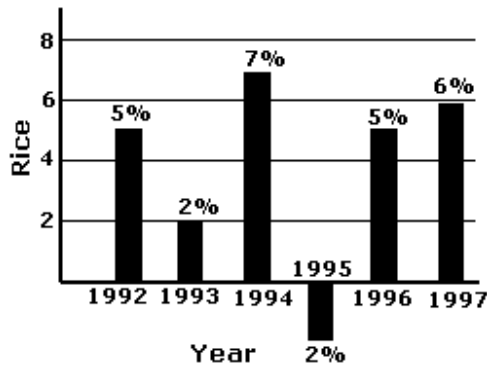
Hints:
1. 1.The Brit lives in a red house.
2. The Swede keeps dogs as pets.
3. The Dane drinks tea.
4. The green house is on the left of the white house.
5. The owner of the green house drinks coffee.
6. The person who smokes Pall Mall rears birds.
7. The owner of the yellow house smokes Dunhill.
8. The man living in the house right in the centre drinks milk.
9. The Norwegian lives in the first house.
10. The man who smokes Blend lives next to the one who keeps cats.
11. The German smokes Prince.
12. The man who keeps horses lives next to the man who smokes Dunhill.
13. The owner who smokes Blue Master drinks beer.
14. The Norwegian lives next to the blue house.
15. The man who smokes Blend lives next to the one who drinks water.

48.   The Norwegian lives in
        1. The yellow house   2. The blue house   3. The green house   4. The red house

49.   The owner of the blue house drinks
        1. Water   2. Milk   3. Tea   4. Coffee

50.   The Swede owns a
        1. Dog   2. Fish   3. Horse   4. Cat

51.   The beer drinker's pet is
        1. A fish   2. A dog   3. A bird   4. A cat

52.   The German is not associated with
        1. Coffee   2. Prince   3. Fish   4. Milk

53.   The Dane smokes
        1. Dunhill   2. Blend   3. Prince   4. Pall Mall

54.   The person who keeps horses smokes
        1. Dunhill   2. Blue Master   3. Prince   4. Blend

55.   If T drinks water, his pet has to be
        1. Cats   2. Birds   3. Fishes   4. Dogs

56. Which of the following are neighbours?
   1. German, Dane   2. Swede, Norwegian   3. Brit, Dane   4. Dane, Swede
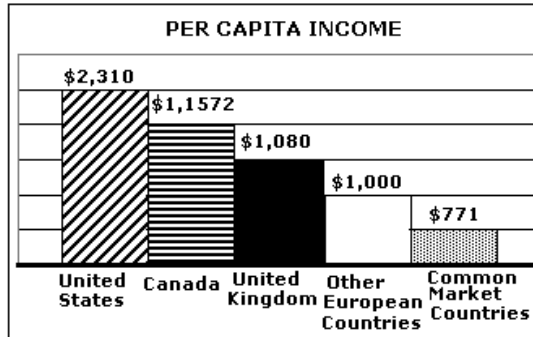
Directions for Questions 57 to 61: Read the following passage and graphs and answer the questions that follow.
The following graphs denote rise in export of rice, wheat, maize and sugar with respect to India from 1992-1997. The percentage rise is with respect to the previous year.
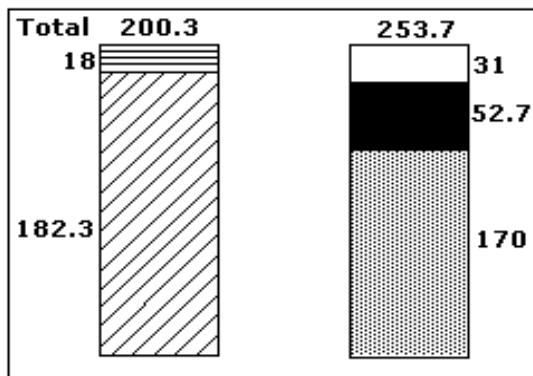

57. When was the quantity of rice exported the maximum?
   1. 1992   2. 1994   3. 1996   4. 1997

58. What was the year when maize exported was the least?
   1. 1992   2. 1994   3. 1996   4. 1997

59. What was the net rise in percentage of wheat exported?
   1. 16.44%   2. 15.50%   3. 2.58%   4. 5%

60. If maize exported in 1995 was 100 tonnes, what was the quantity of maize exported in 1997?
   1. 102 tonnes   2. 101 tonnes   3. 100 tonnes   4. 104 tonnes

61. Sugar exported was least in
   1. 1992   2. 1996   3. 1994   4. Cannot be determined

Directions for Questions 62 to 66: The following questions are based on the following graphs.
A comparison of the United States and Canada with UK and European Countries, 1960

PER CAPITA INCOME

United States	$2,310
Canada	$1,1572
United Kingdom	$1,080
Other European Countries	$1,000
Common Market Countries	$771

Population (in millions)

Total 200.3
18
182.3

253.7
31
52.7
170

Gross National Product (in $ billion)

Total $ 542.3
37.1
505.2

$ 282.2
38
65.1
179.1

62. Which population group had the least total income in 1960?
   1. Canada
   2. Common market countries
   3. United Kingdom
   4. Other European countries

63. If the United Kingdom had joined the common market in 1960 population of common market countries would have been what percent greater than the population of the United States?
   1. 11%   2. 18%   3. 22%   4. 94%

64. In 1960, what was the total combined income of the population of Canada and the United States?
1. $ 21 billion   2. $ 79 billion   3. $ 328 billion   4. $ 449 billion

65. Which of the following is the best approximation of the ratio of gross national product of the UK to total income of UK?

1. $\dfrac{1}{10}$ 2. $\dfrac{1}{1}$ 3. $\dfrac{10}{1}$ 4. $\dfrac{100}{1}$

66. The difference between the total income of which two countries is the maximum?
1. Common market countries and Canada
2. United States and Canada
3. European countries and the United States
4. United States and the common market countries

Directions for Questions 67 to 71: Refer to the following chart and information to answer the questions that follow.
Last week's total hours worked and hourly wages for the cashier in market x

Cashier	Hourly Wage	Total Hours Worked
P	4.25	40
Q	4.75	32
R	5.00	26
S	5.50	25
T	5.50	22

Note:
No more than two cashiers worked at any one time, no cashier worked more than 12 hours on the same day and on each day each cashier worked continuously.

67. What is the least possible number of days on which cashier R could have worked last week?
1. 1   2. 2   3. 3   4. Cannot be determined

68. If market x is open 96 hours per week, for how many hours last week were two cashiers working simultaneously?
1. 49   2. 48   3. 36   4. Cannot be determined

69. What was the average number of hours that the five cashiers worked?
1. 25   2. 26   3. 27   4. 29

70. On Saturday last week, market x was open for 15 hours and exactly 4 cashiers worked. What was the greatest possible amount that the market would have paid as cashiers' wages for that day?
1. $ 132   2. $ 157.5   3. $ 161.25   4. $ 163

71. If cashier S's hourly wage were to be increase by 10% and S's weekly hours were to decrease by 10% from last week's total hours, what would be the change, if any, in S's total weekly wage?
1. Increase of $ 1.37   2. No change   3. Decrease of $ 0.55   4. Decrease of $ 1.37

Directions for Questions 72 to 76: The following questions are based on the following graph.

72. What is the number of line employees with 3-5 year of employment not taking the first aid shop?
    1. 20 2. 60 3. 80 4. 140

73. What is the number of employee with 0-2 years of employment taking only one workshop?
    1. 25 2. 70 3. 120 4. None of the above

74. Approximately what percent of employees with 5+ years of employment are not taking either workshops?
    1. 86% 2. 64% 3. 50% 4. 14%

75. The total number of staff employees taking at least one workshop is
    1. 170 2. 220 3. 200 4. 180

76. What percent of line employees with 3-5 years of employment are taking at least one workshop?
    1. 50% 2. 40% 3. 78% 4. 35%

Directions for Questions 77 to 81: Vale, William and Yale are three professional men. One is an architect, one a doctor and one a lawyer. They occupy offices on different floors of the same building. Their secretaries are named Miss Ainsley, Miss Barnette and Miss Coulter, though not necessarily in the same order. The lawyer has his office on ground floor. Instead of marrying her boss, Miss Barnbetle becomes engaged to Yale and goes out to lunch with him everyday. At noon Miss Ainsley goes upstairs to eat lunch with William's secretary. Vale had to send his secretary down to borrow stamps from the architect's office the other day.

77. Whose secretary is Miss Barnette?
    1. Yale 2. William 3. The doctor 4. The lawyer

78. Yale is associated with
    1. Miss Ainsley 2. the doctor 3. the architect 4. Miss Coulter

79. William is associated with
    1. the architect 2. Miss Barnette 3. the doctor 4. the lawyer

80. Miss Ainsley has lunch with
1. William   2. Miss Coulter   3. Miss Ainsley   4. Yale

81. Vale borrows stamps from
1. the doctor   2. Yale   3. William   4. Miss Ainsley

Directions for Questions 82 to 86: Eddy, Froster, Gimmy and Harrison took their wives to the country club dance one Saturday evening not long ago. At one time, they exchanged dance partners and Betty was dancing with Eddy, Alisa was dancing with Courtney's husband, Diana was dancing with Alisa's husband and Foster was dancing with Gimmy's wife.
1. Harrison was dancing with Courtney who is not married to Gimmy.
2. Froster is not married to Betty.
3. Alisa is Gimmy's wife.

82. Who is Eddy's wife?
1. Betty   2. Alisa   3. Courtney   4. Diana

83. Froster is dancing with
1. Courtney   2. Alisa   3. Diana   4. Betty

84. Harrison's dancing partner is
1. Betty   2. Courtney   3. Diana   4. Alisa

85. Alisa's husband is dancing with
1. Eddy's wife   2. Froster's wife   3. Harrison's wife   4. Gimmy's wife

86. Who is Gimmy's wife and dancing partner respectively?
1. Alisa, Diana   2. Betty, Courtney   3. Diana, Alisa   4. Courtney, Betty

Directions for Questions 87 to 96:

Mark a, if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but not the other.
Mark b, if the question can be answered using either statement alone.
Mark c, if the question can only be answered by using both the statements together.
Mark d, if the question cannot be answered by using both the statements.

87. What is $2 \oplus 3$?
1) $a \oplus b$ is not necessarily $b \oplus a$ for two integers a, b and $1 \oplus 2 = 3$
II) $a \oplus b = \dfrac{a + b}{a}$ for $a \neq 0$
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

88. A circle c with radius r lies completely within another circle C with radius R. What is value of r?
1) Difference in the circumferences of c and C is k cm.
2) Difference in the areas of c and C is in S sq cm.
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

89. Books numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 are placed in racks 1, 2, 3 and 4 such that there is one book in each rack, and every even numbered book is in an odd numbered rack. What is the exact way in which the books are placed?
1) Rack numbered 3 has book 2.
2) Rack numbered 2 has book 3.
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

90. What is the volume of an open water tank in the form of a right circular cylinder?
1) The total inner surface area = 5π m^2
2) Height = diameter of base
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

91. What percentage of oranges purchased at Rs 60 per hundred were damaged?

1) By selling the remainder at Rs 1 each, I got a profit of $33\frac{1}{3}$ %.

2) Had there been no damage, I could have divided the lot into two sorts to get more profit.
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

92. If the first candle is lit at 8:00 pm, and the second at 9:00 pm, at what time will the second candle be three times as tall as the first one?
1) Both the candles have the same dimensions.
2) Both the candles burn at the same uniform rate.
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

93. The average sales of Bata shoes for the months of January, March and April were 152000. What were the sales in February?
1) The average of March and April was 141000.
2) The average of January and February was 153000.
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

94. Are Tom and Harry twins?
1) They have the same parents.
2) Their father's age is 5 times Tom's age. Their father is 20 years older than Harry.
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

95. What is the numerical value of $\dfrac{p+q}{r+s}$?

1) $\dfrac{p}{r} = \dfrac{q}{s}$ 2) $q(2s + q) = s^2 + q^2$
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

96. How many girls does a class have?
1) There are a total of 40 students.
2) Product of the number of girls and boys is 300.
1. a   2. b   3. c   4. d

Section III

Passage 1

To say that Bach was a man with a mind, is putting it mildly. In terms of mastery over the craft and technique of musical forms he has not been surpassed to this day, not even by the apocalyptic musicianship of Beethoven.

All the same, the similarities between Bach and Beethoven are striking. Both were Germans from humble families of musicians who had migrated to Germany; both were traumatized by their father-figures in their childhood; both became voraciously musical in order to escape childhood oppression; both then became master improvisers and performers of keyboard instruments (Bach on the organ, Beethoven on the piano); both were volcanically independent and fierce-tempered with employers and patrons; both had only a sparse notion of the social world and how to deal with it; both were thrifty as well as canny with money; both chose to radically enlarge and massively alter most of the major musical forms rather than invent new ones.

However the similarities end here because Beethoven was preceded by a string of musical masters, whereas Bach's inheritance in that respect was leaner. Beethoven took over the spirit of Mozart from the hands of Haydn and Salieri. Mozart, Haydn and Salieri had themselves inherited the spirit of Johann Sebastian Bach from the most famous of Bach's sons, Carl Phillip Emmanuel Bach, who gave the world the Classic version of the sonata form as we know it now. Johann Sebastian Bach had no such exalted pedigree stretching behind him, so his achievement is all the more historically colossal.

The groundwork for most of the major Baroque musical forms had in fact been established before Bach, by a string of Italians - Monteverdi, Allessandro Scarlatti, Frescobaldi. Bach knew their work and, more specifically, learnt a lot about composing for the violin from two other Italians, Corelli and Vivaldi. Purcell in England, Pachelbel (of the wonderful "Canon in D") in Germany and Couperin in France preceded Bach too. Yet the collective accomplishments of all these Baroque predecessors are over-shadowed by Bach's own.

Every historian of music agrees that, unlike Beethoven, Bach had no precursors of comparable accomplishment. What he did have were two good ears, and it was only his eyesight that failed him in his last years. Not being endowed with a grand genealogy, Bach seems to have created one without intending to. No musician's canvas was as large. In terms of output, Beethoven's opus numbers stretch to 138, Mozart's to 626 and Bach's to nearly 1,100. In fact, judging by sheer prolificacy, Bach is thought to have been exceeded only by his contemporary Telemann. However, whereas Telemann wrote around 3,000 compositions of which very few are now remembered, a reasonably large component of Bach's compositions is still performed.

This was far from being always the case. Right after his death though Bach's work was largely forgotten, even by his own musical progeny. His sons sold his scripts for small sums and were occasionally slighting about his achievements. A large part of this was because the musical tradition developed away from the polyphonic forms, of which Bach was the master. Secular patronage and courtly composition for the amusement of the rich nobility grew more important than service to the church.

Haydn and Mozart dominated the era after Bach and Handel; and the fashion, in their time, was of forms in which the single-line melody and "tunefulness" could assume dominance. Bach's fugal, contrapuntal style seemed archaic almost as soon as he was in his grave. Then in 1829, upon the hundredth anniversary of Bach's "Passion According to St. Matthew", Felix Mendelssohn, alongwith Schumann, pulled Bach from the brink, reviving that work and creating considerable interest in the long-forgotten master. In 1850, on the first centenary of Bach's death, the Bach Gesellschaft (Corporation) was formed in order to publish The Complete Works of J.S. Bach. It took 50 years to complete the task.

Bach's complete works have only recently been made available on a set of 138 CDs. Alongside his exact contemporary George Freiderich Handel (curiously Handel, Bach and Domenico Scarlatti were all born in 1685), Bach defined his musical epoch. He did so with a mind-boggling profusion of vocal and instrumental compositions, accompanied as well as unaccompanied, in every known genre of the time: sonata, overture, partita, mass concerto, concerto grosso, cantata, and secular cantata (a form comparable with opera).

Consequently; he is considered the fountainhead and the original genius of the Baroque period, and his death in 1750 marks the end of the "High Baroque" in standard histories of Western music. His last professional years were spent as an organist and music-teacher in Leipzig where, for 27 years, he was weighty both as a musician and as a husband.

At his death, apart from his 1,000 compositions, he had 20 children by two wives to his score. While many of Bach's children died in infancy, nine survived him; and three of the survivors, including C.P.E. Bach, became important musicians in their own rights. In this "again" he vastly outscored Beethoven, who craved women and children in a deeply unfulfilled manner.

Bach would have been nonplussed by any attribution of the term "genius" to him. According to Denis Arnold, one of his many biographers, when asked how he managed to compose so much music of such complexity Bach replied dourly, like a Scotsman, "I worked hard." The notion of "craftsmanship" as "genius" came with Romanticism, a 100 years after Bach. Chopin and Brahms, Liszt and Berlioz could think of themselves as geniuses, not Bach.

Nor was Bach's tireless dedication to his craft considered anything other than a dedication to what God had cut him out to do. Like the master craftsmen within a musical guild, he was devoted to his deity; the notion of deifying his craft would have seemed absurd.

He was no self-glorifying Wagner and aestheticism lay far in the future. Humility before God and duty to God via music were all Bach's concerns. Of course, he considered it his godly duty to pocket the proceeds of what he composed so he could feed his considerable family. This he seems to have managed quite adequately.

97. Which of the following in NOT a similarity between Bach and Beethoven, as mentioned in the passage?
    1. They did not have considerable social skills
    2. They were careful with money
    3. They performed on keyboard instruments
    4. They wrote classical music

98. Which of the following statements are true?
    1. Mozart and Haydn preceded Bach.
    2. Mozart succeeded Beethoven
    3. Johann Sebastian was Bach's son
    4. Beethoven succeeded Haydn and Salieri

99. Why is Bach's achievement considered 'all the more historically colossal' by the author?
    1. Bach broke the tradition and wrote great music
    2. He gave the world the classic version of the sonata form
    3. He did not have any precedents to draw from
    4. All of the above

100. What does the first line of the passage imply?
    1. Bach was a man with a mind

2. Bach was not a man with a mind
3. Bach was more than a man with a mind
4. Bach was a fierce-tempered man

101. According to the passage, Bach's contribution to music was underplayed because
    1. secular patronage and courtly composition for the amusement of the rich nobility grew more important than service to the church
    2. musical tradition developed towards the polyphonic forms
    3. Haydn and Mozart dominated the era after Bach and Handel
    4. all of the above

102. The passage seems to be an excerpt from
    1. a biography on Bach
    2. an essay on Bach
    3. a critical review of the works of Bach
    4. a book on the history of music

103. What is the difference between Wagner and Bach, according to the passage?
    1. Bach was humble, while Wagner was not
    2. Bach was a great composer, while Wagner was a little less great
    3. Bach was a genius, while Wagner was not
    4. No difference has been mentioned

104. It can be safely inferred from the passage that
    1. Bach is the greatest musician of the world
    2. Bach is one of the greatest musician of the world
    3. Beethoven was not as great a musician as Bach was
    4. a musician's canvas is the most important factor in deciding a musician's greatness

Passage 2

As a human, you are undoubtedly an animal, even if you do not always choose to think of yourself that way. Like other animals, you eat, breathe and mate. It is only five million years since your ancestors parted evolutionary company with those of the chimpanzees, and only a couple of hundred thousand since modern humans left Africa to begin their conquest of the world. You might therefore expect evolutionary biology to cast light on the essential nature of humans. If they are products of evolution, then ought not evolution help explain what makes them tick?

In theory it should. But the track record of the purely biological approach to thinking and human behaviour is poor. A generation ago, thinkers as different as Desmond Morris, a British ethologist, and E. O. Wilson, a Harvard entomologist, began to offer explanations of humans in biological terms, with distinctly uneven results. Simple-minded applications of biological concepts like "pecking order", "nesting instinct" and "alpha male" have achieved little but crude caricatures of human life, and nobody but committed enthusiasts were persuaded.

Yet, the biological approach would not lie down. A new phalanx of biological thinkers is now emerging under the banner of 'evolutionary psychology'. The name itself is due to two American academics, Leda Cosmides and John Tooby is; and their message is that recent advances in cognitive science now make it possible to avoid the mistakes of earlier biologically inclined thinkers. The bible of this movement is a collection of essays they edited with John Barkow," The Adapted Mind". Their introduction to this book serves as a manifesto calling on psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists and economists to break free from outmoded traditions and to begin anew within the framework of the Darwinian theory.

Popularisers have followed hard on the heels of the academics. Two of the most successful people here are Matt Ridley and Steven Pinker. Mr. Ridley, in his most recent book, "The Origins of Virtue", sought the seeds of human altruism in life on the African savannah. Understanding the evolutionary pressures

responsible for fellow feeling, Mr. Ridley believes, will help identify the kinds of society that best suit human beings. Steven Pinker is even more ambitious. He is a professor of psychology at MIT, and now rather better known as a telegenic author and magazine contributors. He wrote a short piece offering "an evolutionary explanation for presidents behaving badly". Yet Mr. Pinker has serious aims and his latest, much talked about book, "How The Mind Works", is modest neither in title nor scope. He starts fairly sedately, with chapters on hominoid evolution and visual perception. But once a stride there is no stopping him. By the end, he has offered evolutionary explanations for human emotions, personal relationships, humour, music, literature, art and religion.

What exactly is new about evolutionary psychology? Any serious account of human beings has to give a central place to their intellectual abilities. Humans have taken over the planet not because they are stronger or fiercer than other animals (they are not of course), but because they are cleverer. This is where older biological approaches broke down. They had nothing to say about human intelligence, but portrayed people as doltish bundles of instincts. The fault lay less in biology than in psychology.

Until fairly recently, the dominant paradigm in psychology offered virtually no purchase for evolutionary theorising. From David Hume in 1750 to B.F. Skinner in 1950, it was more or less taken for granted that all intelligence is built on one simple mechanisms; the association of ideas. Intelligent minds start as blank slates, and gradually build up a picture of the world from elements associated in our experiences. Given this assumption, there was little to say about how evolution might have made people cleverer. The only answer was that it must have made them better at making associations, presumably by enlarging their brains. So claims about "nesting instincts" and "pecking orders" seemed beside the point. They left out what made you special: your superior associative abilities.

Psychology is not like that any more. Instead of viewing the brain as one big associative engine, an increasing number of psychologists now take it to be a bundle of "modules", each dedicated to a different intellectual ability, and each pre-programmed with a substantial body of information about the world.

A key moment was Noam Chomsky's attack on Skinner's associative account of language learning. In a famous review of Skinner's theory in 1959, Mr. Chomsky argued that associationism could not possibly explain human language. Children learn it too fast, and on such incomplete evidence, and there are so many odd parallels between different tongues, that the only plausible explanation is an innate and dedicated language organ, which grows in the brain, just as your heart grows in the chest.
Once Mr. Chomsky had made this breach, the floodgates opened. Psychologists now postulate innate "modules" for any number of intellectual abilities. That new approach was codified 15 years ago by a philosopher colleague of Mr. Chomsky at MIT, Jerry Fodor, in The Modularity of Mind (MIT Press). Mr. Fodor appealed in this book to a wide range of evidence to argue that many dedicated cognitive devices are part of an innate inheritance and embody assumptions that could not have been derived from experience. Some of the modules postulated by psychologists are unsurprising, such as a module for visually identifying physical objects, or for segmenting heard speech into words. But others are less obvious, like a module for face recognition, or for distinguishing animals from artefacts, or thinking about other people's minds and motives.

105.   Which among the following is not true?
    1.   Skinner believed in the associative account of language learning
    2.   Importance is given to intellectual activities in evolutionary psychology
    3.   Chomsky codified the modular theory of language learning
    4.   Matt Ridley sought the seeds of human altruism in life in the African savannah

106.   The works of thinkers like Desmond Morris and E.O. Wilson, according to the author,
    1.   are important, as they helped explain human behaviour
    2.   gave plausible explanation of humans in biological terms
    3.   were too simple and did not achieve much

4. none of the above

107. Who among the following can be said to be the father of 'evolutionary psychology'?
1. Leda Cosmides   2. John Tooby
3. John Barkow   4. 1 and 2

108. What did Fodor argue about?
1. He carried forward the attack on association
2. Inheritance plays a part in evolution
3. Intelligence is made up of modules
4. Certain modules are inherited by some people only

109. The best title for the passage would be
1. The Rise of Evolutionary Psychology
2. Biology is not Destiny
3. Why Biologists were Wrong
4. Associative Abilities

110. The author supports which of the following?
1. Association of ideas   2. Importance of intelligence
3. Modularity of the mind   4. Cannot be determined

111. According to Chomsky, associationism cannot possibly explain human language because
1. People have taken over the planet not because they are stronger or fiercer than other animals (they are not), but because they are cleverer
2. Children learn the language too fast
3. Both 1 and 2
4. None of the above

112. Based on the passage, it can be said that Chomsky was a/an
1. ethologist   2. psychologist   3. linguist   4. cannot be determined

Passage 3

Being an accountant in China requires unusual creativity. Li Xuecai's weathered face crinkles into a sly grin as he recalls how he lifted Taizipo village out of poverty in 1994. If five people killed a single pig, the village accountant added the animal's value to each person's income. Looking after a cow for a day earned the herder the cost of the cow. When a family sold an acre's worth of tea, Li recorded the land value as profits; "It was just like the Great Leap Forward," he says.

Li remembers the era when Mao Zedong tried to transform China into a communist paradise in "one great leap." Starting in 1958, Mao began herding peasants onto collective farms, and provincial leaders began inflating and inventing statistics in order to meet Mao's utopian goals. The result was an illusion of success in Beijing and starvation in the countryside, where several of Li's hungry relatives died after they could find nothing to eat but corncobs. 36 years later leaders in Li's administrative region, called Danjiangkou in the Hebei province, handed Li a figure 10 times the actual village income and ordered him to make the accounts match it. Under duress, Li and dozens of other village accountants followed orders so well that Danjiangkou won a State Council award for poverty alleviation - before the Chinese media exposed the charade last year. "I just did what I was told," he says.

What happened to the "new China"? The recent Sino-US deal, allowing China to enter the World Trade Organisation raised hopes that China's economy is on the road toward modernisation. But the WTO will not reform obedient cadres like Li. Despite market reforms, China's top-down political system

encourages irrational behaviour that seems stuck in a bygone era. Poor areas over-report to meet government targets or earn subsidies, and wealthy areas under-report to avoid taxes.

China's statistics are so iffy that some economists think the economy is growing some two-percentage points below the eight per cent reported rate. Beijing's official press has started exposing a spate of big-fish tales and faked statistics. Last month the People Daily, the Communist Party's mouthpiece, warned that the phenomenon "still happens in many places and is even getting worse."

Even China's National Bureau of Statistics concedes that "exaggerations" in local reports make it necessary to "wring out" GDP figures at the national levels - in one recent year, according to a report in Management Daily News, a small government paper –this exaggeration happened by as much as 40 per cent.

The murky figures pose problems for foreign companies trying to assess China's market. Says one venture capitalist who frequently visits China's countryside, "Never rely on China's macroeconomics statistics for investment." The Paris-based Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development (OECD) says China's national statistics are no worse than those in some European countries, but that regional data is sketchy. "If companies are setting up shop in some province based on regional growth figures," says one senior official, "they may be in for a shock."

In the old days, lying was a political necessity. During the "Great Leap Forward", Mao's production goals were unrealistically high. The industrial sector tried to increase steel production by smelting down old pots, spoons and nails in "backyard furnaces." Local cadres did not dare report that they were not meeting agricultural or industrial targets. They staged elaborate dramas instead, bragging that wheat had grown so thick a boy could walk on top of it. In reality, the peasant's entire harvest was turned over to the authorities as proof that the lies were true. Left without a harvest, their cooking pots melted into useless lumps of metal and dependent on the people's communes for food, 30 million people died of starvation and disease.

Forty years later, Beijing is fighting to expose these local number games. In Fang country, Hubei province, in 1998, Chinese poverty experts and officials were shown a field packed with millions of goats as proof of the region's prosperity. The truth, revealed in April 1999 on the Chinese television shows "Focus Report": the goats were borrowed from neighbouring areas for a one-day performance. Local cadres sprayed salt along the roadside to keep the disoriented animals happily licking the grass as inspection teams drove past. In Siping City, in northern Jilin province, in October 1999, the newly appointed mayor was so intent on making the local cigarette manufacturer successful that he boosted "sales" by requiring local salaries to be paid in part with cigarettes instead of cash.

113. Why did local accountants inflate their accounts?
    1. Because of the Great Leap Forward
    2. Because they wanted to show their regions were doing better than they were
    3. Because the officials wanted better records
    4. Because China wanted to project a better image to the world

114. Some economists have calculated that the extent of inflation of China's GDP growth rate may be
    1. 2%   2. 6%   3. 8%   4. 40%

115. What would be the best meaning of the phrase 'big fish tales'?
    1. Involving high officials   2. Involving faking of statistics
    3. Involving very high fraud   4. Involving fishy stories

116. According to the OECD, China's statistics may be
    1. as good or as bad as some European countries

2. better than some European countries
3. positively worse than some European countries
4. a problem in the regional areas but there is no problem with the national data.

117. Who can be held responsible fore China's 30 million deaths, according to the last but one paragraph in the passage?
1. Mao   2. The bureaucrats 3. The politicians   4. The Chinese

118. The instance of 'Chinese poverty experts and officials being shown a field packed with millions of goats as proof of the region's prosperity' is cited to
1. prove that the local officials were responsible for providing wrong statistical data
2. prove that the local cadre were the main culprits in China's politics
3. compare China's past and present financial situations
4. expose corruption in Chinese society

119. Which among the following does not belong to China?
1. Management Daily News
2. People's Daily, the Communist Party's mouthpiece
3. OECD
4. None of the above

120. Which among the following is a characteristic of new China?
1. China's economy is on the road toward modernisation
2. China has overcome the irrational policies of the past.
3. Growth rate is not correctly reported.
4. All the above

Passage 4

A third law seems to be operating along with the laws of supply and demand; and that is the Law of Right Principles. Never has it been more profitable to be good, as sales graphs are linking back directly to the values a corporation professes and live up to. In this decade of consumer activism, a call for greater transparency in operations and increased media coverage has ensured that beyond advertising and marketing, brands are increasingly likely to face value audits from intelligent and informed consumers.

Beyond corporations, this applies to countries as well. Four years ago, there was a call for the boycott of French products after France experimented with a nuclear testing off the Pacific. A series of commercials sponsored by Green peace asked for boycotts. One that I remember, distinctly featured a beautiful shot of rich red Beaujolais being poured into a perfect cut-glass goblet. A glamorous woman gargled the wine in true wine tasting tradition then just when you expected her to sip, spat it right back into the glass. The commercial closed on a voice urging people to boycott French products.

The tobacco industry is facing the consequences of decades of dishonesty with its consumers. It does not matter that tobacco companies have sponsored sports, supported the arts and community events. In 1996 the tobacco industry spent $ 5 billion on lifestyle advertising, communication and event marketing across brands in the US alone. It did not work for the industry. They still lost to the anti-tobacco lobby because they had built their profits on "cancer money" as one activist puts it.

Nike is another case in point. The shoe manufacturer who defined the jogging track of the 1980s, created some phenomenal advertising in its category. It opened up the women's market, elevating jogging and running to an empowering communication with the self and the cosmos. Then came media reports that Nike was operating sweatshops in Thailand and exploiting women workers in Vietnam.

You will agree that it is not possible to celebrate the spirit of the empowered woman in California by exploiting the deprived woman in Vietnam. Dichotomy savvy consumers responded quickly. College students in the US protested against Nike's policies in Thailand; and women captained against Nike's exploitation of labourers in Vietnam.

Anita Roddick's Body Shop, on the other hand, is an interesting case study in balancing profits and principles and making them work in tandem. The woman who has damned the beauty industry for being too controlled by men; who has campaigned vigorously and successfully against animal testing in the cosmetic industry; and has spoken loudly against multinationals, the World Bank, the IMF, and their policies in developing countries; has managed to stick to her principles and make Body Shop a $650 million skin and hair care company with over 87 million recorded 'consumer transactions' in the last year.

Body Shop is now among the world's most recognised brand names as women across the world buy into its principles of ecologically sustainable business as quickly as they are buying its blue corn facemasks and banana shampoos. Packaged in recyclable, refillable plastic bottles, Ms Roddick does not have a marketing department and does not believe in advertising only but in campaigning for issues that are socially relevant. She uses the Body Shop franchise as a giant advertisingscape to communicate her brand of ecofeminism.

"Every week ten million people walk past our windows and two million enter our shops. What better way of reaching them and raising consciousness", she asks. Shop windows and shop floors have been used to campaign against anorexic images of women perpetuated by the media, against the burning of the Brazilian rainforest and for Amnesty, Green peace, Friends of the Earth, for the Ogoni tribesmen of Nigeria, among other causes. This has done more to raise the profile of the company and ensure loyal consumers than a multi-million advertising campaign would have.

There have been murmurs of green consumerism against the Body Shop, but there have also been numerous UN and government environment awards and international business awards for the UK-based Roddick, which serves to illustrate that business houses do have the potential to be a major force in social and environmental change. It also illustrates the fact that you can never be too rich or too principled.

121.   Why are brands increasingly likely to face value audits?
I.   Because this is the age of consumerism
II. There is a call for greater transparency
III. Because of increased media coverage
1. I and II   2. I only   3. II and III   4. I, II and III

122.   According to the passage, what would be measured when one talks of value audit?
1.   What the company says and does
2.   Whether the company lives up to its belief system
3.   An audit of principles and practices
4.   Whether the company is honest

123. The example of Body Shop is given to show that
1. You can never be too rich or too principled
2. Companies can make profits even by being principled
3. Companies exploit green consumerism
4. Companies have the potential to be a major force in social change

124. The central theme of the passage is
1. Companies must not exploit people
2. Sticking to values pays
2. To show the contrast between Nike and Body Shop
4. Companies can influence social and environmental change

125. The example of the French nuclear testing
1. Is central to the argument of the passage
2. Is irrelevant to the argument of the passage
3. Helps the argument of the passage obliquely
4. None of the above

126. An appropriate title for the passage would be
1. The Law of Right Principles   2. The Third Law of Principles
3. Principles and Profits   4. Too rich or too Principled.

127. The author mentions the fact that the tobacco industry spent $ 5 billion on lifestyle advertising. This is mentioned to show that
1. Advertising does not work   2. It was dishonest advertising
3. Advertising cannot work if something is fundamentally wrong
4. None of the above

128. The author of the article is most likely a/an
1. Philosopher   2. Person dealing in ethics and principles
3. Advertising professional   4. Media counsellor

Passage 5

From a distance, few areas of knowledge seem more enticing or more profound than philosophy. In a secular age, philosophy can look like the ultimate authority on life's great questions, the natural place to seek the answers to the riddles of human unhappiness. Philosophers like rocket scientists, look as if they have access to some very complex and important truths.

But despite an enticing exterior, modern philosophy often disappoints those who study it more closely. Issues that seem so urgent to many contemporary theorists and philosophers (What is the signifier? What is the subject?) do not often echo our own priorities (Why am I so shy? How can I be happy?).

This may explain why, in universities across Britain, more students are now enrolling in the study of ancient philosophy (Plato, Aristotle, the Hellenistic schools) than in the study of theorists such as Derrida, Foucault, Baudrillard and Deleuze. Ancient philosophy remains far more faithful to most people's idea of what philosophy should be about.

The ancient philosophers believed quite simply that philosophy should in some way help to change one's life for the better - a beautiful ambition almost entirely absent from modern philosophy (and relegated instead to the problem pages of magazines and afternoon chat shows). "Any philosopher's argument which does not treat human suffering; is worthless. For just as there is no profit in medicine if it does not expel the diseases of the body, so there is no profit in philosophy either, if it does not expel the suffering of the mind." These are the words of Epicurus, born on the island of Samos, a few miles off the Ionian coast, in 341 BC.

They also happen to reflect the aspirations of most students preparing to study philosophy at university, aspirations sadly shared by almost none of their lecturers. In ancient philosophy, we find a repository of the therapeutic ideals which most of us still associate with the subject, but which have largely disappeared from the modern curriculum. To listen again to reads Epicurus's exhortation: "Let no one put off studying philosophy when he is young, nor when old grow weary of its study. For no one is too young or too far past his prime to achieve the health of his soul. The man who alleges that he is not yet ready for philosophy or that the time for it has passed him by is like the man who says that he is either too young or too old for happiness."

Philosophy is best defined not so much by its subject matter, as by its method of inquiry: logical, syllogistic and axiomatic. Many scientific subjects that became independent disciplines explained life as a a branch of philosophy (up until the 19th century, physics courses in universities were described as natural philosophy). Over the long history of philosophy, there have been five areas in which the majority of practitioners have done their thinking: epistemology, ethics, political theory, aesthetics and the philosophy of religion.

Though the first of these branches regularly puts most people off philosophy, it occupies the dominant position in the modern curriculum. Ethics interests the majority of people, and was of the greatest concern in ancient times. The Hellenistic schools of Greece and Rome - the Epicureans, Sceptics and Stoics - were passionately committed to the idea that philosophy should address the painful practical problems of human life : death, love, sexuality and anger.

To take an example, confronted with someone who was worried about death, an Epicurean would break the problem into components, arguing that the only things we should fear were those that caused us pain. When dead, we would feel neither pain nor pleasure. Therefore, there was no reason to fear death. "The man who has truly comprehended that there is nothing terrible in ceasing to live, has nothing terrible to fear in life," concluded Epicurus.

The dialogues of Plato similarly engage with the eternally important questions. Few philosophers have had a more practical view of the thinking life. For a start, it was not necessary to disengage from ordinary commitments: philosophising could go on alongside shopping, working, bathing, loving; it was no alternative to an active life - rather, its necessary complement. The point was emphasised by Plato's decision to develop Socrates thoughts dialogues set in quasi-novelistic contexts.

The central tenets of western philosophy were shown to unfold naturally during conversations between a man who did not wash his cloak too frequently and some of his friends on their strolls to the harbour and visits to the gymnasium in fifth-century BC Athens. The dialogues were strewn with banter and gossip unexpected in philosophical treatises: such static belonged to existence, and thus philosophy, its illuminator, had a duty not to shy from it.

As Charmides opens, we find Socrates, just returned from the siege of Potideae, catching up with friends at the wrestling school opposite the temple of Basile, south of the Acropolis. They talk about the battle, then the subject turns to a young man called Charmides, said to be extraordinarily pretty, who is on his way to the wrestling school. Socrates recounts his arrival:

"Charmides came, and he caused a great deal of laughter: each of us sitting down tried to make room for him by pushing his neighbour away in a frantic attempt to have the boy sit next to him, until we forced the man sitting at one end of the row to stand up and tipped the man at the other end of sideways. In the event Charmides came and sat between me and Critias. Well, by then, my friend, I was in difficulties, and the self-assurance I'd felt earlier ... had been knocked out of me ... That was the moment ... when I saw what was inside his cloak. I was on fire, I lost my head..."

Philosophy should not imply its emergence from a vacuum, suggests Plato; it is anchored in a world in which heads will be lost after glimpses inside others' cloaks.

129.   Which among the following is not true of ancient philosophy?

1. It consists of a repository of the therapeutic ideals that people still associate with the subject
2. It helps to change one's life for the better
3. It had access to complex truths of life
4. None of the above

130. What is the difference between modern and ancient philosophers?
1. Ancient philosophers held that philosophy should change life for the better, a belief not shared by modern philosophers
2. Modern philosophers unlike ancient philosophers felt philosophising could go on alongside shopping, working, bathing, loving, etc
3. Ancient philosophers were more in touch with the common people
4. The ideals of the past have largely disappeared from the modern curriculum

131. How would an Epicurean deal with a man who was worried about death?
1. He would tell him that there was nothing to worry about
2. He would tell him that when a soul is dead, it does not feel pain
3. He would break up the problem and say that he should fear only things that caused pain
4. All of the above

132. What is unique about the dialogues of Plato?
1. They engage with eternally important questions
2. They show that philosophy was no alternative to an active life
3. They unfolded in conversations with ordinary people
4. They are strewn with dialogues on the meaning of existence

133. What was inside Charmides' cloak that made Socrates lose his head?
1. He was carrying something unexpected
2. Charmides was actually a woman
3. Charmides was probably carrying some weapon
4. Not clear from the passage

134. What is the central theme of the passage?
1. Ancient philosophers are more popular than modern ones
2. Ancient philosophers dealt with their subject better than modern philosophers
3. Philosophy is not something esoteric; it should deal with life and life's problems
4. Philosophy and religion should co-exist

135. Which of the following ancient countries is not mentioned in the passage?
1. Athens   2. Greece   3. Rome   4. Egypt

136. What does the following line in the passage imply?
"Let no one put off studying philosophy when he is young, nor when old grow weary of its study"
1. One should study philosophy when one is either young or old
2. One should not study philosophy beyond or before a certain age
3. There is no age limit to studying philosophy
4. Everyone should study philosophy

Directions for Questions 137 to 141: Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

137. He had an uncanny knack for making chance discoveries and this faculty of _____ often bordered on the genius.
1. he   2. his   3. him   4. their

138. Neither the ideas of philosophers nor the practices of ordinary people can, by themselves, ------ reality; what in fact changes reality and kindles revolution is the ____ of the two.

1. constitute, divergence 2. affect, aim
3. transform, interplay   4. preserve, conjunction

139. He was always sceptical of their _____ motives and therefore, never supported them.
1. ulterior   2. doubtful   3. apparent   4. genuine

140. The _____ of the area was peculiar, with lush greens surrounded by barren stretches all around.
1. cartography   2. topography   3. geography   4. appearance

141. He was very fond of the high life and used to _____ with the rich and the famous.
1. sit   2. hanker   3. hobnob   4. talk

Directions for Questions 142 to 147: Arrange the sentences P, Q, R and S to form a logical sequence.

142. P.   Their growing costs - and a growing economy - must be reckoned realistically.
Q.   Central programmes persist and in some cases grow.
R.   As demand expands, programmes expand.
S.   It is extremely difficult to curtail them.
1. RSPQ   2. QRSP   3. SPQR   4. PRQS

143. P.   True, the government has achieved a measure of success in its expenditure-cutting effort.
Q.   The wages and salaries have seen a similar trend, though this is likely to be reversed, at least temporarily, as and when the Fifth Pay Commission recommendations are accepted.
R.   Non-interest revenue expenditure as a proportion of GDP is now the lowest in more than a decade.
S.   The IMF report points out that not only is the fiscal deficit still high, the overall public sector deficit remains close to nine percent of the GDP.
1. SPRQ   2. SPQR   3. SRPQ   4. SRPQ

144. P.   This would also be true for costs in terms of loss of savings associated with profit repatriation.
Q.   The lower the rate of growth of the Indian market, the fewer would be the opportunities for further investment within the country in comparison to those elsewhere and hence, the greater the incentive to repatriate profits.
R.   Thus, as much as half of the total investment of Rs50 crores expected to be made by Warner Bros. in its entertainment complexes is to be financed by raising loans and issuing equity in the domestic capital market.
S.   What is more, many foreign projects in the consumer sector are slated to pre-empt large amounts of domestic resources which would have been utilized elsewhere.
1. PQRS   2. PQSR   3. RPSQ   4. QPSR

145. P.   Rather, they stressed that they were entering the electoral arena as an additional means of mass mobilization.
Q.   In the past three years, they have organised dharnas, protest marches and hunger-strikes, thereby activating the party cadre against the state machinery while continuing armed struggle against the 'class enemies'.
R.   In effect, they have lived up to their word.
S.   The CPI-ML emerged from the underground only recently and its leaders have made it clear that they were not disbanding the Red Squads.
1. QPRS   2. SRQP   3. SPQR   4. RSQP

146. P.   In Europe, the industrial revolution replaced handloom weavers with local textile mills whereas in India it replaced them largely with Lancashire textiles.

	Q.	However, GDP growth in the first half of this century was barely one percent; just keeping pace with population growth.
	R.	Therefore, Indian artisans who once dominated world industry were decimated by the industrial revolution.
	S.	Food availability per capita also declined.

        1. QSRP   2. PRQS   3. PSQR   4. SRQP

147. P. The sudden fall of Kabul has raised more questions than it has answered.

      Q. Has the bewildering advance of the Taliban stopped at Kabul for consolidation or would they press on to take the northern areas in their sweep?

      R. In fact, in the last two years, when the Taliban came from nowhere to become the conquerors, one has heard too many questions about them with few answers.

      S. Worse still, the answers given have led us nowhere.

        1. PQRS   2. QPRS   3. QSPR   4. PSRQ

Directions for Questions 148 & 149: Complete the analogy.

148. QUARRY: STONE::

    1. fell: timber   2. dredge: canal   3. assay: gold   4. bale: hay

149. INCARCERATE: IMMURE

    1. Threnody : Dirge   2. Ecstatic : Melancholic

    3. Acme : Nadir   4. Pulchritude : Chimerical

Directions for Question 150: Select the choice, which gives three logically compact and connected statements.

150. A. No kite is an aeroplane.

      B. Some kites are aeroplanes.

      C. Some aeroplanes are helicopters.

      D. Some aeroplanes are not helicopters.

      E. Some helicopters are not kites.

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