

36) Which of the following best captures the meaning of the 'white man's burden', as it is used by the author?

- A) The British claim to a civilizing mission directed at ensuring the good of the natives.
- B) The inspiration for the French and American revolutions.
- C) The resource drain that had to be borne by the home country's white population.
- D) An imperative that made open looting of resources impossible.

37) Why didn't Britain tax India to finance its World War II efforts?

- A) Australia, Canada and New Zealand had offered to pay for Indian troops.
- B) India had already paid a sufficiently large sum during World War I.
- C) It was afraid that if India refused to pay, Britain's war efforts would be jeopardised.
- D) The British empire was built on the premise that the conqueror pays the conquered.

Directions for Questions 38-42:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

For a period of more than two centuries paleontologists have been intrigued by the fossilized remains of pterosaurs, the first flying vertebrates. The issues, which puzzle them, are how these heavy creatures, having a wingspan of about 8-12 meters managed the various problems associated with powered flight and whether these creatures were reptiles or birds.

Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a winglike membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds the second finger is the principal strut of the wing, which consists primarily of feathers. If the pterosaurs walked on all fours, the three short fingers may have been employed for grasping. When a pterosaurs walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only urn upward in an extended inverted V- shape along each side of the animal's body.

In resemblance they were extremely similar to both birds and bats, with regard to their overall body structure and proportion. This is hardly surprising as the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a savings in weight. There is a difference, which is that the bones of the birds are more massively reinforced by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T.H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm-blooded because flying implies a high rate of metabolism, which in turn implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag inflight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hair like fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct.

Some paleontologists are of the opinion that the pterosaurs jumped from s dropped from trees or perhaps rose into the light winds from the crests of waves in order to become airborne. Each theory has its associated difficulties. The first makes a wrong assumption that the pterosaurs hind feet resembled a bat's and could serve as hooks by which the animal could hang in preparation forflight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The third calls for high aces to channel updrafts. The pterosaurs would have been unable to control their flight once airborne as the wind from which such waves arose would have been too strong.

38) As seen in the above passage scientists generally agree that:

- A) The pterosaurs could fly over large distances because of their large wingspan.
- B) A close evolutionary relationship can be seen between the pterosaurs and bats, when the structure of their skeletons is studied.
- C) The study of the fossilized remains of the pterosaurs reveals how they solved the problem associated with powered flight.
- D) The pterosaurs were reptiles

39) The view that, the pterosaurs rose into light winds from the crest of the waves to become airborne, is viewed by the author as

- A) Revolutionary
- B) Unlikely
- C) Unassailable
- D) Probable

40) As inferred from the passage, the skeleton of a pterosaur is distinguishable from that of a bird by the

- A) Length of its wingspan
- B) Hollow spaces in its bones
- C) Anatomic origin of its wing strut.
- D) Evidence of the hooklike projections on its hind feet.

41) From the viewpoint of T.H.Huxley, as given in the passage, which of the following statements is he most likely to agree with?

- A) An animal can master complex behaviors irrespective of the size of it's brain.
- B) Environmental capabilities and physical capabilities often influence the appearance of an animal.
- C) Usually animals in a particular family group do not change their appearance dramatically over a period of time.
- D) The origin of flight in vertebrates was an accidental development rather than the outcome of specialization or adaption.