If an employee is avoiding a task or activity it can usually be attributed to him or her being worried about doing something wrong.

False – At the beginning of passage 2 it states “In extreme circumstances, this underlying premise can even prevent employees from starting a piece of work or getting involved in something.” If a circumstance is extreme it is the exception rather than the rule so the statement can’t be true – someone avoiding a task or activity cannot usually be attributed to employees being worried about doing something wrong.

Managers who spend more time with their staff have more productive employees.

Cannot tell – We know that positive consequences increase the frequency of the behaviour but we don’t know whether increased contact with the manager would be classed as a ‘positive consequence’. We don’t have any information about the nature of the interaction between the manager and his or her team. Spending more time with them could be a negative consequence if the staff do not like the manager or if the manager spends that time telling them what they are doing is wrong!

Behaviour and its consequences are not inter-dependent.

False – The principal idea in this passage is that behaviour and its consequences are inter-dependent so this answer is false.

If a person believes that an activity they are carrying out in will result in them being punished they are more likely to try it again.

False – The passage tells us that behaviour which is followed by a negative consequence (a punishment) will decrease in frequency so we can interpret that to mean that they are less likely to try it again.

The likely consequences of our behaviour impacts the way we operate at work and home.

True – The passage tells us that all behaviour is a function of its consequences. It gives us a work-related example, but we can extrapolate this to home to as it has stated that all behaviour is a function of its consequences.
Alternative investments are best described as assets that one can physically touch.

False – Whilst this is true of many of the alternative investments described, it is not true of all of them. The passage talks about “commodities, private equity and distressed securities”. One does not have to have a financial background to deduce that these are not tangible (physical) assets. This is because the passage says “Alternative investments can range from financial assets such commodities, private equity and distressed securities through to tangible assets such as art, wine, coins and precious metals.”. The words “through to” tell us that that there are tangible and non-tangible assets and the former are not tangible.

The amount that institutional funds are investing in alternative investments is increasing.

Cannot Tell – We do know that these types of investors are beginning to invest in these type of investments but there is nothing in the passage that tells us whether this is increasing. It may be at a standstill which is why we have to conclude ‘Cannot Tell’.

Investing in art or coins brings increased risks due to the inevitably limited information available about their risk and return history.

Cannot tell – Whilst we are told in the second paragraph that alternative investments have some increased risks “due to the often limited historical risk and return data” we do not know which type of investment that is referring to. It might be art and coins but it might not be!

The initial outlay required for alternative investments can prove to be a barrier for the smaller investor

True – In the first paragraph we are told that the small investor may not be able to easily move into alternative investment territory due to the high minimum investments [and fee structures]. The questions talks about the initial outlay which means is the “high minimum investment”.

Alternative investments are a low risk investment option for really wealthy investors.

False – This is false because the second paragraph talks about the fact that there is some increased risk due to the often limited historical risk and return data. With that in mind we have to conclude that they could not be described as low risk.
11. India was the only country that the USA provided humanitarian support to in the 1960s.

False – In the passage we are told that the USA offered support to India during the 1960s which was ‘at a time when the USA’s wider foreign assistance programme was revitalised as America recognised the importance of humanitarian aid as a form of diplomacy and believed that American security was linked to economic progress and the stability of other nations.’ Thus we can deduce from this that support was being provided to countries other than India.

12. Price support and food distribution systems led to the Green Revolution in India.

False – The passage tells us that the Green Revolution created these measures not the other way round!

13. Agricultural promotion alleviated food security issues during the 1950s.

Cannot Tell – To alleviate means to lessen. One would hope that agricultural promotion would have lessened food security issues but we don’t know this for certain as we are also told that that ‘food shortages were still commonplace’. We have no way of knowing whether things were getting better or worse. Cannot say questions are renowned for being very difficult, this is a prime of example of why it is vital to really consider the key words of importance. In this case ‘alleviate’ – meaning to lessen. If we read it quickly and figured it meant to ‘get rid of’, it would be very easy to answer false!

14. Prior to becoming independent, India experienced significant amounts of poverty.

Cannot Tell – There is nothing in the passage that tells about what state India was in before becoming independent. We are told that alleviating poverty was a major priority post-independence but we are not told whether achieving independence caused this or whether this was always the case.

15. People living outside of the rural parts of India do not work in the agricultural sector.

False – The reason this is false can be seen in the second sentence in the third paragraph. It says “This is particularly so in the rural areas…”. This implies that people are employed in agriculture in non-rural areas although it may be less so.