

## General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 28 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 24 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. 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.

- (A) The UK is a world leader in developing cultivated meat and the approval of a cultivated pet food is an important milestone.
- (B) If we're to realise the full potential benefits of cultivated meat the government must invest in research and infrastructure.
- (C) The first UK applications for cultivated meat produced for humans remain under assessment with the Food Standards Agency.
- (D) The previous UK government had been looking at fast-tracking the approval of cultivated meat for human consumption.

**Correct Answer:** (D) The previous UK government had been looking at fast-tracking the approval of cultivated meat for human consumption.

## Solution:

The given sentences discuss the development and approval process of cultivated meat, emphasizing the UK's leadership and the implications for innovation and environmental benefits. Out of the sentences, we

need to identify the one that doesn't align with the coherent narrative about cultivated meat advancements and approvals.

The coherent paragraph should include sentences that collectively discuss:

- The UK's leadership in developing cultivated meat and significant milestones.
- The approval process of cultivated meat in the UK.
- The benefits of cultivated meat, such as reducing negative impacts of intensive animal agriculture.
- The necessity for government investment in research and infrastructure for cultivated meat.

By evaluating each sentence:

- **Sentence 1:** Discusses UK's leadership and milestone in cultivated pet food, which aligns with the theme.
- **Sentence 2:** Highlights the importance of government investment, supporting the theme of development and potential benefits of cultivated meat.
- **Sentence 3:** Talks about the approval process for human consumption, which is a key part of the coherent narrative.
- **Sentence 4:** Discusses past governmental actions regarding fast-tracking approval. However, this sentence slightly shifts the focus to historical actions, rather than current developments and implications, making it an outlier.
- **Sentence 5:** Emphasizes the potential benefits and innovations of cultivated meat.

Thus, the sentence **“The previous UK government had been looking at fast-tracking the approval of cultivated meat for human consumption.”** is contextually inconsistent with the other sentences

that focus on current achievements and future potential of cultivated meat. It's more about historical political actions rather than current advancements and their implications, making it the odd one out.

**Odd Sentence:** The previous UK government had been looking at fast-tracking the approval of cultivated meat for human consumption.



## 2. Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

The history of any major technological or industrial advance is inevitably shadowed by a less predictable history of unintended consequences and secondary effects — what economists sometimes call “externalities.”

Sometimes those consequences are innocuous ones, or even beneficial.

Gutenberg invents the printing press, and literacy rates rise, which causes a significant part of the reading public to require spectacles for the first time, which creates a surge of investment in lens-making across Europe, which leads to the invention of the telescope and the microscope.

Oftentimes the secondary effects seem to belong to an entirely different sphere of society. When Willis Carrier hit upon the idea of air-conditioning, the technology was primarily intended for industrial use: ensuring cool, dry air for factories that required low-humidity environments. But...it touched off one of the largest migrations in the history of the United States, enabling the rise of metropolitan areas like Phoenix and Las Vegas that barely existed when Carrier first started tinkering with the idea in the early 1900s.

Sometimes the unintended consequence comes about when consumers use an invention in a surprising way. Edison famously thought his phonograph, which he sometimes called “the talking machine,” would primarily be used to take dictation....But then later innovators... discovered a much larger audience willing to pay for musical recordings made on descendants of Edison’s original invention. In other cases, the original innovation comes into the world disguised as a plaything...the way the animatronic dolls of the mid-1700s inspired Jacquard to invent the first “programmable” loom and Charles Babbage to invent the first machine that fit the modern definition of a computer, setting the stage for the revolution in programmable technology that would transform the 21st century in countless ways.

We live under the gathering storm of modern history's most momentous unintended consequence....carbon-based climate change. Imagine the vast sweep of inventors whose ideas started the Industrial Revolution, all the entrepreneurs and scientists and hobbyists who had a hand in bringing it about. Line up a thousand of them and ask them all what they had been hoping to do with their work. Not one would say that their intent had been to deposit enough carbon in the atmosphere to create a greenhouse effect that trapped heat at the surface of the planet. And yet here we are.

Ethyl (leaded fuel) and Freon belonged to the same general class of secondary effect: innovations whose unintended consequences stem from some kind of waste by-product that they emit. But the potential health threats of Ethyl (unleaded fuel) were visible in the 1920s, unlike, say, the long-term effects of atmospheric carbon build up in the early days of the Industrial Revolution....

Indeed, it is reasonable to see CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) as a forerunner of the kind of threat we will most likely face in the coming decades, as it becomes increasingly possible for individuals or small groups to create new scientific advances — through chemistry or biotechnology or materials science — setting off unintended consequences that reverberate on a global scale.

**Correct Answer:** —



**2.1.** The author lists all of the following examples as “externalities” of major technical advances EXCEPT:

- (A) extension of the phonograph to large-scale recording of music
- (B) application of the Jacquard loom to modern IT programming
- (C) build-up of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere
- (D) cooling and de-humidifying of factories through air-conditioning

**Correct Answer:** (B) application of the Jacquard loom to modern IT programming

**Solution:**

The passage discusses the notion of “externalities” as secondary effects or consequences, often unintended, associated with major technological or industrial advances. These externalities can be either beneficial or detrimental. The passage provides several examples to illustrate these unintended consequences:

- **Extension of the phonograph to large-scale recording of music:** Initially intended for dictation, the phonograph found a surprising use in music recording, suggesting an externality beneficial to the music industry.
- **Cooling and de-humidifying of factories through air-conditioning:** While air-conditioning was invented to cool factories, it led to large human migrations and urban development in hot U.S. areas, another example of unintended societal externality.
- **Build-up of chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere:** As a by-product, CFCs emerged as a global environmental threat, highlighting negative externalities.

The **application of the Jacquard loom to modern IT programming** is not an externality of technological advances in the context of the passage. Instead, it created a technological foundation facilitating modern computing, representing direct technological evolution rather than an unintended consequence.

Hence, the correct answer is the non-externality example:

**application of the Jacquard loom to modern IT programming**

**2.2.** Carrier, Babbage, and Edison are mentioned in the passage to illustrate the author's point that

- (A) the secondary effect of past inventions mostly resulted in the creation of new inventions.
- (B) inventions typically end up being used for entirely different purposes than the intended ones.
- (C) despite the original intention, the unintended consequences of their inventions were largely beneficial.
- (D) these inventors could not have visualised the eventual impact of their inventions on society.

**Correct Answer:** (D) these inventors could not have visualised the eventual impact of their inventions on society.

### **Solution:**

To solve this question, we must determine the author's intent in mentioning Carrier, Babbage, and Edison within the passage. The passage describes various inventors and their inventions, which often had unintended consequences or impacts on society. Let's analyze the key points:

- **Willis Carrier:** Introduced air-conditioning aimed at industrial use, but it led to significant demographic shifts and urban development in regions like Phoenix and Las Vegas. This indicates an outcome Carrier likely did not foresee.
- **Thomas Edison:** Thought his phonograph would be for dictation, but it found a major use in recording and playing music. This was an unforeseen utilization of his invention.
- **Charles Babbage:** Inspired by animatronic dolls, his work on early computing laid the groundwork for future technological

advancements, far beyond his era.

The passage emphasizes that these inventors had unforeseen and unintended impacts, underscoring the difficulty, if not impossibility, of predicting the eventual effects and implications of their inventions.

This is aligned with the correct option provided:

**Correct Answer:**

these inventors could not have visualized the eventual impact of their inventions on society.



**2.3.** We can assume that the author would support all of the following views EXCEPT:

- (A) The by-products of leaded fuel, rather than the fuel itself, were responsible for the build-up of carbon-related gases in the atmosphere.
- (B) The emissions caused by the large-scale use of leaded fuel ought to have been addressed earlier than they were.
- (C) While technological advances in the past have had innocuous or beneficial outcomes, more recent advances have the potential to be more threatening globally.
- (D) It has become far easier for people today to bring out innovations with dire worldwide consequences than it was earlier.

**Correct Answer:** (C) While technological advances in the past have had innocuous or beneficial outcomes, more recent advances have the potential to be more threatening globally.

**Solution:**

The author discusses the unintended consequences of technological and industrial advances, citing examples like the printing press, air-

conditioning, the phonograph, and animatronic dolls. Notably, the author highlights that some secondary effects can be beneficial, but others, like carbon emissions from leaded fuel, have global negative impacts. The passage suggests that historical technological advances often had unpredictable positive or benign consequences, such as rising literacy rates or economic surges. In contrast, recent innovations may pose more significant threats due to their global scale and impact. The mention of CFCs and biotechnology underscores this risk, suggesting smaller entities can now inadvertently create global consequences.

Among the options given:

- The view about leaded fuel by-products aligns with the text's notion of secondary effects from waste products like those emitted by Ethyl and Freon.
- The notion of addressing emissions from leaded fuel early resonates with the author's perspective on recognizing secondary effects earlier.
- The idea that innovations with dire global consequences are easier now aligns with the author's discussion about smaller groups creating new advances with potential negative effects.
- However, the view that recent technological advances are more threatening than past ones deviates from the passage's focus on unintended consequences being initially unpredictable, rather than generationally more dangerous.

Thus, the author likely would not support the view that: **While technological advances in the past have had innocuous or beneficial outcomes, more recent advances have the potential to be more threatening globally.**

2.4. Which of the following best conveys the main point of the first paragraph?

- (A) The full impact of technological advances cannot be estimated in the short run as the ripple effects often extend far beyond the original intent.
- (B) The secondary effects of most major technological advances in the past, especially if they were unintended, have turned out to be beneficial.
- (C) It is important to judge an invention not by its immediate outcomes, but by the holistic impact of its secondary effects.
- (D) The entire impact of a technological advance should be evaluated by the boost its secondary effects gives to generating further technological advances.

**Correct Answer:** (A) The full impact of technological advances cannot be estimated in the short run as the ripple effects often extend far beyond the original intent.

**Solution:**

The best choice that conveys the main point of the first paragraph is:  
**The full impact of technological advances cannot be estimated in the short run as the ripple effects often extend far beyond the original intent.**

**Explanation:** The first paragraph of the passage highlights that major technological or industrial advancements are followed by less predictable and often unintended secondary effects, as seen in historical examples like the printing press and spectacles. This suggests that the true impact of technological progress extends beyond its initial purpose, taking time for all consequences to materialize and be understood, thus making it difficult to fully estimate the impact

quickly. Therefore, the correct statement encapsulates the essence of these observations.



3. 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.

- (A) No known real researcher of human behaviour would say that gender is all nature or all nurture
- (B) The evidence for a biological basis for gender certainly doesn't mean we should be complacent in the face of sexism.
- (C) Many people are uncomfortable with the idea that gender is not purely a social construct.
- (D) Despite this empirical truth, researchers who study the biological basis of gender often face political pushback.

**Correct Answer:** (B) The evidence for a biological basis for gender certainly doesn't mean we should be complacent in the face of sexism.

### **Solution:**

The task is to identify the sentence that doesn't fit within a coherent paragraph about gender and its perception as either a natural or social construct. To solve this, let's analyze the sentences:

1. No known real researcher of human behaviour would say that gender is all nature or all nurture.
2. The evidence for a biological basis for gender certainly doesn't mean we should be complacent in the face of sexism.

3. Many people are uncomfortable with the idea that gender is not purely a social construct.
4. Despite this empirical truth, researchers who study the biological basis of gender often face political pushback.
5. There's a political preference for gender to be only a reflection of social factors and so entirely malleable.

Contextually, sentences 1, 3, 4, and 5 discuss the nature vs. nurture debate regarding gender and the political implications of perceiving gender as a social construct. Sentence 2, while relevant in its own right, diverts from the primary discussion about perception and backlash faced by researchers. Thus, the odd sentence is:

**Sentence 2: The evidence for a biological basis for gender certainly doesn't mean we should be complacent in the face of sexism.**



4. The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage. Recent important scientific findings have emerged from crossing the boundaries of scientific fields. They stem from physicists collaborating with biologists, sociologists and others, to answer questions about our world. But physicists and their potential collaborators often find their cultures out of sync. For one, physicists often discard a lot of information while extracting broad patterns; for other scientists, information is not readily disposed. Further, many non-physicists are uncomfortable with mathematical models. Still, the desire to work on something new and different is real, and there are clear benefits from the collision of views.

(A) Physicists have successfully buried their differences on research methods applied in other fields in their desire to find answers to baffling scientific questions.

(B) Large data sets and mathematical models in physics research combined with the research methods of non-physicist collaborators have yielded important scientific findings.

(C) The desire to diversify their research and answer important questions has led to several collaborations between physicists and other social scientists.

(D) Despite differences in their research styles, physicists' research collaborations with scholars from other disciplines have yielded important research findings.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Despite differences in their research styles, physicists' research collaborations with scholars from other disciplines have yielded important research findings.

### **Solution:**

To determine the best summary that captures the essence of the passage, we need to analyze the main points conveyed in the text. The passage discusses the phenomenon of collaboration between physicists and other scientists from different fields such as biology and sociology. It acknowledges that even though these collaborations face cultural differences and methodological challenges—specifically, physicists' approach of discarding information versus other scientists' preference to retain data, and non-physicists' discomfort with mathematical models—these collaborations have led to significant scientific discoveries. The core message of the passage highlights the importance and benefits of these interdisciplinary collaborations despite the existing challenges.

Let's assess the given options:

- The first option suggests physicists have completely resolved their methodological differences, which is misleading as the passage mainly acknowledges existing differences.
- The second option emphasizes the combination of large data sets and mathematical models with methods of non-physicists, which isn't fully capturing the essence of the passage that centers on the broader benefit of collaboration.
- The third option is slightly narrower in focus by implying collaborations mainly for diversification, while the passage specifies the pursuit of significant scientific questions.
- The fourth option precisely summarizes the passage by stating that despite the methodological differences, collaborations between physicists and other scholars have resulted in important research findings, capturing both the challenges and benefits noted in the passage.

Therefore, the most accurate summary of the passage is: Despite differences in their research styles, physicists' research collaborations with scholars from other disciplines have yielded important research findings.



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: [T]he Europeans did not invent globalization.

Paragraph: The first phase of globalization occurred long before the introduction of either steam or electric power...Chinese consumers at all social levels consumed vast quantities of spices, fragrant woods and unusual plants. The peoples of Southeast Asia who lived in forests gave up their traditional livelihoods and completely reoriented their economies to supply Chinese consumers....\_\_(1)\_\_. These exchanges of the year 1000 opened some of the routes through which goods and peoples continued to travel after Columbus traversed the mid-Atlantic. \_\_(2)\_\_. Yet the world of 1000 differed from that of 1492 in important ways....the travellers who encountered one another in the year 1000 were much closer technologically. \_\_(3)\_\_. They changed and augmented what was already there since 1000. \_\_(4)\_\_. If globalization hadn't yet begun, Europeans wouldn't have been able to penetrate the markets in so many places as quickly as they did after 1492.

- (A) Option 4
- (B) Option 3
- (C) Option 2
- (D) Option 1

**Correct Answer:** (B) Option 3

**Solution:**

The sentence "[T]he Europeans did not invent globalization." fits best at option 3 within the paragraph. Here's the reasoning:

The paragraph discusses the early phase of globalization, highlighting exchanges and commercial activities around the year 1000,

particularly those involving Chinese consumers and Southeast Asian economies. The text contrasts the year 1000 with 1492, noting key differences and developments that followed.

The correct position for the sentence should logically connect the discussion of pre-existing global interactions with the role Europeans played post-1492. Placing it at option 3 smoothly bridges the ideas that while Europeans were significant in altering global trade post-1492, they did not start the globalization process itself.

Thus, the paragraph flows more cohesively, acknowledging the longstanding nature of global exchanges and dispelling the notion of European primacy in its inception.



## 6. Comprehension:

The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

(. . .) There are three other common drivers for carnivore-human attacks, some of which are more preventable than others. Natural aggression-based conflicts – such as those involving females protecting their young or animals protecting a food source – can often be avoided as long as people stay away from those animals and their food.

Carnivores that recognise humans as a means to get food, are a different story. As they become more reliant on human food they might find at campsites or in rubbish bins, they become less avoidant of humans. Losing that instinctive fear response puts them into more situations where they could get into an altercation with a human, which often results in that bear being put down by humans. “A fed bear is a dead bear,” says Servheen, referring to a common saying among biologists and conservationists.

Predatory or predation-related attacks are quite rare, only accounting for 17% of attacks in North America since 1955. They occur when a carnivore views a human as prey and hunts it like it would any other animal it uses for food. (. . .)

Then there are animal attacks provoked by people taking pictures with them or feeding them in natural settings such as national parks which often end with animals being euthanised out of precaution. “Eventually, that animal becomes habituated to people, and [then] bad things happen to the animal. And the folks who initially wanted to make that connection don’t necessarily realise that,” says Christine Wilkinson, a postdoctoral researcher at UC Berkeley, California, who’s been studying coyote-human conflicts.

After conducting countless postmortems on all types of carnivore-human attacks spanning 75 years, Penteriani’s team believes 50% could have been avoided if humans reacted differently. A 2017 study co-authored by Penteriani found that engaging in risky behaviour around large carnivores

increases the likelihood of an attack.

Two of the most common risky behaviours are parents leaving their children to play outside unattended and walking an unleashed dog, according to the study. Wilkinson says 66% of coyote attacks involve a dog. “[People] end up in a situation where their dog is being chased, or their dog chases a coyote, or maybe they’re walking their dog near a den that’s marked, and the coyote wants to escort them away,” says Wilkinson. Experts believe climate change also plays a part in the escalation of human-carnivore conflicts, but the correlation still needs to be ironed out. “As finite resources become scarcer, carnivores and people are coming into more frequent contact, which means that more conflict could occur,” says Jen Miller, international programme specialist for the US Fish & Wildlife Service. For example, she says, there was an uptick in lion attacks in western India during a drought when lions and people were relying on the same water sources.

(. . .) The likelihood of human-carnivore conflicts appears to be higher in areas of low-income countries dominated by vast rural landscapes and farmland, according to Penteriani’s research. “There are a lot of working landscapes in the Global South that are really heterogeneous, that are interspersed with carnivore habitats, forests and savannahs, which creates a lot more opportunity for these encounters, just statistically,” says Wilkinson.

**Correct Answer:** —

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**6.1.** According to the passage, what is a significant factor that contributes to the habituation of carnivores to human presence?

- (A) The reduction in carnivores' instinctive fear response, resulting from their reliance upon human-provided food.
- (B) The predatory perception of humans as potential prey within the carnivores' food chain.
- (C) The increased scarcity of resources due to climate change, forcing carnivores to venture outside their natural habitats in search of sustenance.
- (D) The natural aggression exhibited by carnivores, exacerbated by human interference, particularly when they are safeguarding their offspring or food sources.

**Correct Answer:** (A) The reduction in carnivores' instinctive fear response, resulting from their reliance upon human-provided food.

**Solution:**

To determine the significant factor contributing to the habituation of carnivores to human presence, we analyze the comprehension passage. The passage discusses several causes of carnivore-human interactions, focusing on how carnivores become less avoidant of humans when they rely on human-provided food. This loss of instinctive fear makes them more likely to encounter humans. The specific detail that aligns with the question is this reduction in the instinctive fear response due to dependence on human food sources.

Thus, the correct answer from the given options is:

The reduction in carnivores' instinctive fear response, resulting from their reliance upon human-provided food.



**6.2.** Given the insights provided by Penteriani's research and Wilkinson's statement, which of the following conclusions can be drawn about the relationship between landscape heterogeneity and human-carnivore conflicts?

(A) The diversity and interspersion of working landscapes with carnivore habitats in rural areas increase the statistical probability of encounters between humans and carnivores.

(B) Low-income countries with vast, contiguous wilderness areas are less prone to human-carnivore conflicts because these areas lack the human presence necessary for such encounters.

(C) Landscape heterogeneity, characterized by a mix of farmland and natural habitats, inherently reduces the chances of human-carnivore conflicts by providing more refuge for wildlife away from human activity.

(D) Homogeneous landscapes with uniform agricultural practices are more likely to experience high rates of human-carnivore conflicts due to the predictability of resources.

**Correct Answer:** (A) The diversity and interspersion of working landscapes with carnivore habitats in rural areas increase the statistical probability of encounters between humans and carnivores.

**Solution:**

Based on the comprehension, the insights from Penteriani's research and Wilkinson's statement suggest that landscape heterogeneity leads to an increase in the probability of human-carnivore encounters.

Wilkinson notes that in many low-income regions, particularly in the Global South, working landscapes are often intermixed with carnivore habitats. This mix of farmland, forests, and savannahs increases the probability of encounters because of the diverse environments occupied both by humans and carnivores. Penteriani's findings

indicate that these heterogeneous landscapes, by their nature, provide more opportunity statistically for interactions between humans and carnivores. Therefore, the correct conclusion is: The diversity and interspersed nature of working landscapes with carnivore habitats in rural areas increase the statistical probability of encounters between humans and carnivores.



**6.3.** Which of the following statements, if false, would be inconsistent with the concerns raised in the passage regarding the drivers of carnivore-human conflicts?

- (A) Climate change has had negligible effects on the frequency of carnivore-human interactions in affected regions.
- (B) Predatory attacks by carnivores are a common occurrence and have steadily increased over the past few decades.
- (C) Human efforts to avoid risky behaviours around large carnivores have proven effective in reducing conflict incidents.
- (D) Carnivores lose their instinctive fear of humans, when consistently exposed to human food sources.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Climate change has had negligible effects on the frequency of carnivore-human interactions in affected regions.

### **Solution:**

To determine which statement, if false, would be inconsistent with the passage's concerns about the drivers of carnivore-human conflicts, we should examine each statement in the context of the passage.

The passage identifies multiple drivers of carnivore-human conflicts, including: aggression-based conflicts (e.g., protecting young or food sources), carnivores relying on human food leading to habituation,

and predatory attacks (though rare). Human risky behaviors exacerbate these issues, and climate change is noted as a contributing factor due to resource scarcity leading to increased encounters. Here's the analysis of each option:

- **Option 1:** Climate change has had negligible effects on the frequency of carnivore-human interactions in affected regions. This is inconsistent with the passage. The passage links climate change to an increase in conflicts as resources become scarcer, forcing humans and carnivores into more interactions.
- **Option 2:** Predatory attacks by carnivores are a common occurrence and have steadily increased over the past few decades. Predatory attacks are described in the passage as rare, only accounting for 17% of attacks since 1955. If this statement were false, it would still be consistent with the passage, which does not emphasize an increase in predatory attacks.
- **Option 3:** Human efforts to avoid risky behaviours around large carnivores have proven effective in reducing conflict incidents. If false, it would still align with the passage, which suggests that many attacks could have been avoided if humans reacted differently.
- **Option 4:** Carnivores lose their instinctive fear of humans when consistently exposed to human food sources. This aligns with the passage's account of how human food sources lead carnivores to lose fear. If false, it would still be congruent since the loss of fear due to habituation to human food is not framed as a consistent occurrence in the passage.

Thus, the correct statement, if false, that would be inconsistent with the concerns raised in the passage is: **Climate change has had**

**negligible effects on the frequency of carnivore-human interactions in affected regions.**



**6.4.** According to the passage, which of the following scenarios would MOST likely exacerbate the frequency of carnivore-human conflicts?

- (A) Attempting to photograph wild animals from within secured viewing areas in national parks and protected zones.
- (B) Implementing 'food waste' management strategies to prevent wild animals being attracted to human food sources.
- (C) Unleashing dogs by pet owners in areas with known high concentrations of large carnivores.
- (D) Addressing the impact of climate change on the availability of resources for wildlife.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Unleashing dogs by pet owners in areas with known high concentrations of large carnivores.

**Solution:**

The correct scenario that would MOST likely exacerbate the frequency of carnivore-human conflicts is **Unleashing dogs by pet owners in areas with known high concentrations of large carnivores**. The passage provides evidence that interactions between unleashed dogs and carnivores increase the likelihood of human-carnivore conflicts. It notes that a significant proportion (66%) of coyote attacks involve a dog, often when dogs are unleashed and initiate a chase or enter areas with high carnivore activity.” Additionally, risky behaviors like walking an unleashed dog around such areas are identified as increasing the chances of an attack. In contrast, other options such as managing food waste aim to reduce conflict by minimizing carnivore attraction to

human settlements, while photographing from secure areas is unlikely to provoke attacks. Although climate change is mentioned as a potential factor, the correlation is not yet fully established. Thus, walking unleashed dogs in areas populated by carnivores is most directly linked to conflict escalation.



7. 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: Science has officially crowned us superior to our early-rising brethren. Paragraph: My fellow night owls, grab a strong cup of coffee and gather around: I have great news. \_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_. For a long time, our kind has been unfairly maligned. Stereotyped as lazy and undisciplined. Told we ought to be morning larks. Advised to go to bed early so we can wake before 5am and run a marathon before breakfast like all high-flyers seem to do. Now, however, we are having the last laugh. \_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_. It may be a tad more complicated than that. A study published last week, which you may have already seen while scrolling at 1am, suggests that staying up late could be good for brain power. \_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_. Is this study a thinly veiled PR exercise conducted by a caffeine-pill company? Nope, it's legit. \_\_\_ (4) \_\_\_. Research led by academics at Imperial College London studied data on more than 26,000 people and found that "self-declared 'night owls' generally tend to have higher cognitive scores".

- (A) Option 3
- (B) Option 4
- (C) Option 1
- (D) Option 2

**Correct Answer:** (D) Option 2

## Solution:

To determine where the sentence "Science has officially crowned us superior to our early-rising brethren." fits best in the paragraph, let's analyze the content and flow of the paragraph:

1. The paragraph begins by addressing fellow night owls with exciting news, setting a positive tone.
2. The sentence, "For a long time, our kind has been unfairly maligned," follows this, indicating that the positive news corrects this unfair tradition.
3. The prompt sentence mentions scientific recognition of night owls as superior, which could logically counter the negativity toward night owls.
4. The sentence, "It may be a tad more complicated than that," introduces a nuance, suggesting that this explanation follows a strong claim.
5. The following part refers to a study about staying up late being beneficial for brain power, aligning with scientific validation.

Hence, the sentence "Science has officially crowned us superior to our early-rising brethren," fits best after the claim of having the last laugh, aligning with the set narrative of scientific endorsement. Thus, option 2 is the ideal placement:

1. My fellow night owls, grab a strong cup of coffee and gather around: I have great news.
2. For a long time, our kind has been unfairly maligned.
3. Stereotyped as lazy and undisciplined.
4. Told we ought to be morning larks.
5. Advised to go to bed early so we can wake before 5am and run a marathon before breakfast like all high-flyers seem to do.

6. Now, however, we are having the last laugh. **Science has officially crowned us superior to our early-rising brethren.**

7. It may be a tad more complicated than that.

8. A study published last week, which you may have already seen while scrolling at 1am, suggests that staying up late could be good for brain power.

9. Is this study a thinly veiled PR exercise conducted by a caffeine-pill company? Nope, it's legit.

10. Research led by academics at Imperial College London studied data on more than 26,000 people and found that “self-declared ‘night owls’ generally tend to have higher cognitive scores”.



**8.** The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries.

Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

Different from individuals, states conduct warfare operations using the DIME model— “diplomacy, information, military, and economics.” Most states do everything they can to inflict pain and confusion on their enemies before deploying the military. In fact, attacks on vectors of information are a well-worn tactic of war and usually are the first target when the charge begins. It’s common for telecom data and communications networks to be routinely monitored by governments, which is why the open data policies of the web are so concerning to many advocates of privacy and human rights. With the worldwide adoption of social media, more governments are getting involved in low-grade information warfare through the use of cyber troops. According to a study by the Oxford Internet Institute in 2020, cyber troops are “government or political party actors tasked with manipulating public opinion online.” The Oxford research group was able to identify 81 countries with active cyber troop operations utilizing many different strategies to spread false information, including spending millions on online advertising.

(A) Using the DIME model, together with military operations, many governments simultaneously conduct information warfare with the help of cyber troops and routinely monitor telecom data and communications networks.

(B) Governments primarily use the DIME model to deploy cyber troops who practise low grade information warfare, seeking to manipulate public opinion with the objective of inflicting pain and confusion on their enemies.

(C) As part of conducting information warfare as per the DIME model, many governments routinely monitor telecom data and communications networks, and use cyber troops on social media to manipulate public opinion.

(D) Following the DIME model, many governments have taken advantage of open data policies of the web to deploy cyber troops who manipulate domestic public opinion, using advertising and other strategies to spread false information.

**Correct Answer:** (C) As part of conducting information warfare as per the DIME model, many governments routinely monitor telecom data and communications networks, and use cyber troops on social media to manipulate public opinion.

### **Solution:**

The passage discusses the DIME model—diplomacy, information, military, and economics—that states use for warfare to inflict pain and confusion on enemies. A key focus is on information warfare, where telecom data and communications are heavily monitored. The advent of social media has led to governments employing 'cyber troops' to influence public opinion, often by spreading false information online. This manipulation is a strategic component under the DIME model,

highlighting the governments' capability for routine monitoring and interference in open data communications.

Given this analysis, the correct summary encapsulates how governments, as part of the DIME model, monitor telecoms and use cyber troops to manipulate public opinion:

**As part of conducting information warfare as per the DIME model, many governments routinely monitor telecom data and communications networks, and use cyber troops on social media to manipulate public opinion.**



9. The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

[S]pices were a global commodity centuries before European voyages. There was a complex chain of relations, yet consumers had little knowledge of producers and vice versa. Desire for spices helped fuel European colonial empires to create political, military and commercial networks under a single power.

Historians know a fair amount about the supply of spices in Europe during the medieval period – the origins, methods of transportation, the prices – but less about demand. Why go to such extraordinary efforts to procure expensive products from exotic lands? Still, demand was great enough to inspire the voyages of Christopher Columbus and Vasco Da Gama, launching the first fateful wave of European colonialism. . . .

So, why were spices so highly prized in Europe in the centuries from about 1000 to 1500? One widely disseminated explanation for medieval demand for spices was that they covered the taste of spoiled meat. . . . Medieval purchasers consumed meat much fresher than what the average city-dweller in the developed world of today has at hand. However, refrigeration was not available, and some hot spices have been shown to serve as an anti-bacterial agent. Salting, smoking or drying meat were other means of preservation. Most spices used in cooking began as medical ingredients, and throughout the Middle Ages spices were used as both medicines and condiments. Above all, medieval recipes involve the combination of medical and culinary lore in order to balance food's humeral properties and prevent disease. Most spices were hot and dry and so appropriate in sauces to counteract the moist and wet properties supposedly possessed by most meat and fish. . . .

Where spices came from was known in a vague sense centuries before the voyages of Columbus. Just how vague may be judged by looking at medieval world maps . . . To the medieval European imagination, the East was exotic and alluring. Medieval maps often placed India close to the so-

called Earthly Paradise, the Garden of Eden described in the Bible. Geographical knowledge has a lot to do with the perceptions of spices' relative scarcity and the reasons for their high prices. An example of the varying notions of scarcity is the conflicting information about how pepper is harvested. As far back as the 7th century Europeans thought that pepper in India grew on trees "guarded" by serpents that would bite and poison anyone who attempted to gather the fruit. The only way to harvest pepper was to burn the trees, which would drive the snakes underground. Of course, this bit of lore would explain the shriveled black peppercorns, but not white, pink or other colors.

Spices never had the enduring allure or power of gold and silver or the commercial potential of new products such as tobacco, indigo or sugar. But the taste for spices did continue for a while beyond the Middle Ages. As late as the 17th century, the English and the Dutch were struggling for control of the Spice Islands: Dutch New Amsterdam, or New York, was exchanged by the British for one of the Moluccan Islands where nutmeg was grown.

**Correct Answer:** —

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**9.1.** If a trader brought white peppercorns from India to medieval Europe, all of the following are unlikely to happen, EXCEPT:

- (A) Europeans would doubt the story of pepper harvesting.
- (B) the price of spices would decrease.
- (C) pepper would no longer be considered exotic.
- (D) medieval maps would be used as navigational aids.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Europeans would doubt the story of pepper harvesting.

## Solution:

To solve this question, we must identify which option is consistent with the historical context provided in the passage.

### 1. Understanding the options:

- *Europeans would doubt the story of pepper harvesting:* The passage mentions that from as early as the 7th century, Europeans had misconceptions about pepper harvesting due to stories involving serpents in India. Doubting such stories aligns with historical accounts.
- *The price of spices would decrease:* The import of more spices like white peppercorns into Europe from India could potentially disrupt the market, but the high demand and limited supply historically maintained prices.
- *Pepper would no longer be considered exotic:* The passage emphasizes spice's exotic nature and allure due to their origins and the medieval European's limited geographical understanding.
- *Medieval maps would be used as navigational aids:* The passage explains that medieval maps lacked precise geographical knowledge, making them unreliable for navigation.

**2. Correct Answer:** *Europeans would doubt the story of pepper harvesting.* This is consistent with historical misunderstandings about spice origins and methods of harvesting.

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**9.2.** In the context of the passage, the people who heard the story of pepper trees being guarded by snakes would be least likely to arrive at the conclusion that

- (A) it is not advisable to go to India to harvest the pepper themselves.
- (B) this is why pepper is so hot.
- (C) it is no surprise that the pepper supply is so limited.
- (D) pepper is costly for good reason.

**Correct Answer:** (B) this is why pepper is so hot.

### Solution:

The given passage primarily discusses the historical significance and allure of spices, particularly pepper, during medieval times. It mentions misconceptions about spices and the geographical ignorance prevalent among Europeans. One such misconception was the belief that pepper trees in India were guarded by snakes, leading to peculiar harvesting stories.

The question asks which conclusion would be least likely drawn by people who believed the story about snakes guarding pepper trees.

- **Option 1:** "It is not advisable to go to India to harvest the pepper themselves." - The intimidating idea of encountering snakes could deter people from traveling to India for pepper, making this a likely conclusion.
- **Option 2:** "This is why pepper is so hot." - The snake-guarding story does not provide a basis for connecting pepper's heat to the guarding snakes. There is no logical association between the presence of snakes and the pungency of pepper.
- **Option 3:** "It is no surprise that the pepper supply is so limited." - The danger associated with harvesting might logically lead to the belief that pepper supply is limited, supporting this conclusion.
- **Option 4:** "Pepper is costly for good reason." - The perceived risk and difficulty involved in harvesting due to snakes could lead to the assumption that the high price is justified.

The least likely conclusion based on the passage would be **Option 2**, "This is why pepper is so hot."



**9.3.** It can be inferred that all of the following contributed to a decline in the allure of spices, EXCEPT:

- (A) increase in the availability of spices.
- (B) changes in European cuisine.
- (C) changes in the system of medical treatment.
- (D) the development of refrigeration techniques.

**Correct Answer:** (A) increase in the availability of spices.

**Solution:**

To determine which option did NOT contribute to the decline in the allure of spices, we need to analyze each provided option in light of the passage:

- **Increase in the availability of spices:** The passage implies that despite the efforts to source spices, they were not as abundantly available, thus maintaining their allure. The increase in availability would not diminish their allure; rather, it might increase interest due to greater accessibility.
- **Changes in European cuisine:** The passage discusses how spices played a role in culinary traditions, suggesting that shifts in cooking styles could reduce reliance on spices.
- **Changes in the system of medical treatment:** Spices were initially used as medicinal ingredients. Advancements in medical practices could reduce the need for spices as medicine.

- **The development of refrigeration techniques:** The absence of refrigeration made spices important for preservation. Introduction of refrigeration could lower the need for hot spices as an anti-bacterial agent.

The passage emphasizes how spices maintained their attraction until the 17th century due to their exotic and scarce nature. Thus, the increase in availability did not contribute to their decline in allure.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

Increase in the availability of spices.

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**9.4.** In the context of the passage, which one of the following conclusions CANNOT be reached?

- (A) Colonialism was motivated by the demand for spices.
- (B) Tobacco was more marketable than spices.
- (C) The spice trade was a driver of colonial expansion.
- (D) India was colonised for its spices and gold.

**Correct Answer:** (D) India was colonised for its spices and gold.

**Solution:**

The question asks us to determine which conclusion CANNOT be reached based on the passage. Let's analyze each option:

1. Colonialism was motivated by the demand for spices.
2. Tobacco was more marketable than spices.
3. The spice trade was a driver of colonial expansion.
4. India was colonised for its spices and gold.

Examining the passage, it explains that the demand for spices was significant enough to inspire voyages like those of Columbus and Da

Gama, indicating colonial endeavors were indeed motivated by spice demand. It also states spices never had the enduring allure of gold or the commercial potential of new products like tobacco, suggesting tobacco was more marketable than spices. Furthermore, the passage notes the spice trade helped fuel colonial empires, suggesting it was a driver of colonial expansion. However, the passage does not mention India being colonised specifically for gold alongside spices. Thus, the conclusion that cannot be reached from the passage is:

**India was colonised for its spices and gold.**



**10.** The passage below is accompanied by four questions. Based on the passage, choose the best answer for each question.

The job of a peer reviewer is thankless. Collectively, academics spend around 70 million hours every year evaluating each other's manuscripts on the behalf of scholarly journals — and they usually receive no monetary compensation and little if any recognition for their effort. Some do it as a way to keep abreast with developments in their field; some simply see it as a duty to the discipline. Either way, academic publishing would likely crumble without them.

In recent years, some scientists have begun posting their reviews online, mainly to claim credit for their work. Sites like Publons allow researchers to either share entire referee reports or simply list the journals for whom they've carried out a review....

The rise of Publons suggests that academics are increasingly placing value on the work of peer review and asking others, such as grant funders, to do the same. While that's vital in the publish-or-perish culture of academia, there's also immense value in the data underlying peer review. Sharing peer review data could help journals stamp out fraud, inefficiency, and systemic bias in academic publishing.....

Peer review data could also help root out bias. Last year, a study based on peer review data for nearly 24,000 submissions to the biomedical journal eLife found that women and non Westerners were vastly underrepresented among peer reviewers. Only around one in every five reviewers was female, and less than two percent of reviewers were based in developing countries.... Openly publishing peer review data could perhaps also help journals address another problem in academic publishing: fraudulent peer reviews. For instance, a minority of authors have been known to use phony email addresses to pose as an outside expert and review their own manuscripts....

Opponents of open peer review commonly argue that confidentiality is vital to the integrity of the review process; referees may be less critical of

manuscripts if their reports are published, especially if they are revealing their identities by signing them. Some also hold concerns that open reviewing may deter referees from agreeing to judge manuscripts in the first place, or that they'll take longer to do so out of fear of scrutiny.... Even when the content of reviews and the identity of reviewers can't be shared publicly, perhaps journals could share the data with outside researchers for study. Or they could release other figures that wouldn't compromise the anonymity of reviews but that might answer important questions about how long the reviewing process takes, how many researchers editors have to reach out to on average to find one who will carry out the work, and the geographic distribution of peer reviewers. Of course, opening up data underlying the reviewing process will not fix peer review entirely, and there may be instances in which there are valid reasons to keep the content of peer reviews hidden and the identity of the referees confidential. But the norm should shift from opacity in all cases to opacity only when necessary.

**Correct Answer:** —

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**10.1.** All of the following are listed as reasons why academics choose to review other scholars' work EXCEPT:

- (A) It is seen as an opportunity to expand their influence in the academic community.
- (B) Some use this as an opportunity to publicise their own review work.
- (C) It is seen as a form of service to the academic community.
- (D) It helps them keep current with cutting-edge ideas in their academic disciplines.

**Correct Answer:** (A) It is seen as an opportunity to expand their influence in the academic community.

### Solution:

The given passage discusses the reasons academics engage in peer review, emphasizing service to the academic community and staying informed about new developments. It also notes that some use platforms like Publons to publicize their reviews for credit, indicating a shift in recognizing the value of peer reviews.

Analyzing the provided options against this context, we identify the correct exception:

- Opportunity to expand influence: Not directly mentioned or supported as a reason in the passage. Correct choice as the exception.
- Publicizing review work: Addressed in the passage with reference to Publons.
- Form of service: Explicitly mentioned as a reason for peer reviewing.
- Keeping current with ideas: Cited as a motive for participating in peer review.

Therefore, the statement "It is seen as an opportunity to expand their influence in the academic community" does not align with the rationale presented in the passage and is the correct exception.



**10.2.** According to the passage, some are opposed to making peer reviews public for all the following reasons EXCEPT that it

(A) makes reviewers reluctant to review manuscripts, especially if these are critical of the submitted work.

(B) delays the manuscript evaluation process as reviewers would take longer to write their reviews.

(C) deters reviewers from producing honest, if critical, reviews that are vital to the sound publishing process.

(D) leaves the reviewers unexposed to unwarranted and unjustified criticism or comments from others.

**Correct Answer:** (D) leaves the reviewers unexposed to unwarranted and unjustified criticism or comments from others.

### **Solution:**

The passage discusses the pros and cons of open peer review, emphasizing that confidentiality is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the process. Critics of open peer review argue against making it public due to several reasons. To determine the correct answer, we examine the given options and identify the one not mentioned in the passage as a reason for opposition.

**1. Makes reviewers reluctant to review manuscripts, especially if these are critical of the submitted work:** The passage indicates that referees might be less critical if their reports are published, implying that revealing reviews publicly could deter them from providing honest feedback.

**2. Delays the manuscript evaluation process as reviewers would take longer to write their reviews:** The passage mentions the concern that open reviewing might cause delays as referees would take more time out of fear of scrutiny.

**3. Deters reviewers from producing honest, if critical, reviews that are vital to the sound publishing process:** This aligns with the

argument that openness could lead to less critical reviews, as referees may hesitate to be honest if their identities are public.

**4. Leaves the reviewers unexposed to unwarranted and unjustified criticism or comments from others:** This option is not supported by the passage. In fact, open peer review could lead to exposure and criticism, not the opposite.

Given these assessments, the statement "**leaves the reviewers unexposed to unwarranted and unjustified criticism or comments from others**" is the correct answer as it is not a reason mentioned in the passage for opposing open peer review.



**10.3.** Based on the passage we can infer that the author would most probably support

- (A) greater transparency across the peer review process in academic publishing.
- (B) preserving the anonymity of reviewers to protect them from criticism.
- (C) publicising peer review data rather than the publication of actual reviews.
- (D) more careful screening to ensure the recruitment of content-familiar peer reviewers.

**Correct Answer:** (A) greater transparency across the peer review process in academic publishing.

### **Solution:**

The passage discusses the importance of peer review in academic publishing and highlights opportunities for improvements through greater transparency. It specifically mentions the potential benefits of sharing peer review data to combat fraud, inefficiency, and bias. The

author argues for a shift in the norm from general opacity to openness, except when confidentiality is necessary. While the author acknowledges the challenges and opposition to open peer review, the emphasis is on the benefits of transparency.

### Options

greater transparency across the peer review process in academic publishing.

preserving the anonymity of reviewers to protect them from criticism.

publicising peer review data rather than the publication of actual reviews.

more careful screening to ensure the recruitment of content-familiar peer reviewers.

### Analysis

This option aligns with the author's argument for using peer review data to increase transparency and address systemic issues in publishing.

The author discusses anonymity but mainly in the context of opposition arguments, not as a preferred stance.

The author does suggest sharing data while maintaining confidentiality in some cases, but this isn't the primary support.

Not directly supported by the passage, which focuses more on transparency.

The correct inference is: **greater transparency across the peer review process in academic publishing.**

**10.4.** According to the passage, which of the following is the only reason NOT given in favour of making peer review data public?

- (A) It will deal with peer review fraud such as authors publishing bogus reviews of their work.
- (B) It could address various inefficiencies and fraudulent practices that continue in academic publishing process.
- (C) It can tackle the problem of selecting appropriately qualified reviewers for academic writing.
- (D) It would highlight the gender and race biases currently existing in the selection of reviewers.

**Correct Answer:** (C) It can tackle the problem of selecting appropriately qualified reviewers for academic writing.

**Solution:**

The passage elaborates on the benefits and limitations of making peer review data public. It primarily argues for openness to combat fraud, inefficiency, and bias within the academic publishing process. Let's evaluate each option to determine which reason is not mentioned in the passage:

- It will deal with peer review fraud such as authors publishing bogus reviews of their work.

The passage explicitly mentions that open peer review data could help combat fraudulent peer reviews, such as authors using phony identities to review their work.

- It could address various inefficiencies and fraudulent practices that continue in the academic publishing process.

The text clearly states that sharing peer review data could help eliminate inefficiency and fraud in academic publishing.

- It can tackle the problem of selecting appropriately qualified reviewers for academic writing.

This option is not addressed in the passage. The text does not discuss the use of peer review data for improving the selection of qualified reviewers.

- It would highlight the gender and race biases currently existing in the selection of reviewers.

The passage provides evidence that public peer review data could bring attention to gender and race bias, as it cites underrepresentation of women and non-Westerners.

After analyzing the options, the correct answer is:

**It can tackle the problem of selecting appropriately qualified reviewers for academic writing.**



**11.** The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries.

Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

John Cleese told Fox News Digital that comedians do not have the freedom to be funny in 2022. “There’s always been limitations on what they’re allowed to say,” Cleese said. “I think it’s particularly worrying at the moment because you can only create in an atmosphere of freedom, where you’re not checking everything you say critically before you move on. What you have to be able to do is to build without knowing where you’re going because you’ve never been there before. That’s what creativity is — you have to be allowed to build. And a lot of comedians now are sitting there and when they think of something, they say something like, ‘Can I get away with it? I don’t think so. So and so got into trouble, and he said that, oh, she said that.’ You see what I mean? And that’s the death of creativity.”

- (A) Comedians must not check what they think and say. They must go where no one has gone before.
- (B) Comedians are being prevented from saying what they want and that is the death of this art form.
- (C) Creativity and critical thinking cannot work together. Comedians must first be creative, and later be critical.
- (D) Freedom and creativity are essential for comedy. Fear about offending people hinders originality.

**Correct Answer:** (D) Freedom and creativity are essential for comedy. Fear about offending people hinders originality.

### **Solution:**

The passage highlights John Cleese's concern that comedians in 2022 lack the freedom to express humor freely due to a culture of fear and self-censorship. Cleese emphasizes that creativity thrives in an environment where individuals are free to explore ideas without immediate self-criticism. He suggests that this freedom is essential for comedians, as the act of constantly second-guessing oneself stifles creativity.

The option that best captures this essence is: **Freedom and creativity are essential for comedy. Fear about offending people hinders originality.**



12. 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: Yet each day the flock produced eggs with calcareous shells though they apparently had not ingested any calcium from land which was entirely lacking in limestone.

Paragraph: Early in this century a young Breton schoolboy who preparing himself for a scientific career began to notice a strange fact about hens in his father's poultry yard. \_\_\_(1) \_\_\_. As they scratched the soil they constantly seemed to be pecking at specks of mica, a siliceous material dotting the ground. \_\_\_(2) \_\_\_. No one could explain to Louis Kervran why the chickens selected the mica, or why each time a bird was killed for the family cooking pot no trace of the mica could be found in its gizzard. \_\_\_(3) \_\_\_. It took Kervran many years to establish that the chickens were transmuting one element into another. \_\_\_(4)\_\_\_.

- (A) Option 3
- (B) Option 2
- (C) Option 4
- (D) Option 1

**Correct Answer:** (C) Option 4

### Solution:

#### Analyzing the Paragraph:

**Option 1:** This introduces Kervran's initial observation about the hens. Placing the sentence here would prematurely discuss the eggs and their calcareous shells before the hens' behavior (pecking mica) is mentioned, disrupting the logical flow.

**Option 2:** The paragraph discusses how hens pecked at mica and connects it to the mystery of mica disappearing from their gizzards.

Placing the sentence here would shift the focus from the hens' behavior to eggs, which is not yet relevant.

**Option 3:** The paragraph discusses the unsolved mystery of mica and the hens' behavior. Adding the sentence here introduces the mystery of eggs with calcareous shells, which is connected to the prior observation but not yet resolved. This placement builds a logical bridge to Kervran's later investigations.

**Option 4:** After discussing the unexplained observations (hens and their behavior), this is the appropriate place to introduce the specific observation about eggs with calcareous shells. It naturally leads into Kervran's conclusion about element transmutation in the following sentence.

So, the correct option is (C): Option 4.