

IIFT 2006 Set B (English)

Section III (Part i)

Directions for Questions 57 to 59: There are four options (A ... D) in each question. Each of the options has two sentences and each sentence has one word underlined. Mark those options as correct where the underlined words in both the sentences have been used correctly.

57.

A	i. Frederica must be as much as sixteen, and ought to know better; but from what her mother insinuates, I am afraid she is a <u>perverse</u> girl. ii. For ill, to man's nature, as it stands <u>perverted</u> , hath a natural motion, strongest in continuance; but good, as a forced motion, strongest at first.
B	i. A heavy operator overtaken by a reverse of fortune was bewailing his sudden fall from <u>effluence</u> to indigence. ii. The child's own nature had something wrong in it which continually betokened that she had been born amiss – the <u>affluence</u> of her mother's lawless passion – and often impelled Hester to ask, in bitterness of heart, whether it were for ill or good that the poor little creature had been born at all.
C	i. This night she hurried to bed <u>purposely</u> , every hair up, one eye on the stranger, who had dropped on a mat in a helpless, hopeless sort of way, all four feet spread out, sighing heavily. ii. The Monkey approached carelessly and was caught in the trap; and on his accusing the Fox of <u>purposefully</u> leading him into the snare, she replied, "O Monkey, and are you, with such a mind as yours, going to be King over the Beasts?"
D	i. All was still; and instead of surrendering to the reasonable exigencies of life he stepped out, with a <u>rebellig</u> heart, into the darkness of the house. ii. The matter and manner of his speech were so <u>revolting</u> that instinctively Adam's hand wandered to his revolver, and, with his finger on the trigger, he rested satisfied that he was ready for any emergency.

58.

A	<p>i. But the populace, seeing in that title an illusion damaging to Barbicane's project, broke into the auditorium, smashed the benches, and compelled the unlucky director to alter his playbill.</p> <p>ii. Still, whatever the greatness of my illusion, the fact remained that the real commander was there, backing up my self-confidence, though invisible to my eyes behind a maple-wood veneered cabin-door with a white china handle.</p>
B	<p>i. Then he would talk to Philip of the university, quarrels between rival corps, the duels, and the merits of this and that professor.</p> <p>ii. The corps was dressed in a uniform that once had been blue, but was now faded to a melancholy shade of green.</p>
C	<p>i. The blows were given by a person of grisly aspect, with a head almost bald, sunken cheeks, apparently of the feminine gender, though hardly to be classed in the gentler sex.</p> <p>ii. Also, when the farther arrived to take him away, the cowmen allowed that they would vastly prefer chumming with howling cannibals, glibbering lunatics, cavorting gorillas, grizzly bears, and man-eating tigers than with this particular. Young college product with hair parted in the middle.</p>
D	<p>i. I, too, have been foully calumniated by our ancient enemy, the infamous falsehood, and I wish to point out that I am made of the fur of the <i>Mustela Maculata</i>, which is dirty from birth.</p> <p>ii. Her neglect of her husband, her encouragement of other men, her extravagance and dissipation, were so gross and notorious that no one could be ignorant of them at the time, nor can now have forgotten them.</p>

59.

A	<p>i. Is it not better to fall into the hands of a murderer, than into the dreams of a lustful woman?</p> <p>ii. Instead of representing them as a community of lusty savages, who are leading a merry, idle, innocent life, he enters into a very circumstantial and learned narrative of certain unaccountable superstitions and practices, about which he knows as little as the islanders themselves.</p>
B	<p>i. His enticing suggestions I used to rebel modestly by the assurance but it was extremely unlikely, as I had not enough experience.</p> <p>ii. His firm step becomes quicker, and the corners of his mouth repel against the compression which is meant to forbid a smile.</p>
C	<p>i. Still, however, he spoke kindly to the lady, and then hastened forth to till his cornfield and set out fruit-trees, or to bargain with the Indians for furs, or perchance to overlook the building of a fort.</p> <p>ii. In this way, seeing everything with the utmost vividness, as if he were a spectator of the act ion, he will discover what is in keeping with it, and be most unlikely to oversee inconsistencies.</p>
D	<p>i. Jennings had been eager to see Colonel Brandon well married, ever since her connection with Sir John first brought him to her knowledge.</p> <p>ii. With him went the horse-driving Boeotians, breathing above their shields, and the Locrians who fight hand to hand, and the gallant Phocians anxious for war and battle.</p>



Direction for questions 60 and 61: Mark the sentences in the options (A ... D) which are grammatically incorrect.

60. a. The hearing, which had been planned for Monday, December 2, was rescheduled for the following Friday so that all witnesses would be able to attend.
b. In 1952, Japan's GNP was one third that of France. By the late 1970s, it was larger than the combined GNP of France and Britain.
c. The Huns who were Mongolian invaded Gaul in 461 A.D.
d. Because Senator Martin is less interested in the environment than in economic development, she sometimes neglects it.
61. a. Because strict constructionists recommend fidelity to the Constitution as written, no one objects more than them to judicial reinterpretation.
b. When a candidate runs for office, they must expect to have their personal life scrutinized.
c. Einstein, who was a brilliant mathematician, used his ability with numbers to explain the universe.
d. Despite the cuts, there are services the hospital has, and will continue to provide to doctors.

Direction for questions 62 and 63: Each question has four analogies from A ... D. Mark all the correct analogies.

62. a. Murrey : Black :: Magenta : Red
b. Inter : Exhume :: Piebald : Homogeneous
c. Effete : Fructuous :: Chapfallen : Effervescent
d. Selenology : Moon :: Epistemology : Knowledge
63. a. Polyglot : Languages :: Polyphagous : Food
b. Escutcheon : Scutcheon :: Fabulist : Liar
c. Scurvy : Vitamin C :: Kwashiorkor : Protein
d. Apothecary : Drugs :: Cruciverbalist : Crosswords

Directions for questions 64 and 65: Each question has four sentences. Mark all the options where the underlined word in the sentence is inappropriately used.

64. a. There is luxuriant vegetation in the tropics.
b. Her luxuriant black hair is the most beautiful I have ever seen.
c. He owns a luxurious yacht.
d. Coral grows luxuriously on that reef.
65. a. Do you prophecy a return to war-time prosperity?
b. He prophesied that the end of the world would come within two weeks.
c. He is an expert at prophesying.
d. They made many dire prophecies, none of which ever came true.

Directions for questions 66 to 69: Each question has two sentences. Each sentence contains one blank. From the first three options (a..c) provided below the sentences, pick the one that best fits both the sentences; otherwise, mark option d.

66. i. As indigenous peoples are denied access to their traditional lands, their cultures are dying. The result is that now over half the world's languages are ____, meaning that only elderly people speak those languages.
 ii. The third aim, the big one, is to convince Lockists that their research program ____, and Gauker's contextualist alternative is the way of the future.
 a. moribund b. sycophantic c. garrulous d. none of those
67. i. A soft monotonous tone is ____ for the audience.
 ii. It was many months since Whitehead had gone to bed sober. He's started to use vodka as a ____ when the night terrors began.
 a. maverick b. palladium c. soporific d. none of these
68. i. This seems pretty ____ considering that fair use itself is a grey area rather than a fine line, why superimpose a fine line here?
 ii. He was greeted with half a dozen really ____ comments about his grammar and use of capitals at the beginning of sentences. They completely detailed the thread.
 a. incriminate b. puerile c. adjure d. none of these
69. i. The target for reducing the use of penal custody for children by 10% by 2008 is ____ and won't happen unless the youth court magistrates get on board.
 ii. A ____ Prime Minister Jean Chretien, with a keen political eye for embracing these groups, decided to send token and combat-avoiding units to Afghanistan, reinforcing views across Canada that America's pursuits and actions were ignoble from the start.
 a. placative b. egregious c. congenital d. none of these

Direction for questions 70 and 71: List I gives pronunciation hints; List II gives word meanings and List III gives suggested spellings. Mark all the options whose suggested spellings in List C are correct.

70.

List I	List II	List III
Pronunciation hint	Word Meaning	Suggested Spelling
A. hype-PAL-uh-jee	The interchange in syntactic relationship between two terms	hypallage
B. RAN-tee.pole	characterized by a wild unruly manner or attitude	rantipole
C. in-TAL-yoh	An engraving or incised figured in stone or other hard material	intahlío
D. ICE-uh-goh-jee	A scholarly introduction to a branch of study or research	isagoje



71.

List I	List II	List III
Pronunciation hint	Word Meaning	Suggested Spelling
A. puh-LIFF-uh-jiz-um	the habit of feeding on a variety of plants or animals	polyphajism
B. see-gwuh-TERR-uh	poisoning caused by eating fish or mollusks with flesh toxic to man	siguatera
C. mak-ETT	a preliminary model of something designed	maquet
D. pan-uh-JEER-ik	an oration or writing expressing praise	panegyric

Section III (Part ii)

Direction for questions 72 to 79: Read the two passages that follow and answer the questions given at the end of each passage.

Passage 1

From our reading we knew that Gartok was the capital of Western Tibet, and the seat of the Viceroy; our geography books had told us that it was the highest town in the world. When, however, we finally set eyes on this famous place we could hardly help laughing. The first thing we saw were a few nomads' tents scattered about the immense plain, then we caught sight of a few mud-brick huts. That was Gartok. Except for a few stray dogs, there was no sign of life.

We pitched our little tent on the bank of the Gartang-Chu, a tributary of the Indus, At last a few curious individuals came up and we learned from them that neither of the two high officials was in the town and only the "Second Viceroy's" agent could receive us. We decided to submit our petition to this personage at once. Going into his office we had to bend low, for there was no door, only a hole in front of which hung a greasy curtain. We came into dimly-lit room with paper gummed over the windows. When our eyes had grown accustomed to the twilight we discerned a man who looked intelligent and distinguished sitting like a Buddha on the floor before us. From his left ear dangled an ear-ring at least six inches long as sign of his rank. There was also a woman present, who turned out to be the wife of the absent official. Behind us, pressed a crowd of children and servants who wished to see these peculiar foreigners from close at hand. We were very politely requested to sit down and were immediately offered dried meat, cheese, butter and tea. The atmosphere was cordial and warmed our hearts, and conversation flowed fairly freely with the aid of an English-Tibetan dictionary and supplementary gestures.

Next day, I brought the agent some medicines as a present. He was much pleased and asked me how to use them, whereupon I wrote out directions. At this point, we ventured to ask him if he would grant us a trave permit. He did not directly refuse, but made us await the coming of his chief who was on a pilgrimage to Mount Kailas, but was expected to return in a few days.

In the interval we made good friends with the agent. I gave him a burning-glass, an object of which one can make good use in Tibet. The customary return gift was not long in coming. One afternoon some bearers carried a present of butter, meat and flour to our tents. And not long after came the agent himself, accompanied by a retinue of servants, to return our visit. When he saw how primitively we were lodged in our tents, he could not get over his astonishment that Europeans led such simple lives.

Our morning, we heard the sound of bells in the distance as a huge mule-drawn caravan approached the village. Soldiers rode ahead followed by a swarm of male and female servants and after them members of the Tibetan nobility, and mounted, whom we now saw for the first time. The senior of the two Viceroys, whom they call Garpons in Tibet, was arriving. He and his wife wore splendid silk robes and carried pistols in their girdles. The whole village assembled to see the spectacle. Immediately after arriving, the Garpon moved in solemn procession into the monastery to give thanks to the gods for his safe return from the pilgrimage.

Aufschnaiter composed a short letter begging for our audience. As no answer came we set out in the late afternoon to visit the Garpon. His house was not essentially different from that of his agent, but inside it



was cleaner and of better quality. The Garpon, a high official, is invested for the duration of his mission with the fourth rank in the hierarchy of the nobles. He is in charge of five districts which are administered by nobles of the fifth, sixth and seventh rank. At last we came into the presence of this potentate. We explained our case to him in all its details and he listened to us with friendly patience. Often he could not refrain from smiling to our defective Tibetan, while his retainers laughed out loud. This merriment added a spice to the conversation and created a friendly atmosphere. The Garpon promised to consider our case carefully to talk it over with the representative of his colleague. At the end of the audience we were hospitably entertained and received tea made in the European fashion. Afterwards, the Garpon sent presents to our tents and we began to hope for a happy issue.

Our next audience was rather more formal but still cordial. It was a regular official meeting. The Garpon sat on the sort of throne and near him on a lower seat was the agent of his colleague. On a low table, lay a file of letters written on Tibetan paper. The Garpon informed us that he could only give us passes and transport for the province of Ngari. We would in no circumstances be allowed to enter the inner provinces of Tibet. We quickly took counsel together and suggested that he should give us a travel permit to the frontier of Nepal. After some hesitation he promised to communicate our request to the Government in Lhasa, but he explained to us that the answer might not arrive for some months. We were not anxious to wait all that time at Gartok. We had not given up the idea of pushing on the east and were anxious to continue our journey at all costs. As Nepal was a neutral country situated in the direction which we wished to go, we felt that we could be satisfied with the result of the negotiations.

The Garpon then kindly asked us to remain for a few days longer as his guests, as pack-animals and a guide had to be found. After three days, our travel pass was delivered to us. It stipulated that our route should pass through the following places - Ngakhyu, Sersok, Montse, Barkha, Tokchen, Lholung, Shamsang, Truksum and Gyabnak. It was also laid down that we had the right to requisition two yaks. A very important clause required the inhabitants to sell us provisions at the local prices, and to give us free fuel and servants for the evenings.

We were very glad to have obtained so much in the way of facilities. The Garpon invited us to a farewell dinner. Afterwards, he made us give him our word of honour not to go to Lhasa from his territory. At last, on July 13th, we bade farewell to Gartok and started on our way. Our little caravan, now of decent proportions, consisted of our two yaks with their driver and my small donkey, which was now in good shape and carried no more than a tea-kettle. Then came our guide, a young Tibetan named Norbu, on horseback, while we three Europeans modestly brought up the rear on foot.

The country through which we had been traveling for days had an original beauty. The wide plains were diversified by stretches of hilly country with low passes. We often had to wade through swift-running ice-cold burns. While in Gartok, we had had occasional showers of hail, but now the weather was mainly fine and warm. By this time we all had thick beards, which helped to protect us against the sun. It was long since we had seen a glacier, but as we were approaching the tasam at Barkha, a chain of glaciers gleaming in the sunshine came into view. The landscape was dominated by the 25,000-foot peak of the Gula Mandhata; less striking, but far more famous, was the sacred Mount Kailas, 3000 feet lower, which stands in majestic isolation apart from the Himalaya range. When we first caught sight of it, the Tibetans prostrated themselves and prayed. At the places from which the first sight of the mountain can be obtained are set up heaps of stones, grown through the centuries to giant proportions, expressing the piety of the pilgrims, each of whom, following ancient observance, adds fresh stones to the heaps. We, too, would have liked to travel round the mountain as the pilgrims do, but the unfriendly master of the caravanserai at Barkha

prevented us by threatening to stop our future transport facilities unless we continued on our way.

We mountaineers were most strongly attracted to the majestic Gurla Mandhata, mirrored in the waters of Lake Manasarovar, than by the Sacred Mountain. We pitched our tents on the shore of the lake and feasted our eyes on the indescribably beautiful picture of this tremendous mountain, which seemed to grow out of the lake. This is certainly one of the loveliest spots on earth. The lake is held to be sacred and round it one finds many small monasteries in which the pilgrims lodge and perform their devotions. Most of the people we met were traders. The biggest market in the region is that of Gyanyima. Here hundreds of tents from a huge camp given over to buying and selling.

72. Mark all the options from those given below the Lists that correctly match List I items with List II items.

List I		List II	
i	Agent	a	Guide
ii	Garpon	b	Market
iii	Gyanyima	c	Bruning-glass
iv	Norbu	d	Caravan

- a. i a, ii d, iv c b. i c, ii d, iii b c. ii a, iii c, iv d d. ii d, iii b, iv a
73. Mark all the correct statements
- The author and his friends were not very interested in travelling westwards from the city of Gartok.
 - The travel pass for the author was issued immediately after meeting the Garpon.
 - The climate of Gartok was moderately warm.
 - When the party of the author left Gartok, it consisted of less than seven persons.
74. Mark all the incorrectly statements.
- The author and his friends enjoyed the European style tea they had in the agent's office in Gartok.
 - When the author and his friends met the Garpon for the second time, he offered the visitors a travel pass up to the town of Gyabnak.
 - The viceroy the Gartok was astonished to witness the simplicity in the lifestyle that the author and his friends were following.
 - The author and his friends liked the mountain Gurla Mandhata, reflected in the waters of Gartang-Chu, more than Mount Kailas, sacred mountain.
75. Mark all the correct statement.
- The biggest market that the author and his friends witnessed in the region they visited was not located in Ngari.
 - While the gifts given by the author and his friends to the Tibetan officials included medicines and burning-glass, the gifts received in return consisted of butter, meat, cheese etc.
 - The travel passes received by the author and his friends allowed them to purchase clothes, fuels and foods at local prices.
 - The author and his friends came to know that the Garpon, a high official in Gartok, does not administratively control more than four districts.



Passage 2

As the Mongol empire of conquest expanded into an even larger empire of commerce, it became increasingly important for the Mongols to have a smoothly functioning calendar that operated according to the same principles throughout the empire. With the need to coordinate activities and regulate social life in places with such varied ways of marking time, Mongols, almost as soon as they conquered an area, created observatories to accurately measure the movement of planets and stars for both practical and religious reasons. They built one immediately near Tabriz, but China needed a series of observatories erected across the land because it was so large. Mongol authorities had specific instructions from the central government to seek out astronomers and astronomical instruments and charts in each newly conquered land. Hulegu sent many of the astronomers captured in the Persian and Arab cities back to his homeland in Mongolia. These included Jamal-ad-Din, who was one of the most brilliant astronomers of the era; he brought with him the blueprints for major astronomical devices and new means of scientific measurement unknown in China.

On a scale that surpassed prior civilizations, the Mongols needed to process and record massive amounts of numerical information in the censuses of people, animals, and buildings. Each year they had to settle the accounts for all the goods sent back and forth, as well as for the movement of herds, soldiers, and merchants. The new forms of agriculture, the demands of astronomy, the system of censuses, and myriad other issues of administration taxed the numerical knowledge and ability of the era. They necessitated new approaches to the handling of numbers. To make the needed calculations quickly and efficiently, the clerks working for the Mongols relied on the abacus, which, with the movement of a few beads, allowed them to calculate large sums mechanically with less mental effort than making the calculations mentally or through writing.

Always fastidious about numerical information and with hundreds of millions of people across the vast Mongol Empire, the Mongols searched for simpler methods, shortcuts, and ways of calculating ever-larger quantities and processing them in every more complex sequences. The larger numbers of calculations required new ways of preserving information through the compilation of complex charts and the coordination of the number systems used in different countries. Mongol administrators found both European and Chinese mathematics too simple and impractical, but they adopted many useful innovations from Arabic and Indian mathematics. The cities of the Khwarizm empire had been a particularly important center for mathematics scholarship; the word algorithm was derived from al Khwarizm. The Mongols transported knowledge of these innovations throughout their empire. They quickly discerned the advantages of utilizing columns of numbers or place numbers in the style of Arabic numerals, and they introduced the use of zero, negative numbers, and algebra in China.

Not just in numbers and calendars, but on many levels, life itself in various parts of the empire had to be coordinated in a way that prior history had not required. The writing of history proved too important to allow each civilization to proceed in its own manner and according to the conventions developed in their literary traditions. To control the way that they themselves were presented to their subjects, the Mongols had to make the local standards on writing history correlate and articulate with the Mongol story. Written history was much more than a means of recording information; it served as a tool to legitimize the ruling dynasty and spread propaganda about its great conquests and achievements. For the Mongols, written history also became an important tool in learning about other nations in order to conquer and rule them more efficiently. Khubilai Khan established the National History Office in the 1260s. In keeping with Chinese practices, he

commissioned the compilation of complete histories of the Jurchen and Khitan kingdoms, as well as the Sung dynasty. The project was probably the most massive history project ever commissioned and took nearly eighty years, until the 1340s, to complete. In Mongol Persia, the Ilkhan Gazan commissioned the first history of the world from Rashid-al-Din, a successor of Juvaini. Rashid-al-Din orchestrated a massive undertaking that employed many different scholars and translators in order to create histories of the Chinese, Turks, and Franks, as the Mongols called the Europeans.

The volume of information produced in the Mongol Empire required new forms of dissemination. Scribes could no longer handle the flow by laboriously hand copying everything that needed to be written. They compiled the records, wrote letters, and sent information to those who needed it, but they did not have time to copy agricultural manuals, medical treatises, atlases, and astronomical tables. Information had to be mass produced for mass dissemination, and for this task, the Mongols turned again to technology, to printing.

The Mongols adopted printing technology very early. Printing with movable letters probably began in China in the middle of the twelfth century, but it was the Mongols who employed it on a massive scale and harnessed its potential power to the needs of state administration. Instead of the printing with thousands of characters, as the Chinese did, the Mongols used an alphabet in which the same letters were used repeatedly. Under the Mongols, printers carved out many copies of each letter that could then be arranged into whatever word was needed. Each time the printer wanted a new page of print, instead of carving the whole text, he needed to merely place the right sequence of already carved letters into position, use them, and then wait until the next printing job, when they would be rearranged and be used again.

General literacy increased during the Mongol dynasty, and the volume of literary material grew proportionately. In 1269, Khubili Khan established a printing office to make government decisions more widely disseminated throughout the population, and he encouraged widespread printing in general by nongovernmental groups as well. This included religious books and novels in addition to government publications. The number of books in print increased so dramatically that their price fell constantly throughout the era of Mongol rule. Presses throughout the Mongol Empire were soon printing agriculture pamphlets, almanacs, scriptures, laws, histories, medical treatises, new mathematical theories, songs and poetry in many different languages.

In conquering their empire, not only had the Mongols revolutionized warfare, they also created the nucleus of a universal culture and world system. Although never ruled by the Mongols, in many ways Europe gained the most from their world system. The Europeans received all the benefits of trade, technology transfer, and the Global Awakening without paying the cost of Mongol conquest. The Mongols had killed off the knights in Hungary and Germany, but they had not destroyed or occupied the cities.

One technological innovation after another arrived in Europe. The most labor-intensive professions such as mining, milling, and metalwork had depended almost entirely on human and animal labor, but they quickly became more mechanized with the harnessing of water and wind power. The transmission of the technology for improving the blast furnace also arrived in Europe from Asia via the Mongol trade routes, and it allowed metal workers to achieve higher temperatures and thereby improve the quality of metal, an increasingly important material in this new high-technology era. In Europe, as a result of the Mongol Global Awakening, carpenters used the general adze less and adapted more specialized tools for specific functions to make their work faster and more efficient; builders used new types of cranes and hoists. There was quick spread of new crops that required less work to produce or less processing after production; carrots,



turnips, cress, buckwheat, and parsnips became common parts of the diet. Labour-intensive cooking was improved by mechanizing the meat spit to be turned more easily. The new tools, machines, and mechanical devices helped to build everything, from ships and docks to warehouses and canals, faster and better, just as previously the improved Mongol technology of war helped to tear down and destroy quicker with improved cannons and firepower.

76. Mark all the correct statements
- Religious and real world compulsions motivated the Mongols not to delay the construction of observatories in their occupied territories after winning the battle.
 - While the Mongols were very impressed with Arabic and Indian mathematical tools and incorporated them in their calculating methods, they adopted Chinese technique for printing purpose.
 - Mongol conquest of entire Europe resulted in transmission of knowledge on mining, milling and metalwork.
 - In the aftermath of introducing mass production of published materials, the volume of books, both from government and non-government sources, increased with a consequent decline in their price.
77. Mark all the incorrect statements.
- The technique of printing with movable letters was introduced by the Mongols during the twelfth century.
 - Numerical knowledge and ability were the main concerns of Mongols.
 - According to the article, presses in Mongol days were printing almanacs, scriptures, histories, medical treatises, new astronomical theories, songs, and poetry in many different languages.
 - The study of astrology and history during the Mongol period flourished because the Emperors wanted them to serve practical objectives of the ruling regime.
78. Mark all the correct statements.
- Khubilai Khan commissioned compilation of complete histories of Sung period.
 - While the available Mongol inventions in Europe aided the advancement of several manufacturing sectors, the agriculture sector also benefited owing to cultivation of new crops.
 - The works of Jamal-ad-Din and Rashid-al-Din did not contribute much in the creation of new knowledge during the Mongol regime.
 - One of the major inspirations for the Mongols to start looking for advanced yet simpler methods of calculation was the need to effectively document and handle the available figures of military importance as well as those on trade and population.

79. Mark all the options given below the Lists that correctly match List I items with List II items

List I		List II	
i	Astronomy	a	Clerk
ii	Abacus	b	Propaganda
iii	Literacy	c	Tabriz
iv	History	d	Almanc

a. i c, ii a

b. i c, iii d

c. iii d, iv d

d. i d, ii a