CAT 1996

Common Admission Test - Indian Institutes of Management

CAT 1996 Question Paper

Subject	CAT 1996

Section : Verbal Ability

Q.1 **Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph. 1. It doesn't take a highly esteemed medical expert to conclude that women handle pain better than men. A. First the men would give birth, and then take six months to recover. B. As for labour pains, the human species would become extinct if men had to give birth. C. They do, however, make life hell for everyone else with their non-stop complaining about how bad they feel. D. The men in my life, including my husband and my father, would not take a Tylenol for pain even if their lives depend on it. 6. And by the time they finish sharing their excruciating experience with their buddies, all reproduction would come to a halt.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. ABDC
2. DCBA
3. CDBA
4. BACD

Q.2 **Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph. 1. A few years ago, hostility towards Japanese-Americans was so strong that I thought they were going to reopen the detention camps here in Kolkata. A. Today Asians are a success story. B. I cannot help making a comparison to the anti-Jewish sentiment in Nazi Germany when Jewish people were successful in business. C. But do people applaud President Clinton for improving foreign trade with Asia? D. Now, talk about the 'Arkansas-Asia Connection' is broadening that hatred to include all Asian- Americans. 6. No, blinded by jealousy, they complain that it is the Asian-Americans who are reaping the wealth.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. DBAC
2. ABDC
3. DABC
4. ACBD

Q.3 **Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph. 1. Michael Jackson, clearly no admirer of long engagements, got married abruptly for the second time in three years. A. The latest wedding took place in a secret midnight ceremony in Sydney, Australia. B. It is also the second marriage for the new missus, about whom little is known. C. The wedding was attended by the groom's entourage and staff, according to Jackson's publicist. D. The bride, 37-year-old Debbie Rowe, who is carrying Jackson's baby, wore white. 6. All that is known is that she is a nurse for Jackson's dermatologist.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. ACDB
2. BDCA
3. DABC
4. CDBA

Q.4 **Arrange the four sentences so that all six together make a logical paragraph. 1. Liz Taylor isn't just unlucky in love. A. She, and husband Larry Fortensky, will have to pay the tab — $4,32,600 in court costs. B. The duo claimed that a 1993 story about a property dispute damaged their reputations. C. Taylor has just filed a defamation suit against the National Enquirer. D. She is unlucky in law too. 6. Alas, all levels of the California court system disagreed.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. CDAB
2. DCAB
3. DABC
4. CDBA

Q.5 **1.Hiss was serving as Head of the Endowment on August 3, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers reluctantly appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee. A. Chambers, a portly rumpled man with a melodramatic style, had been a Communist courier but had broken with the party in 1938. B. When Nixon arranged a meeting of the two men in New York, Chambers repeated his charges and Hiss his denials. C. Summoned as a witness, Hiss denied that he had ever been a Communist or had known Chambers. D. He told the Committee that among the members of a secret Communist cell in Washington during the 1930s was Hiss. 6. Then, bizarrely, Hiss asked Chambers to open his mouth.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. CBAD
2. ADBC
3. ADCB
4. ACDB

Q.6 **1.Since its birth, rock has produced a long string of guitar heroes. A. It is a list that would begin with Chuck Berry and continue with Hendrix, Page and Clapton. B. These are musicians celebrated for their sheer instrumental talent, and their flair for expansive, showy and sometimes self-indulgent solos. C. It would also include players of more recent vintage, like Van-Halen and Living Colour's Vemon Reid. D. But with the advent of alternative rock and grunge, guitar heroism became uncool. 6. Guitarists like Peter Buck and Kurt Cobain shy away from exhibitionism.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. ACBD
2. ABCD
3. BCAD
4. BADC

Q.7 **1.For many scientists, oceans are the cradle of life. A. But all over the world, chemical products and nuclear waste continue to be dumped into them. B. Coral reefs, which are known to be the most beautiful places of the submarine world, are fast disappearing. C. The result is that many species of fish die because of this pollution. D. Of course man is the root cause behind these problems. 6. Man has long since ruined the places he visits — continents and oceans alike.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. ACBD
2. BACD
3. ABDC
4. BCAD

Q.8 **1.Am I one of the people who are worried that Bill Clinton's second term might be destroyed by the constitutional crisis? A. On the other hands, ordinary citizens have put the campaign behind them. B. In other words, what worries me is that Bill Clinton could exhibit a version of what George Bush used to refer to as Big Mo. C. That is, he might have so much campaign momentum that he may not be able to stop campaigning. D. Well, it's true that I've been wondering whether a President could be impeached for refusing to stop talking about the bridge we need to build to the 21st century. 6. They now prefer to watch their favourite soaps and ads on TV rather than senators.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. DBCA
2. ABDC
3. BACD
4. CBDA

Q.9 **1. So how big is the potential market? A. But they end up spending thousands more each year on hardware overhaul and software upgradation. B. Analysts say the new machines will appeal primarily to corporate users. C. An individual buyer can pick up a desktop computer for less than $2,000 in America. D. For them, the NCs best-drawing card is its promise of much lower maintenance costs. 6. NCs, which automatically load the latest version of whatever software they need could put an end to all that.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. BCAD
2. DABC
3. BDCA
4. DCAB

Q.10 **1. Historically, stained glass was almost entirely reserved for ecclesiastical spaces. A. By all counts, he has accomplished that mission with unmistakable style. B. "It is my mission to bring it kicking and screaming out of that milieu," says Clarke. C. The first was the jewel-like windows he designed for a Cistercian Church in Switzerland. D. Two recent projects show his genius in the separate worlds of the sacred and the mundane. 6. The second was a spectacular, huge skylight in a shopping complex in Brazil.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. CBAD
2. BADC
3. ABDC
4. DBAC

Q.11 Find the odd word out from each of the following sets of four word.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Impetuosity
2. Equanimity
3. Zealousness
4. Effervescence

Q.12 Find the odd word out from each of the following sets of four word.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Drip
2. Intrusion
3. Percolation
4. Effluence

Q.13 Find the odd word out from each of the following sets of four word.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Duplicity
2. Guilelessness
3. Artfulness
4. Shrewdness

Q.14 Find the odd word out from each of the following sets of four word.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Taxi
2. Cruiser
3. Amble
4. Cab

Q.15 Find the odd word out from each of the following sets of four word.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Hiatus
2. Break
3. Pause
4. End

Q.16 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Liquid : Gaseousness

1. Serum : Fume
2. Humid : Arid
3. Thaw : Distil
4. Smoke : Cloud

Q.17 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Fission : Fusion

1. Implosion : Explosion
2. Separation : Combination
3. Intrusion : Extrusion
4. Enemy : Friend

Q.18 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Doubt : Faith

1. Atheism : Religion
2. Sceptic : Pious
3. Iconoclast : Idol
4. Apostate : State

Section : Verbal Ability

Q.19 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Brick : Building

1. Word : Dictionary
2. Alphabet : Letter
3. Platoon : Soldier
4. Idiom : Language

Q.20 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Dulcet : Raucous

1. Sweet : Song
2. Crazy : insane
3. Palliative : Exacerbating
4. Theory : Practical

Q.21 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Action : Reaction

1. Introvert : Extrovert
2. Assail : Defend
3. Diseased : Treatment
4. Death : Rebirth

Q.22 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Malapropism : Words

1. Anachronism : Time
2. Ellipsis : Sentence
3. Jinjanthropism : Apes
4. Catechism : Religion

Q.23 Directions: In each of the following questions a pair of capitalised words is followed by four pair of words. You are required to mark as the answer the pair of words which have a relationship between them most similar to the relationship between the capitalised pair.

Question Type : MCQ

Anterior : Posterior

1. In:Out
2. Top : Bottom
3. Head : Tail
4. Front : Rear

Q.24 Direction: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence is left blank. Choose from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks.

Question Type : MCQ

When we call others dogmatic, what we really object to is ___.

1. their giving the dog a bad name
2. their holding dogmas that are different from our own
3. the extremism that goes along with it
4. the subversion of whatever they actually believe in concomitantly

Q.25 Direction: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence is left blank. Choose from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks.

Question Type : MCQ

I am an entertainer. ___ , I have to keep smiling because in my heart laughter and sorrow have an affinity.

1. Even if I have tears in my eyes
2. Even though I am depressed inside
3. While entertaining people
4. In the entertainment business

Q.26 Direction: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence is left blank. Choose from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks.

Question Type : MCQ

The stock markets ___. The state they are in right now speaks volumes about this fact.

1. is the barometer of public confidence
2. are the best indicators of public sentiment
3. are used to trade in expensive shares
4. are not used to taking stock of all markets

Q.27 Direction: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence is left blank. Choose from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks.

Question Type : MCQ

Political power is just as permanent as today's newspaper. Ten years down the line, ___ the most powerful man in any state today.

1. who cares
2. nobody will remember what was written in today's newspaper or
3. few will know, or care about
4. when a lot of water will have passed under the bridge, who will care

Q.28 Direction: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence is left blank. Choose from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks.

Question Type : MCQ

___ , the more they remain the same.

1. People all over the world change
2. The more people change
3. The more they are different
4. The less people change

Q.29 Direction: In each of the following questions, a part of a sentence is left blank. Choose from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks.

Question Type : MCQ

Although, it has been more than 50 years since Satyajit Ray made Pather Panchali, ___ refuse to go away from the mind.

1. the haunting images
2. its haunting images
3. its haunted images
4. the haunt of its images.

Q.30 Directions: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined:From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

Question Type : MCQ

The Romanians may be restive under Soviet direction but <u>they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links.</u>

1. they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links
2. they are preparing for a great revolution
3. secretly they rather enjoy the prestige of being protected by the mighty Soviets
4. there is nothing they can do about it

Q.31 Directions: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined:From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

Question Type : MCQ

In a penetrating study, CBS-TV focuses on these people without hope, <u>whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid</u>, but whose spirit is often neglected by a disinterested society.

1. whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid
2. who do not have enough to eat
3. whose hopelessness may be alleviated
4. who may be physically satiated

Q.32 Directions: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined:From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

Question Type : MCQ

<u>Contemplating whether to exist</u> with an insatiable romantic temperament, he was the author and largely the subject of a number of memorable novels.

1. Contemplating whether to exist
2. Combining realistic details
3. Miscegenating a brilliant mind
4. Aware that he had been born

Q.33 Directions: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined:From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

Question Type : MCQ

How many times have I asked myself: when is the world going to start to make sense? <u>There is a monster out there</u>, and it is rushing towards me over the uneven ground of consciousness.

1. There is a monster out there
2. It is as if the world is on my shoulders
3. The answer is out there somewhere
4. There is a sea of sensibility in me

Section : Verbal Ability

Q.34 Directions: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined:From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

Question Type : MCQ

In Martin Amis' new novel, the narrator is trapped and hurtling towards a terrible secret, its resolution and the dreadful revelations it brings, ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt.

1. ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt
2. to us give a vivid picture of guilt
3. is a painful picture of a guilt ridden world
4. does not really solve all the questions in the narrator's mind

Q.35 Directions: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined:From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

Question Type : MCQ

Victory is everything in the Indian universe and Tendulkar will be expected to translate his genius to that effect. To contemplate any other option is to contemplate the risk of failure.

1. To contemplate any other option is to contemplate the risk of failure.
2. Failure is not an action that can be contemplated.
3. Any other action has the potential of failure.
4. Failure is not an option.

Q.36 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Some pins are made of tin 2. All tin is made of copper 3. All copper is used for pins 4. Some tin is copper 5. Some pins are used for tin 6. Some copper is used for tin

1. 123
2. 356
3. 341
4. 125

Q.37 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. An ostrich lays eggs 2. All birds lay eggs 3. Some birds can fly 4. An ostrich cannot fly 5. An ostrich is a bird 6. An ostrich cannot swim

1. 251
2. 124
3. 453
4. 532

Q.38 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Some paper is wood 2. All wood is good 3. All that is good is wood 4. All wood is paper 5. All paper is good 6. Some paper is good

1. 254
2. 246
3. 612
4. 621

Q.39 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. All bricks are tricks 2. Some tricks are shrieks 3. Some that are shrieks are bricks 4. Some tricks are not bricks 5. All tricks are shrieks 6. No tricks are shrieks

1. 513
2. 234
3. 123
4. 543

Q.40 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Some sand is band 2. All sandal is band 3. All band is sand 4. No sand is sandal 5. No band is sand 6. Some band is sandal

1. 231
2. 165
3. 453
4. 354

Q.41 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. No wife is a life 2. All life is strife 3. Some wife is strife 4. All that is wife is life 5. All wife is strife 6. No wife is strife

1. 256
2. 632
3. 126
4. 245

Q.42 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Some crows are flies 2. Some flies are mosquitoes 3. All mosquitoes are flies 4. Some owls are flies 5. All owls are mosquitoes 6. Some mosquitoes are not owls

1. 123
2. 356
3. 145
4. 542

Q.43 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Six is five 2. Five is not four 3. Some five is ten 4. Some six is twelve 5. Some twelve is five 6. Some ten is four

1. 145
2. 123
3. 156
4. 543

Q.44 Direction for questions:Given below are six statements followed by sets of three. You are to mark the option in which the statements are most logically related.

Question Type : MCQ

1. Poor girls want to marry rich boys 2. Rich girls want to marry rich boys 3. Poor girls want to marry rich girls 4. Rich boys want to marry rich girls 5. Poor girls want to marry rich girls 6. Rich boys want to marry poor girls

1. 145
2. 123
3. 234
4. 456

Q.45 Arrange the four sentences in their proper order so that they make a logically coherent paragraph.

Question Type : MCQ

A.Still, Sophie might need an open heart surgery later in life and now be more prone to respiratory infections. B. But with the news that his infant daughter Sophie has a hole in her heart, he appears quite vulnerable. C. While the condition sounds bad, it is not life threatening, and frequently corrects itself. D. Sylvester Stallone has made millions and built a thriving career out of looking invincible.

1. DCAB
2. DBAC
3. DBCA
4. DCBA

Q.46 Arrange the four sentences in their proper order so that they make a logically coherent paragraph.

Question Type : MCQ

A. However, the severed head could not grow back if fire could be applied instantly to the amputated part. B. To get rid of this monstrosity was truly a Herculean task, for as soon as one head was cut off, two new ones replaced it. C. Hercules accomplished this labour with the aid of an assistant who cauterized the necks as fast as Hercules cut off the heads! D. One of the twelve labours of Hercules was the killing of hydra, a water monster with nine heads.

1. DCBA
2. ABCD
3. DBAC
4. BDCA

Q.47 Arrange the four sentences in their proper order so that they make a logically coherent paragraph.

Question Type : MCQ

A. That Hollywood is a man's world is certainly true, but it is not the whole truth. B. Even Renaissance film actress, Jodie Foster, who hosts this compendium of movie history, confesses surprise at this. C. She says that she had no idea that women were so active in the industry even in those days. D. During the silent era, for example, female scriptwriters outnumbered males 10 to 1.

1. ADBC
2. ABDC
3. DCAB
4. ABCD

Q.48 Arrange the four sentences in their proper order so that they make a logically coherent paragraph.

Question Type : MCQ

A. Its business decisions are made on the timely and accurate flow of information. B. It has 1,700 employees in 13 branch and representative offices across the Asia-Pacific region. C. For employees to maintain a competitive edge in a fast-moving field, they must have quick access to JP Morgan's proprietary trade related data. D. JP Morgan's is one of the largest banking institutions in the US and a premier international trading firm.

1. DBAC
2. DCBA
3. CDAB
4. DCAB

Q.49 Arrange the four sentences in their proper order so that they make a logically coherent paragraph.

Question Type : MCQ

A. The Saheli Programme, run by the US Cross-Cultural Solutions, is offering a three week tour of India that involves a lot more than frenzied sightseeing. 2. Participants interested in women's issues will learn about arranged marriages, dowry and infanticide. 3. Holiday packages include all sorts of topics, but female infanticide must be the first for tourism. 4. Interspersed with these talks and meetings are visits to cities like New Delhi and Agra, home to the Taj Mahal.

1. ACBD
2. CDBA
3. ADBC
4. CABD

Q.50 Arrange the four sentences in their proper order so that they make a logically coherent paragraph.

Question Type : MCQ

A. Something magical is happening to our planet. B. Some are calling it a paradigm shift. C. Its getting smaller. D. Others call it business transformation.

1. ABDC
2. ACDB
3. ABCD
4. ACBD

Q.51

Question Type : MCQ

I want to stress this personal helplessness we are all stricken with in the face of a system that has passed beyond our knowledge and control. To bring it nearer home, I propose that we switch off from the big things like empires and their wars to more familiar little things. Take pins for example! I do not know why it is that I so seldom use a pin when my wife cannot get on without boxes of them at hand; but it is so; and I will therefore take pins as being for some reason specially important to women.

There was a time when pinmakers would buy the material; shape it; make the head and the point; ornament it; and take it to the market, and sell it and the making required skill in several operations. They not only knew how the thing was done from beginning to end, but could do it all by themselves. But they could not afford to sell you a paper of pins for the farthing. Pins cost so much that a woman's dress allowance was calling pin money.

By the end of the 18th century Adam Smith boasted that it took 18 men to make a pin, each man doing a little bit of the job and passing the pin on to the next, and none of them being able to make a whole pin or to buy the materials or to sell it when it was made. The most you could say for them was that at least they had some idea of how it was made, though they could not make it. Now as this meant that they were clearly less capable and knowledgeable men than the old pin-makers, you may ask why Adam Smith boasted of it as a triumph

of civilisation when its effect had so clearly a degrading effect. The reason was that by setting each man to do just one little bit of the work and nothing but that, over and over again, he became very quick at it. The men, it is said, could turn out nearly 5000 pins a day each; and thus pins became plentiful and cheap. The country was supposed to be richer because it had more pins, though it had turned capable men into mere machines doing their work without intelligence and being fed by the spare food of the capitalist just as an engine is fed with coals and oil. That was why the poet Goldsmith,

who was a farsighted economist as well as a poet, complained that 'wealth accumulates, and men decay'.

Nowadays Adam Smith's 18 men are as extinct as the diplodocus. The 18 flesh-and-blood men have been replaced by machines of steel which spout out pins by the hundred million. Even sticking them into pink papers is done by machinery. The result is that with the exception of a few people who design the machines, nobody knows how to make a pin or how a pin is made: that is to say, the modern worker in pin manufacture need not be one-tenth so intelligent, skilful and accomplished as the old pinmaker; and the only compensation we have for this deterioration is that pins are so cheap that a single pin has no expressible value at all. Even with a big profit stuck on to the cost-price you can buy dozens for a farthing; and pins are so recklessly thrown away and wasted that verses have to be written to persuade children (without success) that it is a sin to steal, if even it’s a pin.

Many serious thinkers, like John Ruskin and William Morris, have been greatly troubled by this, just as Goldsmith was, and have asked whether we really believe that it is an advance in wealth to lose our skill and degrade our workers for the sake of being able to waste pins by the ton. We shall see later on, when we come to consider the Distribution of Leisure, that the cure for this is not to go back to the old free for higher work than pin-making or the like. But in the meantime the fact remains that the workers are now not able to make anything themselves even in little bits. They are ignorant and helpless, and cannot lift their finger to begin their day's work until it has all been arranged for them by their employer's who themselves do not understand the machines they buy, and simply pay other people to set them going by carrying out the machine maker's directions.

Q.51 Question 51 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

to do it, but you are likely to find that she is not even aware of any connection between sheep and clothes. When she gets her clothes, which she does by buying them at the shop, she knows that there is a difference between wool and cotton and silk, between flannel and merino, perhaps even between stockinet and other wefts; but as to how they are made, or what they are made of, or how they came to be in the shop ready for her to buy, she knows hardly anything. And the shop assistant from whom she buys is no wiser. The people engaged in the making of them know even less; for many

of them are too poor to have much choice of materials when they buy their own clothes.

Thus the capitalist system has produced an almost universal ignorance of how things are made and done, whilst at the same time it has caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale. We have to buy books and encyclopaedias to find out what it is we are doing all day; and as the books are written by people who are not doing it, and who get their information from other books, what they tell us is twenty to fifty years out of date knowledge and almost impractical today. And of course most of us are too tired of our work when we come home to want to read about it; what we need is cinema to take our minds off it and feel our imagination.

It is a funny place, this word of capitalism, with its astonishing spread of education and enlightenment. There stand the thousands of property owners and the millions of wage workers, none of them able to make anything, none of them knowing what to do until somebody tells them, none of them having the least notion of how it is made that they find people paying them money, and things in the shops to buy with it. And when they travel they are surprised to find that savages and Esquimaux and villagers who have to make everything for themselves are more intelligent and resourceful! The wonder would be if they were anything else. We should die of idiocy through disuse of our mental faculties if we did not fill our heads with romantic nonsense out of illustrated newspapers and novels and plays and films. Such stuff keeps us alive, but it falsifies everything for us so absurdly that it leaves us more or less dangerous lunatics in the real world.

Excuse my going on like this; but as I am a writer of books and plays myself, I know the folly and peril of it better than you do. And when I see that this moment of our utmost ignorance and helplessness, delusion and folly, has been stumbled on by the blind forces of capitalism as the moment for giving votes to everybody, so that the few wise women are hopelessly overruled by the thousands whose political minds, as far as they can be said to have any political minds at all, have been formed in the cinema, I realise that I had better stop writing plays for a while to discuss political and social realities in this book with those who are intelligent enough to listen to me.

Q.51 Question 51 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

A suitable title to the passage would be

1. You Can't Hear a Pin-drop Nowadays.
2. Capitalism and Labour Disintegration: Pinning the Blame.
3. The Saga of the Non Safety Pins.
4. Reaching the Pinnacle of Capitalistic Success.

Q.52

Question Type : MCQ

I want to stress this personal helplessness we are all stricken with in the face of a system that has passed beyond our knowledge and control. To bring it nearer home, I propose that we switch off from the big things like empires and their wars to more familiar little things. Take pins for example! I do not know why it is that I so seldom use a pin when my wife cannot get on without boxes of them at hand; but it is so; and I will therefore take pins as being for some reason specially important to women.

There was a time when pinmakers would buy the material; shape it; make the head and the point; ornament it; and take it to the market, and sell it and the making required skill in several operations. They not only knew how the thing was done from beginning to end, but could do it all by themselves. But they could not afford to sell you a paper of pins for the farthing. Pins cost so much that a woman's dress allowance was calling pin money.

By the end of the 18th century Adam Smith boasted that it took 18 men to make a pin, each man doing a little bit of the job and passing the pin on to the next, and none of them being able to make a whole pin or to buy the materials or to sell it when it was made. The most you could say for them was that at least they had some idea of how it was made, though they could not make it. Now as this meant that they were clearly less capable and knowledgeable men than the old pin-makers, you may ask why Adam Smith boasted of it as a triumph

of civilisation when its effect had so clearly a degrading effect. The reason was that by setting each man to do just one little bit of the work and nothing but that, over and over again, he became very quick at it. The men, it is said, could turn out nearly 5000 pins a day each; and thus pins became plentiful and cheap. The country was supposed to be richer because it had more pins, though it had turned capable men into mere machines doing their work without intelligence and being fed by the spare food of the capitalist just as an engine is fed with coals and oil. That was why the poet Goldsmith,

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Many serious thinkers, like John Ruskin and William Morris, have been greatly troubled by this, just as Goldsmith was, and have asked whether we really believe that it is an advance in wealth to lose our skill and degrade our workers for the sake of being able to waste pins by the ton. We shall see later on, when we come to consider the Distribution of Leisure, that the cure for this is not to go back to the old free for higher work than pin-making or the like. But in the meantime the fact remains that the workers are now not able to make anything themselves even in little bits. They are ignorant and helpless, and cannot lift their finger to begin their day's work until it has all been arranged for them by their employer's who themselves do not understand the machines they buy, and simply pay other people to set them going by carrying out the machine maker's directions.

Q.52 Question 52 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

to do it, but you are likely to find that she is not even aware of any connection between sheep and clothes. When she gets her clothes, which she does by buying them at the shop, she knows that there is a difference between wool and cotton and silk, between flannel and merino, perhaps even between stockinet and other wefts; but as to how they are made, or what they are made of, or how they came to be in the shop ready for her to buy, she knows hardly anything. And the shop assistant from whom she buys is no wiser. The people engaged in the making of them know even less; for many

of them are too poor to have much choice of materials when they buy their own clothes.

Thus the capitalist system has produced an almost universal ignorance of how things are made and done, whilst at the same time it has caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale. We have to buy books and encyclopaedias to find out what it is we are doing all day; and as the books are written by people who are not doing it, and who get their information from other books, what they tell us is twenty to fifty years out of date knowledge and almost impractical today. And of course most of us are too tired of our work when we come home to want to read about it; what we need is cinema to take our minds off it and feel our imagination.

It is a funny place, this word of capitalism, with its astonishing spread of education and enlightenment. There stand the thousands of property owners and the millions of wage workers, none of them able to make anything, none of them knowing what to do until somebody tells them, none of them having the least notion of how it is made that they find people paying them money, and things in the shops to buy with it. And when they travel they are surprised to find that savages and Esquimaux and villagers who have to make everything for themselves are more intelligent and resourceful! The wonder would be if they were anything else. We should die of idiocy through disuse of our mental faculties if we did not fill our heads with romantic nonsense out of illustrated newspapers and novels and plays and films. Such stuff keeps us alive, but it falsifies everything for us so absurdly that it leaves us more or less dangerous lunatics in the real world.

Excuse my going on like this; but as I am a writer of books and plays myself, I know the folly and peril of it better than you do. And when I see that this moment of our utmost ignorance and helplessness, delusion and folly, has been stumbled on by the blind forces of capitalism as the moment for giving votes to everybody, so that the few wise women are hopelessly overruled by the thousands whose political minds, as far as they can be said to have any political minds at all, have been formed in the cinema, I realise that I had better stop writing plays for a while to discuss political and social realities in this book with those who are intelligent enough to listen to me.

Q.52 Question 52 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

Why do you think that the author gives the example of Adam Smith?

1. Because he thinks that Adam Smith was a boaster without any facts to back his utterance.
2. Because he wants to give us an example of something undesirable that Adam Smith was proud of.
3. Because he is proud to be a believer in a tenet of production that even a great man like Adam Smith boasted about.
4. Because he feels that Adam Smith was right when he said that it took 18 men to make a pin.

Q.53

Question Type : MCQ

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Q.53 Question 53 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

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Q.53 Question 53 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

Which of the following is true as far as pins are concerned?

1. The cost of pins is more nowadays to produce.
2. Earlier, workmen made pins with a lot of love and care.
3. Pinball machines are the standard pin producing gadgets nowadays.
4. It took much longer to make a pin earlier.

Q.54

Question Type : MCQ

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Q.54 Question 54 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

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Q.54 Question 54 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The reason that children have to be taught that stealing a pin is wrong is that

1. they have an amazing proclivity to steal them right from childhood.
2. pins are so common and cheap that taking one would not even be considered stealing by them.
3. stealing a pin would lead to stealing bigger and bigger things in the future.
4. stealing an insignificant thing like a pin smacks of kleptomania.

Q.55

Question Type : MCQ

I want to stress this personal helplessness we are all stricken with in the face of a system that has passed beyond our knowledge and control. To bring it nearer home, I propose that we switch off from the big things like empires and their wars to more familiar little things. Take pins for example! I do not know why it is that I so seldom use a pin when my wife cannot get on without boxes of them at hand; but it is so; and I will therefore take pins as being for some reason specially important to women.

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Q.55 Question 55 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

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Q.55 Question 55 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

It may be inferred from the passage that the author

1. is a supporter of the craftsmanship over bulk mechanised production.
2. is a supporter of assembly line production over socialistic systems of the same.
3. is a defender of the faith in capitalistic production.
4. None of the above

Q.56

Question Type : MCQ

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Q.56 Question 56 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

to do it, but you are likely to find that she is not even aware of any connection between sheep and clothes. When she gets her clothes, which she does by buying them at the shop, she knows that there is a difference between wool and cotton and silk, between flannel and merino, perhaps even between stockinet and other wefts; but as to how they are made, or what they are made of, or how they came to be in the shop ready for her to buy, she knows hardly anything. And the shop assistant from whom she buys is no wiser. The people engaged in the making of them know even less; for many

of them are too poor to have much choice of materials when they buy their own clothes.

Thus the capitalist system has produced an almost universal ignorance of how things are made and done, whilst at the same time it has caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale. We have to buy books and encyclopaedias to find out what it is we are doing all day; and as the books are written by people who are not doing it, and who get their information from other books, what they tell us is twenty to fifty years out of date knowledge and almost impractical today. And of course most of us are too tired of our work when we come home to want to read about it; what we need is cinema to take our minds off it and feel our imagination.

It is a funny place, this word of capitalism, with its astonishing spread of education and enlightenment. There stand the thousands of property owners and the millions of wage workers, none of them able to make anything, none of them knowing what to do until somebody tells them, none of them having the least notion of how it is made that they find people paying them money, and things in the shops to buy with it. And when they travel they are surprised to find that savages and Esquimaux and villagers who have to make everything for themselves are more intelligent and resourceful! The wonder would be if they were anything else. We should die of idiocy through disuse of our mental faculties if we did not fill our heads with romantic nonsense out of illustrated newspapers and novels and plays and films. Such stuff keeps us alive, but it falsifies everything for us so absurdly that it leaves us more or less dangerous lunatics in the real world.

Excuse my going on like this; but as I am a writer of books and plays myself, I know the folly and peril of it better than you do. And when I see that this moment of our utmost ignorance and helplessness, delusion and folly, has been stumbled on by the blind forces of capitalism as the moment for giving votes to everybody, so that the few wise women are hopelessly overruled by the thousands whose political minds, as far as they can be said to have any political minds at all, have been formed in the cinema, I realise that I had better stop writing plays for a while to discuss political and social realities in this book with those who are intelligent enough to listen to me.

Q.56 Question 56 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

Which of the following is not against the modern capitalistic system of mass production?

1. John Ruskin
2. Goldsmith
3. Adam Smith
4. William Morris

Q.57

Question Type : MCQ

I want to stress this personal helplessness we are all stricken with in the face of a system that has passed beyond our knowledge and control. To bring it nearer home, I propose that we switch off from the big things like empires and their wars to more familiar little things. Take pins for example! I do not know why it is that I so seldom use a pin when my wife cannot get on without boxes of them at hand; but it is so; and I will therefore take pins as being for some reason specially important to women.

There was a time when pinmakers would buy the material; shape it; make the head and the point; ornament it; and take it to the market, and sell it and the making required skill in several operations. They not only knew how the thing was done from beginning to end, but could do it all by themselves. But they could not afford to sell you a paper of pins for the farthing. Pins cost so much that a woman's dress allowance was calling pin money.

By the end of the 18th century Adam Smith boasted that it took 18 men to make a pin, each man doing a little bit of the job and passing the pin on to the next, and none of them being able to make a whole pin or to buy the materials or to sell it when it was made. The most you could say for them was that at least they had some idea of how it was made, though they could not make it. Now as this meant that they were clearly less capable and knowledgeable men than the old pin-makers, you may ask why Adam Smith boasted of it as a triumph

of civilisation when its effect had so clearly a degrading effect. The reason was that by setting each man to do just one little bit of the work and nothing but that, over and over again, he became very quick at it. The men, it is said, could turn out nearly 5000 pins a day each; and thus pins became plentiful and cheap. The country was supposed to be richer because it had more pins, though it had turned capable men into mere machines doing their work without intelligence and being fed by the spare food of the capitalist just as an engine is fed with coals and oil. That was why the poet Goldsmith,

who was a farsighted economist as well as a poet, complained that 'wealth accumulates, and men decay'.

Nowadays Adam Smith's 18 men are as extinct as the diplodocus. The 18 flesh-and-blood men have been replaced by machines of steel which spout out pins by the hundred million. Even sticking them into pink papers is done by machinery. The result is that with the exception of a few people who design the machines, nobody knows how to make a pin or how a pin is made: that is to say, the modern worker in pin manufacture need not be one-tenth so intelligent, skilful and accomplished as the old pinmaker; and the only compensation we have for this deterioration is that pins are so cheap that a single pin has no expressible value at all. Even with a big profit stuck on to the cost-price you can buy dozens for a farthing; and pins are so recklessly thrown away and wasted that verses have to be written to persuade children (without success) that it is a sin to steal, if even it’s a pin.

Many serious thinkers, like John Ruskin and William Morris, have been greatly troubled by this, just as Goldsmith was, and have asked whether we really believe that it is an advance in wealth to lose our skill and degrade our workers for the sake of being able to waste pins by the ton. We shall see later on, when we come to consider the Distribution of Leisure, that the cure for this is not to go back to the old free for higher work than pin-making or the like. But in the meantime the fact remains that the workers are now not able to make anything themselves even in little bits. They are ignorant and helpless, and cannot lift their finger to begin their day's work until it has all been arranged for them by their employer's who themselves do not understand the machines they buy, and simply pay other people to set them going by carrying out the machine maker's directions.

Q.57 Question 57 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

to do it, but you are likely to find that she is not even aware of any connection between sheep and clothes. When she gets her clothes, which she does by buying them at the shop, she knows that there is a difference between wool and cotton and silk, between flannel and merino, perhaps even between stockinet and other wefts; but as to how they are made, or what they are made of, or how they came to be in the shop ready for her to buy, she knows hardly anything. And the shop assistant from whom she buys is no wiser. The people engaged in the making of them know even less; for many

of them are too poor to have much choice of materials when they buy their own clothes.

Thus the capitalist system has produced an almost universal ignorance of how things are made and done, whilst at the same time it has caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale. We have to buy books and encyclopaedias to find out what it is we are doing all day; and as the books are written by people who are not doing it, and who get their information from other books, what they tell us is twenty to fifty years out of date knowledge and almost impractical today. And of course most of us are too tired of our work when we come home to want to read about it; what we need is cinema to take our minds off it and feel our imagination.

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Q.57 Question 57 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

Goldsmith's dictum, "wealth accumulates, and men decay," in the context of the passage, probably means

1. the more wealthy people get, they become more and more corrupt.
2. the more rich people get, they forget the nuances of individual ability.
3. people may have a lot of money, but they have to die and decay someday.
4. the more a company gets wealthy the less they take care of people.

Q.58

Question Type : MCQ

I want to stress this personal helplessness we are all stricken with in the face of a system that has passed beyond our knowledge and control. To bring it nearer home, I propose that we switch off from the big things like empires and their wars to more familiar little things. Take pins for example! I do not know why it is that I so seldom use a pin when my wife cannot get on without boxes of them at hand; but it is so; and I will therefore take pins as being for some reason specially important to women.

There was a time when pinmakers would buy the material; shape it; make the head and the point; ornament it; and take it to the market, and sell it and the making required skill in several operations. They not only knew how the thing was done from beginning to end, but could do it all by themselves. But they could not afford to sell you a paper of pins for the farthing. Pins cost so much that a woman's dress allowance was calling pin money.

By the end of the 18th century Adam Smith boasted that it took 18 men to make a pin, each man doing a little bit of the job and passing the pin on to the next, and none of them being able to make a whole pin or to buy the materials or to sell it when it was made. The most you could say for them was that at least they had some idea of how it was made, though they could not make it. Now as this meant that they were clearly less capable and knowledgeable men than the old pin-makers, you may ask why Adam Smith boasted of it as a triumph

of civilisation when its effect had so clearly a degrading effect. The reason was that by setting each man to do just one little bit of the work and nothing but that, over and over again, he became very quick at it. The men, it is said, could turn out nearly 5000 pins a day each; and thus pins became plentiful and cheap. The country was supposed to be richer because it had more pins, though it had turned capable men into mere machines doing their work without intelligence and being fed by the spare food of the capitalist just as an engine is fed with coals and oil. That was why the poet Goldsmith,

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Many serious thinkers, like John Ruskin and William Morris, have been greatly troubled by this, just as Goldsmith was, and have asked whether we really believe that it is an advance in wealth to lose our skill and degrade our workers for the sake of being able to waste pins by the ton. We shall see later on, when we come to consider the Distribution of Leisure, that the cure for this is not to go back to the old free for higher work than pin-making or the like. But in the meantime the fact remains that the workers are now not able to make anything themselves even in little bits. They are ignorant and helpless, and cannot lift their finger to begin their day's work until it has all been arranged for them by their employer's who themselves do not understand the machines they buy, and simply pay other people to set them going by carrying out the machine maker's directions.

Q.58 Question 58 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

to do it, but you are likely to find that she is not even aware of any connection between sheep and clothes. When she gets her clothes, which she does by buying them at the shop, she knows that there is a difference between wool and cotton and silk, between flannel and merino, perhaps even between stockinet and other wefts; but as to how they are made, or what they are made of, or how they came to be in the shop ready for her to buy, she knows hardly anything. And the shop assistant from whom she buys is no wiser. The people engaged in the making of them know even less; for many

of them are too poor to have much choice of materials when they buy their own clothes.

Thus the capitalist system has produced an almost universal ignorance of how things are made and done, whilst at the same time it has caused them to be made and done on a gigantic scale. We have to buy books and encyclopaedias to find out what it is we are doing all day; and as the books are written by people who are not doing it, and who get their information from other books, what they tell us is twenty to fifty years out of date knowledge and almost impractical today. And of course most of us are too tired of our work when we come home to want to read about it; what we need is cinema to take our minds off it and feel our imagination.

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Q.58 Question 58 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

When the author says that a woman now is likely to know about any connection between sheep and clothes, he is probably being

1. vindictive.
2. chauvinistic
3. satirical.
4. demeaning.

Q.59

Question Type : MCQ

I want to stress this personal helplessness we are all stricken with in the face of a system that has passed beyond our knowledge and control. To bring it nearer home, I propose that we switch off from the big things like empires and their wars to more familiar little things. Take pins for example! I do not know why it is that I so seldom use a pin when my wife cannot get on without boxes of them at hand; but it is so; and I will therefore take pins as being for some reason specially important to women.

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Q.59 Question 59 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

The same is true for clothes. Earlier the whole work of making clothes, from the shearing of the sheep to the turning out of the finished and washed garment ready to put on, had to be done in the country by the men and women of the household, especially the women; so that to this day an unmarried woman is called a spinster. Nowadays nothing is left of all this but the sheep shearing; and even that, like the milking of cows, is being done by machinery, as the sewing is. Give a woman a sheep today and ask her to produce a woollen dress for you; and not only will she be quite unable

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Q.59 Question 59 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

Which of the following can be a suitable first line to introduce the hypothetical next paragraph at the end of the passage?

1. The distribution of leisure is not a term that can be explained in a few words.
2. If people wear clothes they hardly seem to think about the method of production.
3. Machines are the gods of our age and there seems to be no atheists.
4. None of the above.

Q.60 Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

Question Type : MCQ

Clearly they cannot send abroad the capital they have already invested, because it has all been eaten up by the workers, leaving in its place factories and railways and mines and the like; and these cannot be packed into a ship's hold and sent to Africa It is only the freshly saved capital that can be sent out of the country. This, as we have seen, does go abroad in heaps of finished products. But the British land held by him on long lease, must, when once he has sold all the goods at home that his British customers can afford to buy, either shut up his works until the customers have worn out their stock of what they have bought, which would bankrupt him (for the landlord will not wait), or else sell his superfluous goods somewhere else; that is, he must send them abroad Now it is not easy to send them to civilized countries, because they practise Protection, which means that they impose heavy taxes (customs duties) on foreign goods. Uncivilized countries, without Protection, and inhabited by natives to whom gaudy calicoes and cheap showy brassware are dazzling and delightful novelties, are the best places to make for at first.

But trade requires a settled government to put down the habit of plundering strangers. This is not a habit of simple tribes, who are often friendly and honest. It is what civilized men do where there is no law to restrain them. Until quite recent times it was extremely dangerous to be wrecked on our own coasts, as wrecking, which meant plundering wrecked ships and refraining from any officious efforts to save the lives of their crews, was a well-established business in many places on our shores. The Chinese still remember some astonishing outbursts of looting perpetrated by English ladies of high position, at moments when law was suspended and priceless works of art were to be had for the grabbing. When trading with aborigines begins with the visit of a single ship, the cannons and cutlasses carried may be quite sufficient to overawe the natives if they are troublesome. The real difficulty begins when so many ships come that a little trading station of white men grows up and attracts the white ne'er-do-wells and violent roughs who are always being squeezed out of civilization by the pressure of law and order. It is these riff-raff who turn the place into a sort of hell in which sooner or later missionaries are murdered and traders plundered Their home governments are appealed to put a stop to this. A gunboat is sent out and inquiry made. The report after the inquiry is that there is nothing to be done but set up a civilized government, with a post office, police, troops and the navy in the offing. In short, the place is added to some civilized Empire. And the civilized taxpayer pays the bill without getting a farthing of the profits.

Of course the business does not stop there. The riff-raff who have created the emergency move out just beyond the boundary of the annexed territory, and are as great a nuisance as ever to the traders when they have exhausted the purchasing power of the included natives and push on after fresh customers. Again they call on their home government to civilize a further area; and so bit by bit the civilized Empire grows at the expense of the home taxpayers, without any intention or approval on their part, until at last although all their real patriotism is centred on their own people and confined to their own country, their own rulers, and their own religious faith; they find that the centre of their beloved realm has shifted to the other hemisphere. That is how we in the British Islands have found our centre moved from London to the Suez Canal, and are now in the position that out of every hundred of our fellow-subjects, in whose defence we are expected to shed the last drop of our blood, only 11 are whites or even Christians. In our bewilderment some of us declare that the Empire is a burden and a blunder, whilst others glory in it as a triumph. You and I need not argue with them just now, our point for the moment being that, whether blunder or glory, the British Empire was quite unintentional. What should have been undertaken only as a most carefully considered political development has been a series of commercial adventures thrust on us by capitalists forced by their own system to cater to foreign customers before their own country's needs were one-tenth satisfied.

It may be inferred that the passage was written

1. when Britain was still a colonial power.
2. when the author was in a bad mood.
3. when the author was working in the foreign service of Britain.
4. when the author's country was overrun by the British.

Q.61 Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

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According to the author, the habit of plundering the strangers

1. is usually not found in simple tribes but civilized people.
2. is usually found in the barbaric tribes of the uncivilized nations.
3. is a habit limited only to English ladies of high position.
4. is a usual habit with all white-skinned people.

Q.62 Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

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Which of the following does not come under the aegis of capital already invested?

1. Construction of factories
2. Development of a mine
3. Trade of finished products
4. All of the above

Q.63 Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

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Which of the following may be called the main complaint of the author?

1. The race of people he belongs to are looters and plunderers.
2. The capitalists are taking over the entire world.
3. It is a way of life for English ladies to loot and plunder.
4. The English taxpayer has to pay for the upkeep of territories he did not want.

Q.64 Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

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Why do the capitalistic traders prefer the uncivilized countries to the civilized ones?

1. Because they find it easier to rule them.
2. Because civilized countries would make them pay protection duties.
3. Because civilized countries would make their own goods.
4. Because uncivilized countries like the cheap and gaudy goods of bad quality all capitalists produce.

Q.65 Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

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The word 'officious', in the context of the passage, means

1. self-important.
2. official.
3. rude.
4. oafish.

Q.66 Now let us turn back to inquire whether sending our capital abroad, and consenting to be taxed to pay emigration fares to get rid of the women and men who are left without employment in consequence, is all that capitalism can do when our employers, who act for our capitalists in industrial affairs, and are more or less capitalists themselves in the earlier stages of capitalistic development, find that they can sell no more of their goods at a profit, or indeed at all, in their own country.

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According to the author, the main reason why capitalist go abroad to sell their goods is

1. that they want to civilize the under developed countries of the world by giving them their goods.
2. that they have to have new places to sell their surplus goods some where in new markets.
3. that they actually want to rule new lands and selling goods is an excuse.
4. None of the above

Question Type : MCQ

Q.67 That the doctrines connected with the name of Mr Darwin are altering our principles has become a sort of commonplace thing to say. And moral principles are said to share in this general transformation. Now, to pass by other subjects, I do not see why Darwinism need change our ultimate moral ideas. It will not modify our conception of the end, either for the community or the individual, unless we have been holding views which long before Darwin were out of date. As to the principles of ethics I perceive, in short, no sign of revolution. Darwinism has indeed helped many to a truer conception of the end, but I cannot admit that it has either originated or modified that conception.

And yet in ethics Darwinism after all perhaps be revolutionary. It may lead not to another view about the end, but to a different way of regarding the relative importance of the means. For in the ordinary moral creed those means seem estimated on no rational principle. Our creed appears rather to be an irrational mixture of jarring elements. We have the moral code of Christianity, accepted in part and in part rejected practically by all save a few fanatics. But we do not realise how in its very principle the Christian ideal is false. And when we reject this code for another and in part a sounder morality, we are in the same condition of blindness and of practical confusion. It is here that Darwinism, with all the tendencies we may group under that name, seems destined to intervene. It will make itself felt, I believe, more and more effectually. It may force on us in some points a correction of our moral views, and a return to a non-Christian and perhaps a Hellenic ideal. I propose to illustrate here these general statements by some remarks on Punishment.

Darwinism, I have said, has not even modified our ideas of the Chief Good. We may take that as — the welfare of the community realised in its members. There is, of course, a question as to the meaning to be given to welfare. We may identify that with mere pleasure, or again with mere system, or may rather view both as inseparable aspects of perfection and individuality. And the extent and nature of the community would once more be a subject for some discussion. But we are not forced to enter on these controversies here. We may leave welfare undefined, and for present purposes need not distinguish the community from the state. The welfare of this whole exists, of course, nowhere outside the individuals, and the individuals again have rights and duties only as members in the whole. This is the revived Hellenism — or we may call it the organic view of things — urged by German Idealism early in the present century.

What is most probably the author's opinion of the existing moral principles of the people?

1. He thinks they have to be revamped in the light of Darwinism.
2. He thinks that they are okay as they are and do not need any major change.
3. He thinks that it may be a good idea to have a modicum of the immortal Darwinism in us.
4. Cannot be determined from the passage.

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According to the author, the doctrines of Mr Darwin

1. have changed our physical and moral principles.
2. have to be re-evaluated to correct the faults endemic in them.
3. do not have to change our moral ideas.
4. are actually new versions of old moral rules.

Q.69 That the doctrines connected with the name of Mr Darwin are altering our principles has become a sort of commonplace thing to say. And moral principles are said to share in this general transformation. Now, to pass by other subjects, I do not see why Darwinism need change our ultimate moral ideas. It will not modify our conception of the end, either for the community or the individual, unless we have been holding views which long before Darwin were out of date. As to the principles of ethics I perceive, in short, no sign of revolution. Darwinism has indeed helped many to a truer conception of the end, but I cannot admit that it has either originated or modified that conception.

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And yet in ethics Darwinism after all perhaps be revolutionary. It may lead not to another view about the end, but to a different way of regarding the relative importance of the means. For in the ordinary moral creed those means seem estimated on no rational principle. Our creed appears rather to be an irrational mixture of jarring elements. We have the moral code of Christianity, accepted in part and in part rejected practically by all save a few fanatics. But we do not realise how in its very principle the Christian ideal is false. And when we reject this code for another and in part a sounder morality, we are in the same condition of blindness and of practical confusion. It is here that Darwinism, with all the tendencies we may group under that name, seems destined to intervene. It will make itself felt, I believe, more and more effectually. It may force on us in some points a correction of our moral views, and a return to a non-Christian and perhaps a Hellenic ideal. I propose to illustrate here these general statements by some remarks on Punishment.

Darwinism, I have said, has not even modified our ideas of the Chief Good. We may take that as — the welfare of the community realised in its members. There is, of course, a question as to the meaning to be given to welfare. We may identify that with mere pleasure, or again with mere system, or may rather view both as inseparable aspects of perfection and individuality. And the extent and nature of the community would once more be a subject for some discussion. But we are not forced to enter on these controversies here. We may leave welfare undefined, and for present purposes need not distinguish the community from the state. The welfare of this whole exists, of course, nowhere outside the individuals, and the individuals again have rights and duties only as members in the whole. This is the revived Hellenism — or we may call it the organic view of things — urged by German Idealism early in the present century.

What, according to the passage, is the Chief Good?

1. Being good and kind to all fellow human beings.
2. The greatest good of the greatest number.
3. The welfare of the community realised in its members.
4. Cannot be determined from the passage.

Question Type : MCQ

Q.70 That the doctrines connected with the name of Mr Darwin are altering our principles has become a sort of commonplace thing to say. And moral principles are said to share in this general transformation. Now, to pass by other subjects, I do not see why Darwinism need change our ultimate moral ideas. It will not modify our conception of the end, either for the community or the individual, unless we have been holding views which long before Darwin were out of date. As to the principles of ethics I perceive, in short, no sign of revolution. Darwinism has indeed helped many to a truer conception of the end, but I cannot admit that it has either originated or modified that conception.

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It is implied in the passage that

1. a Hellenic ideal is not a proper substitute of the Christian ideal.
2. what mankind needs is a Hellenic ideal rather than a Christian one.
3. Darwinism is more Christian than Hellenic.
4. fanatics do not understand what Darwinism really is.

Question Type : MCQ

Q.71 That the doctrines connected with the name of Mr Darwin are altering our principles has become a sort of commonplace thing to say. And moral principles are said to share in this general transformation. Now, to pass by other subjects, I do not see why Darwinism need change our ultimate moral ideas. It will not modify our conception of the end, either for the community or the individual, unless we have been holding views which long before Darwin were out of date. As to the principles of ethics I perceive, in short, no sign of revolution. Darwinism has indeed helped many to a truer conception of the end, but I cannot admit that it has either originated or modified that conception.

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According to the author, the moral code of Christianity

1. is not followed by most people.
2. is in danger due to opposition of Darwinism.
3. is followed by a vast majority of people.
4. is totally ignored by all true Christians.

Q.72 Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing give-aways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidised food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidised fertiliser. University education, typically accessed by the wealtier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidised, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protests, so bus travel is subsidised too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumers of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study, done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

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Which of the following should not be subsidised now, according to the passage?

1. University education
2. Postal services
3. Steel
4. All of the above

Q.73 Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing give-aways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidised food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidised fertiliser. University education, typically accessed by the wealtier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidised, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protests, so bus travel is subsidised too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumers of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study, done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

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The statement that subsidies are paid for by the rich and go to the poor is

1. fiction.
2. fact.
3. fact, according to the author.
4. fiction, according to the author.

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Why do you think that the author calls the Western social security system Utopian?

1. The countries' belief in the efficacy of the system was bound to turn out to be false.
2. The system followed by these countries is the best available in the present context.
3. Every thing under this system was supposed to be free but people were charging money for them.
4. The theory of system followed by these countries was devised by Dr Utopia.

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It can be inferred from the passage that the author

1. believes that people can help themselves and do not need the government.
2. believes that the theory of helping with subsidy is destructive.
3. believes in democracy and free speech.
4. is not a successful politician.

Q.76 Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing give-aways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidised food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidised fertiliser. University education, typically accessed by the wealtier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidised, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protests, so bus travel is subsidised too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumers of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study, done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

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Which of the following is not a victim of extreme subsidies?

1. The poor
2. The Delhi Tranport Corporation
3. The Andhra Pradesh Government
4. None of these

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What, according to the author, is a saving grace of the Deve Gowda government?

1. It has realised that it has to raise the price of petroleum products.
2. It has avoided been bitten by a bigger subsidy bug.
3. Both a and b.
4. Neither a and b.

Q.78 Governments looking for easy popularity have frequently been tempted into announcing give-aways of all sorts; free electricity, virtually free water, subsidised food, cloth at half price, and so on. The subsidy culture has gone to extremes. The richest farmers in the country get subsidised fertiliser. University education, typically accessed by the wealtier sections, is charged at a fraction of cost. Postal services are subsidised, and so are railway services. Bus fares cannot be raised to economical levels because there will be violent protests, so bus travel is subsidised too. In the past, price control on a variety of items, from steel to cement, meant that industrial consumers of these items got them at less than actual cost, while the losses of the public sector companies that produced them were borne by the taxpayer! A study, done a few years ago, came to the conclusion that subsidies in the Indian economy total as much as 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product. At today's level, that would work out to about Rs. 1,50,000 crore.

Question Type : MCQ

And who pays the bill? The theory — and the political fiction on the basis of which it is sold to unsuspecting voters — is that subsidies go to the poor, and are paid for by the rich. The fact is that most subsidies go to the 'rich' (defined in the Indian context as those who are above the poverty line, and much of the tab goes indirectly to the poor. Because the hefty subsidy bill results in fiscal deficits, which in turn push up rates of inflation — which, as everyone knows, hits the poor the hardest of all. Indeed, that is why taxmen call inflation the most regressive form of taxation.

The entire subsidy system is built on the thesis that people cannot help themselves, therefore governments must do so. That people cannot afford to pay for a variety of goods and services, and therefore the government must step in. This thesis has been applied not just in the poor countries but in the rich ones as well; hence the birth of the welfare state in the West, and an almost Utopian social security system; free medical care, food aid, old age security, et al. But with the passage of time, most of the wealthy nations have discovered that their economies cannot sustain this social safety net, which infact reduces the desire among people to pay their own way, and takes away some of the incentive to work. In short, the bill was unaffordable, and their societies were simply not willing to pay. To the regret of many, but because of the laws of economics are harsh, most Western societies have been busy pruning the welfare bill.

In India, the lessons of this experience — over several decades, and in many countries — do not seem to have been learnt. Or, they are simply ignored in the pursuit of immediate votes. People who are promised cheap food or clothing do not in most cases look beyond the gift horses — to the question of who picks up the tab The uproar over higher petrol, diesel and cooking gas prices ignored this basic question: if the user of cooking gas does not want to pay for its cost, who should pay? Diesel in the country is subsidised, and if the trucker or owner of a diesel generator does not want to pay for its full cost, who does he or she think should pay the balance of the cost? It is a simple question, nevertheless it remains unasked.

The Deve Gowda government has shown some courage in biting the bullet when it comes to the price of petroleum products. But it has been bitten by a much bigger subsidy bug. It wants to offer food at half its cost to everyone below the poverty line, supposedly estimated at some 380 million people. What will be the cost? And, of course, who will pick up the tab? The Andhra Pradesh Government has been bankrupted by selling rice at Rs. 2 per kg. Should the Central Government be bankrupted too, before facing up to the question of what is affordable and what is not? Already, India is perenially short of power because the subsidy on electricity has bankrupted most electricity boards, and made private investment wary unless it gets all manner of state guarantees.

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A suitable title to the passage would be-

1. There's No Such Thing as a Free Lunch.
2. The Economic Overview.
3. Deve Gowda's Government and its Follies.
4. It Takes Two to Tango.

Q.79

Question Type : MCQ

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Which of the following is not true, in the context of the passage?

1. Where subsidies are concerned, the poor ultimately pay the tab
2. Inflation is caused by too much subsidies.
3. Experts call subsidies the most regressive form of taxation.
4. Fiscal deficits are caused due to heavy subsidy bills.

Q.80 The membrane-bound nucleus is the most prominent feature of the eukaryotic cell. Schleiden and Schwann, when setting forth the cell doctrine in the 1830s, considered that it had a central role in growth and development. Their belief has been fully supported even though they had only vague notions as to what that role might be, and how the role was to be expressed in some cellular action. The membraneless nuclear area of the prokaryotic cell, with its tangle of fine threads, is now known to play a similar role.

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Some cells, like the sieve tubes of vascular plants and the red blood cells of mammals, do not possess nuclei during the greater part of their existence, although they had nuclei when in a less differentiated state. Such cells can no longer divide and their life span is limited Other cells are regularly multinucleate. Some, like the cells of striated muscles or the latex vessels of higher plants, become so through cell fusion. Some, like the unicellular protozoan paramecium, are normally binucleate, one of the nuclei serving as a source of hereditary information for the next generation, the other governing the day-to-day metabolic activities of the cell. Still other organisms, such as some fungi, are multinucleate because cross walls, dividing the mycelium into specific cells, are absent or irregularly present. The uninucleate situation, however, is typical for the vast majority of cells, and it would appear that this is the most efficient and most economical manner of partitioning living substance into manageable units. This point of view is given credence not only by the prevalence of uninucleate cells, but because for each kind of cell there is a ratio maintained between the volume of the nucleus and that of the cytoplasm. If we think of the nucleus as the control centre of the cell, this would suggest that for a given kind of cell performing a given kind of work, one nucleus can ‘take care of’ a specific volume of cytoplasm and keep it in functioning order. In terms of material and energy, this must mean providing the kind of information needed to keep flow of materials and energy moving at the correct rate and in the proper channels. With the multitude of enzymes in the cell, materials and energy can of course be channelled in a multitude of ways; it is the function of some information molecules to make channels of use more preferred than others at any given time. How this regulatory control is exercised is not entirely clear.

The nucleus is generally a rounded body. In plant cells, however, where the centre of the cell is often occupied by a large vacuole, the nucleus may be pushed against the cell wall, causing it to assume a lens shape. In some white blood cells, such as polymorphonucleated leukocytes, and in cells of the spinning gland of some insects and spiders, the nucleus is very much lobed The reason for this is not clear, but it may relate to the fact that for a given volume of nucleus, a lobate form provides a much greater surface area for nuclear-cytoplasmic exchanges, possibly affecting both the rate and the amount of metabolic reactions. The nucleus, whatever its shape, is segregated from the cytoplasm by a double membrane, the nuclear envelope, with the two membranes separated from each other by a perinuclear space of varying width. The envelope is absent only during the time of cell division, and then just for a brief period The outer membrane is often continuous with the membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum, a possible retention of an earlier relationship, since the envelope, at least in part, is formed at the end cell division by coalescing fragments of the endoplasmic reticulum. The cytoplasmic side of the nucleus is frequently coated with ribosomes, another fact that stresses the similarity and relation of the nuclear envelope to the endoplasmic reticulum. The inner membrane seems to posses a crystalline layer where it abuts the nucleoplasm, but its function remains to be determined.

Everything that passes between the cytoplasm and the nucleus in the eukaryotic cell must transverse the nuclear envelope. This includes some fairly large molecules as well as bodies such as ribosomes, which measure about 25 mm in diameter. Some passageway is, therefore, obviously necessary since there is no indication of dissolution of the nuclear envelope in order to make such movement possible. The nuclear pores appear to be reasonable candidates for such passageways. In plant cells these are irregularly, rather sparsely distributed over the surface of the nucleus, but in the amphibian oocyte, for example, the pores are numerous, regularly arranged, and octagonal and are formed by the fusion of the outer and inner membrane.

Which of the following kinds of cells never have a nuclei?

1. Sieve Tubes
2. Red blood cells of mammals
3. Prokaryotic cells
4. None of these

Q.81 The membrane-bound nucleus is the most prominent feature of the eukaryotic cell. Schleiden and Schwann, when setting forth the cell doctrine in the 1830s, considered that it had a central role in growth and development. Their belief has been fully supported even though they had only vague notions as to what that role might be, and how the role was to be expressed in some cellular action. The membraneless nuclear area of the prokaryotic cell, with its tangle of fine threads, is now known to play a similar role.

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According to the first paragraph, the contention of Schleiden and Schwann that the nucleus is the most important part of the cell has

1. been proved to be true.
2. has been true so far but false in the case of the prokaryotic cell.
3. is only partially true.
4. has been proved to be completely false.

Q.82 The membrane-bound nucleus is the most prominent feature of the eukaryotic cell. Schleiden and Schwann, when setting forth the cell doctrine in the 1830s, considered that it had a central role in growth and development. Their belief has been fully supported even though they had only vague notions as to what that role might be, and how the role was to be expressed in some cellular action. The membraneless nuclear area of the prokaryotic cell, with its tangle of fine threads, is now known to play a similar role.

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It may be inferred from the passage that the vast majority of cells are

1. multinucleate.
2. binucleate.
3. uninucleate.
4. anunucleate.

Q.83 The membrane-bound nucleus is the most prominent feature of the eukaryotic cell. Schleiden and Schwann, when setting forth the cell doctrine in the 1830s, considered that it had a central role in growth and development. Their belief has been fully supported even though they had only vague notions as to what that role might be, and how the role was to be expressed in some cellular action. The membraneless nuclear area of the prokaryotic cell, with its tangle of fine threads, is now known to play a similar role.

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What is definitely a function of the nuclei of the normally binucleate cell?

1. To arrange for the growth and nourishment of the cell.
2. To hold hereditary information for the next generation.
3. To make up the basic physical structure of the organism.
4. To fight the various foreign diseases attacking the body.

Q.84

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The function of the crystalline layer of the inner membrane of the nucleus is

1. generation of nourishment of the cell.
2. holding together the disparate structures of the endoplasmic reticulum.
3. helping in transversal of the nuclear envelope.
4. Cannot be determined from the passage

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The nucleus is generally a rounded body. In plant cells, however, where the centre of the cell is often occupied by a large vacuole, the nucleus may be pushed against the cell wall, causing it to assume a lens shape. In some white blood cells, such as polymorphonucleated leukocytes, and in cells of the spinning gland of some insects and spiders, the nucleus is very much lobed The reason for this is not clear, but it may relate to the fact that for a given volume of nucleus, a lobate form provides a much greater surface area for nuclear-cytoplasmic exchanges, possibly affecting both the rate and the amount of metabolic reactions. The nucleus, whatever its shape, is segregated from the cytoplasm by a double membrane, the nuclear envelope, with the two membranes separated from each other by a perinuclear space of varying width. The envelope is absent only during the time of cell division, and then just for a brief period The outer membrane is often continuous with the membranes of the endoplasmic reticulum, a possible retention of an earlier relationship, since the envelope, at least in part, is formed at the end cell division by coalescing fragments of the endoplasmic reticulum. The cytoplasmic side of the nucleus is frequently coated with ribosomes, another fact that stresses the similarity and relation of the nuclear envelope to the endoplasmic reticulum. The inner membrane seems to posses a crystalline layer where it abuts the nucleoplasm, but its function remains to be determined.

Everything that passes between the cytoplasm and the nucleus in the eukaryotic cell must transverse the nuclear envelope. This includes some fairly large molecules as well as bodies such as ribosomes, which measure about 25 mm in diameter. Some passageway is, therefore, obviously necessary since there is no indication of dissolution of the nuclear envelope in order to make such movement possible. The nuclear pores appear to be reasonable candidates for such passageways. In plant cells these are irregularly, rather sparsely distributed over the surface of the nucleus, but in the amphibian oocyte, for example, the pores are numerous, regularly arranged, and octagonal and are formed by the fusion of the outer and inner membrane.

Why, according to the passage, is the polymorphonucleated leukocyte probably lobed?

1. Because it is quite convoluted in its functions.
2. Because it is the red blood cell which is the most important cell in the body.
3. Because it provides a greater area for metabolism reactions.
4. Because it provides greater strength to the spider web due to greater area.

Q.86 The membrane-bound nucleus is the most prominent feature of the eukaryotic cell. Schleiden and Schwann, when setting forth the cell doctrine in the 1830s, considered that it had a central role in growth and development. Their belief has been fully supported even though they had only vague notions as to what that role might be, and how the role was to be expressed in some cellular action. The membraneless nuclear area of the prokaryotic cell, with its tangle of fine threads, is now known to play a similar role.

Question Type : MCQ

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Why, according to the passage, do the fungi multinucleate?

1. Because they need more food to survive.
2. Because they frequently lack walls dividing the mycelium.
3. Because the mycelium is areawise much bigger than other cells.
4. Cannot be determined from the passage

Q.87

Question Type : MCQ

The second plan to have to examine is that of giving to each person what she deserves. Many people, especially those who are comfortably off, think this is what happens at present: that the industrious and sober and thrifty are never in want, and that poverty is due to idleness, improvidence, drinking, betting, dishonesty, and bad character generally. They can point to the fact that a labour whose character is bad finds it more difficult to get employment than one whose character is good; that a farmer or country gentleman who gambles and bets heavily, and mortgages his land to live wastefully and extravagantly, is soon reduced to poverty; and that a man of business

who is lazy and does not attend to it becomes bankrupt. But this proves nothing that you cannot eat your cake and have it too; it does not prove that your share of the cake was a fair one. It shows that certain vices make us rich. People who are hard, grasping, selfish, cruel, and always ready to take advantage of their neighbours, become very rich if they are clever enough not to overreach themselves. On the other hand, people who are generous, public spirited, friendly, and not always thinking of the main chance, stay poor when they are born poor unless they have extraordinary talents. Also as things are today, some are born poor

and others are born with silver spoons in their mouths: that is to say, they are divided into rich and poor before they are old enough to have any character at all. The notion that our present system distributes wealth according to merit, even roughly, may be dismissed at once as ridiculous. Everyone can see that it generally has the contrary effect; it makes a few idle people very rich, and a great many hardworking people very poor.

On this, intelligent Lady, your first thought may be that if wealth is not distributed according to merit, it ought to be; and that we should at once set to work to alter our laws so that in future the good people shall be rich in proportion to their goodness and the bad people poor in proportion to their badness. There are several objections to this; but the very first one settles the question for good and all. It is, that the proposal is impossible and impractical. How are you going to measure anyone's merit in money? Choose any pair of human beings you like, male or female, and see whether you can decide how

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the clergyman? Or twice as much as the clergyman? Or half as much as the clergyman? Or how much more or less? It is no use saying that one ought to have more the other less; you must be prepared to say exactly how much more or less in calculable proportion.

Well, think it out. The clergyman has had a college education; but that is not any merit on his part: he owns it to his father; so you cannot allow him anything for that. But through it he is able to read the New Testament in Greek; so that he can do something the blacksmith cannot do. On the other hand, the blacksmith can make a horse-shoe, which the parson cannot. How many verses of the Greek Testament are worth one horse-shoe? You have only to ask the silly question to see that nobody can answer it.

Since measuring their merits is no use, why not try to measure their faults? Suppose the blacksmith swears a good deal, and gets drunk occasionally! Everybody in the village knows this; but the parson has to keep his faults to himself. His wife knows them; but she will not tell you what they are if she knows that you intend to cut off some of his pay for them. You know that as he is only a mortal human being, he must have some faults; but you cannot find them out. However, suppose he has some faults he is a snob; that he cares more for sport and fashionable society than for religion! Does that

Q.87 Question 87 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

make him as bad as the blacksmith, or twice as bad, or twice and quarter as bad, or only half as bad? In other words, if the blacksmith is to have a shilling, is the parson to have six pence, or five pence and one-third, or two shillings? Clearly these are fools' questions: the moment they bring us down from moral generalities to business particulars it becomes plain to every sensible person that no relation can be established between human qualities, good or bad, and sums of money, large or small.

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agree that nothing could be more ridiculous, and that any system of distributing wealth which leads to such absurdities must be wrong. But to suppose that it could be changed by any possible calculation that an ounce of archbishop of three ounces of judge is worth a pound of prize-fighter would be sillier still. You can find out how many candles are worth a pound of butter in the market on any particular day; but when you try to estimate the worth of human souls the utmost you can say is that they are all of equal value before the throne of God:And that will not help you in the least to settle how much

money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

Which of the following is not a vice attributed to the poor by the rich?

1. Idleness
2. Drug addition
3. Gambling
4. Alcoholism

Q.88

Question Type : MCQ

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and others are born with silver spoons in their mouths: that is to say, they are divided into rich and poor before they are old enough to have any character at all. The notion that our present system distributes wealth according to merit, even roughly, may be dismissed at once as ridiculous. Everyone can see that it generally has the contrary effect; it makes a few idle people very rich, and a great many hardworking people very poor.

On this, intelligent Lady, your first thought may be that if wealth is not distributed according to merit, it ought to be; and that we should at once set to work to alter our laws so that in future the good people shall be rich in proportion to their goodness and the bad people poor in proportion to their badness. There are several objections to this; but the very first one settles the question for good and all. It is, that the proposal is impossible and impractical. How are you going to measure anyone's merit in money? Choose any pair of human beings you like, male or female, and see whether you can decide how

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the clergyman? Or twice as much as the clergyman? Or half as much as the clergyman? Or how much more or less? It is no use saying that one ought to have more the other less; you must be prepared to say exactly how much more or less in calculable proportion.

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Since measuring their merits is no use, why not try to measure their faults? Suppose the blacksmith swears a good deal, and gets drunk occasionally! Everybody in the village knows this; but the parson has to keep his faults to himself. His wife knows them; but she will not tell you what they are if she knows that you intend to cut off some of his pay for them. You know that as he is only a mortal human being, he must have some faults; but you cannot find them out. However, suppose he has some faults he is a snob; that he cares more for sport and fashionable society than for religion! Does that

Q.88 Question 88 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

make him as bad as the blacksmith, or twice as bad, or twice and quarter as bad, or only half as bad? In other words, if the blacksmith is to have a shilling, is the parson to have six pence, or five pence and one-third, or two shillings? Clearly these are fools' questions: the moment they bring us down from moral generalities to business particulars it becomes plain to every sensible person that no relation can be established between human qualities, good or bad, and sums of money, large or small.

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money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

What, according to the author, do the generous and public spirited people need to become rich?

1. A criminal mind
2. To be born with silver spoons
3. Extraordinary talents
4. Strength of character

Q.89

Question Type : MCQ

The second plan to have to examine is that of giving to each person what she deserves. Many people, especially those who are comfortably off, think this is what happens at present: that the industrious and sober and thrifty are never in want, and that poverty is due to idleness, improvidence, drinking, betting, dishonesty, and bad character generally. They can point to the fact that a labour whose character is bad finds it more difficult to get employment than one whose character is good; that a farmer or country gentleman who gambles and bets heavily, and mortgages his land to live wastefully and extravagantly, is soon reduced to poverty; and that a man of business

who is lazy and does not attend to it becomes bankrupt. But this proves nothing that you cannot eat your cake and have it too; it does not prove that your share of the cake was a fair one. It shows that certain vices make us rich. People who are hard, grasping, selfish, cruel, and always ready to take advantage of their neighbours, become very rich if they are clever enough not to overreach themselves. On the other hand, people who are generous, public spirited, friendly, and not always thinking of the main chance, stay poor when they are born poor unless they have extraordinary talents. Also as things are today, some are born poor

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Q.89 Question 89 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

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money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

In the passage, which kind of people are not mentioned as likely to get rich quickly?

1. Selfish people
2. Grasping people
3. Hard people
4. Ambitious people

Q.90

Question Type : MCQ

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Q.90 Question 90 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

make him as bad as the blacksmith, or twice as bad, or twice and quarter as bad, or only half as bad? In other words, if the blacksmith is to have a shilling, is the parson to have six pence, or five pence and one-third, or two shillings? Clearly these are fools' questions: the moment they bring us down from moral generalities to business particulars it becomes plain to every sensible person that no relation can be established between human qualities, good or bad, and sums of money, large or small.

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money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

What, according to the author, is the main problem in distributing wealth according to the goodness or badness of human beings?

1. Because the bad people will as always, cheat the good people of their fair share of the money.
2. Because there are too many people in the world and it will take a long time to categorise them into good or bad.
3. Because there are no standards by which to judge good or bad in relation to money.
4. None of the above

Q.91

Question Type : MCQ

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and others are born with silver spoons in their mouths: that is to say, they are divided into rich and poor before they are old enough to have any character at all. The notion that our present system distributes wealth according to merit, even roughly, may be dismissed at once as ridiculous. Everyone can see that it generally has the contrary effect; it makes a few idle people very rich, and a great many hardworking people very poor.

On this, intelligent Lady, your first thought may be that if wealth is not distributed according to merit, it ought to be; and that we should at once set to work to alter our laws so that in future the good people shall be rich in proportion to their goodness and the bad people poor in proportion to their badness. There are several objections to this; but the very first one settles the question for good and all. It is, that the proposal is impossible and impractical. How are you going to measure anyone's merit in money? Choose any pair of human beings you like, male or female, and see whether you can decide how

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Well, think it out. The clergyman has had a college education; but that is not any merit on his part: he owns it to his father; so you cannot allow him anything for that. But through it he is able to read the New Testament in Greek; so that he can do something the blacksmith cannot do. On the other hand, the blacksmith can make a horse-shoe, which the parson cannot. How many verses of the Greek Testament are worth one horse-shoe? You have only to ask the silly question to see that nobody can answer it.

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Q.91 Question 91 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

make him as bad as the blacksmith, or twice as bad, or twice and quarter as bad, or only half as bad? In other words, if the blacksmith is to have a shilling, is the parson to have six pence, or five pence and one-third, or two shillings? Clearly these are fools' questions: the moment they bring us down from moral generalities to business particulars it becomes plain to every sensible person that no relation can be established between human qualities, good or bad, and sums of money, large or small.

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agree that nothing could be more ridiculous, and that any system of distributing wealth which leads to such absurdities must be wrong. But to suppose that it could be changed by any possible calculation that an ounce of archbishop of three ounces of judge is worth a pound of prize-fighter would be sillier still. You can find out how many candles are worth a pound of butter in the market on any particular day; but when you try to estimate the worth of human souls the utmost you can say is that they are all of equal value before the throne of God:And that will not help you in the least to settle how much

money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

Which of the following about the author's thinking may be inferred from the passage?

1. The poor should work hard to become rich.
2. The present system of distribution of wealth is biased in favour of the rich.
3. The honest men should resort to trickery if they want to become rich.
4. The present system of government should give way to a more progressive one.

Q.92

Question Type : MCQ

The second plan to have to examine is that of giving to each person what she deserves. Many people, especially those who are comfortably off, think this is what happens at present: that the industrious and sober and thrifty are never in want, and that poverty is due to idleness, improvidence, drinking, betting, dishonesty, and bad character generally. They can point to the fact that a labour whose character is bad finds it more difficult to get employment than one whose character is good; that a farmer or country gentleman who gambles and bets heavily, and mortgages his land to live wastefully and extravagantly, is soon reduced to poverty; and that a man of business

who is lazy and does not attend to it becomes bankrupt. But this proves nothing that you cannot eat your cake and have it too; it does not prove that your share of the cake was a fair one. It shows that certain vices make us rich. People who are hard, grasping, selfish, cruel, and always ready to take advantage of their neighbours, become very rich if they are clever enough not to overreach themselves. On the other hand, people who are generous, public spirited, friendly, and not always thinking of the main chance, stay poor when they are born poor unless they have extraordinary talents. Also as things are today, some are born poor

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Q.92 Question 92 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

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money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

This passage most probably is a part of

1. a newspaper article.
2. an anthropological document.
3. a letter to someone.
4. an ecclesiastical liturgy.

Q.93

Question Type : MCQ

The second plan to have to examine is that of giving to each person what she deserves. Many people, especially those who are comfortably off, think this is what happens at present: that the industrious and sober and thrifty are never in want, and that poverty is due to idleness, improvidence, drinking, betting, dishonesty, and bad character generally. They can point to the fact that a labour whose character is bad finds it more difficult to get employment than one whose character is good; that a farmer or country gentleman who gambles and bets heavily, and mortgages his land to live wastefully and extravagantly, is soon reduced to poverty; and that a man of business

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Q.93 Question 93 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

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money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

The word 'improvidence' in the context of the passage, means

1. extravagance.
2. lasciviousness.
3. corruption.
4. indelicacy.

Q.94

Question Type : MCQ

The second plan to have to examine is that of giving to each person what she deserves. Many people, especially those who are comfortably off, think this is what happens at present: that the industrious and sober and thrifty are never in want, and that poverty is due to idleness, improvidence, drinking, betting, dishonesty, and bad character generally. They can point to the fact that a labour whose character is bad finds it more difficult to get employment than one whose character is good; that a farmer or country gentleman who gambles and bets heavily, and mortgages his land to live wastefully and extravagantly, is soon reduced to poverty; and that a man of business

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Q.94 Question 94 - continued

Question Type : MCQ

make him as bad as the blacksmith, or twice as bad, or twice and quarter as bad, or only half as bad? In other words, if the blacksmith is to have a shilling, is the parson to have six pence, or five pence and one-third, or two shillings? Clearly these are fools' questions: the moment they bring us down from moral generalities to business particulars it becomes plain to every sensible person that no relation can be established between human qualities, good or bad, and sums of money, large or small.

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money they should have. You must simply give it up, and admit that distributing money according to merit is beyond mortal measurement and judgement.

The author gives the example of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the prize-fighter to

1. prove that there cannot be any division of wealth based on moral standards.
2. prove that in this day and age might always scores over religion and love.
3. prove the existence of a non-discriminating god.
4. prove that a pound of butter is worth more than any amount of candles any day.

Q.95

Question Type : MCQ

The conventional wisdom says that this is an issue-less election. There is no central personality of whom voters have to express approval or dislike; no central matter of concern that makes this a one-issue referendum like so many elections in the past; no central party around which everything else revolves — the Congress has been displaced from its customary pole position, and no one else has been able to take its place. Indeed, given that all-seeing video cameras of the Election Commission, and the detailed pictures they are putting together on campaign expenditure, there isn't even much electioning: no slogans on the walls, no loudspeakers blaring forth at all hours of the day and night, no cavalcades of cars heralding the arrival of a candidate at the local bazaar. Forget it being an issue-less election, is this an election at all?

Perhaps the 'fun' of an election lies in its featuring someone whom you can love or hate. But Narasimha Rao has managed to reduce even a general election, involving nearly 600 million voters, to the boring non-event that is the trademark of his election rallies, and indeed of everything else that he does. After all, the Nehru-Gandhi clan has disappeared from the political map, and the majority of voters will not even be able to name P.V.Narasimha Rao as India's Prime Minister. There could be as many as a dozen prime ministerial candidates ranging from Jyoti Basu to Ramakrishna Hegde, and from Chandra Shekar to (believe it or not) K.R.Narayanan. The sole personality who stands out, therefore, is none of the players, but the umpire: T.N.Seshan. .

As for the parties, they are like the blind men of Hindustan, trying in vain to gauge the contours of the animal they have to confront. But it doesn't look as if it will be the mandir-masjid, nor will it be Hindutva or economic nationalism. The Congress will like it to be stability, but what does that mean for the majority? Economic reform is a non-issue for most people with inflation down to barely 4 per cent, prices are not top of the mind either. In a strange twist, after the hawala scandal, corruption has been pushed off the map too.

But ponder for a moment, isn't this state of affairs astonishing, given the context? Consider that so many ministers have had to resign over the hawala issue; that a governor who was a cabinet minister has also had to quit, in the wake of judicial displeasure; that the prime minister himself is under investigation for his involvement in not one scandal but two; that the main prime ministerial candidate from the opposition has had to bow out because he too has been charged in the hawala case; and that the head of the 'third force' has his own little (or not so little) fodder scandal to face. Why then is corruption not an issue — not as a matter of competitive politics, but as an issue on which the contenders for power feel that they have to offer the prospect of genuine change? If all this does not make the parties (almost all of whom have broken the law, in not submitting their audited accounts every year to the income tax authorities) realise that the country both needs — and is ready for-change in the Supreme Court; the assertiveness of the Election Commission, giving new life to a model code of conduct that has been ignored for a quarter country; the independence that has been thrust upon the Central Bureau of Investigation; and the fresh zeal on the part of tax collectors out to nab corporate no-gooders. Think also that at no other point since the Emergency of 1975-77 have so many people in power been hounded by the system for their misdeeds.

Is this just a case of a few individuals outside the political system doing the job, or is the country heading for a new era? The seventies saw the collapse of the national consensus that marked the Nehruvian era, and ideology took over in the Indira Gandhi years. That too was buried by Rajiv Gandhi and his technocratic friends. And now, we have these issue-less elections. One possibility is that the country is heading for a period of constitutionalism as the other arms of the state reclaim some of the powers they lost, or yielded, to the political establishment. Economic reform free one part of Indian society from the clutches of the political class. Now, this could spread to other parts of the system. Against such a dramatic backdrop, it should be obvious that people (voters) are looking for accountability, for ways in which to make a corrupted system work again. And the astonishing thing is that no party has sought to ride this particular wave; instead all are on the defensive, desperately evading the real issues. No wonder this is an 'issue-less' election.

Why does the author probably say that the sole personality who stands out in the elections is T.N.Seshan?

1. Because all the other candidates are very boring.
2. Because all the other candidates do not have his charisma.
3. Because the shadow of his strictures are looming large over the elections.
4. None of the above

Q.96

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A suitable title to the passage would be

1. Elections: A Preview.
2. The Country's Issue-less Elections.
3. T.N.Seshan — the Real Hero.
4. Love or Hate Them, But Vote For Them.

Q.97

Question Type : MCQ

The conventional wisdom says that this is an issue-less election. There is no central personality of whom voters have to express approval or dislike; no central matter of concern that makes this a one-issue referendum like so many elections in the past; no central party around which everything else revolves — the Congress has been displaced from its customary pole position, and no one else has been able to take its place. Indeed, given that all-seeing video cameras of the Election Commission, and the detailed pictures they are putting together on campaign expenditure, there isn't even much electioning: no slogans on the walls, no loudspeakers blaring forth at all hours of the day and night, no cavalcades of cars heralding the arrival of a candidate at the local bazaar. Forget it being an issue-less election, is this an election at all?

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As for the parties, they are like the blind men of Hindustan, trying in vain to gauge the contours of the animal they have to confront. But it doesn't look as if it will be the mandir-masjid, nor will it be Hindutva or economic nationalism. The Congress will like it to be stability, but what does that mean for the majority? Economic reform is a non-issue for most people with inflation down to barely 4 per cent, prices are not top of the mind either. In a strange twist, after the hawala scandal, corruption has been pushed off the map too.

But ponder for a moment, isn't this state of affairs astonishing, given the context? Consider that so many ministers have had to resign over the hawala issue; that a governor who was a cabinet minister has also had to quit, in the wake of judicial displeasure; that the prime minister himself is under investigation for his involvement in not one scandal but two; that the main prime ministerial candidate from the opposition has had to bow out because he too has been charged in the hawala case; and that the head of the 'third force' has his own little (or not so little) fodder scandal to face. Why then is corruption not an issue — not as a matter of competitive politics, but as an issue on which the contenders for power feel that they have to offer the prospect of genuine change? If all this does not make the parties (almost all of whom have broken the law, in not submitting their audited accounts every year to the income tax authorities) realise that the country both needs — and is ready for-change in the Supreme Court; the assertiveness of the Election Commission, giving new life to a model code of conduct that has been ignored for a quarter country; the independence that has been thrust upon the Central Bureau of Investigation; and the fresh zeal on the part of tax collectors out to nab corporate no-gooders. Think also that at no other point since the Emergency of 1975-77 have so many people in power been hounded by the system for their misdeeds.

Is this just a case of a few individuals outside the political system doing the job, or is the country heading for a new era? The seventies saw the collapse of the national consensus that marked the Nehruvian era, and ideology took over in the Indira Gandhi years. That too was buried by Rajiv Gandhi and his technocratic friends. And now, we have these issue-less elections. One possibility is that the country is heading for a period of constitutionalism as the other arms of the state reclaim some of the powers they lost, or yielded, to the political establishment. Economic reform free one part of Indian society from the clutches of the political class. Now, this could spread to other parts of the system. Against such a dramatic backdrop, it should be obvious that people (voters) are looking for accountability, for ways in which to make a corrupted system work again. And the astonishing thing is that no party has sought to ride this particular wave; instead all are on the defensive, desperately evading the real issues. No wonder this is an 'issue-less' election.

Which of the following are not under scrutiny for alleged corruption, according to the passage?

1. The opposition prime ministerial candidate
2. P.V. Narasimha Rao
3. The leader of the 'third force'
4. Ramakrishna Hegde

Q.98

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Why does the author say that almost all parties have broken the law?

1. Because they all indulge in corrupt electoral process.
2. Because they all have more income than recorded sources.
3. Because they are all indicted on various charges.
4. Because they have failed to submit audited accounts to tax authorities.

Q.99

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According to the passage, which of the following has not been responsible for the winds of change blowing throughout the country?

1. Greater awareness on the part of the general public.
2. Enforcement of a model code of conduct by the Election Commission.
3. Greater independence to the Central Bureau of Investigation.
4. Fresh zeal on the part of tax collectors.

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According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as even having the potential to be an issue in the current elections?

1. The mandir-masjid issue
2. The empowerment of women
3. Economic nationalism
4. Hindutva

Q.101 Direction for questions: Answer the questions based on the following information. The data given in the table shows the investment details in country 'Fortune Land' of companies A, B, C, D, E and F. Figures in the table are in US dollars in billions.

Question Type : MCQ

	A	B	C	D	E	F
year 1	2.5	4.6	5.8	3.11	10.6	7.8
year 2	6.7	7.5	12.5	5.6	17.4	25.3
Year 3	11.5	18.7	21.2	7.7	29.8	60.1

What is the percentage increase in investment of B, C, D and E from year 1 to year 3?

1. 121%
2. 321%
3. 221%
4. 300%

Q.102 Direction for questions: Answer the questions based on the following information. The data given in the table shows the investment details in country 'Fortune Land' of companies A, B, C, D, E and F. Figures in the table are in US dollars in billions.

Question Type : MCQ

	A	B	C	D	E	F
year 1	2.5	4.6	5.8	3.11	10.6	7.8
year 2	6.7	7.5	12.5	5.6	17.4	25.3
Year 3	11.5	18.7	21.2	7.7	29.8	60.1

What is the ratio of investments of E to F for the years 1 to 3?

1. 31 : 19
2. 19 : 31
3. 20 : 29
4. 41 : 53

Q.103 Direction for questions: Answer the questions based on the following information. The data given in the table shows the investment details in country 'Fortune Land' of companies A, B, C, D, E and F. Figures in the table are in US dollars in billions.

Question Type : MCQ

	A	B	C	D	E	F
year 1	2.5	4.6	5.8	3.11	10.6	7.8
year 2	6.7	7.5	12.5	5.6	17.4	25.3
Year 3	11.5	18.7	21.2	7.7	29.8	60.1

What is D's contribution as a percentage of total investments in year 2?

1. 8.2%
2. 4.5%
3. 7.4%
4. 9.2%

Q.104 Direction for questions: Answer the questions based on the following information. The data given in the table shows the investment details in country 'Fortune Land' of companies A, B, C, D, E and F. Figures in the table are in US dollars in billions.

Question Type : MCQ

	A	B	C	D	E	F
year 1	2.5	4.6	5.8	3.11	10.6	7.8
year 2	6.7	7.5	12.5	5.6	17.4	25.3
Year 3	11.5	18.7	21.2	7.7	29.8	60.1

For which company is investment not increased from year 1 to year 3?

1. C
2. D
3. F
4. None of these

Q.105 Direction for questions: Answer the questions based on the following information. The data given in the table shows the investment details in country 'Fortune Land' of companies A, B, C, D, E and F. Figures in the table are in US dollars in billions.

Question Type : MCQ

	A	B	C	D	E	F
year 1	2.5	4.6	5.8	3.11	10.6	7.8
year 2	6.7	7.5	12.5	5.6	17.4	25.3
Year 3	11.5	18.7	21.2	7.7	29.8	60.1

By what percentage is the investments of companies D,E,F greater than the investments of companies A, B, C in year 2?

1. 75%
2. 81%
3. 67.5%
4. 42.3%

Q.106 **If a number 774958A96B is to be divisible by 8 and 9, the respective values of A and B will be**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 7 and 8
2. 8 and 0
3. 5 and 8
4. None of these

Q.107 **Which of the following values of x do not satisfy the inequality $(x^2 - 3x + 2 > 0)$ at all?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. $1 \leq x \leq 2$
2. $-1 \geq x \geq -2$
3. $0 \leq x \leq 2$
4. $0 \geq x \geq -2$

Q.108 Direction for questions 108 and 109: Answer the questions based on the following information. In a locality, there are five small cities: A, B, C, D and E. The distances of these cities from each other are as follows. AB = 2 km AC = 2km AD > 2 km AE > 3 km BC = 2 km BD = 4 km BE = 3 km CD = 2 km CE = 3 km DE > 3 km

Question Type : MCQ

If a ration shop is to be set up within 2 km of each city, how many ration shops will be required?

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5

Q.109 Direction for questions 108 and 109: Answer the questions based on the following information. In a locality, there are five small cities: A, B, C, D and E. The distances of these cities from each other are as follows. AB = 2 km AC = 2km AD > 2 km AE > 3 km BC = 2 km BD = 4 km BE = 3 km CD = 2 km CE = 3 km DE > 3 km

Question Type : MCQ

If a ration shop is to be set up within 3 km of each city, how many ration shops will be required?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

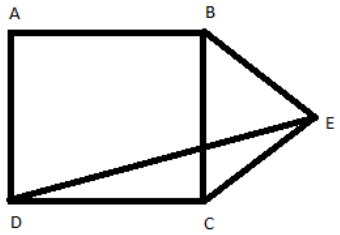
Q.110 **A cube of side 12 cm is painted red on all the faces and then cut into smaller cubes, each of side 3 cm. What is the total number of smaller cubes having none of their faces painted?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 16
2. 8
3. 12
4. 24

Q.111 **If ABCD is a square and BCE is an equilateral triangle, what is the measure of ∠DEC?**

Question Type : MCQ



1. 15°
2. 30°
3. 20°
4. 45°

Q.112 **Instead of a metre scale, a cloth merchant uses a faulty 120 cm scale while buying, but uses a faulty 80 cm scale while selling the same cloth. If he offers a discount of 20%, what is his overall profit percentage?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 20%
2. 25%
3. 40%
4. 15%

Q.113 **From a circular sheet of paper with a radius 20 cm, four circles of radius 5 cm each are cut out. What is the ratio of the uncut to the cut portion?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 1 : 3
2. 4 : 1
3. 3 : 1
4. 4 : 3

Q.114 **A wooden box of thickness 0.5 cm, length 21 cm, width 11 cm and height 6 cm is painted on the inside. The expenses of painting are Rs. 70. What is the rate of painting per square centimetres?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. Rs 0.7
2. Rs 0.5
3. Rs 0.1
4. Rs 0.2

Q.115 Answer the questions based on the following information. A, S, M and D are functions of x and y, and they are defined as follows.

Question Type : MCQ

$A(x, y) = x + y$

$S(x, y) = x - y$

$M(x, y) = xy$

$D(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}. y \neq 0$

What is the value of $M(M(A(M(x, y), S(y, x)), x), A(y, x))$**for** $x = 2, y = 3$**?**

1. 60
2. 140
3. 25
4. 70

Q.116 Answer the questions based on the following information. A, S, M and D are functions of x and y, and they are defined as follows.

Question Type : MCQ

$A(x, y) = x + y$

$S(x, y) = x - y$

$M(x, y) = xy$

$D(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}. \ y \neq 0$

What is the value of $S[M(D(A(a, b), 2), D(A(a, b), 2)), M(D(S(a, b), 2), D(S(a, b), 2))]$?

1. $a^2 + b^2$
2. ab
3. $a^2 - b^2$
4. $\frac{a}{b}$

Q.117 **The cost of diamond varies directly as the square of its weight. Once, this diamond broke into four pieces with weights in the ratio 1 : 2 : 3 : 4. When the pieces were sold, the merchant got Rs. 70,000 less. Find the original price of the diamond.**

Question Type : MCQ

1. Rs. 1.4 lakh
2. Rs. 2 lakh
3. Rs. 1 lakh
4. Rs. 2.1 lakh

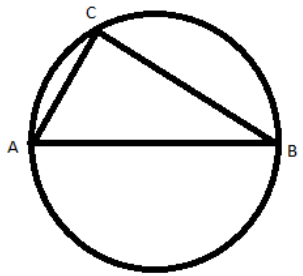
Q.118 **If n is any odd number greater than 1, then $n(n^2 - 1)$ is**

Question Type : MCQ

1. divisible by 96 always
2. divisible by 48 always
3. divisible by 24 always
4. None of these

Q.119 **The figure shows a circle of diameter AB and radius 6.5 cm. If chord CA is 5 cm long, find the area of triangle ABC.**

Question Type : MCQ



1. 60 sq. cm
2. 30 sq. cm
3. 40 sq. cm
4. 52 sq. cm

Q.120 Answer the questions based on the following information. A watch dealer incurs an expense of Rs. 150 for producing every watch. He also incurs an additional expenditure of Rs. 30,000, which is independent of the number of watches produced. If he is able to sell a watch during the season, he sells it for Rs. 250. If he fails to do so, he has to sell each watch for Rs. 100.

Question Type : MCQ

If he is able to sell only 1,200 out of 1,500 watches he has made in the season (and the rest 300 are sold out of season), then he has made a profit of

1. Rs. 90,000
2. Rs. 75,000
3. Rs. 45,000
4. Rs. 60,000

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Question Type : MCQ

If he produces 1,500 watches, what is the number of watches that he must sell during the season in order to break-even, given that he is able to sell all the watches produced?

1. 500
2. 700
3. 800
4. 1,000

Q.122 **Once I had been to the post office to buy five-rupee, two-rupee and one-rupee stamps. I paid the clerk Rs. 20, and since he had no change, he gave me three more one-rupee stamps. If the number of stamps of each type that I had ordered initially was more than one, what was the total number of stamps that I had when I left the post office?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 10
2. 9
3. 12
4. 8

Q.123 **In triangleABC, ∠B is a right angle, AC = 6 cm, and D is the mid-point of AC. The length of BD is**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 4cm
2. 6 cm
3. 3cm
4. 3.5cm

Q.124 Answer the questions based on the following information. A salesman enters the quantity sold and the price into the computer. Both the numbers are two-digit numbers. But, by mistake, both the numbers were entered with their digits interchanged.Although, the total sales value remained the same, i.e. Rs. 1,148, the total inventory sold got reduced by 54.

Question Type : MCQ

What is the actual price per piece?

1. Rs. 82
2. Rs. 41
3. Rs. 14
4. Rs. 28

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Question Type : MCQ

What is the actual quantity sold?

1. 28
2. 21
3. 82
4. 14

Q.126 **In a locality, two-thirds of the people have cable TV, one-fifth have VCR, and one-tenth have both. What is the fraction of people having atleast one among cable -TV and VCR?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. $\frac{19}{30}$
2. $\frac{2}{3}$
3. $\frac{17}{30}$
4. $\frac{23}{30}$

Section : Quantitative Ability

Q.127 **Find the value of** $\cfrac{1}{1+\cfrac{1}{3-\cfrac{4}{2+\cfrac{1}{3-\frac{1}{2}}}}} + \cfrac{3}{3-\cfrac{4}{3+\cfrac{1}{2-\frac{1}{2}}}}$

Question Type : MCQ

1. $\frac{13}{7}$
2. $\frac{15}{7}$
3. $\frac{11}{21}$
4. $\frac{17}{28}$

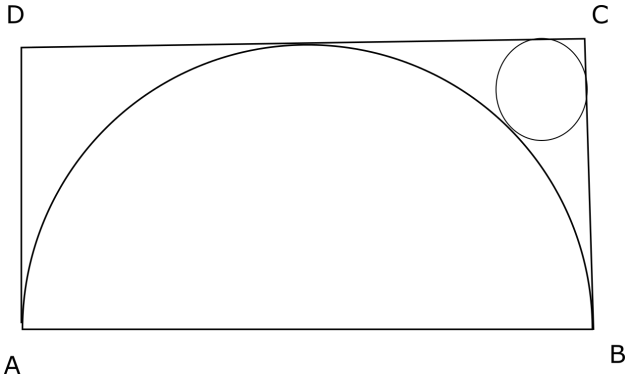
Q.128 **Given the quadratic equation** $x^2-(A-3)x-(A-2)$**, for what value of** A **will the sum of the squares of the roots be zero?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. -2
2. 3
3. 6
4. None of these

Q.129 **The figure shows the rectangle ABCD with a semicircle and a circle inscribed inside in it as shown. What is the ratio of the area of the circle to that of the semicircle?**

Question Type : MCQ



1. $(\sqrt{2}-1)^2 : 1$
2. $2(\sqrt{2}-1)^2 : 1$
3. $(\sqrt{2}-1)^2 : 2$
4. None of these

Q.130 **I bought 5 pens, 7 pencils and 4 erasers. Rajan bought 6 pens, 8 erasers and 14 pencils for an amount which was half more what I had paid. What per cent of the total amount paid by me was paid for the pens?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 37.5%
2. 62.5%
3. 50%
4. None of these

Q.131 **In a mile race, Akshay can be given a start of 128 m by Bhairav. If Bhairav can give Chinmay a start of 4 m in a 100 m dash, then who out of Akshay and Chinmay will win a race of one and half miles, and what will be the final lead given by the winner to the loser? (One mile is 1,600 m.)**

Question Type : MCQ

1. Akshay, $\frac{1}{12}$ mile
2. Chinmay, $\frac{1}{32}$ mile
3. Akshay, $\frac{1}{24}$ mile
4. Chinmay, $\frac{1}{16}$ mile

Q.132 **Two liquids A and B are in the ratio 5 : 1 in container 1 and 1 : 3 in container 2. In what ratio should the contents of the two containers be mixed so as to obtain a mixture of A and B in the ratio 1 : 1?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 2 : 3
2. 4 : 3
3. 3 : 2
4. 3 : 4

Q.133 **A man travels three-fifths of a distance AB at a speed 3a, and the remaining at a speed 2b.If he goes from B to A and return at a speed 5c in the same time, then**

Question Type : MCQ

1. $\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}=\frac{1}{c}$
2. $a+b=c$
3. $\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}=\frac{2}{c}$
4. None of these

Q.134 **A man travels from A to B at a speed x km/hr. He then rests at B for x hours. He then travels from B to C at a speed 2x km/hr and rests for 2x hours. He moves further to D at a speed twice as that between B and C. He thus reaches D in 16 hr. If distances A-B, B-C and C-D are all equal to 12 km, the time for which he rested at B could be**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 3 hr
2. 6 hr
3. 2 hr
4. 4 hr

Q.135 **Out of two-thirds of the total number of basketball matches, a team has won 17 matches and lost 3 of them. What is the maximum number of matches that the team can lose and still win more than three- fourths of the total number of matches, if it is true that no match can end in a tie?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 4
2. 6
3. 5
4. 3

Q.136 **The price of a Maruti car rises by 30% while the sales of the car come down by 20%. What is the percentage change in the total revenue?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. -4%
2. -2%
3. +4%
4. +2%

Q.137 **The points of intersection of three lines $2x + 3y - 5 = 0, 5x - 7y + 2 = 0$ and $9x - 5y - 4 = 0$**

Question Type : MCQ

1. form a triangle
2. are on lines perpendicular to each other
3. are on lines parallel to each other
4. are coincident

Q.138 **A man has 9 friends: 4 boys and 5 girls. In how many ways can he invite them, if there has to be exactly 3 girls in the invitees?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 320
2. 160
3. 80
4. 200

Q.139 **In a watch, the minute hand crosses the hour hand for the third time exactly after every 3 hr 18 min and 15s of normal time. What is the time gained or lost by this watch in one day?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. 14 min 10 s lost
2. 13 min 48 s lost
3. 13 min 20 s gained
4. 14 min 40 s gained

Q.140 **I sold two watches for Rs. 300 each, one at the loss of 10% and the other at the profit of 10%. What is the percentage of loss(-) or profit(+) that resulted from the transaction?**

Question Type : MCQ

1. (+)10
2. (-)1
3. (+)1
4. (-)10

Q.141 Answer the questions based on the following information. A series S_1 of five positive integers is such that the third term is half the first term and the fifth term is 20 more than the first term. In series S_2, the nth term is defined as the difference between the (n+1)th term and the nth term of series S_1, S_2 is an arithmetic progression with a common difference of 30.

Question Type : MCQ

First term of S_1 is

1. 80
2. 90
3. 100
4. 120

Q.142 Answer the questions based on the following information. A series S_1 of five positive integers is such that the third term is half the first term and the fifth term is 20 more than the first term. In series S_2, the nth term is defined as the difference between the (n+1)th term and the nth term of series S_1, S_2 is an arithmetic progression with a common difference of 30.

Question Type : MCQ

Fourth term of S_2

1. 50
2. 60
3. 70
4. None of these

Q.143 Answer the questions based on the following information. A series S_1 of five positive integers is such that the third term is half the first term and the fifth term is 20 more than the first term. In series S_2, the nth term is defined as the difference between the (n+1)th term and the nth term of series S_1, S_2 is an arithmetic progression with a common difference of 30.

Question Type : MCQ

What is the difference between fourth terms of S_1 and S_2 ?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

Q.144 Answer the questions based on the following information. A series S_1 of five positive integers is such that the third term is half the first term and the fifth term is 20 more than the first term. In series S_2, the nth term is defined as the difference between the (n+1)th term and the nth term of series S_1, S_2 is an arithmetic progression with a common difference of 30.

Question Type : MCQ

What is the average value of the terms of series S_1?

1. 60
2. 70
3. 80
4. Average is not an integer

Q.145 Answer the questions based on the following information. A series S_1 of five positive integers is such that the third term is half the first term and the fifth term is 20 more than the first term. In series S_2, the nth term is defined as the difference between the (n+1)th term and the nth term of series S_1, S_2 is an arithmetic progression with a common difference of 30.

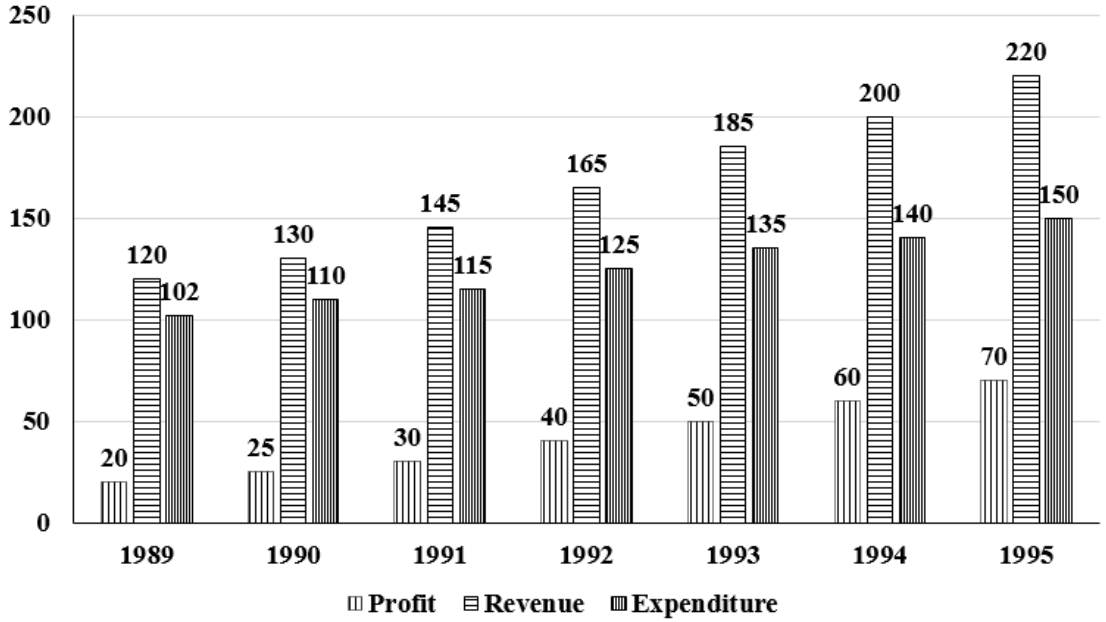
Question Type : MCQ

What is the sum of series S_2?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

Q.146 Answer the questions based on the following information.

Question Type : MCQ

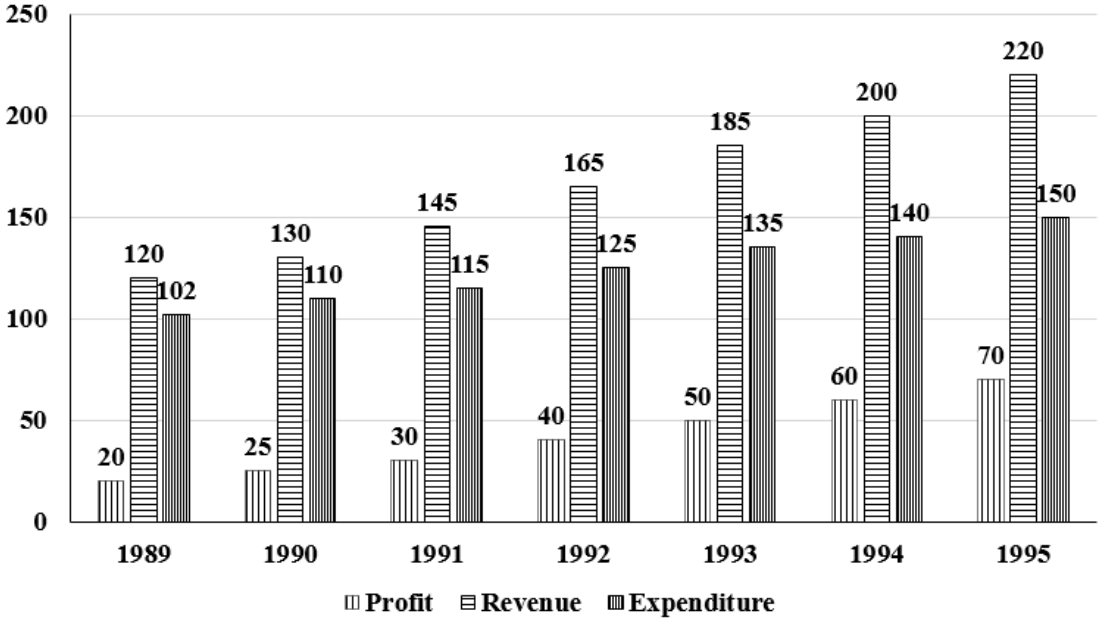


The average revenue collected in the given 7 years is approximately

1. Rs. 164 lakh
2. Rs. 166 lakh
3. Rs. 171 lakh
4. Rs. 175 lakh

Q.147 Answer the questions based on the following information.

Question Type : MCQ

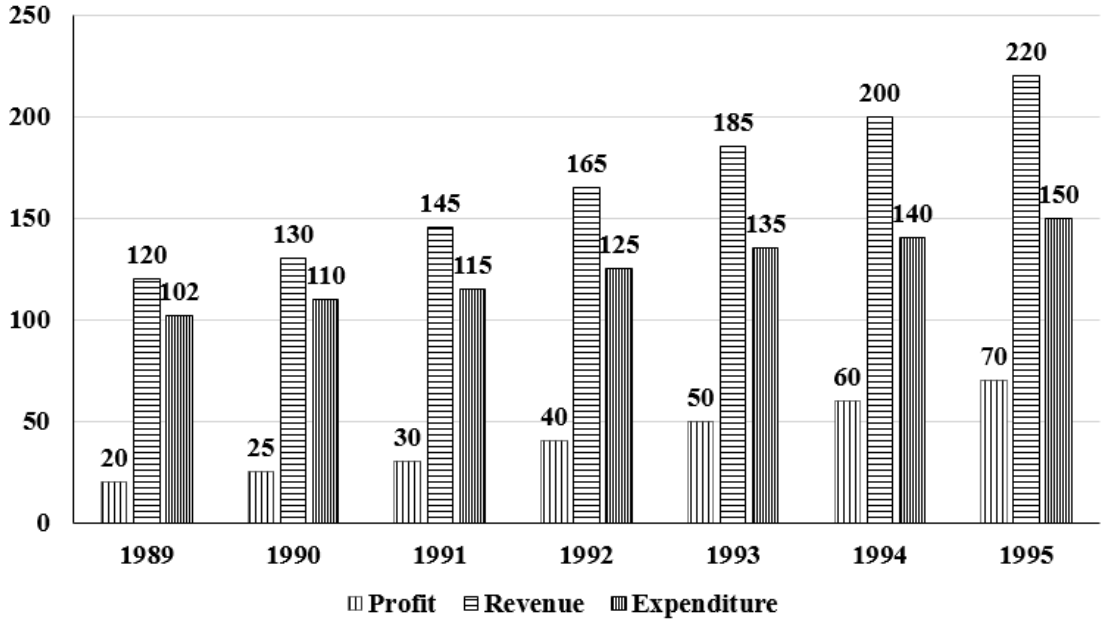


The expenditure for the 7 years together form what per cent of the revenues during the same period?

1. 75%
2. 67%
3. 62%
4. 83%

Q.148 Answer the questions based on the following information.

Question Type : MCQ

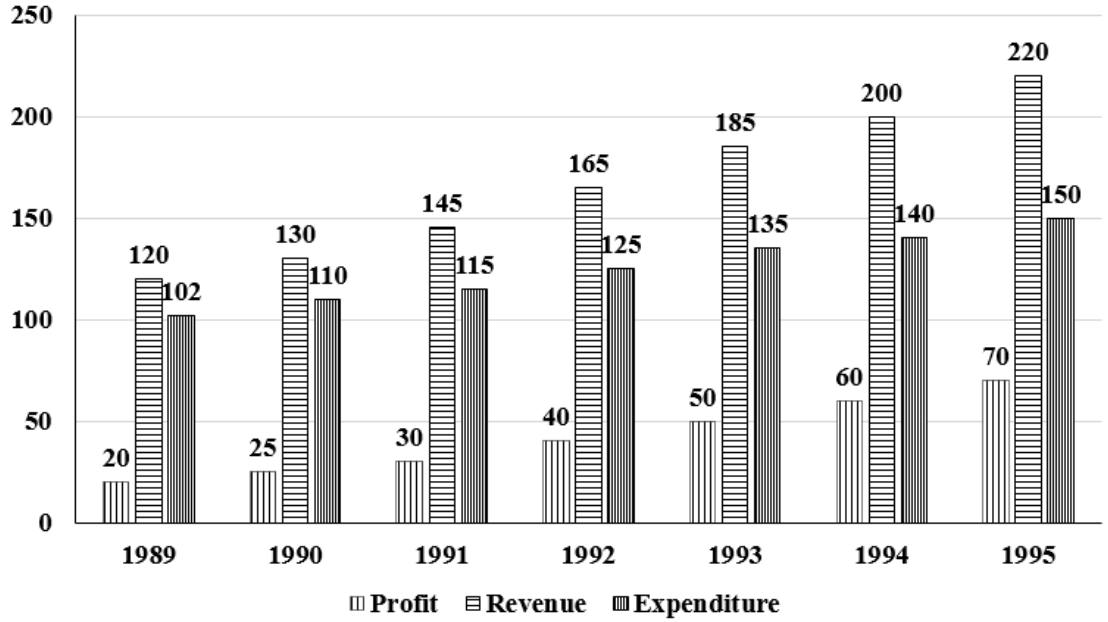


Which year showed the greatest percentage increase in profit as compared to the previous year?

1. 1993
2. 1994
3. 1990
4. 1992

Q.149 Answer the questions based on the following information.

Question Type : MCQ

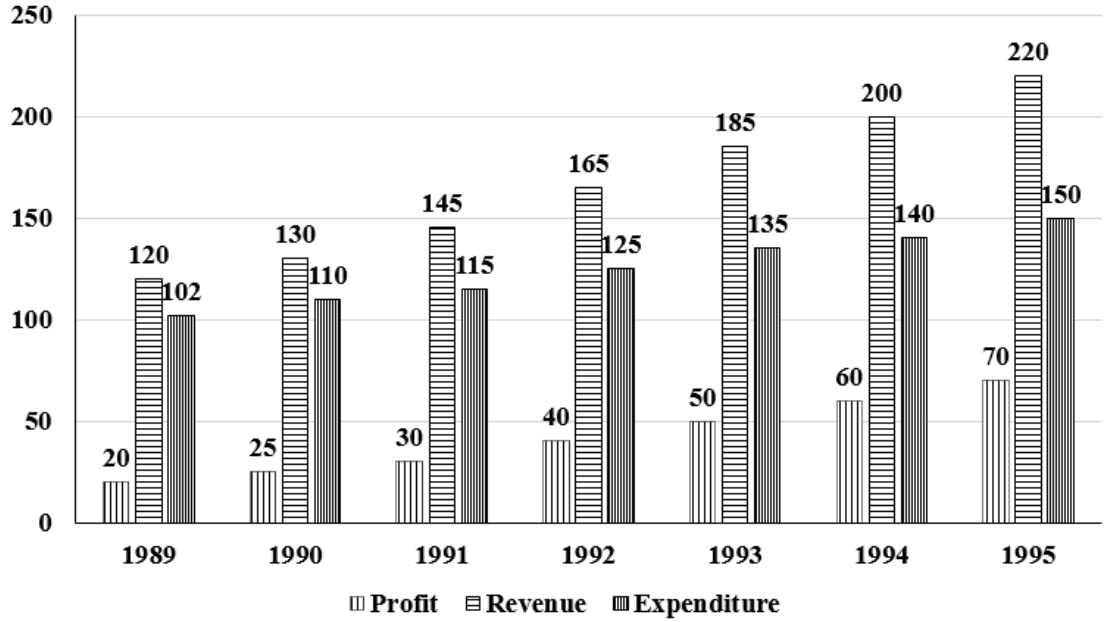


In which year was the growth in expenditure maximum as compared to the previous year?

1. 1993
2. 1995
3. 1991
4. 1992

Q.150 Answer the questions based on the following information.

Question Type : MCQ



If the profit in 1996 shows the annual rate of growth as it had shown in 1995 over the previous year, then what approximately will be the profit in 1996?

1. Rs. 72 lakh
2. Rs. 82 lakh
3. Rs. 93 lakh
4. Rs. 78 lakh

Q.151 Answer the questions based on the following information, which gives data about certain coffee producers in India.

Question Type : MCQ

	Production in '000 tonnes	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Sales ('000 tonnes)	Total Sales Value (Rs. in crores)
Brooke Bond	2.97	76.5	2.55	31.15
Nestle	2.48	71.2	2.03	26.75
Lipton	1.64	64.8	1.26	15.25
MAC	1.54	59.35	1.47	17.45
Total (Including Others)	11.6	61.3	10.67	132.8

What is the maximum production capacity (in '000 tonnes) of Lipton for coffee?

1. 2.53
2. 2.85
3. 2.24
4. 2.07

Q.152 Answer the questions based on the following information, which gives data about certain coffee producers in India.

Question Type : MCQ

	Production in '000 tonnes	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Sales ('000 tonnes)	Total Sales Value (Rs. in crores)
Brooke Bond	2.97	76.5	2.55	31.15
Nestle	2.48	71.2	2.03	26.75
Lipton	1.64	64.8	1.26	15.25
MAC	1.54	59.35	1.47	17.45
Total (Including Others)	11.6	61.3	10.67	132.8

Which company out of the four companies mentioned above has the maximum unutilised capacity (in '000 tonnes)?

1. Lipton
2. Nestle
3. Brooke Bond
4. MAC

Q.153 Answer the questions based on the following information, which gives data about certain coffee producers in India.

Question Type : MCQ

	Production in '000 tonnes	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Sales ('000 tonnes)	Total Sales Value (Rs. in crores)
Brooke Bond	2.97	76.5	2.55	31.15
Nestle	2.48	71.2	2.03	26.75
Lipton	1.64	64.8	1.26	15.25
MAC	1.54	59.35	1.47	17.45
Total (Including Others)	11.6	61.3	10.67	132.8

What is the approximate total production capacity (in '000 tonnes) for coffee in India?

1. 18
2. 20
3. 18.9
4. Data insufficient

Q.154 Answer the questions based on the following information, which gives data about certain coffee producers in India.

Question Type : MCQ

	Production in '000 tonnes	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Sales ('000 tonnes)	Total Sales Value (Rs. in crores)
Brooke Bond	2.97	76.5	2.55	31.15
Nestle	2.48	71.2	2.03	26.75
Lipton	1.64	64.8	1.26	15.25
MAC	1.54	59.35	1.47	17.45
Total (Including Others)	11.6	61.3	10.67	132.8

Among the four brands, the highest price for coffee per kilogram is for

1. Nestle
2. MAC
3. Lipton
4. Brooke Bond

Q.155 Answer the questions based on the following information, which gives data about certain coffee producers in India.

Question Type : MCQ

	Production in '000 tonnes	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Sales ('000 tonnes)	Total Sales Value (Rs. in crores)
Brooke Bond	2.97	76.5	2.55	31.15
Nestle	2.48	71.2	2.03	26.75
Lipton	1.64	64.8	1.26	15.25
MAC	1.54	59.35	1.47	17.45
Total (Including Others)	11.6	61.3	10.67	132.8

What percent of the total market share (by sales value) is controlled by 'others'?

1. 60%
2. 32%
3. 67%
4. insufficient data

Q.156 Answer the questions based on the following information. Mulayam Software Co., before selling a package to its clients, follows the given schedule.

Question Type : MCQ

Month	Stage	Cost ('000 per person)
1-2	Specification	40
3-4	Design	20
5-8	Coding	10
9-10	Testing	15
11-15	Maintenance	10

The number of people employed in each month is:

Month	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of people employed	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1

Due to overrun in 'design', the design stage took 3 months, i.e. months 3, 4 and 5. The number of people working on design in the fifth month was 5. Calculate the percentage change in the cost incurred in the fifth month. (Due to improvement in 'coding' technique, this stage was completed in months 6-8 only.)

1. 225%
2. 150%
3. 275%
4. 240%

Q.157 Answer the questions based on the following information. Mulayam Software Co., before selling a package to its clients, follows the given schedule.

Question Type : MCQ

Month	Stage	Cost ('000 per person)
1-2	Specification	40
3-4	Design	20
5-8	Coding	10
9-10	Testing	15
11-15	Maintenance	10

The number of people employed in each month is:

Month	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of people employed	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1

With reference to the above question, what is the cost incurred in the new 'coding' stage? (Under the new technique, 4 people work in the sixth month and 5 in the eighth.)

1. Rs. 1,40,000
2. Rs. 1,50,000
3. Rs. 1,60,000
4. Rs. 1,70,000

Q.158 Answer the questions based on the following information. Mulayam Software Co., before selling a package to its clients, follows the given schedule.

Question Type : MCQ

Month	Stage	Cost ('000 per person)
1-2	Specification	40
3-4	Design	20
5-8	Coding	10
9-10	Testing	15
11-15	Maintenance	10

The number of people employed in each month is:

Month	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of people employed	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1

What is the difference in cost between the old and the new techniques?

1. Rs. 30,000
2. Rs. 60,000
3. Rs. 70,000
4. Rs. 40,000

Q.159 Answer the questions based on the following information. Mulayam Software Co., before selling a package to its clients, follows the given schedule.

Question Type : MCQ

Month	Stage	Cost ('000 per person)
1-2	Specification	40
3-4	Design	20
5-8	Coding	10
9-10	Testing	15
11-15	Maintenance	10

The number of people employed in each month is:

Month	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of people employed	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1

Under the new technique, which stage of software development is most expensive for Mulayam Software Co.?

1. Testing
2. Specification
3. Coding
4. Design

Q.160 Answer the questions based on the following information. Mulayam Software Co., before selling a package to its clients, follows the given schedule.

Question Type : MCQ

Month	Stage	Cost ('000 per person)
1-2	Specification	40
3-4	Design	20
5-8	Coding	10
9-10	Testing	15
11-15	Maintenance	10

The number of people employed in each month is:

Month	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Number of people employed	2	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1

Which five consecutive months have the lowest average cost per man-month under the new technique?

1. 1-5
2. 9-13
3. 11-15
4. None of these

Q.161 Answer the questions based on the following information. The amount of money invested (rupees in crores) in the core infrastructure areas of two districts, Chittoor and Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, is as follows.

Question Type : MCQ

	Chittor district			Khammam District	
Core Area	1995	1996	Core area	1995	1996
Electricity	815.2	1054.2	Electricity	2065.8	2365.1
Chemical	389.5	476.7	Chemical	745.3	986.4
Thermal	632.4	565.9	Thermal	1232.7	1026.3
Solar	468.1	589.6	Solar	1363.5	1792.1
Nuclear	617.9	803.1	Nuclear	1674.3	2182.1
Total	2923.1	3489.5	Total	7081.6	8352

By what per cent was the total investment in the two districts more in 1996 as compared to 1995?

1. 14%
2. 21%
3. 24%
4. 18%

Q.162 Answer the questions based on the following information. The amount of money invested (rupees in crores) in the core infrastructure areas of two districts, Chittoor and Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, is as follows.

Question Type : MCQ

	Chittor district			Khammam District	
Core Area	1995	1996	Core area	1995	1996
Electricity	815.2	1054.2	Electricity	2065.8	2365.1
Chemical	389.5	476.7	Chemical	745.3	986.4
Thermal	632.4	565.9	Thermal	1232.7	1026.3
Solar	468.1	589.6	Solar	1363.5	1792.1
Nuclear	617.9	803.1	Nuclear	1674.3	2182.1
Total	2923.1	3489.5	Total	7081.6	8352

The investment in electricity and thermal energy in 1995 in these two districts formed what per cent of the total investment made in that year?

1. 41%
2. 47%
3. 52%
4. 55%

Q.163 Answer the questions based on the following information. The amount of money invested (rupees in crores) in the core infrastructure areas of two districts, Chittoor and Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, is as follows.

Question Type : MCQ

	Chittor district			Khammam District	
Core Area	1995	1996	Core area	1995	1996
Electricity	815.2	1054.2	Electricity	2065.8	2365.1
Chemical	389.5	476.7	Chemical	745.3	986.4
Thermal	632.4	565.9	Thermal	1232.7	1026.3
Solar	468.1	589.6	Solar	1363.5	1792.1
Nuclear	617.9	803.1	Nuclear	1674.3	2182.1
Total	2923.1	3489.5	Total	7081.6	8352

In Khammam district, the investment in which area in 1996 showed the highest percentage increase over the investment in that area in 1995?

1. Electricity
2. Chemical
3. Solar
4. Nuclear

Q.164 Answer the questions based on the following information. The amount of money invested (rupees in crores) in the core infrastructure areas of two districts, Chittoor and Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, is as follows.

Question Type : MCQ

	Chittor district			Khammam District	
Core Area	1995	1996	Core area	1995	1996
Electricity	815.2	1054.2	Electricity	2065.8	2365.1
Chemical	389.5	476.7	Chemical	745.3	986.4
Thermal	632.4	565.9	Thermal	1232.7	1026.3
Solar	468.1	589.6	Solar	1363.5	1792.1
Nuclear	617.9	803.1	Nuclear	1674.3	2182.1
Total	2923.1	3489.5	Total	7081.6	8352

Approximately how many times was the total investment in Chittoor to the total investment in Khammam?

1. 2.8
2. 2
3. 2.4
4. 1.7

Q.165 Answer the questions based on the following information. The amount of money invested (rupees in crores) in the core infrastructure areas of two districts, Chittoor and Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, is as follows.

Question Type : MCQ

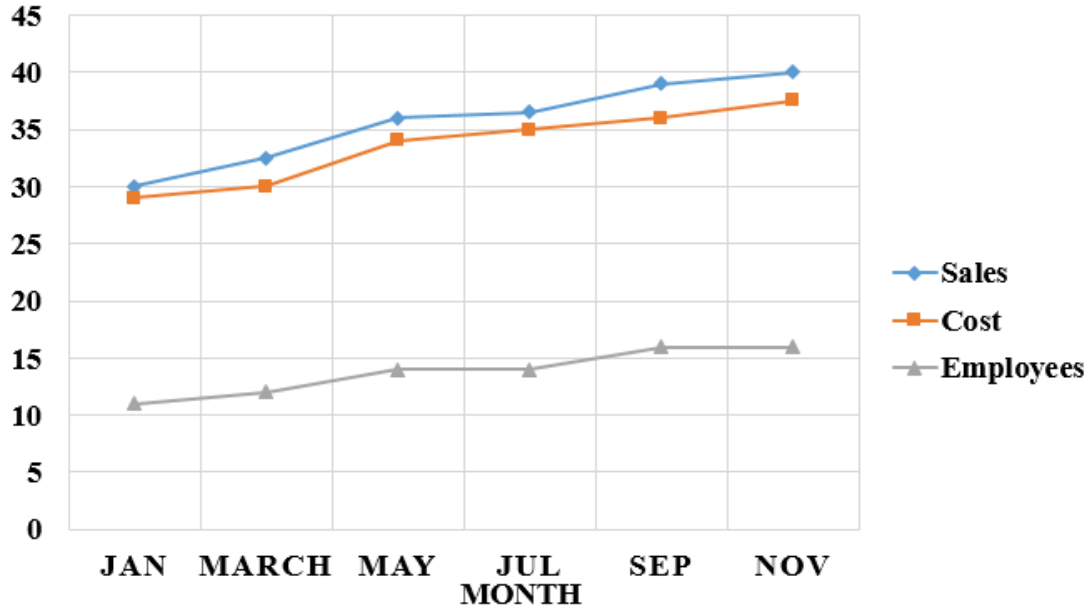
	Chittor district			Khammam District	
Core Area	1995	1996	Core area	1995	1996
Electricity	815.2	1054.2	Electricity	2065.8	2365.1
Chemical	389.5	476.7	Chemical	745.3	986.4
Thermal	632.4	565.9	Thermal	1232.7	1026.3
Solar	468.1	589.6	Solar	1363.5	1792.1
Nuclear	617.9	803.1	Nuclear	1674.3	2182.1
Total	2923.1	3489.5	Total	7081.6	8352

If the total investment in Khammam shows the same rate of increase in 1997, as it had shown from 1995 to 1996, what approximately would be the total investment in Khammam in 1997?

1. Rs. 9,850 crore
2. Rs. 10,020 crore
3. Rs. 9,170 crore
4. Rs. 8,540 crore

Q.166 Answer the questions based on the following graph.

Question Type : MCQ



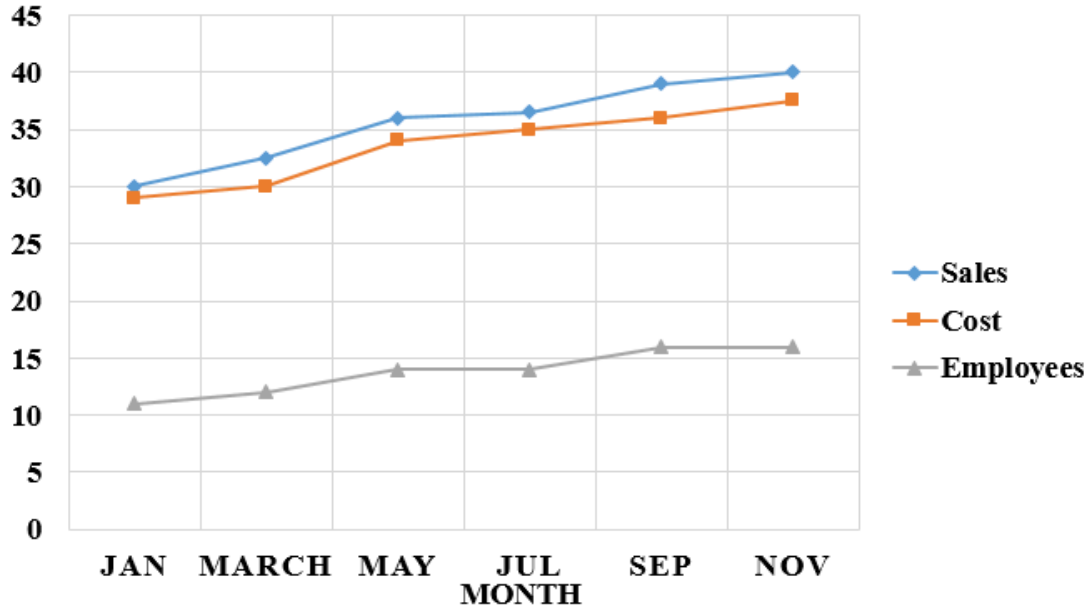
Employess in thousand Sales - cost = profit
(all values are integers)

Which month records the highest profit percentage?

1. September
2. March
3. July
4. May

Q.167 Answer the questions based on the following graph.

Question Type : MCQ



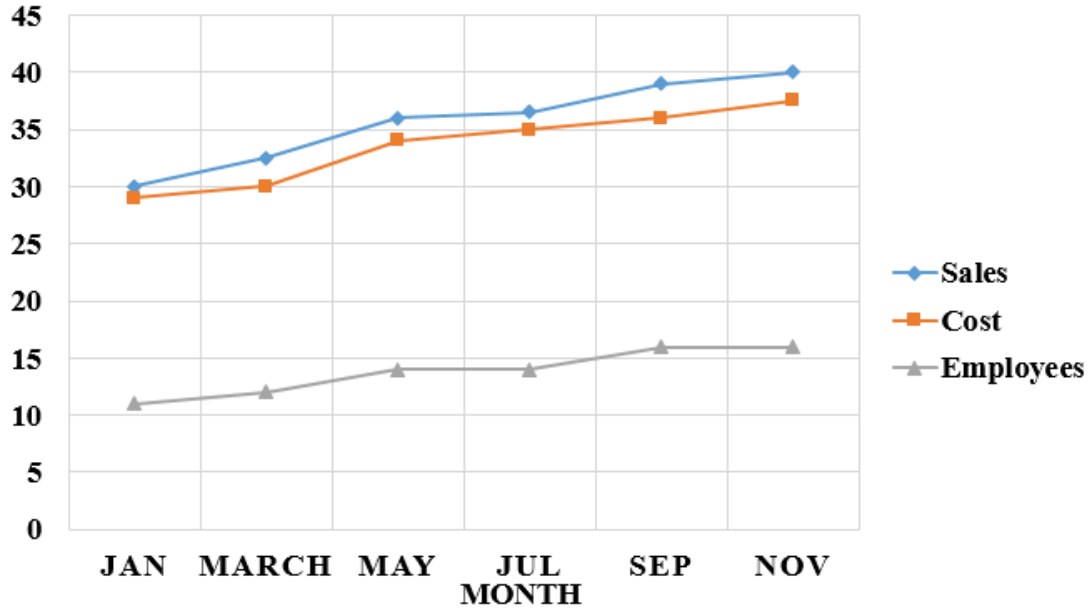
Employess in thousand Sales - cost = profit
(all values are integers)

In which month is the total increase in the cost highest as compared to two months ago?

1. March
2. September
3. July
4. May

Q.168 Answer the questions based on the following graph.

Question Type : MCQ



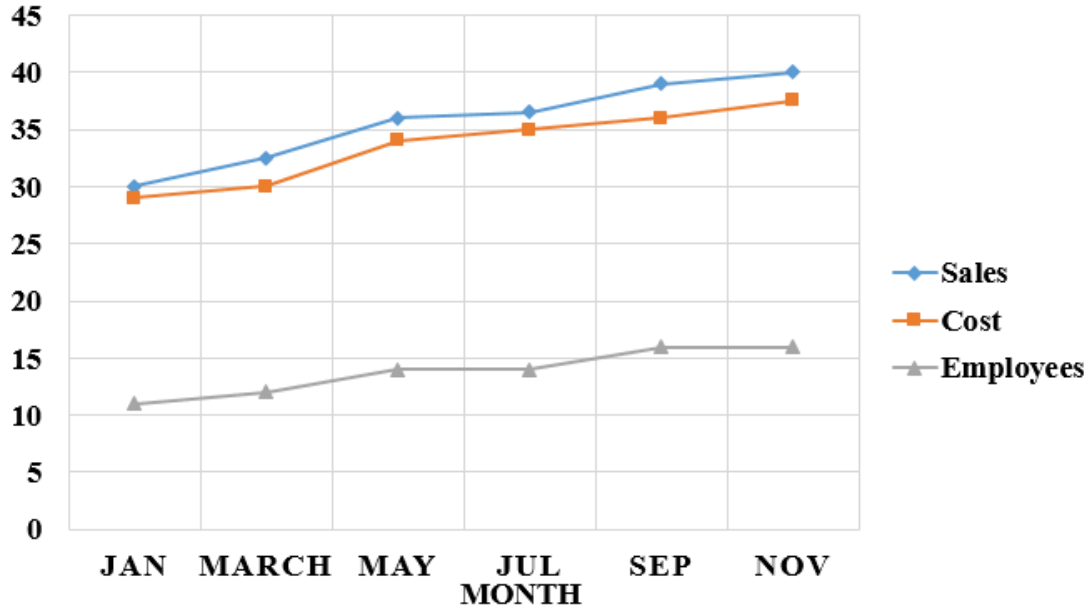
Employess in thousand Sales - cost = profit
(all values are integers)

In which month is the percentage increase in sales two months before, the highest?

1. March
2. September
3. July
4. May

Q.169 Answer the questions based on the following graph.

Question Type : MCQ



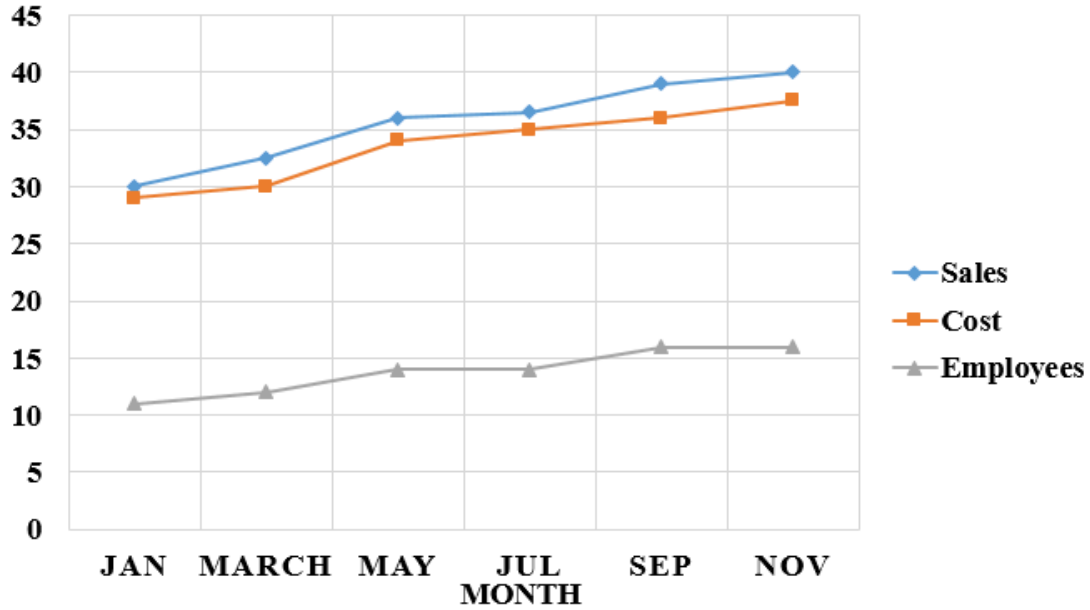
Employess in thousand Sales - cost = profit
(all values are integers)

Which month has the highest profit per employee?

1. September
2. July
3. January
4. March

Q.170 Answer the questions based on the following graph.

Question Type : MCQ



Employess in thousand Sales - cost = profit
(all values are integers)

Assuming that no employees left the job, how many more people did the company take on in the given period?

1. 4,600
2. 5,000
3. 5,800
4. 6,400

Q.171

Question Type : MCQ

Answer the questions based on the following information. The first table gives the percentage of students in MBA class, who sought employment in the areas of finance, marketing and software. The second table gives the average starting salaries of the students per month, (rupees in thousands) in these areas. The third table gives the number of students who passed out in each year.

Table 1:

	Finance	Marketing	Software	Others
1992	22	36	19	23
1993	17	48	23	12
1994	23	43	21	13
1995	19	37	16	28
1996	32	32	20	16

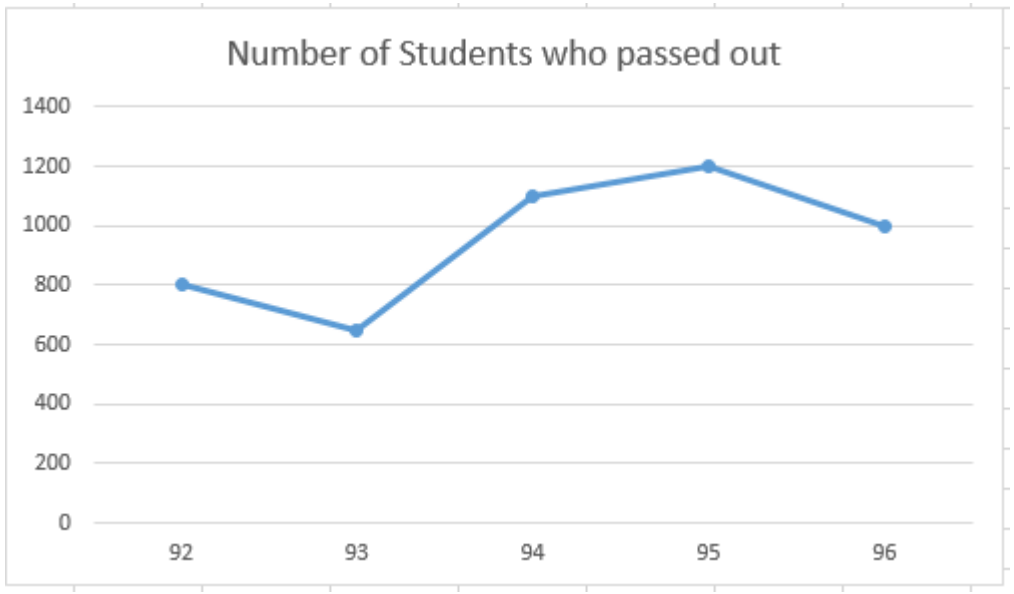
Table 2:

	Finance	Marketing	Software
1992	5450	5170	5290
1993	6380	6390	6440
1994	7550	7630	7050
1995	8920	8960	7760
1996	9810	10220	8640

Table 3:

Q.171 Question 171 - continued

Question Type : MCQ



The number of students who get jobs in finance is less than the students getting marketing jobs, in the 5 years, by

1. 826
2. 650
3. 750
4. 548

Q.172

Question Type : MCQ

Answer the questions based on the following information. The first table gives the percentage of students in MBA class, who sought employment in the areas of finance, marketing and software. The second table gives the average starting salaries of the students per month, (rupees in thousands) in these areas. The third table gives the number of students who passed out in each year.

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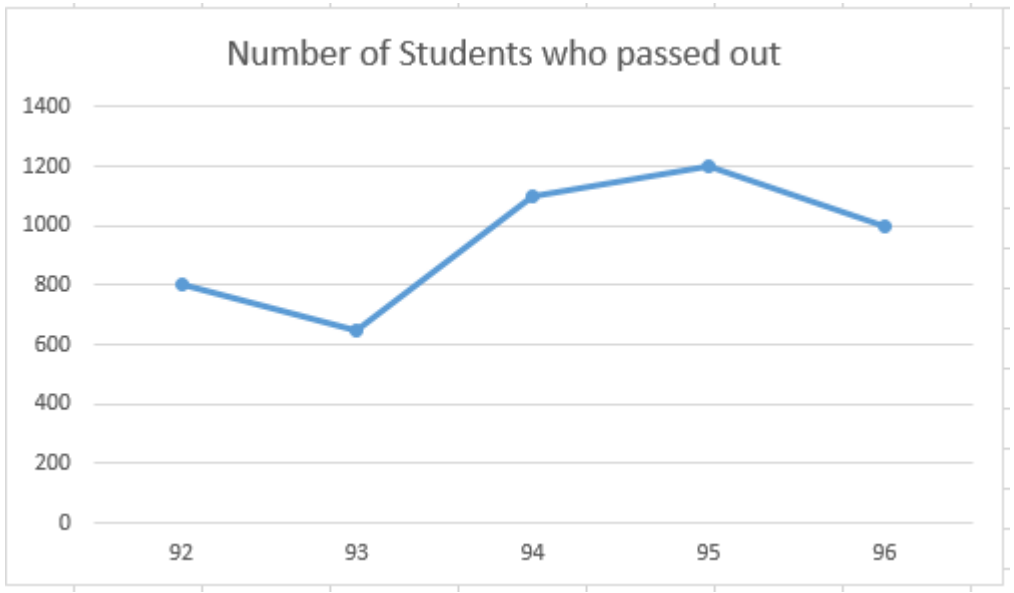
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Table 3:

Q.172 Question 172 - continued

Question Type : MCQ



What is the percentage increase in the average salary of finance from 1992 to 1996?

1. 60%
2. 32%
3. 96%
4. 80%

Q.173

Question Type : MCQ

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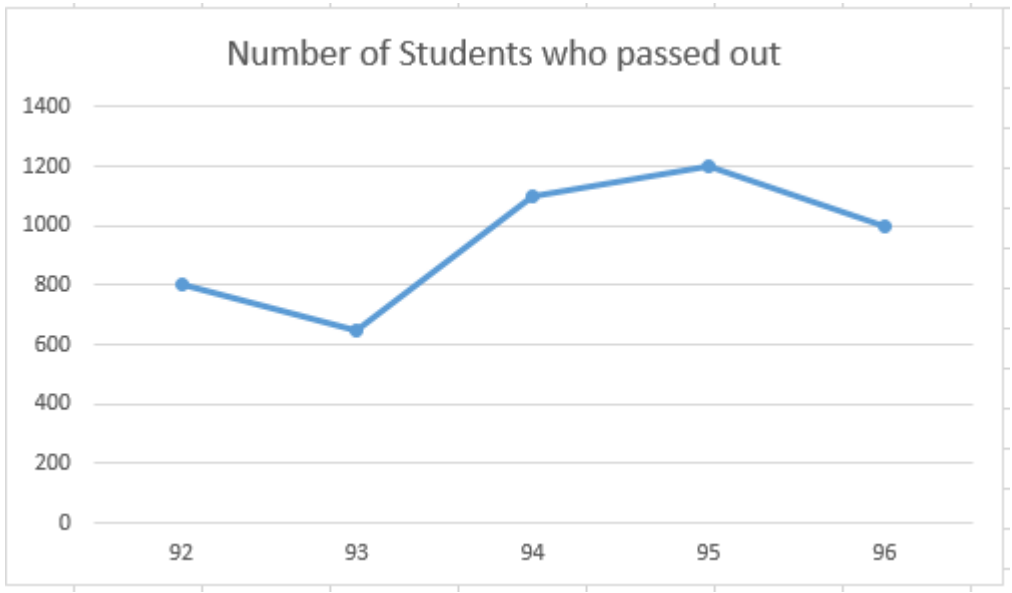
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Table 3:

Q.173 Question 173 - continued

Question Type : MCQ



The average annual rate at which the initial salary offered in software increases is

1. 21%
2. 33%
3. 15.9%
4. 65%

Q.174

Question Type : MCQ

Answer the questions based on the following information. The first table gives the percentage of students in MBA class, who sought employment in the areas of finance, marketing and software. The second table gives the average starting salaries of the students per month, (rupees in thousands) in these areas. The third table gives the number of students who passed out in each year.

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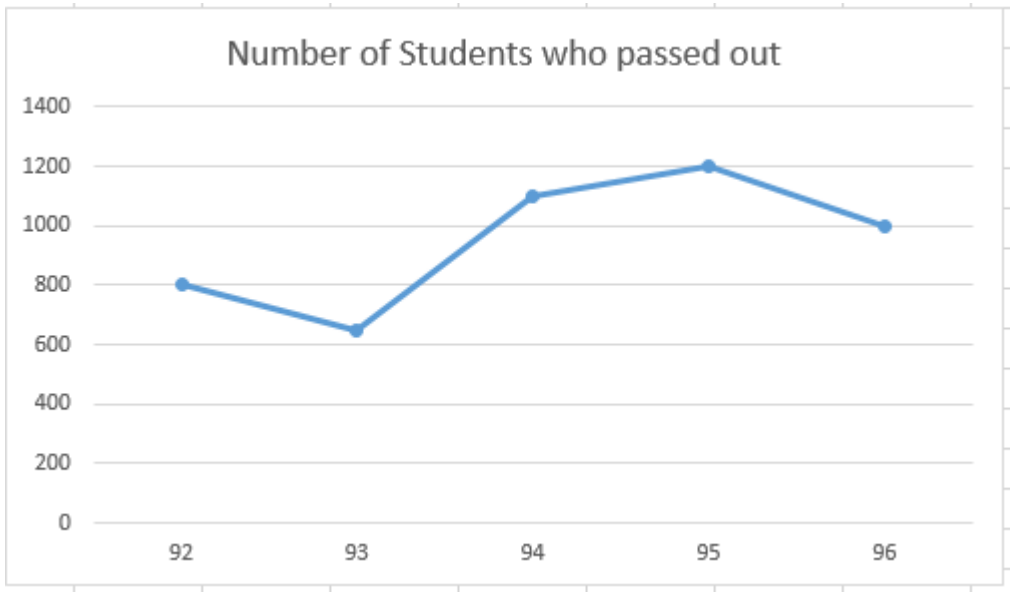
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Table 3:

Q.174 Question 174 - continued

Question Type : MCQ



What is the average monthly salary offered to a management graduate in 1993?

1. Rs. 6,403
2. Rs. 6,330
3. Rs. 6,333
4. Cannot be determined

Q.175

Question Type : MCQ

Answer the questions based on the following information. The first table gives the percentage of students in MBA class, who sought employment in the areas of finance, marketing and software. The second table gives the average starting salaries of the students per month, (rupees in thousands) in these areas. The third table gives the number of students who passed out in each year.

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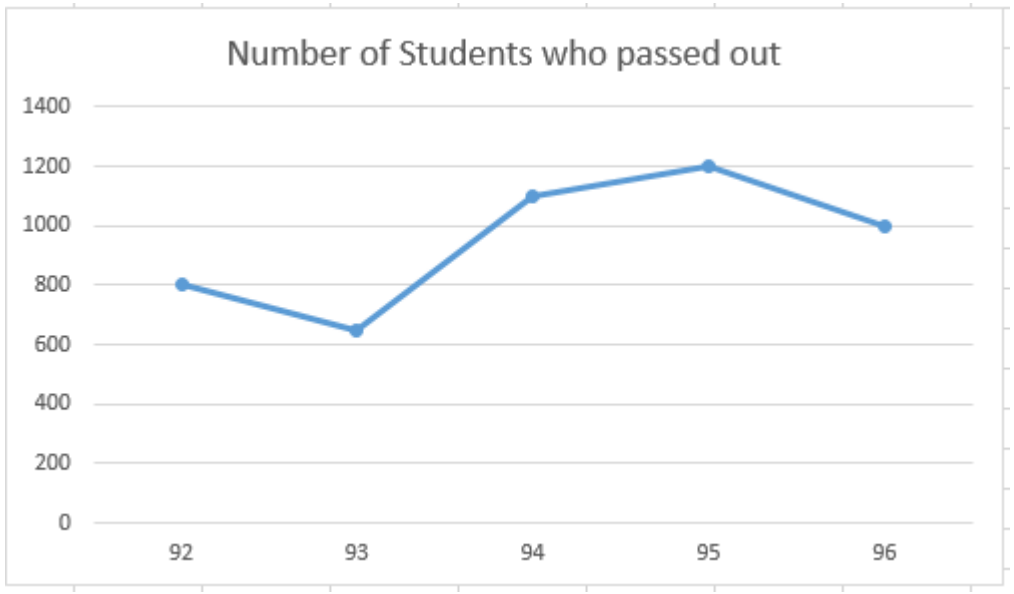
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Table 3:

Q.175 Question 175 - continued

Question Type : MCQ



In 1994, students seeking jobs in finance earned ___ more than those opting for software (per annum).

1. Rs. 43 lakh
2. Rs. 33.8 lakh
3. Rs. 28.4 lakh
4. Rs. 38.8 lakh

Q.176 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

A tractor travelled a distance 5 m. What is the radius of the rear wheel? I. The front wheel rotates 'N' times more than the rear wheel over this distance. II. The circumference of the rear wheel is 't' times that of the front wheel.

1. if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
2. if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
3. if each statement alone is sufficient to answer the question, but not the other one (e.g. statement I alone is required to answer the question, but not statement II and vice versa.
4. if both statements I and II together are needed to answer the question.

Q.177 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

What is the ratio of the two liquids A and B in the mixture finally, if these two liquids kept in three vessels are mixed together? (The containers are of equal volume.) I. The ratio of liquid A to liquid B in the first and second vessel is 3 : 5, 2 : 3 respectively. II. The ratio of liquid A to liquid B in vessel 3 is 4:3.

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Q.178 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

If a,b and c areintegers,is(a-b+c)>(a+b-c)? I. b is negative. II. c is positive.

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Q.179 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

If α and β are the roots of the equation $(ax^2 + bx + c = 0)$, then what is the value of $(\alpha^2 + \beta^2)$? I.$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-b}{a}$ II.$\alpha\beta = \frac{c}{a}$

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Q.180 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

What is the cost price of the article? I. After selling the article, a loss of 25% on cost price is incurred. II. The selling price is three-fourths of the cost price.

1. if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
2. if the question can be answered by any one of the two statements.
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Q.181 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

What is the selling price of the article? I. The profit on sales is 20%. II. The profit on each unit is 25% and the cost price is Rs. 250.

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Q.182 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

How many different triangles can be formed? I. There are 16 coplanar, straight lines. II. No two lines are parallel.

1. if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
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Q.183 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

What is the total worth of Lakhiram's assets? I. A compound interest at 10% on his assets, followed by a tax of 4% on the interest, fetches him Rs. 1,500 this year. II. The interest is compounded once every four months.

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Q.184 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

How old is Sachin in 1997? I. Sachin is 11 years younger than Anil whose age will be a prime number in 1998. II. Anil's age was a prime number in 1996.

1. if the question cannot be answered even with the help of both the statements taken together.
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Section : Data Interpretation

Q.185 Each question is followed by two statements, I and II. Mark the answer

Question Type : MCQ

What is the number of type-2 widgets produced, if the total number of widgets produced is 20,000? The company produces only two types of widgets. I. If the production of type-1 widgets increases by 10% and that of type-2 decreases by 6%, the total production remains the same. II. The ratio in which type-1 and type-2 widgets are produced is 2 : 1.

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- End of Question Paper -