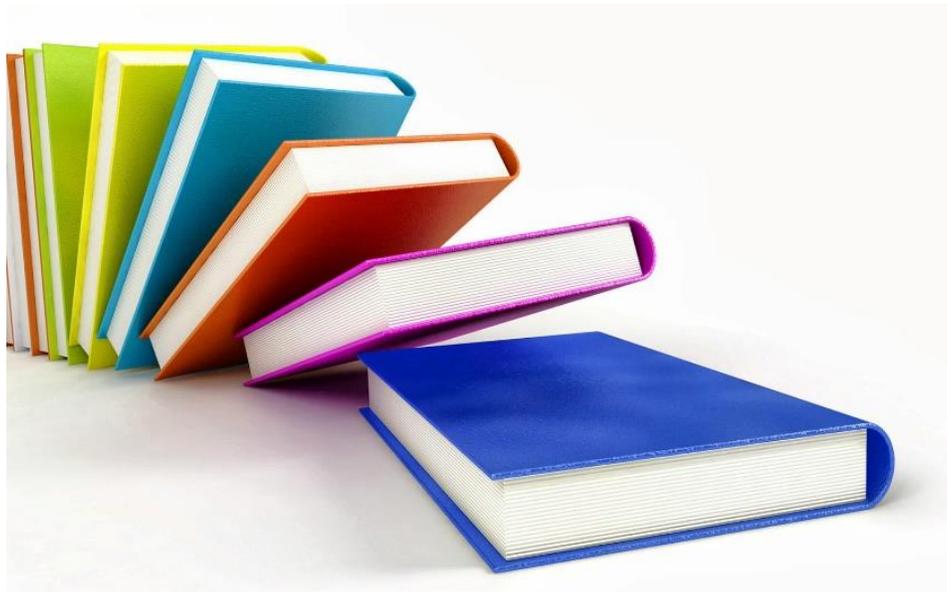


100 Must Solve Para Jumbles



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DIRECTIONS for the question: The five sentences (labeled A, B, C, D and E) given in this question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper order for the sentence and key in this sequence of five numbers as your answer.

1. A. The dust particles commingled with the spume from the supernova, and the whole mess began to swirl in pools and eddies, like the bombarded surface of an immense pond.
B. The dense centre of the cloud boiled up into the sun, and planetary bodies began to aggregate and clump together.
C. Among those giants, the gassiest is Jupiter, which for various reasons is a fantasy camp for elements, where they can live in forms never imagined on earth.
D. About 4.6 billion years ago, a supernova sent a sonic boom through a flat cloud of space dust about fifteen billion miles wide, the remains of at least two previous stars.
E. The most impressive planets, the gas giants, formed when a stellar wind - a stream of ejecta from the sun - blew lighter elements outward toward the fringes. []
2. A. In the past, doctors had been reluctant to prescribe strong opioids—as synthetic drugs derived from opium are known—except for acute cancer pain and end-of-life palliative care, because of a long-standing, and well-founded, fear about the addictive properties of these drugs.
B. The drug became a blockbuster, and has reportedly generated some thirty-five billion dollars in revenue for Purdue.
C. Upon its release, in 1995, OxyContin was hailed as a medical breakthrough, a long-lasting narcotic that could help patients suffering from moderate to severe pain.
D. But OxyContin is a controversial drug and its sole active ingredient is oxycodone, a chemical cousin of heroin which is up to twice as powerful as morphine.
E. Purdue Pharma—a privately held company, based in Stamford, Connecticut, that developed the prescription painkiller OxyContin.
3. A. By reasoning we mean the mental process of drawing an inference from two or more statements or going from the inference to the statements, which yield that inference.
B. So logical reasoning covers those types of questions, which imply drawing an inference from the problems.
C. Logic means, if we take its original meaning, the science of valid reasoning.
D. Clearly, for understanding arguments and for drawing the inference correctly, it is necessary that we should understand the statements first.
4. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this 'war' has a dubious legality.
B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?
C. The phrase 'war against terror', which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.

- D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.
- E. Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State. []
5. A. The process of handing down implies not a passive transfer, but some contestation in defining what exactly is to be handed down.
- B. Wherever Western scholars have worked on the Indian past, the selection is even more apparent and the inventing of a tradition much more recognizable.
- C. Every generation selects what it requires from the past and makes its innovations, some more than others.
- D. It is now true to say that traditions are not handed down unchanged, but are invented.
- E. Just as life has death as it's opposite, so is tradition by default the opposite of innovation. []
6. A. Everything grew hushed as the drops came quicker.
- B. When dawn finally broke, it came as a line of brightness along the eastern horizon so faint that it went almost unnoticed.
- C. A few drops began to fall, splashing on the upturned faces of the sleepers, spattering onto the dry, dusty ground in widening stains.
- D. Then the wind died, its whisper fading away almost before anyone in the camp noticed it was gone, and the air became still and sullen.
- E. It was still dark when the first cloud banks began to blanket the skies, blotting out the moon and stars and turning the whole of the night an impenetrable black. []
7. A. Until the 16th century, most urbanites in Europe lived in the same building that they worked in.
- B. Everyone would sleep cheek by jowl, including servants, apprentices and, in large tracts of the continent, members of the extended family.
- C. The main room would act as a shop or atelier during the day – latterly, many houses acquired a second storey for the household alone.
- D. The idea of home as the preserve of the nuclear family is a product of modernity.
- E. Privacy in the modern sense barely existed. []

8. A. In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is often a move towards a political model of organization theory.
B. Thus, the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the organizational structure.
C. At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit of self-interest.
D. The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the exercise of power and influence.
9. A. Four days later, Oracle announced its own bid for PeopleSoft, and invited the firm's board to a discussion.
B. Furious that his own plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft's boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle's offer "diabolical", and its boss, Larry Ellison, a "sociopath".
C. In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.
D. Moreover, said Mr. Conway, he "could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions to recommend accepting the offer."
E. On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.
10. A. The study suggests that the disease did not spread with such intensity, but that it may have driven human migrations across Europe and Asia.
B. The oldest sample came from an individual who lived in southeast Russia about 5,000 years ago.
C. The ages of the skeletons correspond to a time of mass exodus from today's Russia and Ukraine into Western Europe and central Asia, suggesting that a pandemic could have driven these migrations.
D. In the analysis of fragments of DNA from 101 Bronze Age skeletons for sequences from *Yersinia pestis*, the bacterium that causes the disease, seven tested positive.
E. DNA from Bronze Age human skeletons indicate that the black plague could have emerged as early as 3,000 BCE, long before the epidemic that swept through Europe in the mid-1300s. []
11. A. Where there is division there must be conflict not only division between man and woman, but also division as racial, religious and linguistic.
B. We said the present condition of racial divisions, linguistic divisions has brought on so many wars.
C. Also we went into the question of why does this conflict between man and man exists.
D. May we continue with what we were talking about last evening? []
12. A. Wild wheat uses the wind to propagate: when its pods become full and heavy, their brittle casings burst, spreading the seed far and wide upon the breeze.
B. Realizing that a wheat that kept its seeds was a useful plant, humans seized upon it,

- C. A type of wheat that cannot spread its seeds on its own is an aberration, a variation that would have come about by accident.
- D. To select its desirable characteristics, they eliminated the competition by stripping away weeds and wild wheat plants, leaving only the tougher stuff that required harvesting.
- E. However, Einkorn wheat – a strain of wild wheat from 8500 BCE – is tougher: its pods yield their seed only when deliberately broken with a tool. []
13. A. The basic emphasis in media laws and regulation is on creating an enabling environment to work without fear or intimidation.
- B. It would be disastrous if restrictions were to take precedence over the enabling environment.
- C. The regulatory framework for the media is not a simple manual of dos and don'ts.
- D. Reasonable restrictions are only a corollary to the enabling environment.
- E. It is rather complex and tries to balance free speech and accountability without taking away the ability to question those in power. []
14. A. Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.
- B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.
- C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.
- D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous. []
15. A. A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our country in a few decades are like.
- B. I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies—sent at 1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.
- C. One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up each morning at seven; she could afford that much rest because she had learned to supplement her full day of work by studying in her sleep.
- D. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate students, and I sent them emails, inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups.
- E. As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a paper topic to herself; she would then sometimes dream about it, and when she woke up, the problem might be solved. []

16. A. However, the severed head could not grow back if fire could be applied at once to the amputated part.
B. To get rid of this monstrosity was truly a Herculean task, for as soon as one head was cut off, two new ones replaced it.
C. Hercules accomplished the labour through the aid of an assistant who cauterized the necks as fast as Hercules cut off the heads!
D. One of the Twelve labours of Hercules was the killing of Hydra, a water monster with nine heads. []
17. A. This visual turn in social media has merely accentuated this announcing instinct of ours, enabling us with easy-to-create, easy-to-share, easy-to-store and easy-to-consume platforms, gadgets and apps.
B. There is absolutely nothing new about us framing the vision of who we are or what we want, visually or otherwise, in our Facebook page, for example.
C. Turning the pages of most family albums, which belong to a period well before the digital dissemination of self-created and self-curated moments and images, would reconfirm the basic instinct of documenting our presence in a particular space, on a significant occasion, with others who matter.
D. We are empowered to book our faces and act as celebrities within the confinement of our respective friend lists, and communicate our activities, companionship and locations with minimal clicks and touches.
E. What is unprecedented is not the desire to put out news feeds related to the self, but the ease with which this broadcast operation can now be executed, often provoking (un)anticipated responses from beyond one's immediate location. []
18. A. But let's take it seriously for a moment.
B. Today, the book is such a symbol of learning and knowledge that we laugh at this argument.
C. Nonetheless, Socrates's point is valid: a technology that gives no opportunity for discussion, explanation or debate is a poor technology.
D. Over two thousand years ago, Socrates argued that the book would destroy people's ability to reason, because, as he claimed, one cannot debate with a book: the written word cannot answer back.
E. Despite Socrates's claims, writing does instruct because we can debate its content with each other rather than with the author. []
19. A. Reasons aren't entirely clear, but likely include reprogramming errors: essentially, the donor egg cell's nucleus holds on to a kind of genetic memory and resists the replacement with the new genetic material.
B. However, mortality rates for cloned animals are initially very high.
C. If they do survive, they're generally healthy.
D. Animal cloning is becoming more common – and cloning extinct species could be on the

horizon.

E. Animals cloned through this process, known as somatic cell nuclear transfer, have to survive that first shock after birth. []

20. A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, "Either I can't manage this place, or it's unmanageable."
B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.
C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.
D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before. []
21. A. The Director walked into the room and took a look around the class.
B. Mitch wanted to scream - the illogicality of the entire scene struck him dumb.
C. The managers stared at him with the look of fear that no democratic country should tolerate in its people.
D. Mitch walked out of the room - it was his irrevocable protest against an insensible and insensitive situation. []
22. A. This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Equador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometer shorter.
B. One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was that of exact nature of the shape of the earth.
C. The length of one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.
D. One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one degree latitude separation.
E. While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an 'oblate spheroid', more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of 'how much more' was yet to be established. []
23. A. Still, Sophie might need open-heart surgery later in life and now be more prone to respiratory infections.
B. But with the news that his infant daughter Sophie has a hole in her heart, he appears quite vulnerable.
C. While the condition sounds bad, it is not life threatening, and frequently corrects itself.
D. Sylvester Stallone has made millions and built a thriving career out of looking invincible.[]

24. A. Scientists have for the first time managed to edit genes in a human embryo to repair a genetic mutation, fuelling hopes that such procedures may one day be available outside laboratory conditions.
B. The cardiac disease causes sudden death in otherwise healthy young athletes and affects about one in 500 people overall.
C. Correcting the mutation in the gene would not only ensure that the child is healthy but also prevents transmission of the mutation to future generations.
D. It is caused by a mutation in a particular gene and a child will suffer from the condition even if it inherits only one copy of the mutated gene.
E. In results announced in Nature this week, scientists fixed a mutation that thickens the heart muscle, a condition called hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. []
25. A. When they melted, these earthen kettles filled with fossil water, leaving countless mirrors that sequin the tundra.
B. Canada, situated north of the 60th parallel, contains more lakes than the rest of the world combined.
C. Now, as the permafrost thaws around these kettles, glacial water held in place by frozen soil for thousands of years is seeping away.
D. Here, ice ages gouged cavities into which icebergs dropped when the glaciers retreated.
E. Nearly half of Canada's Northwest Territories isn't land at all, but water. []
26. A. Students need to try new strategies and seek input from others when they're stuck.
B. Certainly, effort is key for students' achievement, but it's not the only thing.
C. They need this repertoire of approaches—not just sheer effort—to learn and improve.
D. A growth mindset isn't just about effort.
E. Perhaps the most common misconception is simply equating the growth mindset with effort.[]
27. A. That Hollywood is a man's world is certainly true, but it is not the whole truth.
B. Even Renaissance film woman, Jodie Foster, who hosts this compendium of movie history, confesses surprise at this.
C. She says that she had no idea that women were so active in the industry even in those days.
D. During the silent era, for example, female screenwriters outnumbered males 10 to 1. []
28. A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo, and obtained the most realistic results almost on the spot.
B. The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got through on the shop-telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.
C. Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.

- D. I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap. []
29. A. "This face-off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side," says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.
B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.
C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.
D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.
E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August. []
30. A. The implications of retelling of Indian stories, hence, takes on a new meaning in a modern India.
B. The stories we tell reflect the world around us.
C. We cannot help but retell the stories that we value - after all, they are never quite right for us - in our time.
D. And even if we manage to get them quite right, they are only right for us - other people living around us will have different reasons for telling similar stories.
E. As soon as we capture a story, the world we were trying to capture has changed. []
31. A. The Saheli Program, run by the US Cross-Cultural Solutions, is offering a three week tour of India that involves more than frenzied sightseeing.
B. Participants interested in women's issues will learn about arranged marriages, dowries and infanticide.
C. Holiday packages include all sorts of topics, but female infanticide must be a first for tourism.
D. Interspersed with these talks and meetings are visits to cities like New Delhi and Agra, home to the Taj Mahal. []
32. A. To understand where these differences come from, we can start with an evolutionary story about sugary fruits and fatty animals, which were good food for our common ancestors.
B. It takes a lot of additional work to connect the universal taste receptors to the specific things that a particular person eats and drinks.
C. All humans have the same five taste receptors, but they don't like the same foods.
D. Just knowing that everyone has sweetness receptors can't tell you why one person prefers Thai food to Mexican, or why hardly anyone stirs sugar into beer.
E. However, we will also have to examine the history of each culture, and we'll have to look at the childhood eating habits of each individual too. []

33. 1. Drinking can, thus, lead to severe illness or even eventual death.
2. One important effect is the damage you can do to your body.
3. Letting alcohol take control over your life has many negative effects on a person and the people around them.
4. It could possibly cause a fatal car accident for either yourself and/or an innocent bystander.
5. Another detriment is that this addiction could lead to drinking and driving. []
34. A. An essay which appeals chiefly to the intellect is Francis Bacon's of Studies.
B. His careful tripartite division of studies expressed succinctly in aphoristic prose demands the complete attention of the mind of the reader.
C. He considers studies as they should be; for pleasure, for self-improvement, for business.
D. He considers the evils of excess study; laziness, affectation, and preciosity. []
35. A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.
B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.
C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.
D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing. []
36. A. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.
B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.
C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.
D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.
E. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives. []
37. A. His left hand concealed a blackjack, his right hand groped for the torch in his pocket.
B. The meeting was scheduled for nine o' clock, and his watch showed the time to be a quarter to nine.
C. The man lurked in the corner, away from the glare of the light.
D. His heart thumped in his chest, sweat beads formed themselves on his forehead, his mouth was dry. []
38. A. Before plants can take life from atmosphere, nitrogen must undergo transformations similar to ones that food undergoes in our digestive machinery.
B. In its aerial form nitrogen is insoluble, unusable and is in need of transformation.
C. Lightning starts the series of chemical reactions that need to happen to nitrogen, ultimately helping it nourish our earth.
D. Nitrogen - an essential food for plants - is an abundant resource, with about 22 million tons of it floating over each square mile of earth.
E. One of the most dramatic examples in nature of ill wind that blows goodness is lightning. []

39. A. For writers like George Orwell, there is a whole honest politics in lucidity.
B. When it comes to the English language, long words are a clear enemy, say most of the style guides.
C. They remind you that concrete words like 'stony' evoke the thing itself, while abstract words like 'lapidarian' convey nothing unless you know them.
D. Cloudy language is just a cover for insincerity.
E. They tell you to take out every extra word, starve your sentences, murder your pet phrases. []
40. A. Such a national policy will surely divide and never unite the people.
B. In fact, it suits the purpose of the politicians; they can drag the people into submission by appealing to them in the name of religion.
C. In order to inculcate the unquestioning belief they condemn the other states which do not follow their religion.
D. The emergence of the theocratic states where all types of crimes are committed in the name of religion, has revived the religion of the Middle Ages. []
41. A. Though the phenomena of hallucinations are probably as old as the human brain, our understanding of them has greatly increased over the last few decades.
B. There is a corresponding area on the other side of the brain normally employed in reading – the visual word forming area in the fusiform gyrus; if this is abnormally stimulated, it may give rise to hallucinations of letters or pseudowords.
C. Such techniques, coupled with implanted-electrode studies (in patients with intractable epilepsy who need surgery), have allowed us to define which parts of the brain are responsible for different sorts of hallucinations.
D. For instance, an area in the right inferotemporal cortex normally involved in the perception of faces, if abnormally activated, may cause people to hallucinate faces.
E. This new knowledge comes especially from our ability to image the brain and to monitor its electrical and metabolic activities while people are hallucinating. []
42. A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman's question: "Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?"
B. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.
C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.
D. However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed. []
43. A. The establishment of the Third Reich influenced events in American history by starting a chain of events which culminated in war between Germany and the United States.
B. The Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 prohibited trade with any belligerents or loans to them.



- C. While speaking out against Hitler's atrocities, the American people generally favoured isolationist policies and neutrality.
- D. The complete destruction of democracy, the persecution of Jews, the war on religion, the cruelty and barbarism of the allies, caused great indignation in this country and brought on fear of another World War. []

44. A. Passivity is not, of course, universal.
- B. In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.
 - C. So indeed it may be on the fringe of the unsubmitive.
 - D. However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.
 - E. This depends on an assessment of the political situation. []
45. A. This has huge implications for the health care system as it operates today, where depleted resources and time lead to patients rotating in and out of doctor's offices, oftentimes receiving minimal care or concern (what is commonly referred to as "bed side manner") from doctors.
- B. The placebo effect is when an individual's medical condition or pain shows signs of improvement based on a fake intervention that has been presented to them as a real one and used to be regularly dismissed by researchers as a psychological effect.
 - C. The placebo effect is not solely based on believing in treatment, however, as the clinical setting in which treatments are administered is also paramount.
 - D. That the mind has the power to trigger biochemical changes because the individual believes that a given drug or intervention will be effective could empower chronic patients through the notion of our bodies' capacity for self-healing.
 - E. Placebo effects are now studied not just as foils for "real" interventions but as a potential portal into the self-healing powers of the body. []
46. A. The British Empiricists, following Locke, subscribed to a tabula rasa theory, denying innate ideas and maintaining that our knowledge must ultimately be based on sense experience.
- B. Descartes and his followers were convinced that a priori knowledge of the existence of God, as an infinitely perfect Being, was possible and favored (what Kant would later call) the Ontological Argument as a way to establish it.
 - C. The Continental Rationalists, following Descartes, subscribed to a theory of a priori innate ideas that provide a basis for universal and necessary knowledge.
 - D. By contrast, Locke and his followers spurned such a priori reasoning and resorted to empirical approaches, such as the Cosmological Argument and the Teleological Arguments or Design Arguments.
 - E. Before Kant, modern European philosophy was generally split into two rival camps. []
47. A. When you think about it, there is really no limit to 'safety'.
- B. However, most of our greatest accomplishments and many of our happiest moments come when we venture some risk.
 - C. No matter what you do, no matter what precautions you take, you could always be a little

safer.

D. It is practically our obsession.

E. In fact, we seem to live in a culture that values safety above nearly everything else. []

48. A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children, so that special education can be provided to the dull.
B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.
C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do What a five-year-old can answer, but a four-year old cannot, for instance.
D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.
E. Intelligence can be measured by tests. []
49. A. To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.
B. Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.
C. It is by no means confined to 'culture' narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.
D. Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.
E. The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science. []
50. A. Johnson treated English very practically, as a living language, with many different shades of meaning and adopted his definitions on the principle of English common law - according to precedent.
B. Masking a profound inner torment, Johnson found solace in compiling the words of a language that was, in its coarse complexity and comprehensive genius, the precise analogue of his character.
C. Samuel Johnson was a pioneer who raised common sense to heights of genius, and a man of robust popular instincts whose watchwords were clarity, precision and simplicity.
D. The 18th century English reader, in the new world of global trade and global warfare, needed a dictionary with authoritative acts of definition of words of a language that was becoming seeded throughout the first British empire by a vigorous and practical champion.
E. The Johnson who challenged Bishop Berkeley's solipsist theory of the nonexistence of matter by kicking a large stone ("I refute it thus") is the same Johnson for whom language must have a daily practical use. []



51. A. Such a failure erodes the gains made by many communities, because lost natural capital contributes to material losses.
B. The impact of such a terrible loss must be seen against the backdrop of the Northeast representing a global biodiversity hotspot.
C. The Environment Ministry's report has calculated a cumulative loss of forests in Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal of nearly 1,200 sq km.
D. Naturally, environmental economists have come to regard the calculation of national accounts of wealth and development as weak, because governments do not add the benefits of functions such as flood control and climate moderation to the value of forests.
E. Any gains achieved through remediation programs in these States cannot compensate for it adequately. []
52. A. Atticus said to Jem one day, "I'd rather you shot at tin cans in the backyard, but I know you'll go after birds.
B. They don't eat up people's gardens, don't nest in corn cribs, they don't do one thing but sing their hearts out for us, that's why it's a sin to kill a mockingbird."
C. "Your father's right," she said, "Mockingbirds don't do one thing except make music for us to enjoy.
D. That was the only time I ever heard Atticus say it was a sin to do something, and I asked Miss Maudie about it.
E. Shoot all the blue jays you want, if you can hit them, but remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." []

53. A. For good measure, Seeger also used scare quotes and strike-throughs to doctor the printed statement he was required to sign, so that it read, “I am, by reason of my ‘religious’ training and belief, conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form.”
B. Sometime later, he received the United States Selective Service System’s Form 150, asking him to detail his objections to military service. It took him a few days to reply, because he had no answer for the form’s first question: “Do you believe in a Supreme Being?”
C. Daniel Seeger was twenty-one when he wrote to his local draft board to say, “I have concluded that war, from the practical standpoint, is futile and self-defeating, and from the more important moral standpoint, it is unethical.”
D. Unsatisfied with the two available options—“Yes” and “No”—Seeger finally decided to draw and check a third box: “See attached pages.” There were eight of those pages, and in them he described reading Plato, Aristotle, and Spinoza, all of whom “evolved comprehensive ethical systems of intellectual and moral integrity without belief in God,” and concluded that “the existence of God cannot be proven or disproven, and the essence of His nature cannot be determined.” []
54. A. If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.
B. The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.
C. Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.
D. This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.
E. Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure. []
55. A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.
B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.
C. He acknowledges too — in fact, he returns to the point often — that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.
D. Hofman feels passionately about his work and this is clear from his writings.
E. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners. []
56. A. Headaches are generally classified by cause.
B. Some people may even carry genes that make them more likely to develop primary headaches.
C. A secondary headache is a symptom of a disease that can activate the pain-sensitive nerves of the head.
D. A primary headache is caused by over-activity of or problems with pain-sensitive structures in

your head.

E. Any number of conditions — varying greatly in severity — may cause secondary headaches. []

57. A. That's the worst, I think. When the secret stays locked within not for want of a teller but for want of an understanding ear.
B. But it's more than that, isn't it? The most important things lie too close to wherever your secret heart is buried, like landmarks to a treasure your enemies would love to steal away.
C. They are the things you get ashamed of, because words diminish them — words shrink things that seemed limitless when they were in your head to no more than living size when they're brought out.
D. The most important things are the hardest to say.
E. And you may make revelations that cost you dearly only to have people look at you in a funny way, not understanding what you've said at all, or why you thought it was so important that you almost cried while you were saying it. []
58. A. As if there's some sort of cultural conspiracy out to get us!
B. The great works of the operatic repertoire is certainly more relevant than much of the pap that passes for contemporary popular culture.
C. If Mozart and Wagner and Puccini and Respighi are "dead art," I would suggest we've forgotten how to properly live.
D. What should be important to us is content and whether or not that content speaks to us.
E. In an age of brainless media that celebrates victims, some of us actually seem to believe that we are the victims of a Eurocentric musical repertoire. []
59. A. This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.
B. Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still revelling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.
C. But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.
D. The inventory started in 1839 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.
E. In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe. []
60. A. Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.
B. The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).
C. A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.
D. These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.

- E. A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment. []
61. A. We have failed to surmount the obstacle, as we were absolutely determined to do, but life has taken us round it, led us beyond it, and then if we turn round to gaze into the distance of the past, we can barely see it, so imperceptible has it become.
B. We do not think of the outcome which generally comes to pass and is also favourable: we do not succeed in changing things in accordance with our desires, but gradually our desires change.
C. The situation that we hoped to change because it was intolerable becomes unimportant to us.
D. We believe that we can change the things around us in accordance with our desires—we believe it because otherwise we can see no favourable outcome. []
62. A. The story is centered on Moni Mekhala, the Cambodian goddess of the seas, and Ream Eyso, the storm demon.
B. It retells the mythological story of the same name, a tale in which rivalling students of a powerful hermit bring life to lightning, thunder, and rain according to the Khmer people.
C. "Moni Mekhala Ream Eyso" is the most sacred dance drama in Cambodia.
D. The goddess, who uses her intelligence and skills to mount a nonviolent resistance, has significant implications for gender roles in life and dance.
E. It is performed every year in the buongsuong ceremony. []
63. A. Whereas Anywheres, whose portable identities are well-suited to the global economy, have largely benefited from cultural and economic openness in the West, the Somewheres have been left behind.
B. The people in this group value social and geographical mobility.
C. The first group holds "achieved" identities based on educational and professional success.
D. The second group is characterized by identities rooted in a place, and its members value family, authority and nationality.
E. David Goodhart identifies a new divide in Western societies, pitting a dominant minority of people from "anywhere" against a majority from "somewhere". []
64. A. Not always, of course-nothing in human social interaction works like that-but often enough the behavioral scientists have labeled this tendency *the rule of reciprocity*.
B. As a result, children respond to the rule before they are two years old.
C. It states that those who have given benefits to us entitled to benefits from us in return.
D. People say yes to those they owe.
E. So valuable is it the functional health of societies that all human cultures teach the rule from the childhood and assign socially punishing names-freeloader, user, taker, parasite-to those who don't give back after receiving. []



65. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this 'war' has a dubious legality.
- B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?
- C. The phrase 'war against terror', which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.
- D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.
- E. Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.[]

DIRECTIONS for the question: Some sentences related to a topic are given below. Except one sentence the rest of them can be put together to form a meaningful and coherent short paragraph. Identify the odd one out. Choose its number as your answer and key it in.

66. A. People who study children's language, spend a lot of time watching how babies react to the speech they hear around them.
B. They make films of adults and babies interacting, and examine them very carefully to see whether the babies show any signs of understanding what the adults say.
C. They believe that babies begin to react to language from the very moment they are born.
D. Sometimes the signs are very subtle - slight movements of the baby's eyes or the head or the hands.
E. You'd never notice them if you were just sitting with the child, but by watching a recording over and over, you can spot them. []
67. A. Earth's oxygen content has varied as life has evolved, because oxygen produced by land plants during photosynthesis is the primary source of oxygen in the atmosphere.
B. Earth's atmospheric oxygen content is intimately tied to the recycling of Earth's rocky crust as well.
C. Oxygen levels were restored to some sort of equilibrium only by the subsequent decay of the organic materials, a process that consumes oxygen.
D. In other words, as plant life evolved and became more abundant leading up to the Carboniferous, 300 million years ago, it added increasing amounts of oxygen to the atmosphere. []
68. A. Can listening have varieties? Turns out, it can.
B. However, for trained and good listeners, it is not unusual to use all the three approaches during a setting, thus improving listening efficiency.
C. There are three approaches to listening; listening for comprehension, listening for empathy, and listening for evaluation.
D. The approach is determined by hand-eye coordination and the efficacy of the implemented process.
E. Each approach has a particular emphasis that may help us to receive and process information in different settings. []
69. A. In 1861, farmers and ranchers were praying for rain after two exceptionally dry decades.
B. Today, the same regions that were submerged are home to California's fastest-growing cities.
C. In December their prayers were answered with a vengeance, as a series of monstrous Pacific storm slammed—one after another—into the West coast of North America, from Mexico to Canada.
D. The storms produced the most violent flooding residents had ever seen, before or since. []

70. A. Participation involves more than the formal sharing of decisions.
B. Confidence of an institution can be influenced by participation of both factions.
C. Through anticipation, individuals or organizations consider trends and make plans, shielding institutions from trauma of learning by shock.
D. Innovative learning involves both anticipation and participation.
E. Both are consistently needed in harmony for the innovation to reach its expected levels. []
71. A. Neuroscientists have just begun studying exercise's impact within brain cells — on the genes themselves.
B. Even there, in the roots of our biology, they've found signs of the body's influence on the mind.
C. It turns out that moving our muscles produces proteins that travel through the bloodstream and into the brain, where they play pivotal roles in the mechanisms of our highest thought processes.
D. In today's technology-driven, plasma-screened-in world, it's easy to forget that we are born movers — animals, in fact — because we've engineered movement right out of our lives.
E. It's only in the past few years that neuroscientists have begun to describe these factors and how they work, and each new discovery adds awe-inspiring depth to the picture. []
72. A. From the early 12th century onwards, the legend of King Arthur bloomed into myriad tales in numerous different languages, and by 1300 or thereabouts all the well-known characters, places and objects associated with him had made their appearance: Lancelot, Guinevere, Galahad, Gawain, Merlin, Excalibur, the Lady in the Lake, the Sword in the Stone, and Camelot, Arthur's capital.
B. On one side were the Arthurian hard-liners who claimed that the evidence for Arthur was poor, and thus consigned him wholly to the sphere of legend (by now separable from history), and on the other were the believers in 'no smoke without fire', happy to accept that the Arthur attested in certain first-millennium sources had a real existence, giving rise to these tales.
C. Over time, attitudes towards the claim that there was a figure of the name Arthur, alive around 500 AD, divided into two camps.
D. After the blossoming of Arthurian romance in the Victorian period, the historical and legendary Arthurs began to separate from each other, unsurprisingly, when the discipline of history established itself as a scientific exercise with its own academic practices, distinct from philosophy or literature. []
73. A. In the Critique of Pure Reason (1781), Immanuel Kant stated that no progress in logic had been made since Aristotle.
B. He therefore concludes that the logic of his time had reached the point of completion.
C. These thinkers deplored the lack of applicability of scholastic logic.
D. There was no more work to be done. []

74. A. The water that made up ancient lakes and perhaps an ocean was lost.
B. Particles from the Sun collided with molecules in the atmosphere, knocking them into space or giving them an electric charge that caused them to be swept away by the solar wind.
C. Most of the planet's remaining water is now frozen or buried, but clues over the past decade suggested that some liquid water, a presumed necessity for life, might survive in underground aquifers.
D. Data from NASA's MAVEN orbiter show that solar storms stripped away most of Mars's once-thick atmosphere.
E. A recent study reveals how Mars lost much of its early water, while another indicates that some liquid water remains. []
75. A. Here, too, existing regulatory principles, and the agencies that apply and enforce them, should be given an opportunity to prove themselves.
B. As in all previous years, human error of various kinds was responsible for most of these deaths.
C. There were 40,000 road fatalities in 2016 in the US from self-driving cars, and more than one million worldwide, according to the latest WHO data from self-driving cars.
D. Reducing road fatalities is an important goal, and the growing engagement of tech companies should be welcomed, in the interest of improving road safety. []
76. A. Now under liberated economy, they are learning to compete domestically and globally.
B. In India, corporations, until recently achieved success by avoiding competition, using protected and regulated domestic markets.
C. Corporations are trying to give their leaders the best remuneration to retain them.
D. Business leaders are preparing themselves to meet competitive challenges, and to avoid being swept away by the competition. []
77. A. Although we are born with the gift of language, research shows that we are surprisingly unskilled when it comes to communicating with others.
B. We must carefully orchestrate our speech if we want to achieve our goals and bring our dreams to fruition.
C. We often choose our words without thought, oblivious of the emotional effects they can have on others.
D. We talk more than we need to, ignoring the effect we are having on those listening to us.
E. We listen poorly, without realizing it, and we often fail to pay attention to the subtle meanings conveyed by facial expressions, body gestures, and the tone and cadence of our voice.
[]

78. A. I'm still thinking about those weighty questions after finishing Homo Deus, the provocative new book by Yuval Noah Harari.
B. Rather than looking back, as Sapiens does, it looks to the future.
C. I don't agree with everything the author has to say, but he has written a thoughtful look at what may be in store for humanity.
D. Homo Deus argues that the principles that have organized society will undergo a huge shift in the 21st century, with major consequences for life as we know it.
E. Harari's new book is as challenging and readable as Sapiens. []
79. A. The mutations affect a newly discovered design feature of the DNA molecule called topologically associating domains, or TADs.
B. In this approach, chromatin is chemically "frozen" in place, enzymatically chopped up and labeled, and then allowed to reassemble.
C. The pieces that find each other again, scientists have determined, are those that were physically contiguous in the first place — only now all their positions and relationships are clearly marked.
D. Through chromosome conformation studies and related research, scientists have discovered the genome is organized into about 2,000 jurisdictions, and they are beginning to understand how these TADs operate. []
80. 1. Over the past fortnight, one of its finest champions managed to pull off a similar impression.
2. Wimbledon's greatest illusion is the sense of timelessness it evokes.
3. At 35 years and 342 days, Roger Federer became the oldest man to win the singles title in the Open Era - a full 14 years after he first claimed the title as a scruffy, pony-tailed upstart.
4. Once he had survived the opening week, the second week witnessed the range of a rested Federer's genius.
5. Given that his method isn't reliant on explosive athleticism or muscular ball-striking, both vulnerable to decay, there is cause to believe that Federer will continue to enchant for a while longer. []
81. A. The sweet spot where the two intersect is called equilibrium.
B. As demand for a product goes up, supply increases, and price goes down.
C. Goods become unaffordable, scarce, and unprofitable.
D. Equilibrium is magical, because it maximizes value to society.
E. If the price gets too high, demand falls. []

82. A. Recovery was given inadequate attention and consequently some banks' branches regularly incurred heavy losses and their parent bodies had to bail them out.
B. As a result, banks indulged in extensive lending to borrowers who had little or no potential to make repayments.
C. To fulfill the social objectives laid down by the masters of nationalization, banks were asked to lend to identified priority sectors.
D. Public sector banks were considered the backbone of the Indian financial system. []
83. A. Frontier charges for carry-on bags, but the airline also offers packages like "the Works" and "the Perks" that include a carry-on bag as well as extras (albeit they're givens on many major airlines) such as seat selection and priority boarding.
B. Remember, too, that it's generally cheaper to pay for your carry-on bag online rather than at the airport.
C. Goair passengers who want to be assured that their bag will make it on board, however, can buy one of the airline's carry-on approved bags sold on its website (wheelies are Rs.5000 or Rs.7000).
D. On the same airline, a bag costs up to 50 percent less if you pay online instead of at the ticket counter or the gate. []
84. A. Those geometric symbols and aerodynamic swooshes are more than just skin deep.
B. The Commonwealth Bank logo - a yellow diamond, with a black chunk sliced out in one corner - is so recognizable that the bank doesn't even use its full name in its advertising.
C. Its not just logos with hidden shapes; sometimes brands will have meanings or stories within them that are deliberately vague or lost in time, urging you to delve deeper to solve the riddle.
D. Graphic designers embed cryptic references because it adds a story to the brand; they want people to spend more time with a brand and have that idea that they are an insider if they can understand the hidden message.
E. But the Comm Bank logo has more to it than meets the eye, as squirreled away in that diamond is the Southern Cross constellation.[]
85. A. This new fruit was odd-looking, originally with seeds, and would grow only in very particular tropical climates.
B. But as advances in transportation and refrigeration shortened the time it took to bring bananas to market, they rose in popularity, and cleverly marketed a fruit for the whole family.
C. However, the banana that people ate in the early 20th century was not the one we know today.
D. Bananas are one of the oldest known cultivated plants, but were first grown in the United States in the 1880sby entrepreneurs from Jamaica.
E. For years, the fruit was an unreliable product due to its short ripening period; the early banana salesmen would often open shipping crates full of rotten, unsellable fruit.[]

86. A. This one-sided representation of campus speech doesn't reflect my 14 years teaching in large public institutions in Michigan, Texas and Wisconsin.
B. Faculty members in public institutions also have to worry about the possibility of having their email searched via Freedom of Information law requests.
C. But my colleagues and I have been given much more reason to worry about the ideological agendas of elected officials and politically appointed governing boards.
D. In that time, no student has ever demanded that my classes include a trigger warning or asked for a safe space. []
87. A. It is such a feature of the city that, after recent unavoidable redecorations, the new owner spent days recreating the original patina of dirt, soot and less identifiable substances on the walls and imported a ton of pre-rotted rushes for the floor.
B. The drinkers were the usual bunch of heroes, cut-throats, mercenaries, desperadoes and villains, and only microscopic analysis could have told which was which.
C. The inside of the Mended Drum is now legendary as the most famous disreputable tavern on the Discworld.
D. The sense of having been transported in time to a better way of living was strong in the air as waiters in elegant uniforms moved between the tables in the inner dining space.
E. Thick coils of smoke hung in the air, perhaps to avoid touching the walls. []
88. A. After Leonardo won a coveted commission to create a large statue of a nobleman perched on a horse, Leonardo procrastinated by going down multiple rabbit holes.
B. For example, he dissected horses to understand their anatomy, created new systems for feeding horses, and designed cleaner stables.
C. He never completed the statue, and he never published the treatise on horses he started.
D. When he wanted to understand something, he would observe it closely, scribble down his thoughts, and then try to figure it all out.
E. Leonardo often switched his focus to new domains right in the middle of a project, leaving works unfinished. []
89. A. Such a system will help to identify and groom the executives for the positions of strategists. B. Evaluation of performance is more often than not done for the purpose of reward or punishment for the past performance.
C. Yet, every country seems to have developed its own parameters of judging a good performance.
D. They must become an integral part of the executive evaluation system.
E. Even where the evaluation system is for one's promotion to assume higher responsibilities, it rarely includes items that are a key for playing the role of strategists effectively, e.g., the skills for playing the role of change agent and creative problem solving. []

90. A. Volkswagen eventually said that it had fitted 11 million diesel cars worldwide with illegal software that made the vehicles capable of defeating pollution tests.
B. But those controls were not fully deployed on the road, where cars spewed nitrogen oxide at up to 40 times the levels allowed under the Clean Air Act.
C. In September 2015, Mr. Schmidt and other Volkswagen officials formally acknowledged the existence of a so-called defeat device that allowed Volkswagen cars to cheat emissions tests.
D. The software enabled the cars to sense when they were being tested for emissions and turn on pollution-control systems to curb emissions at the cost of engine performance. []
91. A. In other words, the world can be both bad and intimidating.
B. We've cut the number of people living in extreme poverty by half over the last twenty years.
C. With rare exceptions, most of the miracles of humankind are long-term, constructed things.
D. Yet, there was never a morning when "Poverty Rates Drop" dominated newspaper headlines.
E. Progress comes bit by bit. []
92. A. We are a cynical bunch, who refuse to be impressed by the grand offices of company bosses and politicians—so why should we pay attention to our own?
B. That's why it is necessary to renovate our office.
C. You can work in a building for years without really seeing it.
D. And journalists, who pride themselves on their acuity, can be especially oblivious to their surroundings. []
93. A. Much of the literature on organizational cultures is focused on categorizing the types of cultures.
B. Categorization in organizations is all based on criteria like experience, achievement of targets, educational qualification, and many more.
C. It has taken the understanding of corporate culture far beyond what used to be called the informal organization.
D. This literature is both interesting and informative. []
94. A. Other collectors began to emerge with the industrial revolution and the rise of the middle class in Europe.
B. The art market as we know it today emerged in the 18th century; before that works of art were commissioned directly from artists, chiefly by wealthy and powerful patrons such as the Medicis and the Catholic Church, rather than traded.
C. Fashion drives the contemporary art market, as do scarcity (but not too much).
D. Christie's, an auction house, was founded in 1766, wealthy dealers, who brought buyer and seller together, emerged in the 19th century. []
95. A. T'Challa follows this advice and, as a result, surrounds himself almost exclusively with women.
B. It is notable, too, that so many of the film's central characters are female.
C. A later mission has a still-greater female/male ratio of three-to-one.
D. In a spirit journey, T'Challa speaks with his dead father, who counsels him to "surround yourself with people you trust."

- E. On a brief, Bondian foray to a casino in Busan, South Korea, T'Challa brings along three robots as teammates. []
96. A. The finding suggests the last common ancestor of humans and baboons may have possessed the vocal machinery for speech—hinting at a much earlier origin for language than previously thought.
B. To the untrained listener, a bunch of babbling baboons may not sound like much.
C. But sharp-eared experts have now found that our primate cousins can actually produce humanlike vowel sounds.
D. The evolution of language is considered one of the hardest problems in science, because the process left no fossil evidence behind. []
97. A. “Defining a problem is the art of geniuses”, said a great Chinese thinker in 1895.
B. One of the reasons that Japanese managers are perceived as making superior decisions as compared to Western managers is that they spend a great deal of effort and time determining that the problem is correctly defined.
C. Unfortunately, managers of the West, during meetings, assume that the initial definition of the situation is correct.
D. Up to half of the time in meetings is spent in asking “Is this the real problem?” []
98. A. However, different rulers and governments dealt with the different groups in a compartmentalized manner.
B. Various situational and political changes have taken place over the past three and a half centuries.
C. This tendency resulted in deeply embedded and fragmented South African society which became even more prominent in the period 1948 until the commencement of the new constitution on May 19, 1994.
D. South Africa is a racially divided society since the first European settlers arrived in 1652.
E. 1776 was the year in which South Africa started to make some dramatic changes. []
99. A. He had a role, both speculatively and in actual development, in numerous innovations during the first half of the twentieth century.
B. Low didn't invent the lithium battery or wireless telephony, but he foresaw the concepts that serve as the basis for a host of devices, from pocket telephones to television to drones.
C. The next time you look at your smartphone or watch your television, think of the “Professor”.
D. The uncredentialed Low, who adopted the moniker “Professor” much to the chagrin of his academic peers, was also an ardent futurist with a social conscience.
E. Does the name Archibald M. Low who adopted the moniker “Professor” ring a bell? []
100. A. The history of mankind is full of such fighting between communities, nation and people.
B. From the primitive weapons of warfare, man has advanced to the modern nuclear weapons.
C. Ever since the dawn of civilization, man has been fighting with man.
D. Infighting may have led to conflicts and most of the damage in the era gone by.
E. The only difference now seems to be in the efficiency of the instruments used for killing each other. []



Answer Key

1. DABEC
2. ECBDA
3. CABD
4. CEBDA
5. EDACB
6. EDCAB
7. DACBE
8. ADBC
9. CABDE
10. EDACB
11. DABC
12. AECBD
13. CEADB
14. BDCA
15. ADBCE
16. DBAC
17. CBADE
18. DBAEC
19. DBAEC
20. CADB
21. ABCD
22. BEDCA
23. DBCA
24. AEBDC
25. BEDAC
26. DEBAC
27. ADBC
28. DCBA
29. ECBDA
30. BECDA
31. ACBD
32. CAEDB
33. CBEDA
34. ABCD
35. DBAC
36. BEADC



37. CABD
38. ECDBA
39. BECAD
40. DBCA
41. AECDB
42. DABC
43. ADCB
44. ABCDE
45. BEDCA
46. ECABD
47. ACEDB
48. EDACB
49. AECBD
50. DCEAB
51. CBEDA
52. AEDCB
53. CBDA
54. BECDA
55. EACBD
56. ADBCE
57. DCBEA
58. CEADB
59. BCDAE
60. CABDE
61. DBCA
62. CEBAD
63. ECBDA
64. DACEB
65. CEBDA
66. C
67. B
68. D
69. B
70. B
71. D
72. A
73. C
74. A



- 75. A
- 76. C
- 77. B
- 78. A
- 79. A
- 80. D
- 81. C
- 82. D
- 83. C
- 84. A
- 85. C
- 86. B
- 87. D
- 88. D
- 89. C
- 90. C
- 91. A
- 92. B
- 93. B
- 94. C
- 95. E
- 96. D
- 97. A
- 98. E
- 99. D
- 100. D