

**UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
M. A. Entrance Examination, February 2014**

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: The question paper consists of **100 objective** (multiple choice) questions of **one mark** each. There will be a negative mark of 0.33 for every wrong answer. You must answer the questions in the **OMR sheet** only.

1. Who is a philosopher in strict sense of the term?
 - A) Someone who studies the stars and planets
 - B) A person primarily interested in the truth about moral matters.
 - C) A lover and pursuer of wisdom, regardless of the subject matter.
 - D) A clever and tricky arguer
2. Which is the branch of philosophy that studies issues concerning art and beauty?
 - A) Aesthetics
 - B) Epistemology
 - C) Logic
 - D) Metaphysics
3. Which of the following is a common myth about philosophy?
 - A) Philosophical questions are hard to answer, and the answers often give rise to further philosophical questions.
 - B) Reading philosophy in a way that makes it understandable can be hard work.
 - C) Philosophy deals with important and fundamental questions left unanswered by more specialized disciplines.
 - D) Philosophical questions are simply semantic disputes in which no one opinion is any better or worse than another.
4. One similarity between the Five Pillars of Islam and the Ten Commandments is that both
 - A) support a belief in reincarnation
 - B) promote learning as a means to salvation
 - C) encourage the use of statues to symbolize God
 - D) provide a guide to proper ethical and moral behavior
5. Knowledge known independently of sense experience is ...
 - A) *a priori*
 - B) *a posteriori*
 - C) *ad hoc*
 - D) *prima facie*
6. Myth as understood by the academia is ...
 - A) A falsehood that is commonly believed by populace
 - B) Essentially the same thing as doctrine
 - C) A powerful source of sacred truth
 - D) An account of historical event that has grown over time into a legend

7. The general process through which societies transform economically, socially and culturally to keep pace with an increasingly competitive global market place is ...
 - A) Globalization
 - B) Modernization
 - C) Colonialism
 - D) Liberalism

8. Globalization is ...
 - A) The linking and intermixing of cultures
 - B) Imperial expansion and domination
 - C) The embrace of a common religion worldwide
 - D) The tendency to understand the world cultures in a new way

9. The capacity of seeing things from another perspective is ...
 - A) Audacity
 - B) Complacency
 - C) Empathy
 - D) Synchronicity

10. Which among the following is **not** among the prominent questions addressed by religions?
 - A) What is the correct definition of 'religion'?
 - B) What is Ultimate Reality?
 - C) How should we live in this world?
 - D) What is our ultimate purpose?

11. In Hinduism the word '*karma*' refers to ...
 - A) Bad things that happen
 - B) Action
 - C) Good things to happen
 - D) Neutral to action

12. In the *purusa sukta*, from the head of the Cosmic man emerged ...
 - A) *Ksatriyas*
 - B) *Brahmanas*
 - C) *Vysyas*
 - D) *Sudras*

13. In the *Bhagavatgita*, taking up the path of devotion one ...
 - A) Offers up the fruits of one's action to God
 - B) Performs worship three times a day
 - C) Recites the name of Krishna several times
 - D) Studies the scriptures with love in one's heart

14. In the *Ramayana* Rama went to the forest for fourteen years ...
 - A) To kill demons
 - B) To protect and guide sages
 - C) Because he was banished
 - D) To serve the gods

15. To understand it is one thing, to teach it is quite _____

- A) The another
- B) Another
- C) The other
- D) Other

16. My house is as _____ as your house

- A) Biggest
- B) Bigger
- C) The biggest
- D) Big

17. Have you finished _____ that book?

- A) To read
- B) Read
- C) Reading
- D) Doing

18. A lot of work _____ to be done.

- A) remains
- B) remained
- C) will remain
- D) remain

19. I enjoyed _____ with your brother

- A) Travelling
- B) To travel
- C) Travel
- D) Travelled

20. I am fond of _____ to jazz

- A) To listen
- B) Listen
- C) Listening
- D) Listened

21. Study hard, _____ you will fail the test.

- A) Unless
- B) If
- C) And
- D) Or

22. We were caught _____ a shower on our way home.

- A) With
- B) By
- C) In
- D) At

23. She looks _____ than she is.

- A) More young
- B) Very young
- C) Much younger
- D) More younger

24. I would like to make _____ with you

- A) The friend
- B) A friend
- C) Friend
- D) Friends

25. Would you mind _____ the window?

- A) Closing
- B) To close
- C) Close
- D) Closed

26. I enquired of him _____

- A) Whether he wants to join the course
- B) If he did want to join the course
- C) If he wants to join the course
- D) If he wanted to join the course

27. What is the category of the word 'tall' in the sentence "She is a tall woman"?

- A) Noun
- B) Pronoun
- C) Adjective
- D) Verb

28. We refer Dictionary in order to check ...

- A) Spelling
- B) Grammatical category
- C) Meaning
- D) All the three

29. "Don't trouble the dog". Which of the following would make a logical sequel to the above instructional sentence?

- A) Leave it alone
- B) Go away
- C) Bring it here
- D) It just a dog.

30. The sentence "I want it rather than him" could mean

- I. I want to have it rather than him having it
- II. I want to have it rather than to have him

- A) Both I and II are possible
- B) Neither I nor II is possible

- C) Only I is possible
D) Only II is possible
31. When we hear or see something, we understand what it is. This is technically called
 A) Memory
 B) Sensation
 C) Aptitude
 D) Perception
- Which of phrases given below in each sentence should replace the phrase printed in **bold** type to make the sentence grammatically correct?
32. The small child does whatever his father **was done**
 A) Has done
 B) Did
 C) Does
 D) Had done
33. **You need not come unless you want to.**
 A) You don't need to come unless you want to
 B) You come only when you want to
 C) You come unless you don't want to
 D) You needn't come until you don't want to
34. The man **to who I sold** my house was a cheat.
 A) To whom I sell
 B) To who I sell
 C) Who was sold
 D) To whom I sold
35. I need not offer any explanation regarding this incident - my behaviour **is speaking itself.**
 A) Will speak to itself
 B) Speaks for itself
 C) Has been speaking
 D) Speaks about itself
36. He never **has and ever will take** such strong measures.
 A) had taken nor will ever take
 B) had taken and will ever take
 C) has and never will take
 D) had and ever will take

In questions below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and last sentence are marked as **F** and **L**. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labelled as **P**, **Q**, **R** and **S**. Find out the proper order for the four sentences.

37. F. Calcutta unlike other cities kept its trams.
 P. As a result there is horrendous congestion
 Q. It was going to be the first in South Asia.
 R. They run down the centre of the road
 S. To ease the congestion the city decided to build an underground railway line
 L. The foundation stone was laid in 1972.

The proper sequence should be:

- A. PRSQ
- B. PSQR
- C. SQRP
- D. RPSQ

38. F. For some time in his youth Abraham Lincoln was a manager for a shop.
 P. Then a chance Customer would come.
 Q. Young Lincoln's way of keeping shop was entirely unlike anyone else's.
 R. Lincoln would jump up and attend to his needs and then revert to his reading.
 S. He used to lie full length on the counter of the shop eagerly reading a book.
 L. Never before had Lincoln had so much time for reading as he had then.

The proper sequence should be:

- A. SRQP
- B. QSPR
- C. SQRP
- D. QPSR

39. F. All the land was covered by the ocean.
 P. The leading god fought the monster, killed it and chopped its body in to two halves.
 Q. A terrible monster prevented the gods from separating the land from the water.
 R. The god made the sky out of the upper part of the body and ornamented it with stars.
 S. The god created the earth from the lower part, grew plants on it and populated it with animals.
 L. The god moulded the first people out of clay according to his own image and mind.

The proper sequence should be:

- A. PQRS
- B. PQSR
- C. QPSR
- D. QPRS

40. F. Smoke oozed up between the planks.
 P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
 Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
 R. Everyone now knew there was fire on board
 S. Flames broke out here and there.
 L. Most people bore the shock bravely

The proper sequence should be:

- A. SRQP
- B. QPSR
- C. RSPQ
- D. QSRP

41. F. A father having offered to take the baby out in a perambulator was tempted by the sunny morning to slip into a pub for a glass of beer.
- P. Indignant at her husband's behaviour, she decided to teach him a lesson.
- Q. She wheeled away the perambulator.
- R. A little later, his wife came by, where to her horror, she discovered her sleeping baby.
- S. Leaving the perambulator outside, he disappeared inside the bar.
- L. She waited for him, anticipating the white face and quivering lips which would soon appear with the news that the baby had been stolen.

The proper sequence should be:

- A. SRPQ
- B. RPQS
- C. SPQR
- D. PQSR

In each of the following questions, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements in each question and mark your answer as

- A) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect;
- (B) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect;
- (C) If both the statements I and II are independent causes;
- (D) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

42. Statements:

- I. The prices of petrol and diesel in the domestic market have remained unchanged for the past few months.
- II. The crude oil prices in the international market have gone up substantially in the last few months.
- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
 - B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
 - C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
 - D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

43. Statements:

- I. The government has recently fixed the fees for professional courses offered by the unaided institutions which are much lower than the fees charged last year.
- II. The parents of the aspiring students launched a severe agitation last year protesting against the high fees charged by the unaided institutions.

- A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
- B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
- C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
- D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

44. Statements:

- I. The Reserve Bank of India has recently put restrictions on few small banks in the country.
- II. The small banks in the private and co-operative sector in India are not in a position to withstand the competitions of the bigger in the public sector.

 - A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
 - B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
 - C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
 - D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

45. Statements:

- I. All the schools in the area had to be kept closed for most part of the week.
- II. Many parents have withdrawn their children from the local schools.

 - A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
 - B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
 - C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
 - D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

46. Statements:

- I. India has surpassed the value of tea exports this year over all the earlier years due to an increase in demand for quality tea in the European market.
- II. There is an increase in demand of coffee in the domestic market during the last two years.

 - A. Statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
 - B. Statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
 - C. Both the statements I and II are independent causes
 - D. Both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes

In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. Read the conclusion and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

47. Statements: Some doctors are fools. Some fools are rich.

Conclusions:

- I. Some doctors are rich
 - II. Some rich are doctors
- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either I or II follows
 - D. Neither I nor II follows

48. Statements: Some dedicated souls are angels. All social workers are angels.

Conclusions:

- I. Some dedicated souls are social workers.
- II. Some social workers are dedicated souls.

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Neither I nor II follows

49. Statements: Some swords are sharp. All swords are rusty

Conclusions:

- I. Some rusty things are sharp
- II. Some rusty things are not sharp

- A. Only conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Either I or II follows
- D. Neither I nor II follows

50. Statements: All good athletes win. All good athletes eat well.

Conclusions:

- I. All those who eat well are good athletes
 - II. All those who win eat well
- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either I or II follows
 - D. Neither I nor II follows

51. Statements: All birds are tall. Some tall birds are hens.

Conclusions:

- I. Some birds are hens
 - II. Some hens are tall
- A. Only conclusion I follows
 - B. Only conclusion II follows
 - C. Either I or II follows
 - D. Neither I nor II follows

The logic problems in this set present you with three true statements: Fact 1, Fact 2, and Fact 3. Then, you are given three more statements (labeled I, II, and III), and you must determine which of these, if any, is also a fact. One or two of the statements could be true; all of the statements could be true; or none of the statements could be true. Choose your answer based solely on the information given in the first three facts.

52. Fact 1: All dogs like to run.

Fact 2: Some dogs like to swim

Fact 3: Some dogs look like their masters

If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?

- I. All dogs who like to swim look like their masters

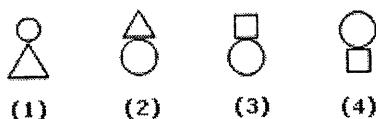
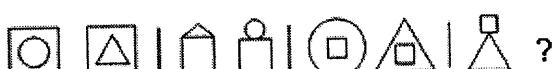
- II. Dogs who like to swim also like to run
 III. Dogs who like to run do not look like their masters
- A. I only
 B. II only
 C. II and III only
 D. None of the above
53. Fact 1: Madhuri has four children
 Fact 2: Two of her children have black eyes and two of the children have brown eyes
 Fact 3: Half of the children are girls.
 If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
 I. At least one girl has blue eyes
 II. Two of the children are boys
 III. The boys have brown eyes
- A. I only
 B. II only
 C. II and III only
 D. None of the above
54. Fact 1: All chickens are birds
 Fact 2: Some chickens are hens
 Fact 3 Female birds lay eggs
 If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
 I. All birds lay eggs
 II. Some hens are birds
 III. Some chicken are not hens
- A. I only
 B. II only
 C. II and III only
 D. None of the above
55. Fact 1: Islands are surrounded by water
 Fact 2: Andamans is an island
 Fact 3: Andamans was formed by volcano
 If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
 I. Andamans has a lot of greenery
 II. All Islands are formed by volcanoes
 III. All volcanoes are islands
- A. I only
 B. II only
 C. II and III only
 D. None of the above
56. Fact 1: Ram has four vehicles
 Fact 2: Two vehicles are red
 Fact 3: One of the vehicles is a minivan

If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?

- I. Ram has a red minivan
 - II. Ram has three cars
 - III. Ram's favorite color is red
- A. I only
 B. II only
 C. II and III only
 D. None of the above

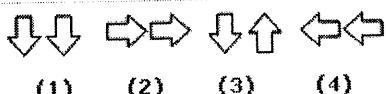
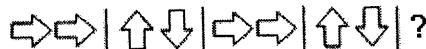
Look carefully at the sequence of symbols to find the pattern. Select the correct pattern.

57.



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

58.



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

59.



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

60.

$\hat{\circ} \ddot{\circ} \emptyset \diamond | \diamond \ddot{\circ} \diamond \emptyset | \hat{\circ} ? \diamond$

$\emptyset \diamond$	$\ddot{\circ} \diamond$	$\diamond \ddot{\circ}$	$\ddot{\circ} \emptyset$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

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

61.

$\blacksquare \blacksquare | \blacksquare \blacksquare | \blacksquare \blacksquare | \blacksquare \blacksquare ?$

$\blacksquare \blacksquare$	$\blacksquare \blacksquare$	$\blacksquare \blacksquare$	$\blacksquare \blacksquare$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

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

62. Which of the given sentences has the property of being either true or false?

- A. What a pleasant snow winter morning
- B. The winter may get very cold this year
- C. You may go to the concert tonight
- D. None of the above

63. Which of the given passages exhibits a valid form of logical argument?

- A. If you make a promise, then it is your duty to fulfill it or apologize
- B. If you argue with my sister again, then I will report it to your teacher and you will be punished. Therefore, never argue with my sister.
- C. If Johnny is taller than Boney and Boney is taller than Sony, then Johnny must be taller than Sony.
- D. Johnny insisted that logical reasoning was first developed by the Greeks. However Boney argued that Johnny is wrong and claimed that Indians employed logical reasoning to establish their philosophical systems.

64. Which of the given terms is most appropriate to describe a logical argument that is free from technical error

- | | |
|----|-----------|
| A. | True |
| B. | Valid |
| C. | Justified |
| D. | Proved |

65. "If all humans are liars and all liars are lawyers" which among the following is the correct conclusion?
- A. All liars are humans
 - B. All humans are lawyers
 - C. All lawyers are humans
 - D. All lawyers are liars
66. In any deductive system of reasoning, if the assumptions are true and the rules of reasoning are correctly observed, then the conclusion is
- A. Necessarily true
 - B. Probably true
 - C. Possibly true
 - D. Reasonably true
67. A man spent $\frac{1}{8}$ of his life as a teenager. How old was he when he died?
- A. 48
 - B. 56
 - C. 64
 - D. 65
68. A fruit basket contains more apples than lemons
There are more lemons in the basket than there are oranges
The basket contains more apples than oranges
If the first two statements are true, the third statement is ...
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Partially true
 - D. Neither true nor false
69. During the past year, Venkat saw more movies than Lakshman
Lakshman saw fewer movies than Suresh
Suresh saw more movies than Venkat
If the first two statements are true, the third statement is ...
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Uncertain
 - D. Neither true nor false
70. The world famous Ajanta caves are situated in the state of
- A. Orissa
 - B. Karnataka
 - C. Madhya Pradesh
 - D. Maharashtra

Comprehension I:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Kids are expert at delivering a 'googly' without a warning: it suddenly comes after a few 'good-length' ones. It can be devastating when the pitch is the dining table, and the players are my school going son and college bunking daughter.

'Dad, orthopaedicians are bone specialists who treat fracture, isn't it?' asked my son.

'Yes'.

'Stethoscope is for checking heart na?'

'Why ortho doctors carry a stethoscope, after all they don't check the heart?'

I was suddenly stuck.

'They carry stethoscopes for style', commented my college going daughter, who specializes in taunting young brothers.

.... I was reminded of a prank during our postgraduate days when we had put a piece of chewing gum inside the tube of the stethoscope of one of our surgery colleagues, who went on with his daily business of checking patients' heart, lungs and blood pressure till a general medicine resident borrowed his stethoscope and clarified its functional status and declared it dead.

Some 200 years ago, there was no stethoscope. To listen to the heart sounds the doctor had to place his ear directly on to the patient's chest and listen. But then there was this ill young woman needing medical examination; disturbing her modesty was out of question. Her physician, Dr. Rene Theophile Hyacinthe Laennec, was worried and wanted to find a way out. On a December morning in 1816, Dr. Laennec was taking a walk in the Louvre Park near Necker Hospital in Paris where he worked as a physician.

Two kids were playing on a seesaw; one was tapping one end of the wooden plank, while the other listened with his ear pressed firmly to the other end of it. Like most strollers he saw a seesaw, but his intelligent mind perceived it as a clue.

The mischievous deeds of those giggling kids unknowingly gave an answer to his medical needs. He rolled a paper tube, applied it to the woman's chest, and listened. Over time the paper role evolved into a wooden tube, and later a latex tube attached to an earpiece. The modern day stethoscope was born.

Apart from stethoscope many medical conditions bear his legendary name but he was known for his down-to-earth humble behavior.

By the way, in case you have a grudge against your doctor, loudly wish him 'good morning' after he places the stethoscope on your chest. He would hear it like a dozen of diwali crackers going off at close quarters. I can tell you there is nothing more irritating to a doctor. We have heard of stories of senior doctors pushing in a thermometer inside the patient's mouth to keep talkative patients silent to get some peace of mind to concentrate.

When we entered out third year clinical class, sporting our gleaming stethoscopes around our neck like an Olympic silver medal, one of our professors asked us – 'which is the most important part of the stethoscope?' We pointed out all the different parts from the tubing to the chest piece to the earplug; to which he smiled and told us, 'the area between the earpieces – your brain.'

The latest electronic stethoscopes can pick up the faintest of deviation of heart sounds, provided the physician is ready to listen. With hand held scanners becoming smaller and smaller, technically the stethoscope today might have become less essential than it was two decades ago. But over time it has transformed from an instrument to augment clinical information, to an icon of medical fraternity; the scope of stethoscope has gone much beyond its intended use, despite advances in medical technology.

If you are a user, remember how humble the originator was, and if you happen to be on the couch, keep silent when the chest piece is on your chest.

The bottom-line is, be humble, don't mumble.

Answer the following questions:

71. The word 'googly' as employed in the beginning of the passage most probably refers to
 - A. something that Google uses as a patented software.
 - B. A style of bowling by fast bowlers in a game of cricket.
 - C. Metaphorically describing a difficult situation in a familiar communicative context.
 - D. None of the above

72. The metaphors employed in the beginning of the passage seems to show that
 - A. Cricket is a familiar sport for the Indian masses.
 - B. Cricketing metaphors are the only relevant metaphors that need to be used to make the point.
 - C. Metaphors from sports are the only ones we use in a written communicative context
 - D. We love all kinds of sports

73. The nature of the 'googly' is captured by the incongruence that
 - A. No doctors need a stethoscope and yet they carry one with them
 - B. A stethoscope is used to listen to murmurs in the heart of a patient and orthopedic doctors specialize in afflictions with the bone of a patient.
 - C. A stethoscope is to be used to determine any affliction for any internal organ of a patient and yet the orthopedic doctors hardly ever use a stethoscope.
 - D. A stethoscope is hardly ever useful to doctors and yet it is bandied as useful by the medical practitioners.

74. The era when the doctors used to listen to murmurs in the heart of a patient directly by putting their ears on the chest of the patient was
 - A. the twentieth century
 - B. the eighteenth century
 - C. the century starting with 1800 CE
 - D. the century starting with 1700 CE

75. The process of tapping of the see-saw at one end and listening to the sound at the other end of the see-saw by two children shows that
 - A. You need not be children to play such games
 - B. Sound can travel through air
 - C. Sound can travel through wood
 - D. One needs a see-saw to send sound signal across a distance

76. The see-saw example shows that
 - A. A phenomenon in the physical realm can play a role in the biological realm.
 - B. A phenomenon in the biological realm is reducible to a phenomenon in the physical realm
 - C. A phenomenon in the biological realm is irreducible to a phenomenon in the physical realm
 - D. A phenomenon in the physical realm can be employed for medical diagnosis

77. The use of the paper tube to listen to the heart beat of a patient is an example of
- Analogical reasoning
 - A lucky guess
 - Reproducing the see-saw game between the doctor and patient
 - None of the above
78. The example of the paper tube to listen to the heart beat of a patient shows that
- The sound of heart beat can travel through paper
 - The sound of heart beat can travel through air
 - The sound of heart beat can travel through vaccum
 - All the above three statements
79. The most important part of a stethoscope is the brain of the doctor using the 'stethoscope' is to be interpreted as
- The sound waves communicated through the stethoscope need to be employed for diagnosing any abnormality
 - The sound waves communicated through the telescope are heard and the brain plays a role in the diagnosis.
 - the brain produces sound waves as a reflection to the sound waves communicated through the stethoscope and the former is useful for diagnosing any abnormality.
 - (A) + (B)
80. Modern technology may soon replace stethoscopes. This is because
- Modern instruments give the same information that a stethoscope gives
 - Modern instruments give more and better information than a stethoscope gives
 - Modern instruments are swanky and look cool in doctors hands
 - We like modern instruments whether these are better or not
81. The scope of stethoscope in the modern technological era will be
- To remain primarily an icon for medical fraternity
 - To remain an important instrument supplementing information for diagnosis
 - To remain an important instrument complementing information to be used for diagnosis
 - (B) + (C)
82. The author suggests that the doctors should be humble. This is because
- Most doctors are humble
 - The doctor who invented the stethoscope was humble
 - The patients are humble
 - (A) + (C)
83. The patient's mumbling is not recommended because
- The doctor likes to do the talking
 - The doctor needs to concentrate on receiving the information that the instrument provides
 - The patient needs to be patient
 - (A) + (B) + (C)

84. The chewing gum episode seems to show that in a stethoscope sound travels
- Through the latex tube
 - Through the air in the latex tube
 - Through vacuum in the latex tube
 - Through the air outside the latex tube
85. A plausible answer to the question why orthopedic specialists carry a stethoscope is that
- A stethoscope is an icon for members of the medical fraternity.
 - Orthopedic specialists also need to know whether their patient's heart is working or not
 - A stethoscope gives information about bones of the patient as well
 - It is not a see-saw

Comprehension II:

Read the following passage and answer the questions.

I spent the third decade of my life in the U.S., first doing a Ph.D. at MIT and then working at Bell Labs. But I came back to India to teach at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, where I have been ever since. The choice was mainly motivated by the fact that my undergraduate education at I.I.T was funded by the tax payer's money, and I felt a moral obligation to return (literally and figuratively). The point is I love my country as much as the next person, though my chosen profession of science knows no borders.

When I came back in 1995, India was on the radar of the world and of all big multinationals. With the opening of the economy in 1991, everyone felt that India would be the next miracle like the South-East Asian countries – Malaysia, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, etc. We would replicate the success of these 'tiger economies' but in the manner of an elephant – slow to move at first but with a large momentum once it got going. The Asian elephant had been awakened.

But what I have seen in the last two decades has left me disillusioned as to whether we will ever join the ranks of the civilized countries. It dismayed me that, despite our rich history and tradition, so many of our fellow citizens live in abject poverty, in inhuman conditions. The image of India that my American friends have is a place that is hot, dirty, disease ridden and over-populated. Can you blame them?

I list a few things that I think make a country civilized. There are glaring differences between India and any developed country.

Lack of litter and overall cleanliness: No civilized country tolerates open garbage or litter. The sides of the railway track are litter-free. Nobody spits or urinates in the public. And lack of open garbage is the reason that there are no stray dogs in these countries. Stray dogs in India are rabid and will bite anyone who comes near them. Civilized countries have only pet dogs, dogs that are vaccinated and well cared-for, often better than humans.

No honking and respect for pedestrians: Traffic in developed countries is orderly and disciplined. There is no honking. Drivers are taught to respect other road users, particularly people on bicycles or foot.

I remember once running across a road in a U.S. city before a bus came by. In my hurry, my right sandal came off, but I continued running barefoot because I was more interested in saving my life. The driver, however, stopped the bus, smiled at me and waited for me to pick up the sandal from the middle of the road before moving again. I felt sheepish that I had held

up all passengers in the bus because of my stupid hurry. But can you imagine this happening in India?

Disabled friendliness: Go to a country like the U.S. or Germany, and you will find that the road pavements are smooth and end in a slope so that a person on a wheel-chair can go anywhere. All shops and restaurants have handicap-access ramps. Each building has at least one toilet that can be used by a person in a wheelchair.

Two of the nearest parking spaces are always reserved for the handicapped. City buses, in addition to steps, have platforms that can be lowered to street level so that anyone in a wheelchair can wheel himself / herself in.

This was not always the case, at least in the U.S. 50 years ago. Back then, only a few restaurants had proper wheelchair access. I remember one of my teachers telling me that he became sensitized to this issue when he went to eat out with a handicapped friend and found out that the restaurant did not have proper wheelchair access. He made up his mind from that day to eat only at restaurants with proper access. If we made a similar resolution in India, we would have to give up eating out altogether.

Emergency services: Last but not least, medical and fire services are never more than a few minutes away. Drivers are taught to move to the side of the road to let emergency vehicles pass if they hear the siren of the ambulance or a fire engine. Compare the response in Boston to the recent bombing during a marathon there to any similar incident in India.

When will my country become civilized?

Answer the following questions:

86. The author who is a trained and a practicing scientist seems to be a concerned citizen of India. This is because he
 - A. Was trained in the USA
 - B. Had been an employee in the Bell labs
 - C. Was trained in IIT
 - D. Seems to have felt a moral obligation to return to India

87. The author as a practicing scientist seems to accept that
 - A. Science is universal
 - B. Science is international
 - C. Science is culturally relative
 - D. (A) + (B)

88. The author seems to accept the idea that like the tiger economy the 'elephant' economy of India will be propelled by, among other factors,
 - A. The contribution of the local labor force
 - B. The contribution of the religious tradition
 - C. The multinational taking India more seriously
 - D. Being a neighbor of tiger economy nations

89. The author seems to think that
 - A. India's rich historical traditions is incompatible with its present abject poverty
 - B. India's rich historical tradition has nothing to do with its abject poverty.
 - C. India's rich historical tradition is a cause for its abject poverty.
 - D. There was no poverty in the rich historical tradition of India.

90. The author lists several features of a civilized country like the USA. Does his argument suggest that
- Each of the features is individually necessary?
 - Each of the features is individually sufficient?
 - All the features are jointly sufficient?
 - Each of the features is individually necessary and together jointly sufficient?
91. The author seems to assume that
- India and USA are both civilized
 - For a country to be developed it needs to be civilized
 - India is civilized and the USA is developed
 - India is not developed and the USA is not civilized
92. The author seems to argue that (i)if there is open garbage, then there will be stray dogs; (ii) if there are stray dogs, then they will be rabid; (iii) if these dogs are rabid, then they will bite any human close to them. The conclusion of this argument is:
- Open garbage is dangerous for human safety
 - If there is open garbage, then stray rabid dogs will bite any human close to them
 - Dogs must be domesticated and fed properly
 - Rabid dogs must be put to sleep
93. The conclusion of the argument in the previous question is arrived at by using
- The rule of modus ponens
 - The rule of extrapolation
 - The rule of hypothetico syllogism
 - The rule of analogical reasoning
94. The story about the driver's respect for pedestrians ending with a rhetorical question seems to help us conclude that in order to be a civilized country
- Indian drivers may consider pedestrians as nuisance on the road
 - The Indian drivers be replaced by American drivers
 - Indian drivers may be trained not to consider pedestrians as nuisance on the road
 - Pedestrians should take up driving
95. By alerting the readers to the facts about accessibility of public building and roads etc., the author wants to drive home the point that a person with disability of any kind
- Must be encouraged to eat out
 - Must have equal access to all the facilities that people with no disability have
 - Must not step out of home
 - Be resigned to his/her fate
96. In the USA over a period of fifty years the persons with disability have obtained access to various public utilities. In India, the author seems
- To be hopeful that people with disabilities be able to go to a restaurant that provides accessibility to people with disability in the near future
 - To be dismayed that public utilities may not be accessible to people with disabilities
 - To believe that our model of development is inclusive
 - To believe that we are making good progress in making the country inclusive

97. The emergency services in India are poor since
- A. These services take a long time to reach the victim
 - B. These services are of poor quality
 - C. These services are almost non-existent
 - D. These services were started by the western colonial power
98. Poor emergency services imply a lack of resources or a lack of care for fellow beings.
Given that most Indians live in abject poverty, we can conclude
- A. With certainty that we don't care for our fellow beings
 - B. That it is likely that in India there is a poor emergency service
 - C. That it is likely that we don't care about our fellow beings
 - D. None of the above
99. In a civilized nation, people are accorded a life with dignity which includes access to all opportunities provided by the society. Denying access to persons with disabilities, India, as a nation, fails to accord to those people a life with dignity. Therefore, India is not yet a civilized country. In this reconstructed argument, the conclusion follows by the use of
- A. A rule of Modus Ponens
 - B. A rule of Modus Tollens
 - C. A rule of hypothetical syllogism
 - D. A rule of inductive reasoning
100. In the passage on emergency services, the author mentions about drivers on the road yielding to the vehicles of the emergency services, in a civilized country. The underlying assumption seems to be that
- A. The drivers of the emergency services need to practice driving fast on a clear road
 - B. The drivers on the road are easygoing
 - C. The citizens recognize the need for service to reach the needy as soon as possible
 - D. The drivers on the road don't want to get in to an accident with the emergency services vehicle.