

PARA SUMMARY – 2

Direction: Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text.

1. To me, a “classic” means precisely the opposite of what my predecessors understood: a work is classical by reason of its resistance to contemporaneity and supposed universality, by reason of its capacity to indicate human particularity and difference in that past epoch. The classic is not what tells me about shared humanity- or, more truthfully put, what lets me recognize myself as already present in the past, what nourishes in me the illusion that everything has been like mean has existed only to prepare the way for me. Instead, the classic is what gives access to radically different forms of human consciousness for any given generation of readers and thereby expands for them the range of possibilities of what it means to be a human being. **CAT 2017**
 - A. A classic is able to focus on the contemporary human condition and a unified experience of human consciousness.
 - B. A classical work seeks to resist particularity and temporal difference even as it focuses on a common humanity.
 - C. A classic is a work exploring the new, going beyond the universal, the contemporary and the notion of a unified human consciousness.
 - D. A classic is a work that provides access to a universal experience of the human race as opposed to radically different forms of human consciousness.

2. A translator of literary works needs a secure hold upon the two languages involved, supported by a good measure of familiarity with the two cultures. For an Indian translating works in an Indian Language into English, finding satisfactory equivalents in a generalized western culture of practices and symbols in the original would be less difficult than gaining fluent control of contemporary English. When a westerner works on texts in Indian languages the interpretation of cultural elements will be the major challenge, rather than control over the grammar and essential vocabulary of the language concerned. It is much easier to remedy lapses in language in a text translated into English, than flaws of content. Since it is easier for an Indian to learn English language than it is for a Briton or American to comprehend Indian culture, translations of Indian texts is better left to Indians. **CAT 2017**
 - A. While translating, the Indian and the westerner face the same challenges but they have different skill profiles and the former has the advantage.
 - B. As preserving cultural meanings is the essence of literary translation Indians’ knowledge of the local culture outweighs the initial disadvantage of the lower fluency in English.
 - C. Indian translators should translate Indian texts into English as their work is less likely to pose cultural problems which are harder to address than the quality of language.
 - D. Westerners might be good at gaining reasonable fluency in the new languages, but as understanding the culture reflected in literature is crucial, Indians remain better placed.

3. For each of the past three years, temperatures have hit peaks not seen since the birth of meteorology, and probably not for more than 110,000 years. The amount of carbon dioxide in the air is at its highest level in 4 million years. This doesn't cause storms like Hrvey- there have always been storms and hurricans along the Gulf of Mexico- but it makes them wetter and more powerful. As the seas warm, they evaporate more easily and provide energy to storm fronts. As the air above them warms, it holds more water vapour. For every half a degree Celsius in warming, there is about a 5% increase in atmospheric moisture content. Scientists call this the Clausius-Clapeyron equation. This means the skies fill more quickly and have more to dump. The storm surge was greater because sea levels have risen 20cm as a result of more than 100 years of human-related global warming which has melted glaciers and thermally expanded the volume of sweater. **CAT 2017**
 - A. The storm Harvey is one of the regular, annual ones from the Gulf of Mexico, global warming anh Harvey are unrelated phenomena.
 - B. Global warming does not breed storms but makes them more destructive, the Clausius-Clapeyron equation, though it predicts potential increase in atmospheric moisture content, cannot predict the scale of damage storms might wreck.
 - C. Global warming melts glaciers, resulting in seawater volume expansion, this enables more water vapour to fill the air above faster. Thus, modern storms contain more destructive energy.
 - D. it is naïve to think that rising sea levels and the force of tropical storms are unrelated, Harvey was destructive as global warming has armed it with more moisture content, but this may not be true of all storms.

4. North American walnut sphix moth caterpillars (Amorpha Juglandies) look like easy meals for birds, but they have a trick up their sleeves- they produce whistles that sound like bird alarm calls, scaring potential predators away. At first, scientists suspected birds were simply startled by the loud noise. But a new study suggests a more sophisticated mechanism: the caterpillar's whistle appears to mimic a bird alarm call, sending avian predators scrambling for cover. When pecked by a bird, the caterpillars whistle by compressing their bodies like an accordion and forcing air out through specialized holes in their sides. The whistles are impressively loud- they have been measured at over 80db from 5cm away from the caterpillar- considering they are made by a two-inch long insect. **CAT 2017**

- A. North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars will whistle periodically to ward off predator birds- they have a specialized vocal tract helps them whistle.
 - B. North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars can whistle very loudly, the loudness of their whistles is shocking as they are very small insects.
 - C. North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars in a case of acoustic deception, produce whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves.
 - D. North American walnut sphinx moth caterpillars, in a case of deception and camouflage, produce whistles that mimic bird alarm calls to defend themselves.
5. Both Socrates and Bacon were very good at asking useful questions. In fact, Socrates is largely credited with coming up with a way of asking questions, 'the Socratic method,' which itself is at the core of the 'scientific method,' popularised by Bacon. The Socratic method disproves arguments by finding exceptions to them, and can therefore lead your opponent to a point where they admit something that contradicts their original position. In common with Socrates, Bacon stressed it was as important to disprove a theory as it was to prove one - and real-world observation and experimentation were key to achieving both aims. Bacon also saw science as a collaborative affair, with scientists working together, challenging each other. **CAT 2017**
- A. Both Socrates and Bacon advocated clever questioning of the opponents to disprove their arguments and theories.
 - B. Both Socrates and Bacon advocated challenging arguments and theories by Observation and experimentation.
 - C. Both Socrates and Bacon advocated confirming arguments and theories by finding exceptions.
 - D. Both Socrates and Bacon advocated examining arguments and theories from both sides to prove them.
6. A fundamental property of language is that it is slippery and messy and more liquid than solid, a gelatinous mess that changes shape to fit. As Wittgenstein would remind us, 'usage has no sharp boundary.' Oftentimes, the only way to determine the meaning of a word is to examine how it is used. This insight is often described as the 'meaning is use doctrine. There are differences between the 'meaning is use' doctrine and a dictionary-first theory of meaning. The dictionary's careful fixing of words to definitions, like butterflies pinned under glass, can suggest that this is how language works. The definitions can seem to ensure and fix the meaning of words, just as the gold standard can back a country's currency.' What Wittgenstein found in the circulation of ordinary language, however, was a free-floating currency of meaning. The value of each word arises out of the exchange. The lexicographer abstracts a meaning from that exchange, which is then set within the conventions of the dictionary definition. **CAT 2017**
- A. Dictionary definitions are like 'gold standards'- artificial, theoretical and dogmatic. Actual meaning of words is their free- exchange value.
 - B. Language is already slippery, given this, accounting for 'meaning in use' will only exasperate the problem. That is why lexicographers 'fix' meanings.
 - C. Meaning is dynamic, definitions are static. The 'meaning in use' theory helps us understand that definitions of words are culled from their meaning in exchange and use and not vice versa.
 - D. The meaning of words in dictionaries is clear, fixed and less dangerous and ambiguous than the meaning that raises when words are exchanged between people.
7. Local communities have often come in conflict with agents trying to exploit resources at a faster pace for an expanding commercial-industrial economy. More often than not, such agents of resource-intensification are given preferential treatment by the state. through the grant of generous long leases over mineral or fish stocks for example or the provision of raw material at an enormously subsidised price. With the injustice so compounded. local communities at the receiving end of this process have no resource except direct action, resisting both the state and outside exploiters through a variety of protest techniques. These struggles might perhaps be seen as a manifestation of new kind of class conflict. **CAT 2016**
- A. A new kind of class conflict arises from preferential treatment given to agents of resource- intensification by the state which the local community sees as unfair.
 - B. The grant of long leases to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial-industrial economy leads to direct protests from the local community, which sees it as unfair.
 - C. Preferential treatment given by the state to agents of resource-intensification for an expanding commercial industrial economy exacerbates injustice to local communities and leads to direct protests from them, resulting in a new type of class conflict.
 - D. Local communities have no option but to protest against agents of resource-intensification and create a new type of class conflict when they are given raw material at subsidised prices for an expanding commercial-industrial economy.
8. Modern bourgeois society said Nietzsche was decadent and enfeebled - a victim of the excessive a development of the rational faculties at the expense of will and instinct against the liberal-rationalist-stress on the intellect. Nietzsche urged recognition of the dark mysterious world of instinctual desires - the true force of life. Smother the will with excessive intellectualising and you destroy the spontaneity that sparks cultural creativity-and ignites a zest for living. The critical and theoretical outlook destroyed the creative instincts. For man's manifold potential to

be realised he must forego relying on the intellect and nurture again the instinctual roots of human existence.

CAT 2016

- A. Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to forego intellect and give importance to creative instincts.
 - B. Nietzsche urges the decadent and enfeebled modern society to smother the will with excessive intellectualising and ignite a zest for living.
 - C. Nietzsche criticises the intellectuals for enfeebling the modern bourgeois society by not nurturing man's creative instincts.
 - D. Nietzsche blames excessive intellectualization for the decline of modern society and suggests nurturing creative instincts instead.
9. Although almost all climate scientists agree that the Earth is gradually warming, they have long been of two minds about the process of rapid climate shifts within larger periods of change. Some have speculated that the process works like a giant oven or freezer warming or cooling the whole planet at the same time. Others think that shifts occur on opposing schedules in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, like exaggerated seasons. Recent research in Germany examining climate patterns in the Southern Hemisphere at the end of the last Ice Age strengthens the ideas that warming and cooling occurs at alternate times in the two hemispheres. A more definitive answer to this debate will allow scientists to better predict when and how quickly the next climate shift will happen.
- CAT 2016**
- A. Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres; research will help find a definitive answer and better predict climate shifts in future.
 - B. Scientists have been unsure whether rapid shifts in the Earth's climate happen all at once or on opposing schedules in different hemispheres finding a definitive answer will help them better predict climate shifts in future.
 - C. Research in Germany will help scientists find a definitive answer about warming and cooling of the Earth and predict climate shifts in the future in a better manner.
 - D. More research rather than debates on warming or cooling of the Earth and exaggerated seasons in its hemispheres will help scientist in Germany predict climate changes better in future.
10. You seemed at first to take no notice of your school-fellows, or rather to set yourself against them because they were strangers to you. They knew as little of you as you did of them; this would have been the reason for their keeping aloof from you as well, which you would have felt as a hardship. Learn never to conceive a prejudice against others because you know nothing of them. It is bad reasoning, and makes enemies of half the world. Do not think ill of them till they behave ill to you; and then strive to avoid the faults which you see in them. This will disarm their hostility sooner than pique or resentment or complaint.
- CAT 2004**
- A. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. You should not complain unless you find others prejudiced against you and have attempted to carefully analyze the faults you have observed in them.
 - B. The discomfort you felt with your school fellows was because both sides knew little of each other. Avoid prejudice and negative thoughts till you encounter bad behaviour from others, and then win them over by shunning the faults you have observed.
 - C. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices irrespective of their behaviour towards you.
 - D. You encountered hardship amongst your school fellows because you did not know them well. You should learn to not make enemies because of your prejudices unless they behave badly with you.
11. The human race is spread all over the world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of whom it is made up eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. In hot climates, meat and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. Thus, in India, people live chiefly on different kinds of grains, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe, people eat more meat and less grain. In the Arctic regions, where no grains and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on meat and fish.
- CAT 2004**
- A. Food eaten by people in different regions of the world depends on the climate and produce of the region, and varies from meat and fish in the Arctic to predominantly grains in the tropics.
 - B. Hot climates require people to eat grains while cold regions require people to eat meat and fish.
 - C. In hot countries people eat mainly grains while in the Arctic, they eat meat and fish because they cannot grow grains.
 - D. While people in Arctic regions like meat and fish and those in hot regions like India prefer mainly grains, they have to change what they eat depending on the local climate and the local produce.
12. Some decisions will be fairly obvious - "no-brainers." Your bank account is low, but you have a two-week vacation coming up and you want to get away to some place warm to relax with your family. Will you accept your in-laws' offer of free use of their Florida beachfront condo? Sure. You like your employer and feel ready to move forward in

your career. Will you step in for your boss for three weeks while she attends a professional development course?
Of course.

CAT 2003

- A. Some decisions are obvious under certain circumstances. You may, for example, readily accept a relative's offer of free holiday accommodation. Or step in for your boss when she is away.
- B. Some decisions are no-brainers. You need not think when making them. Examples are condo offers from in-laws and job offers from bosses when your bank account is low or boss is away.
- C. Easy decisions are called "no-brainers" because they do not require any cerebral activity. Examples such as accepting free holiday accommodation abound in our lives.
- D. Accepting an offer from in-laws when you are short on funds and want a holiday is a no-brainer. Another no-brainer is taking the boss's job when she is away.

13. Physically, inertia is a feeling that you just can't move; mentally, it is a sluggish mind. Even if you try to be sensitive, if your mind is sluggish, you just don't feel anything intensely. You may even see a tragedy enacted in front of your eyes and not be able to respond meaningfully. You may see one person exploiting another, one group persecuting another, and not be able to get angry. Your energy is frozen. You are not deliberately refusing to act; you just don't have the capacity.

CAT 2003

- A. Inertia makes your body and mind sluggish. They become insensitive to tragedies, exploitation, and persecution because it freezes your energy and de-capacitates it.
- B. When you have inertia you don't act although you see one person exploiting another or one group persecuting another. You don't get angry because you are incapable.
- C. Inertia is of two types— physical and mental. Physical inertia restricts bodily movements. Mental inertia prevents mental response to events enacted in front of your eyes.
- D. Physical inertia stops your body from moving; mental inertia freezes your energy, and stops your mind from responding meaningfully to events, even tragedies, in front of you.

14. Try before you buy. We use this memorable saying to urge you to experience the consequences of an alternative before you choose it, whenever this is feasible. If you are considering buying a van after having always owned sedans, rent one for a week or borrow a friend's. By experiencing the consequences first hand, they become more meaningful. In addition, you are likely to identify consequences you had not even thought of before. May be you will discover that it is difficult to park the van in your small parking space at work, but that, on the other hand, your elderly father has a much easier time getting in and out of it.

CAT 2003

- A. If you are planning to buy a van after being used to sedans, borrow a van or rent it and try it before deciding to buy it. Then you may realize that parking a van is difficult while it is easier for your elderly father to get in and out of it.
- B. Before choosing an alternative, experience its consequences if feasible. If, for example, you want to change from sedans to a van, try one before buying it. You will discover aspects you may never have thought of.
- C. Always try before you buy anything. You are bound to discover many consequences. One of the consequences of going in for a van is that it is more difficult to park than sedans at the office car park.
- D. We urge you to try products such as vans before buying them. Then you can experience consequences you have not thought of such as parking problems. But your father may find vans more comfortable than cars.

15. It is important for shipping companies to be clear about the objectives for maintenance and materials management— as to whether the primary focus is on service level improvement or cost minimization. Often when certain systems are set in place, the cost minimization objective and associated procedure become more important than the flexibility required for service level improvement. The problem really arises since cost minimization tends to focus on out of pocket costs which are visible, while the opportunity costs, often greater in value, are lost sight of.

CAT 2003

- A. Shipping companies have to either minimize costs or maximize service quality. If they focus on cost minimization, they will reduce quality. They should focus on service level improvement, or else opportunity costs will be lost sight of.
- B. Shipping companies should determine the primary focus of their maintenance and materials management. Focus on cost minimization may reduce visible costs, but ignore greater invisible costs and impair service quality.
- C. Any cost minimization program in shipping is bound to lower the quality of service. Therefore, shipping companies must be clear about the primary focus of their maintenance and materials management before embarking on cost minimization.
- D. Shipping companies should focus on quality level improvement rather than cost cutting. Cost cutting will lead to untold opportunity costs. Companies should have systems in place to make the service level flexible.

Answer Key

1. C	2. C	3. C	4. C	5. D	6. C	7. D	8. D
9. B	10. B	11. A	12. A	13. D	14. B	15. B	