

Set 1

Directions (1-15): Mark the out-of-context sentence for your answer.

Q1. A. It came as something of a surprise when scientists determined that human beings share almost 99 percent of their genetic material with chimpanzees.

B. Prehuman bipeds predated stone tools, which appeared approximately 2.5 million year ago.

C. Despite all the is held in common, however, the differences are crucial and allow humans to be allotted their won genus and species, Homo sapiens.

D. This led one scientific journalist to refer to humans as “the third chimpanzee.”

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q2. A. This is the country where the leader of the ruling party, the speaker of the lower house of parliament, at least three chief ministers, and a number of sports and business icons are women.

B. It is also a country where a generation of newly empowered young women are going out to work in large number than ever before.

C. It's early days yet, but one hopes these are the first stirrings of change.

D. Trust Law, a news service run by Thomson Reuters, has ranked India as the worst G20 country in which to be a woman.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q3. A. For no apparent reason you cannot help yourself from humming or singing a tune by Lady Gaga or Coldplay, or horror upon horrors, the latest American Idol reject.

B. Songs that get stuck in your head and go round and round, sometimes for days, sometimes for months.

C. Some people call them earworms.

D. If there was nothing unique about them they would be swamped by all the other memories that sound similar too.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q4. A. Nasa could design another rover, equipped with all sorts of life-hunting instrumentation, only to find it is taking the wrong measurements with the wrong detectors.

B. The reason scientists favour a sample return mission is that they do not know exactly what they are looking for.

C. Lunar rocks and soil were sealed in bags and only opened in airtight laboratories.

D. Martian life, for example, could come in many different guises and using equipment designed to detect life on Earth, may not pick it up on Mars.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q5. A. I am particularly optimistic about the potential for technological innovation to improve the lives of the poorest people in the world.

B. Companies are then willing to make the investments required to build new systems, and customers are able to accept the transition costs of adopting new behaviours.

C. But I believe that a realistic appraisal of the human condition compels an optimistic worldview.

D. Usually, “optimism” and “realism” are used to describe two different outlooks on life.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q6. A. New technologies of various kinds, together with globalization, are powerfully affecting the range of employment options for individuals in advanced and developing countries alike – and at various levels of education.

B. From recent research, we have learned a number of interesting things about how the evolution of economic structure affects employment.

C. How, then, should policymakers confront the new and difficult challenges for employment especially in developed economies?

D. Technological innovations are not only reducing the number of routine jobs, but also causing changes in global supply chains and networks that result in the relocation of routine jobs – and, increasingly, non-routine jobs at multiple skill levels – in the tradable sector of many economies.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q7. A. Beyond a certain point, this issue cannot be pursued independently of metaphysical issues about realism.

B. What this means is that the judgment of taste is based on a feeling of pleasure or displeasure.

C. The first necessary condition of judgment of taste is that it is essentially subjective.

D. It is this that distinguishes a judgment of taste from an empirical judgment.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q8. A. An essential ambiguity characterizes the experience of the audience.

B. The metaphysical aspects of existentialist aesthetics imply a certain theory of the audience.

C. The ambiguity of aesthetic experience is linked directly to the above mentioned theory of the negativity of the expressive means.

D. The genuine artist creates a new virtual world that expresses a coherent, idiosyncratic perspective on the world shared by all.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q9. A. The failure to distinguish these questions is the source of serious philosophical confusions.

B. This may or may not turn out to be correct.

C. A natural way of thinking would seem to be that mind-body dualism is a “survival-friendly” metaphysical view, whereas materialism is inimical to survival.

D. The possibility of survival after death cannot be considered without taking into account the nature of the human person.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q10. A. The pain you feel when you sprain your ankle is taken to cause you to open the freezer in search of an ice pack.

B. Mind-world interaction is taken for granted in everyday experience and in scientific practice.

C. Mental causation – the mind’s causal interaction with the world, and in particular, its influence on behaviour – is central to our conception of ourselves as agents.

D. It might seem equally obvious that the mind’s causal role in producing behaviour is also a matter for science to settle.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q11. A. The ability of such cells to morph into any other sort of cell suggested that worn-out or damaged tissues might be repaired, and diseases thus treated – a technique that has come to be known as regenerative medicine.

B. Fourteen years ago James Thomson of the University of Wisconsin isolated stem cells from human embryos.

C. However, experimental treatments fail far more often than they succeed.

D. It was an exciting moment.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q12. A. Among the many new gadgets unveiled at the recent Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas was a pair of smartphones able to exchange data using light.

B. Using light offers the possibility of breaking out of this conundrum by exploiting a completely different part of the electromagnetic spectrum, one that is already ubiquitous because it is used for another purpose: illumination.

C. These phones, as yet only prototypes from Casio, a Japanese firm, transmit digital signals by varying the intensity of the light given off from their screens.

D. The flickering is so slight that it is imperceptible to the human eye, but the camera on another phone can detect it at a distance of up to ten metres.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q13. A. At the recent Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, talk of Ultra HD was on everyone’s lips.

B. The recent floor of 3D films largely failed that test.

C. The development most are hoping will do the trick is a display technology known as Ultra High-Definition that offers four times the resolution of today’s 1,080p HDTV sets.

D. Having seen interest in 3D television fizzle, consumer-electronics firms are desperate to find some other blockbuster product that will get customers back into big-box stores.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q14. A. The rapid shrinkage of Arctic ice cover is one of the most dramatic changes in nature currently occurring anywhere on the planet, with profound environmental and economic implications.

B. There are several oil-related environmental risks specific to the Arctic Ocean.

C. The once fabled northeast and northwest passages will reduce shipping times and costs by as much as half, bringing China and Japan much closer to Europe and North America’s east coast.

D. We stand to lose one of the Earth’s largest and most significant ecosystems.

(a) Only A

(b) Only B

(c) Only C

(d) Only D

(e) None of the above

Q15. A. For better or worse, youth brands have lost the fear of alienating people who are not the core demographic.

- B. The '91 and later generations have grown up with a far wider and more global set of influences.
- C. Or at least expect them to take a lot more ribbing without complaining.
- D. These ads are early signs of the clash between the pre and post liberalization generations.
- (a) Only A
(b) Only B
(c) Only C
(d) Only D
(e) None of the above

Set 2

Directions (1-15): Mark the out-of-context sentence for your answer.

- Q1. A. Where government resolve and action can really make a difference is in the area of investment.
- B. The government's mid-year review of the economy pares growth estimates for this fiscal down to less than 6%, from the upbeat 7.6% projected six months earlier.
- C. So far, the government has focused on inclusion, which is not a bad thing.
- D. The prediction may have dismayed markets, but this new show of realism should shake the government out of its cocoon of complacency.
- (a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

- Q2. A. Young adult literature assures teens that the world is capable of understanding and sympathizing, and that it can provide a safe space to explore the unknown, including the unknown parts of oneself.
- B. But stories have always held the power to guide and influence their listeners and, moreover, teens often lack the tools or the cultural context to view works in a critical light.
- C. As evidenced by studies as well as our own memories, teen girls are particularly vulnerable to self-doubt and self-esteem problems.
- D. In this context, young adult novels can play a special role, with stories crafted specifically to validate their emotions and speak to young women's concerns.
- (a) only A
(b) only B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

- Q3. A. In 1991 labourers were brought in from the villages of Tamil Nadu to work on the runway and once construction was completed, instead of returning to their villages they decided to stick around in the city of dreams and thus the slum "Annawadi" came to be.
- B. Pulitzer Prize winning journalist, Katherine Boo spent three years in a Mumbai slum called

"Annawadi" situated on the fringes of the city's international airport.

C. Why anyone would want to live in "a sodden, snake-filled bit of brushland across the street from the international terminal" is a baffling question to many, but because rural poverty is bleaker than urban destitution, many rural migrants choose the latter.

D. Through the lives of several protagonists, the reader is able to get a glimpse into what life may be like in a Mumbai slum.

- (a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

- Q4. A. According to a 2010 study, fields of insect-resistant GM corn have an "area-wide suppression effect" on insects, benefiting neighbouring fields containing conventional corn varieties.
- B. For example, modern techniques of genetic engineering—also known as biotechnology, recombinant DNA technology, or genetic modification (GM) — provide the tools to make old plants do spectacular new things.
- C. It is a specialty of self-styled public-interest groups, whose agenda is often not to protect public health or the environment, but rather to oppose the research, products, or technology that they happen to dislike.
- D. People everywhere are increasingly vulnerable to the use of what Nobel Prize-winning chemist Irving Langmuir dubbed "pathological science" — the "science of things that aren't so" — to justify government regulation or other policies.
- (a) only A
(b) only B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

- Q5. A. In general, it is fair to say that these activities are performed more efficiently as a result.
- B. Many activities that were previously performed "for free" such as home maintenance, and care for the sick and elderly, are now frequently outsourced and counted as economic output.
- C. People whose skills are worth, say, \$50 per hour spend more of their time earning \$50, rather than performing chores "worth" \$10 or \$20 per hour.
- D. But many individuals, most of the time, go online without any interest in buying something.
- (a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q6. A. Developed countries, however, devote most of their research funds to the diseases from which their citizens suffer, and that seems likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Odd sentence out

B. On which problems should we focus research in medicine and the biological sciences?
C. People in rich countries already can expect to live about 30 years longer than people in the poorest countries.
D. There is a strong argument for tackling the diseases that kill the most people – diseases like malaria, measles, and diarrhea, which kill malaria in developing countries, but very few in the developed world.
(a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q7. A. Drugs with serious adverse safety profiles are used to treat potentially fatal conditions – including various forms of cancer, inflammatory arthritis, and HIV – because they ultimately help more than they hurt.
B. Moreover, drug safety is a leading factor in determining how medicines are regulated.
C. Rather than assess a medicine's safety in isolation, its adverse effects must be considered in relation to its efficacy.
D. In other words, a benefit-risk balance must be struck.
(a) only A
(b) only B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q8. A. And one of the things that struck me as I learned more and more about HIV was how strange epidemics were.
B. The word "Tipping Point," for example, comes from the world of epidemiology.
C. If you talk to the people who study epidemics – epidemiologists – you realize that they have a strikingly different way of looking at the world.
D. Before I went to work for The New Yorker, I was a reporter for the Washington Post and I covered the AIDS epidemic.
(a) only A
(b) only B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q9. A. I guess what I'm saying is that I'm not sure that this book fits into any one category.
B. I profile three people who I think embody those types, and then I use the example of Paul Revere and his midnight ride to point out the subtle characteristics of this kind of social epidemic.
C. I think that word of mouth is something created by three very rare and special psychological types, whom I call Connectors, Mavens, and Salesmen.
D. There's a whole section of the book devoted to explaining the phenomenon of word of mouth, for example.

(a) only A
(b) only B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q10. A. Much of the African surface is covered by savannas, or open grasslands, and by arid plains and deserts.
B. Africa is a continent of great size, almost 12 million square miles or about three times the size of the United States.
C. We have already noted the origins of humankind in East Africa where some of the earliest fossil remains of protohominids have been found.
D. Most of it lies in the tropics and, although we often think of Africa in terms of its rain forests, less than 10% of the continent is covered by tropical forests, and those are mostly in West Africa.
(a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q11. A. In these centuries, there were important advances in the aesthetics of nature, including the emergence of the concepts of disinterestedness and the picturesque, as well as the introduction of the idea of positive aesthetics.
B. Although environmental aesthetics has developed as a sub-field of philosophical aesthetics only in the last 40 years, it has historical roots in eighteenth and nineteenth-century aesthetics.
C. Thus, by the end of the eighteenth century, there were three clearly distinct ideas each focusing on different aspects of nature's diverse and often contrasting moods.
D. These notions continue to play a role in contemporary work in environmental aesthetics, especially in the context of its relationship to environmentalism.
(a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q12. A. But the loss is not only theirs.
B. Unless disadvantaged racial groups are integrated into mainstream social institutions, they will continue to suffer from segregation and discrimination.
C. Current affirmative action debates have lost sight of the ideal of integration as a compelling moral and political goal.
D. It is high time that institutions of higher education forthrightly defend this ideal in its own right.
(a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q13. A. Not long ago the world's main worry was that people had too little to eat.
B. In an age of plenty, individuals have the luxury of eating what they like.
C. Persuading children to eat vegetables is hardly a new struggle, nor would it seem to rank high on the list of global priorities.
D. Yet America, for all its libertarian ethos, is now worrying about how its citizens eat and how much exercise they take.
(a) only A
(b) only B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q14. A. Moreover, for most nations, government debt is projected to grow relative to income for years to come.
B. The popularity of austerity policies has waned over the past several years thanks to evidence that it may have been counterproductive.
C. It is important to remember that there is an absence of evidence that government with their own currencies are too indebted.
D. But many are still worried by the fact that, relative to national income, government debt is now larger in many countries than at any point since WWII.
(a) only A
(b) A and B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Q15. A. A thorough understanding of what civilization and culture are requires knowledge of all the qualities that make up human nature and a full understanding of world history.
B. To be truly world history, an account of the past must not only retell what happened but must also relate events and people to each other.
C. It must inquire into causes and effects.
D. It must try to discern false hood in the old records, such as attempts of kings to make themselves look better than they really were.
(a) only A
(b) only B
(c) only C
(d) only D
(e) None of the above

Set 3

Directions (1-15): In each of the following questions, five statements are given. Four of them are related in some way. Identify the 'odd man' and mark its number as your answer.

Q1.
(a) My sister likes to watch the TV during her free time.
(b) I prefer reading novels.
(c) My father goes to the club for a game of bridge.
(d) My Brother works hard for his exams.

(e) My mother likes gardening so she spends a lot of time in the garden.

Q2.
(a) People living in coastal areas are constantly under the threat of a cyclone.
(b) Tornadoes are a common feature in some parts of America.
(c) The explosion of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima caused large-scale destruction.
(d) In some countries where earthquakes occur frequently, houses are built with wood.
(e) Volcanic eruptions can cause a great destruction.

Q3.
(a) It is generally believed that chess is a game for intellectuals.
(b) The game of cricket is supposed to have originated in England.
(c) Football is played in many countries of the world.
(d) Tennis is one of the games where men and women are allowed to play together.
(e) In India hockey is losing its sheen as many prefer to watch cricket.

Q4.
(a) Coffee is a very popular stimulant among Americans.
(b) In Britain people generally prefer tea.
(c) Coco is a favorite drink of many children.
(d) It is always hygienic to drink mineral water.
(e) Mocha, is my favorite drink.

Q5.
(a) The scenic beauty of Kerala is a virtual treat to the eyes.
(b) Andhra Pradesh is known for its greenery, especially the Konaseema.
(c) I prefer listening to classical music which is very soothing to the ears.
(d) The exotic cuisine of that region is sure to tickle one's taste buds.
(e) Walking is generally recommended for physical fitness.

Q6.
(a) Monarchy is a primitive way of governing the country.
(b) In India most labour unions are communist in nature.
(c) In a democracy the government is represented by the people.
(d) In a dictatorial government power is generally usurped by an individual.
(e) Matriarchy is a government ruled by a woman or women.

Q7.
(a) Bharatnatyam is a traditional Indian dance form which has its origin in South India.
(b) Indian music is based on melody whereas western music is based on harmony.

- (c) The mural paintings of Ajanta are associated with the life history of the Buddha.
- (d) Some schools teach vocational courses like carpentry.
- (e) Kuchipudi is a traditional dance form of India which originated at Kuchipudi, in Andhra Pradesh.

Q8.

- (a) Indian silk is widely popular in Western countries.
- (b) People prefer to wear cotton clothes in summer.
- (c) Woolen garments are indispensable in a cold climate.
- (d) For people living in some parts of India an umbrella is an important accessory.
- (e) Pochampalli silk is very famous in Andhra Pradesh.

Q9.

- (a) Unani owes its origin to ancient Persia.
- (b) Meditation is considered to be beneficial for people suffering from stress related disorders.
- (c) Homeopathy is a form of Indian medicine.
- (d) The cure for many diseases which were earlier considered fatal have been developed in Allopathy.
- (e) Allopathy is not without its side effects.

Q10.

- (a) From time immemorial women have a fascination for gold.
- (b) Platinum is supposed to be more precious than gold.
- (c) According to the recent budget two wheelers have become cheaper.
- (d) Diamond is supposed to be the king of all gemstones.
- (e) Diamonds are precious stones, but there is a superstition that sometimes they bring bad luck.

Q11.

- (a) Vitamins are necessary for good health.
- (b) Most calorie conscious people find it difficult to avoid dessert.
- (c) Soup is a good appetizer.
- (d) I always prefer to have toast for my breakfast.
- (e) Iddli Sambar is a popular breakfast item in Chennai.

Q12.

- (a) Saw is used by a carpenter.
- (b) A gardener uses a pair of shears.
- (c) Agriculture is a major occupation in rural India.
- (d) A wood cutter uses an axe for cutting the wood.
- (e) Cakes are baked in an oven.

Q13.

- (a) Reputed newspapers appoint well informed journalists for their news coverage.
- (b) Doctors should always abide by their professional ethics.
- (c) For a healthy functioning of the judiciary lawyers should be more professional in their outlook.
- (d) Every citizen should abide by the laws of his country.
- (e) Teachers are live role models for students.

Q14.

- (a) Dramas were very popular in olden days.
- (b) Nowadays TV has a wide range of channels to cater to the taste of different types of people.
- (c) For a long time cinema had a monopoly over other forms of entertainment.
- (d) Cinema and TV offer wholesome entertainment to a poor man.
- (e) The Government of India has a separate ministry for Information and Broad casting.

Q15.

- (a) Honey is used as an alternative for sugar.
- (b) Cheese is a good source of protein.
- (c) Milk is a wholesome food for babies.
- (d) Yogurt is easily digestible.
- (e) Milk is rich in vitamin A.

Solutions

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. A, D and C can be seen as describing what is common between chimpanzees and human species and yet how different they are. B has no connection with this theme.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. D, A and C makes up a complete story about the country being the worst for women in spite of the facts presented in A and C. Since there is no connection between this and the “stirrings of change” in C, it is the odd sentence.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Arranging sentences B, C and A (better than CBA) in that order explains what are “earworms” – their uniqueness is beside the point even contrary to statement A. Hence D is the odd sentence.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. If you read the sentences in the order of B, D and A, you can understand the theme pursued which is why scientists prefer sample return missions. From this point of view C is a misfit and is disconnected.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Notice the “I” in C and A. These two sentences can have a connection. Now compare B and D. D can be connected to A through “optimism” and to C through “realism” B has no connection with any of these.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. A, D and C in that order deal with the theme of how new technologies affect jobs and raises the question how policy makers this challenge. B is related to some other theme – ‘evolution of economic structure’ not necessarily new technologies or globalization.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. C, B and D in that order pursue the theme of judgment of taste vs. empirical judgment. “... this issue” in sentence A is not related to anything that is said in these three sentences and is the misfit.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. B is a good beginning for the theme – the theory of the audience, A and D then explain this theory – that an ambiguity characterizes the experience of the audience which is caught in the virtual world created by the artist. “the negativity of expressive means” has no place in this theme. Hence C is odd.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. “These questions” has no place anywhere among the other three sentences. D introduces the theme. C then states a “natural way of thinking”, which as stated in B “may or may not be correct.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. “it might seem equally obvious...” has nothing to do with the other sentences. C and then B followed

by A talk about mental causation. “matter for science to settle” etc., is out of place.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. A followed by D and then by B make sense and talk about regenerative medicine – the technique and its discovery. From this point of view the failure of the “experimental treatments” (in itself ambiguous) has place in this theme.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. “breaking out of this conundrum” in statement B does not related to any of the other three sentences. The other three sentences in the other of A, C and D introduce a new discovery or technology to us.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. The other sentences are about ultra HD because the interest in 3D television sets has fizzled. 3D films “failing the test” is out of context.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. “oil related environmental risks” is not related to the other sentences which talk about the effects of rapid shrinkage of Arctic ice cover.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. The other three sentences are about youth brands. The theme is youth brands rather than what B talks about – wider and more global exposure of the liberalized generation. It is relevant to the theme but is not the theme. A, C and D follow the theme.

Set 2

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Notice the theme followed in B, D, and A, in that order if you prefer. They all follow the idea paring of growth estimates, the dismay of the markets to this, and what government can do. D suggests that government should boost investment to accelerate growth. Sentence C talks about “inclusion which is not bad.” It is unrelated to the theme followed in the other three sentences.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The paragraph highlights the importance of young adult literature for teens. CDA in that order follow this theme. However, statement B goes off on a tangent and states that teens lack “critical light.” It does not go along well with the other sentences.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. ‘lives of several protagonists,” “the reader” etc., in D are not related to the story narrated here that Katherine Boo spent three years in a slum that came into being when construction labourers continued to stay on rather than return to their villages.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. D, C and B in that order are about the same theme – which is, the unnecessary regulation of GM crops by governments and criticism by self-styled public-interest groups to research like modern

techniques of genetic engineering. From this point of view sentence A is not related to the theme.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. B, A and C makes sense in that order. However, sentence D talks abruptly about going online without any interest in buying. It is disconnected from the other three sentences.

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. "On which problems should we focus ... There is a strong argument for tackling the diseases that kill the most people ... Developed countries, however, devote most of their research funds..." elsewhere. Hence C does not fit into this scheme of things.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. A, C and D in that order make perfect sense on the theme that is concluded in sentence D. From this point of view, though B makes sense, it talks about regulation.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. D, A and C, in that order talks about the writer's experience and learning. When B states "for example" it has no connection with the others. Example for what?

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. D, C and B in that order is the writer commenting about a whole section of his book. That it does not fit into any category – sentence A – has hardly any relation to the other three sentences. In D the beginning of the paragraph is rather abrupt but there is no other sentence that can begin this paragraph.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The other three sentences follow the theme of the geography of Africa – the origin of humankind cannot be linked to this theme. If you try to arrange the other sentences in a sequence it could be BDA.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. B, A and D in that order talks about the development of environmental aesthetics – its roots in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries – the emergence of the concepts of disinterestedness and the picturesque in these centuries and how these concepts still influence... C does not fit into this theme in any way – there is no place for "thus."

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. C, B and A is about the theme of integration with reference to affirmative action. "they will continue to suffer..." logically follows into "but the loss is not only theirs." – There is no need to bring in institutions of higher education into all this. "this ideal" is also ambiguous. Even if we force "this ideal" to be "integration" there seems to no place for respect to the other sentences.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Read the sentence in the order of C, B and A. The theme is the eating habits of Americans –

children don't eat vegetable – individuals eat what they like – their eating habit has become a national concern. Sentence A does not fit well in this scheme of things.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. B, D and A in that order talk about how in spite of the waning of the popularity of austerity measures government is now larger than ever and how it is projected to grow. C is a misfit and does not relate to any of the sentences.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. What is "truly world history" is explained in B, C and D in that order itself. It becomes impossible to relate A to this theme.

Set 3

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. (A), (B), (C) and (E) are about recreational activity while (D) is about work.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sentence (C) is manmade disaster. The other sentences are about natural disasters.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Chess alone is an indoor game. The other 4 are outdoor games.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. (D) is about water. The others are about beverages.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. While others are about pleasure and enjoyment, (E) is about something good or needed.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. The others are about forms of government. (B) alone is about a union.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Carpentry is a craft while others are fine arts.

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. An umbrella is a thing, the others are different natural fabrics.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. (B) is about meditation while the other four are about different systems of medicine.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. (C) talks of a two-wheeler while the others talk of precious metals and gems (jewelry).

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. (A) is about vitamins while the others are about items of food.

S12. Ans.(c)

Odd sentence out



Sol. (C) is about an occupation while the others are about craftsmen and their tools.

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. While the others are about professions, (D) alone is about citizen.

S14. Ans.(e)

Sol. The first 4 are about forms of entertainment while (E) is about a ministry.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. (A) is about honey while the others are about milk and milk products.