

VARC

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Why did the United States intervene in the Second World War? The question is rarely asked because the answers seem so obvious: Hitler, Pearl Harbour, and what more needs to be said? To most Americans, World War II was the quintessential “war of necessity.” As the late Charles Krauthammer once put it, “wars of choice,” among which he included Vietnam and the first Gulf War, are “fought for reasons of principle, ideology, geopolitics or sometimes pure humanitarianism,” whereas a “war of necessity” is a “life-or-death struggle in which the safety and security of the homeland are at stake.” If World War II is remembered as the “good war,” the idea that it was “necessary” is a big part of the reason why. The enemies were uniquely wicked and aggressive; Americans were attacked first; they had no choice but to fight.

This perception of World War II has had a paradoxical effect on the broader American foreign policy debate. On the one hand, writers of an anti-interventionist bent rightly perceive that the war’s reputation as “necessary” and therefore “good” has encouraged Americans to believe that other wars can be “necessary” and therefore “good,” too. (Krauthammer believed the “war on terror” was also one of “necessity,” and Richard Haass put the Gulf War in the “necessary” category, and in 1965 even David Halberstam and The New York Times editorial page believed that American intervention in Vietnam was necessary.) On the other hand, anti-interventionists are not alone in believing that, even if World War II was necessary, the circumstances were unique and therefore irrelevant to subsequent foreign policy discussions. There will never be another Hitler, and the idea that a foreign great power (as opposed to a terrorist group) might launch a direct attack on the United States seems far-fetched even today. World War II thus stands apart, bracketed from further relevance, as perhaps the only widely agreed “necessary” foreign war and therefore the only “good” foreign war that the United States has ever fought.

But what if even America’s intervention in World War II was not “necessary,” as most Americans would define the term? What if it, too, was a “choice” that Americans made, based on calculations not so different from those that produced the later wars of choice in Iraq, the Balkans, and Vietnam?

Many Americans who opposed American involvement in Europe and Asia in the late 1930s and early 1940s certainly did not believe the war was necessary. This was not because they were ignorant of the potential risks posed by Hitler and the Japanese Empire. The America First Committee, a

group that combined corporate elites such as the chairman of Sears Roebuck with scions of the eastern establishment such as Joseph Kennedy and Chester Bowles, launched itself in September 1940, three months after the unexpected conquest of France by the German blitzkrieg. Its founders understood the implications of France's defeat. They not only believed but predicted that Britain would be the next to fall, leaving the United States without a single meaningful ally in the European theatre.

1. The author introduces the America First Committee primarily to:

- A. provide historical evidence that the perception of the war as a war of necessity was not a foregone conclusion at the time.
- B. suggest that its corporate and establishment members were ignorant of the risks posed by Hitler.
- C. demonstrate that the conquest of France by the German blitzkrieg was an unexpected event that shocked all Americans.
- D. argue that Britain would have fallen without American intervention, just as the committee predicted.

2. Which one of the following statements, if true, could be an accurate inference from the second paragraph of the passage?

- A. The definition of a necessary war is still ambiguous, as both the interventionists and the anti-interventionists differ on its exact meaning.
- B. Victory in World War II led to America's adoption of an aggressive and war-like foreign policy.
- C. World War II is widely accepted as being the only good and necessary war that America fought.
- D. Anti-interventionists were afraid that America's victory in World War II would encourage it to launch more wars.

3. Which one of the following statements best captures the main argument of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. Britain, although fighting the war, was almost certain to lose it.
- B. Many Americans opposed U.S. participation in World War II, even though they fully understood the threats from Hitler and Japan.
- C. World War II is the only war for which there is a broad consensus among Americans that the war was necessary.
- D. Due to France's annexation and Britain's predicted fall, many Americans were in favour of military intervention.

4. According to the passage, the primary distinction between a war of necessity and a war of choice hinges on:

- A. the level of public support and ambivalence for the conflict.
- B. whether the war is fought for humanitarianism or for geopolitics.
- C. the uniquely wicked and aggressive nature of the enemy.
- D. the perceived immediacy of a direct threat to national survival.

5. *There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide where (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.*

Sentence: However, many of his geometric proofs are either motivated by calculus or depend on the use of calculus techniques to determine the correct answers on which the strategy of the geometric proof relies.

Paragraph: Ironically, when Newton published these laws and their scientific applications in his Principia, he eliminated all traces of calculus and replaced them with classical geometric arguments. ____ (1) ____ . He probably thought that geometry would be more acceptable to his intended audience, and if he did, he was almost certainly right. ____ (2) ____ . This is especially clear, to modern eyes, in his treatment of what he called “generated quantities” in Book II of the Principia. ____ (3) ____ . These are quantities that increase or decrease by “continual motion or flux,” the fluxions of his unpublished book. ____ (4) ____ . Today, we would call them continuous (indeed, differentiable) functions.

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

6. *The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.*

The result was a free, globally available online resource called the Big Joy Project. People who sign up for this project receive a daily e-mail or text that includes a link to instructions for a five- to 10-minute micro act, defined as a short, simple activity for building joy. The opening micro act, for example, invites participants to listen to a 42-second audio clip of different people laughing, including the Dalai Lama and Tutu. It’s an uplifting moment designed to elicit a smile or chuckle. The rest of the activities are delivered each day for seven days and include making a gratitude list, doing something kind, reflecting on a core value, feeling loving-kindness, reframing a difficult experience, celebrating another person’s joy and watching an awe-inspiring video.

- A. The Big Joy Project encourages participants to design their own routines for joy rather than following predetermined actions or guided activities.
- B. The Big Joy Project focuses mainly on humorous audio clips like recordings of laughter, using them as the primary method for boosting happiness.
- C. The Big Joy Project provides a free week-long program of short daily activities that aim to increase joy through simple, structured practices.
- D. The Big Joy Project is an online course that teaches complex psychological techniques for emotional growth through extended reflection and training.

7. Five jumbled-up sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.

1. One of the more bizarre aspects of relativity that strikes readers right at the beginning is how the geometry of spacetime can be counterintuitive.
2. The effects of curvature can be neglected and the principles of Euclidean geometry applied in small spaces can be used.
3. It is only a paradox if you aren't steeped in the new view of the world that relativity conjures up.
4. For instance, the shortest distance between two points in ordinary space is a straight line, but it turns out that in spacetime, this straight line corresponds to the longest time.
5. This is a paradox unless you realize that space has a curvature.

8. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide where (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: It's hard to predict whether such actions will produce anything approaching a trillion-dollar company.

Paragraph: The government hopes that the industrial strategy will put the pieces in place to encourage the growth of a mega-company. ____ (1) ____.

It focuses on ways to encourage innovative research, help academics to commercialize discoveries, and put in place the financial support to allow rapid expansion. ____ (2) ____.

As a starting point, it seeks to support research and development in sectors including advanced manufacturing, clean-energy industries, defence, digital and technology businesses and the life sciences. ____ (3) ____.

That support comes in three main forms: funding, government procurement and changes to regulation. ____ (4) ____.

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

9. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) given below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

1. The core question of existentialism is to understand the nature of human freedom and responsibility.
2. It asserts that "existence precedes essence," meaning we are born a blank slate without inherent purpose.
3. Consequently, humans are entirely free to define their own meaning through their choices and actions.

4. This profound freedom, however, leads to anxiety and a sense of anguish, as we bear total responsibility.

10. Five jumbled-up sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.

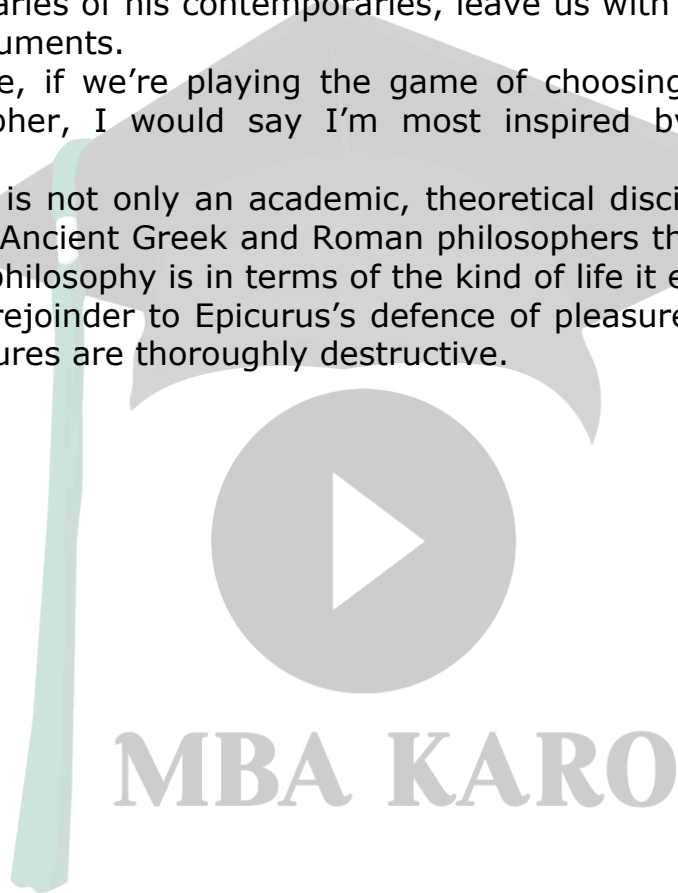
1. What is attractive about Epicurus is the vision of a good life that emerges from his work and life.

2. This is not because he had compelling arguments for his views because the fragments of original texts that we have, and the unreliability of many of the commentaries of his contemporaries, leave us with little knowledge of his actual arguments.

3. On that score, if we're playing the game of choosing your favourite ancient philosopher, I would say I'm most inspired by the vision of Epicurus.

4. If philosophy is not only an academic, theoretical discipline but a way of life, as many Ancient Greek and Roman philosophers thought, one way of evaluating a philosophy is in terms of the kind of life it entails.

5. The obvious rejoinder to Epicurus's defence of pleasure is to point out that some pleasures are thoroughly destructive.



DILR

Six players played a tournament of Rock-Paper-Scissors, in which each player played exactly one game of Rock-Paper-Scissors against every other player. In each game, each of the two players simultaneously chose exactly one sign among rock, paper, and scissors.

In any game, a player who chose rock won against a player who chose scissors; a player who chose scissors won against a player who chose paper, and a player who chose paper won against a player who chose rock. No two players chose the same sign in a game.

The following table provides the number of games in which each person chose each sign:

	Rock	Paper	Scissor
Vishnu	0	0	5
Omkar	0	1	4
William	5	0	0
Ehsan	4	1	0
Lokesh	1	3	1
Subodh	0	4	1

It is known that Ehsan won all the games he played.

11. How many games did Vishnu win?

- A. 4
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. Cannot be determined

12. How many games did Subodh win?

13. Against whom did Omkar play paper?

- A. Vishnu
- B. William
- C. Ehsan
- D. Lokesh

14. Against whom among the following did Lokesh not play paper?

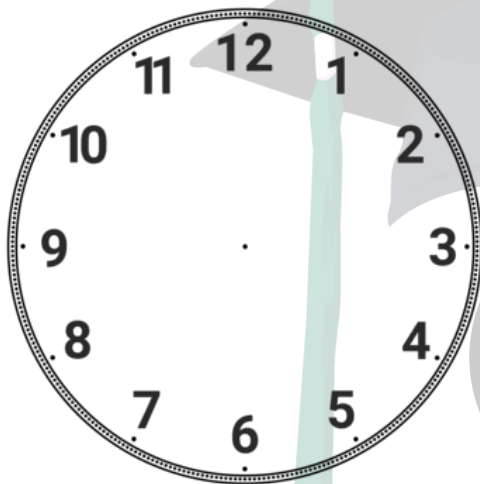
- A. Vishnu
- B. Omkar
- C. William
- D. Subodh

15. Who won the fewest number of games?

- A. William
- B. Omkar
- C. Lokesh
- D. Subodh

On the occasion of the Diwali celebration, the HR head of a company organized a game called 'Har Ghadi Badal Rahi Hai Roop Zindagi'. The game is based on the position one takes in a clock (as shown in the figure). They can move one step clockwise, 1 step anticlockwise, or to a place diametrically opposite theirs. For example, from 3 O'clock, if they can move to 4 O'clock, 2 O'clock, or 9 O'clock.

- At the start of a game, the player is at the 1 O'clock position and their score is zero.
- If they move a step clockwise, they add the time value in that position to their score to get the new score.
- If they move a step anticlockwise, they add the time value in that position and subtract 5 from their score.
- If they move a step diametrically opposite, they add the time value in that position to their score and subtract 3 to get the new score.
- Players cannot return to a position they have already visited.



16. If one had moved a step anticlockwise in the first move, one could not have reached which of the following positions after the fourth move?

- A. 9 O'clock
- B. 6 O'clock
- C. 7 O'clock
- D. 4 O'clock

17. What is the shortest number of moves to reach the 5 O'clock position when starting from 1 O'clock?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

18. What will be the minimum score after the third move?

19. What will be the maximum score after the fifth move?

- A. 35
- B. 36
- C. 40
- D. 42

20. Pranav, the CEO, was given a wildcard entry. He was allowed to start from 11 O'clock, but the condition was that he could not move anticlockwise. What is his maximum possible score after 4 moves?

- A. 30
- B. 28
- C. 32
- D. 33



QA

21. How many real values of x satisfy the equation:

$$\log_6 (|x| - 3^{\log_2 |x|}) = \log_2 |x|$$

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 6

22. Vihaan wanted to prepare mixed fruit juice according to a certain recipe. While preparing, he mixed apple, orange, and mango juices in the ratio 5:7:9, respectively. Later, his brother, Ayaan, came and told him that the juices should be mixed in the ratio 9:7:5, respectively. So, Vihaan decided to add X litres of apple juice and Y litres of orange juice to achieve the desired ratio. Find the ratio of X and Y .

- A. 3:2
- B. 7:3
- C. 9:5
- D. 2:1

23. Manish tosses two coins, and Danish tosses three coins. The probability that Danish gets the same number of heads as Manish is

- A. $1/4$
- B. $3/8$
- C. $5/16$
- D. $7/16$

24. Solve for x : $\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{x + 9}} = \sqrt[3]{x}$

25. If $\frac{1+4+9+\dots+n^2}{1+2+3+\dots+n}$ is an integer, what can be said about n ?

- A. $n \bmod 3 = 0$
- B. $n \bmod 3 = 2$
- C. $n \bmod 6 = 1$
- D. $n \bmod 3 = 1$

26. A sum of ₹79300 is divided into 3 parts and given as a loan at 5% simple interest to Xavier, Yuan and Zoravar for 2, 3 and 4 years respectively. If the amounts of all three are equal after their respective periods of loan, then Xavier received a loan of

- A. 27600
- B. 26400
- C. 25600
- D. 25300

27. The ratio of the number of sides of a regular polygon to that of another is 1:4, and the ratio of their interior angles is 8:11. Find the sum of the number of sides of these polygons.

28. The complete solution set of the inequality $\sqrt{x+18} < 2 - x$ is:

- A. $[-18, -2]$
- B. $(-\infty, -2) \cup (7, \infty)$
- C. $(-18, 2) \cup (7, \infty)$
- D. $[-18, -2]$

29. A person has a hobby of collecting pebbles. Every morning, he goes for a walk, and he picks lots of pebbles. He fills his pockets with the pebbles and brings them home. After going back home, he counts all the pebbles that he collected since the first day and throws away one-fifth of these pebbles. At the end of the day, the total number of pebbles he has is still 20% more than that he had at the end of the previous day. The pebbles collected by him in the morning are what percentage of the pebbles that he already had?

- A. 40%
- B. 45%
- C. 50%
- D. 60%

30. A solid cylinder is cut parallel to its height into two equal parts from the middle of the top surface to the bottom. One part is taken and is painted all over. Calculate the area of the painted part if the radius of the cylinder is 6 cm and the height is 18 cm.

- A. $(64\pi + 112)$ sq cm
- B. $(144\pi + 216)$ sq cm
- C. $(112\pi + 128)$ sq cm
- D. $(72\pi + 144)$ sq cm

MBA KARO