

COMMON ADMISSION TEST

SECTION-I

Sub-Section I: Number of Question = 50

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 to 3: Answer these questions based on the table given below.

The following table provides the data on the different countries and location of their capitals. Answer the following questions on the basis of this table.

S. No.	Country	Capital	Latitude	Longitude
1	Argentina	Buenos Aires	34.30 S	58.20 E
2	Australia	Canberra	35.15 S	149.08 E
3	Austria	Vienna	48.12 N	16.22 E
4	Bulgaria	Sofia	42.45 N	23.20 E
5	Brazil	Brasilia	15.47 S	47.55 E
6	Canada	Ottawa	45.27 N	75.42 E
7	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	11.33 N	104.55 E
8	Ecuador	Quito	0.15 S	78.35 E
9	Ghana	Accra	5.35 N	0.6 E
10	Iran	Teheran	35.44 N	51.30 E
11	Ireland	Dublin	53.20 N	6.18 E
12	Libya	Tripoli	32.49 N	13.07 F
13	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	3.9N	101.41 F
14	Peru	Lima	12.05 S	77.0 E
15	Poland	Warsaw	52.13 N	21.0 E
16	New Zealand	Wellington	41.17 S	174.47 E
17	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	24.41 N	46.42 E
18	Spain	Madrid	40.25 N	3.45 W
19	Sri Lanka	Colombo	6.56 N	79.58 E
20	Zambia	Lusaka	15.28 S	28.16 E

- What percentage of cities located within 10°E and 40°E (10-degree East and 40 degree East) lie in the Southern Hemisphere?
 - 15%
 - 20%
 - 25%
 - 30%
- The number of cities whose names begin with a consonant and are in the Northern Hemisphere in the table
 - exceeds the number of cities whose names begin with a consonant and are in the southern hemisphere by 1.
 - exceeds the number of cities whose names begin with a consonant and are in the southern hemisphere by 2.
 - is less than the number of cities whose names begin with a consonant and are in the east of meridian by 1.
 - is less than the number of countries whose name begins with a consonant and are in the east of the meridian by 2.
- The ratio of the number of countries whose name starts with vowels and located in the

southern Hemisphere, to the number of countries, the name of whose capital city starts with a vowel in the table above is

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

DIRECTIONS for questions from 4 to 11: Each item is followed by two statements, A and B. Answer each question using the following instructions.

Choose 1 if the question can be answered by one of the statements alone but not by the other.

Choose 2 if the question can be answered by using either statement alone.

Choose 3 if the question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered by us either statement alone.

Choose 4 if the question cannot be answered by either of the statements.

- In a hockey match, the Indian team was behind by 2 goals with 5 minutes remaining. Did they win the match?
 - Deepak Thakur, the Indian striker, scored 3 goals in the last five minutes of the match.
 - Korea scored a total of 3 goals in the match.
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- Four students were added to a dance class. Would the teacher be able to divide her students evenly into a dance team (or teams) of 8?
 - If 12 students were added, the teacher could put everyone in teams of 8 without any leftovers.
 - The number of students in the class is currently not divisible by 8.
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
- Is $x = y$?
 - $(x + y)(1/x + 1/y) = 4$
 - $(x - 50)^2 - (y - 50)^2$
 - 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4

7. A dress was initially listed at a price that would have given the store a profit of 20 percent of the wholesale cost. What was the wholesale cost of the dress?
- A. After reducing the listed price by 10 percent, the dress sold for a net profit of 10 dollars.
- B. The dress sold for 50 dollars.
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
8. Is 500 the average (arithmetic mean) score on the GMAT?
- A. Half of the people who take the GMAT score above 500 and half of the people score below 500.
- B. The highest GMAT score is 800 and the lowest score is 200.
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
9. Is $|x - 2| < 1$?
- A. $|x| > 1$
- B. $|x - 1| < 2$
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
10. People in a club either speak French or Russian or both. Find the number of people in a club who speak only French.
- A. There are 300 people in the club and the number of people who speak both French and Russian is 196.
- B. The number of people who speak only Russian is 58.
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
11. A sum of Rs. 38,500 was divided among Jagdish, Punit and Girish. Who received the minimum amount?
- A. Jagdish received $\frac{2}{9}$ of what Punit and Girish together received.
- B. Punit received $\frac{3}{11}$ of what Jagdish and Girish together received.
- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

DIRECTIONS for questions 12 to 17: Answer the questions independent of each other....

12. Four students (Ashish, Dhanraj, Felix and Sameer) sat for the Common Entrance Exam

for Management (CEEM). One student got admission offers from three National Institutes of Management (NIM), another in two NIMs, the third in one NIM, while the fourth got none. Below are some of the facts about who got admission offers from how many NIMs and what is their educational background.

1. The one who is an engineer didn't get as many admissions as Ashish.
2. The one who got offer for admissions in two NIMs isn't Dhanraj nor is he a chartered accountant.
3. Sameer is an economist.
4. Dhanraj isn't an engineer and received more admission offers than Ashish.
5. The medical doctor got the most number of admission offers.

Which one of the following statements is necessarily true?

- a. Ashish is a chartered accountant and got offer for admission in three NIMs.
- b. Dhanraj is a medical doctor and got admission offer in one NIM.
- c. Sameer is an economist who got admission offers in two NIMs.
- d. Felix who is not an engineer did not get any offer for admission.

13. Five boys went to a store to buy sweets. One boy had Rs. 40. Another boy had Rs. 30. Two other boys had Rs. 20 each. The remaining boy had Rs. 10. Below are some more facts about the initial and final cash positions.

1. Alam started with more than Jugraj.
2. Sandeep spent Rs. 1.50 more than Daljeet.
3. Ganesh started with more money than just only one other person.
4. Daljeet started with $\frac{2}{3}$ of what Sandeep started with.
5. Alam spent the most, but did not end with the least.
6. Jugraj spent the least and ended with more than Alam or Daljeet.
7. Alam spent 10 times more than what Ganesh did.

In the choices given below, all statements except one are false. Which one of the following statements can be true?

- a. Alam started with Rs.40 and ended with Rs.9.50.
- b. Sandeep started with Rs.30 and ended with Rs. 1.00.
- c. Ganesh started with Rs.20 and ended with Rs.4.00.
- d. Jugraj started with Rs.10 and ended with Rs.7.00.

14. In a hospital there were 200 Diabetes, 150 Hyperglycaemia and 150 Gastro-enteritis patients. Of these, 80 patients were treated for both Diabetic and Hyperglycaemia. Sixty

patients were treated for Gastro-enteritis and Hyperglycaemia, while 70 were treated for Diabetes and Gastro-enteritis. Some of these patients have all the three diseases. Doctor Dennis treats patients with only Diabetes. Doctor Hormis treats patients with only Hyperglycaemia and Doctor Gerard treats patients with only Gastro-enteritis. Doctor Paul is a generalist. Therefore, he can treat patients with multiple diseases. Patients always prefer a specialist for their disease. If Dr. Dennis had 80 patients the other three doctors can be arranged in terms of the number of patients treated as:

- Paul > Gerard > Hormis
 - Paul > Hormis > Gerard
 - Gerard > Paul > Hormis
 - none of these
15. Three children won the prizes in the Bournvita Quiz contest. They are from the schools; Loyola, Convent, Little Flowers, which are located at different cities. Below are some of the facts about the schools, the children the city they are from
- One of the children is Bipin.
 - Loyola School's contestant did not come first.
 - Little Flower's contestant was named Riaz.
 - Convent School is not in Hyderabad.
 - The contestant from Pune took third place.
 - The contestant from Pune is not from Loyola School.
 - The contestant from Bangalore did not come first.
 - Convent School's contestant's name is not Balbir. Which of the following statements is true?
 - 1st prize: Riaz (Little Flowers), 2nd prize: Bipin (Convent), 3rd prize: Balbir (Loyola).
 - 1st prize: Bipin (Convent), 2nd prize: Riaz (Little Flowers), 3rd prize: Balbir (Loyola).
 - 1st prize: Riaz (Little Flowers), 2nd prize: Balbir (Loyola), 3rd prize: Bipin (Convent).
 - 1st prize: Bipin (Convent), 2nd prize: Balbir (Loyola), 3rd prize: Riaz (Little Flowers).
16. Two boys are playing on a ground. Both the boys are less than 10 years old. Age of the younger boy is equal to the cube root of the product of the age of the two boys. If we place the digit representing the age of the younger boy to the left of the digit representing the age of the elder boy, we get the age of the father of the younger boy. Similarly, we place the digit representing the age of the elder boy to the left of the digit representing the age of the younger boy and divide the figure by 2, we get the age of the mother of the younger boy. The mother

of the younger boy is younger than his father by 3 years. Then, what is the age of the younger boy.

- 3
 - 4
 - 2
 - none of these
17. Flights A and B are scheduled from an airport within the next one hour. All the booked passengers of the two flights are waiting in the boarding hall after check-in. The hall has a seating capacity of 200 out of which 10% remained vacant. 40% of the within passengers are ladies. When boarding announcements came. Passengers of flights A left the hall and boarded the flight. Seating capacity of each flight is two-third of the passengers who waited in the waiting hall for both the flights put together. Half the passengers who boarded flight A are women. After boarding for flight B, there is one airhostess in flight A. then, what is the ratio of empty seats in flight B to number of airhostesses in flight A?
- 10:1
 - 5:1
 - 20:1
 - 1:1

DIRECTIONS for question 18 to 21: Answer these questions based on the information given below.

A country has the following types of traffic signals.

- 3 red lights = stop;
- 2 red lights = turn left;
- 1 red light = turn right;
- 3 green lights = go at 100 kmph speed;
- 2 green lights = go at 40 kmph speed;
- 1 green light = go at 20 kmph speed.

A motorist starts at a point on a road and follows all traffic signals literally. His car is heading towards the north. He encounters the following signals (the time mentioned in each case below is applicable after crossing the previous signal).

- Starting Point – 1 green light;
- After half an hour, 1st signal – 2 red & 2 green lights;
- After 15 minutes, 2nd signal – 1 red light;
- After half an hour, 3rd signal – 1 red & 3 green lights;
- After 24 minutes, 4th signal – 2 red & 2 green light
- After 15 minutes, 5th signal – 3 red lights;

18. The total distance traveled by the motorist from the starting point till the last signal is:
- 90km.
 - 100km
 - 120km
 - none of these

19. What is the position (radial distance) of the motorist when he reaches the last signal:
- 45km directly north of Starting Point.
 - 30 km directly to the east of the Starting Point.
 - 50 km away to the northeast of the Starting Point.
 - 45 km away to the northwest of the Starting Point.
20. After the starting point if the 1st signal were 1 red and 2 green lights, what would be the final position of the motorist:
- 30 km to the west and 20 km to the south.
 - 30 km to the west and 40 km to the north.
 - 50 km to the east and 40 km to the north.
 - Directly 30 km to the east.
21. If at the starting point, the car was heading towards south, what would be the final position motorist:
- 30 km to the east and 40 km to the south.
 - 50 km to the east and 40 km to the south.
 - 30 km to the west and 40 km to the south.
 - 50 km to the west and 20 km to the north.
23. What is the least cost of sending one unit from any refinery to the district AAB?
- 0
 - 284.5
 - 95.2
 - none of these
24. What is the least cost of sending one unit from refinery BB to ay district?
- 284.5
 - 311.1
 - 451.1
 - None of these
25. What is the least of cost of sending one unit from refinery BB to district AAA?
- 765.6
 - 1137.3
 - 1154.3
 - none of these
26. How many possible ways are there for sending one unit from any refinery to any district?
- 63
 - 42
 - 54
 - 378
27. The largest cost of sending one unit from any refinery to any district is
- 2172.6
 - 2193.0
 - 2091.0
 - none of these

DIRECTIONS for questions 22 to 27: Answer these questions based on the tables given below.

There are 6 refineries, 7 depots and 9 districts. The refineries are BB, BC, BD, BE, BF and BG. The depots are AB, AC, AD, AE, AF and AG. The districts are AAA, AAB, AAC, AAD, AAE, AAF, AAG, AAH, and AAI. Table A gives the cost of transporting one unit from refinery to depot. Table B gives the cost of transporting one unit from depot to a district.

Table - A

	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG
AA	928.2	537.2	567.8	589.9	589.9	800.1
AB	311.1	596.7	885.7	759.9	759.9	793.9
AC	451.1	0	320.1	780.1	720.7	1000.1
AD	371.1	150.1	350.1	750.1	650.4	980.1
AE	1137.3	314.5	0	1157.7	1157.7	1023.4
AF	617.1	516.8	756.5	1065.9	1065.9	406.3
AG	644.3	299.2	537.2	1093.1	1093.1	623.9

	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG
AAA	562.7	843.2	314.5	889.1	0	754.8	537.2
AAB	532.7	803.2	284.5	790.5	95.2	659.6	442
AAC	500.7	780.2	0	457.3	205.7	549.1	331.5
AAD	232.9	362.1	286.2	275.4	523.6	525.3	673.2
AAE	345.1	268.6	316.2	163.2	555.9	413.1	227.8
AAF	450.1	644.3	346.2	372.3	933.3	4(2.9	379.1
AAG	654.5	0	596.7	222.7	885.7	387.6	348.5
AAH	804.1	149.6	627.2	360.4	1035.3	537.2	498.1
AAI	646	255	433.5	137.7	698.7	112.2	161.5

22. What is the least cost of sending one unit from any refinery to any district?
- 95.2
 - 0
 - 205.7
 - 284.5

DIRECTIONS for question 28 to 31: Answer these questions based on the table given below.

The following table gives details regarding the total earning of 15 employees and the number of days they worked on complex, medium and simple operation in the month of June 2002. Even though the employees have worked on an operation, they would be eligible for earnings only if they have minimum level of efficiency.

Emp. No.	Total Earnings			Total	Total Days			Total
	Complex	Medium	Simple		Complex	Medium	Simple	
2001147	82.98		636.53	719.51	3.00	0.00	23.00	26.00
2001148	51.53		461.73	513.26	333	1.67	16.00	21.00
2001149	171.71		79.10	250.81	5.50	4.00	8.50	18.00
2001150	100.47		497.47	597.95	6.00	4.67	7.33	18.00
2001151	594.43	159.64		754.06	9.67	13.33	0.00	23.00
2001156	89.70			89.70	8.00	0.00	1.00	9.00
2001158	472.31	109.73		582.04	1.39	9.61	0.00	11.00
2001164	402.25	735.22	213.67	1351.14	5.27	12.07	0.67	18.00
2001170	576.57			576.57	21.00	0.00	0.00	21.00
2001171	286.48	6.10		292.57	8.38	4.25	0.38	13.00
2001172	512.10	117.46		629.56	10.00	8.50	3.50	22.00
2001173	1303.88			1303.88	25.50	0.00	0.50	26.00
2001174	1017.94			1017.94	26.00	0.00	0.00	26.00
2001179	46.56	776.19		822.75	2.00	19.00	0.00	21.00
2001180	116.40	1262.79		1379.19	5.00	19.00	0.00	24.00

28. The number of employees who have earned more than 50 rupees per day in complex operations is:
- 4
 - 3

0

- c. 5
d. 6
29. The number of employees who have earned more than 600 rupees and have more than 80% attendance (there are 25 regular working days in June 2002; some might be coming on overtime too) is:
a. 4
b. 5
c. 6
d. 7
30. The employee number of the person who has earned the maximum earnings per day in medium operation is
a. 2001180
b. 2001164
c. 2001172
d. 2001179
31. Among the employees who were engaged in complex and medium operations, the number of employees whose average earning per day in complex operations is more than average earning per day in medium operation is
a. 2
b. 3
c. 5
d. 7

DIRECTIONS for questions 32 to 39: Answer these questions based on the table given below.

The following table shows the revenue and expenses in millions of Euros (European currency) associated, REPSOL YPF company's oil and gas activities in operations in different parts of the world for the year 1998-2000.

S. No.	Item	Year	Total World	Spain	North Africa & Middle East	Argentina	Rest of Latin Am.	Far East	North Sea	Rest of World
1	Revenue	1998	914	70	377	281	34	82	78	5
		1999	3374	33	644	2004	115	301	140	91
		2000	8328	394	1290	5339	482	603	0	20
2	Expense	1998	448	39	233	187	37	43	32	13
		1999	1999	48	325	1148	131	204	43	58
		2000	3709	43	530	2540	232	311	0	33
3	Income before taxes & charges (Revenue - Expense)	1998	248	31	144	94	-25	19	24	-10
		1999	1375	7	341	858	-14	97	75	33
		2000	4619	351	760	2999	250	292	0	-13
4	Taxes & Charges	1998	132	4	104	33	-3	9	4	-3
		1999	541	3	149	338	-4	39	21	-3
		2000	1845	124	404	1130	61	103	0	1
5	Net Income after Taxes & Charges [(3)-(4)]	1998	94	27	7	61	-20	10	20	-7
		1999	834	4	172	500	-10	58	54	36
		2000	2774	225	354	1849	149	189	0	-14

Based on the table above, answer then following questions:

32. How many operations (Spain, North, Africa and Middle East ...) of the company accounted for less than 5% of the total revenue earned in the year 1999?
a. 2
b. 3
c. 4
d. none of these
33. How many operations (Spain, North Africa and Middle East ...) of the company witnessed

more than 200% revenue from the year 1999 to 2000?

- a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. none of these
34. How many operations registered a sustained yearly increase in income before taxes and charges from 1998 to 2000?
a. 3
b. 4
c. 5
d. none of these
35. Ignoring the loss making operations of the company in 1998, for how many operations was the percentage increase in net income before taxes and charges higher than the average from 1998 to 1999?
a. 0
b. 1
c. 2
d. none of these
36. If profitability is defined as the ratio of net income after taxes and charges to expenses, which of the following statements is true?
a. The Far East operations witnessed its highest profitability in 1998.
b. The North Sea operations increased its profitability from 1998 to 1999.
c. The operations in Argentina witnessed a decrease in profitability from 1998 to 1999.
d. Both 2 and 3 are true.
37. In the year 2000, which among the following countries had the best profitability?
a. North Africa and Middle East
b. Spain
c. Rest of Latin America
d. Far East
38. If efficiency is defined as his ratio of revenue to expenses, which operation was the least efficient in the year 2000?
a. Spain
b. Argentina
c. Far East
d. None of these
39. Of the following statements which one is not true?
a. The operations in Spain had the best efficiency in 2000.
b. The Far East operations witnessed an efficiency improvement from 1999 to 2000.
c. The North Sea operations witnessed an efficiency improvement from 1998 to 1999.
d. In the year 1998, the operations in Rest of Latin America were the least efficient.

DIRECTIONS for questions 40 to 42: Answer these questions based on the table given below.

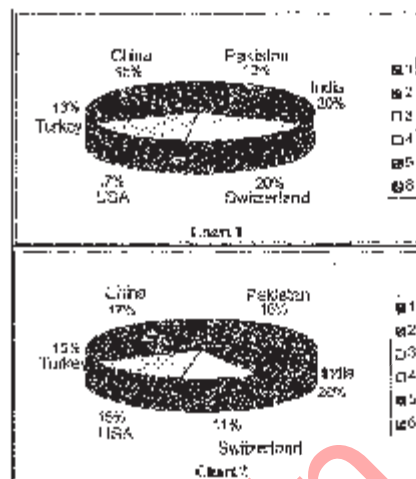
The table below gives information about four different crops, their different quality categories and the regions where they are cultivated. Based on the information given in the table answer the questions below.

Type of Crop	Quality	Region
Crop-1	High	R1,R2,R3,R4,R5
	Medium	R6,R7,R8
	Low	R9,R10,R11
Crop-2	High	R5,R8,R12
	Medium	R9,R13
	Low	R6
Crop-3	High	R2,R6,R7,R13
	Medium	R3,R9,R11
	Low	R1,R4,R
Crop-4	High	R3,R10,R11
	Medium	R1,R2,R4
	Low	R5,R9

40. How many regions produce medium qualities of Crop-1 or Crop-2 and also produce low quality of Crop-3 or Crop-4?
- a. Zero
b. One
c. Two
d. Three
41. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. All medium quality Crop-2 producing regions are also high quality Crop-3 producing regions
b. All high quality Crop-1 producing regions are also medium and low Crop-4 producing regions.
c. There are exactly four Crop-3 producing regions, which also produce Crop-4 but not Crop-2.
d. Some Crop-3 producing regions produce Crop-1, but not high quality Crop-2.
42. How many low qualities Crop-1 producing regions are either high quality Crop-4 producing regions or medium quality Crop-3 producing regions?
- a. One
b. Two
c. Three
d. Zero

DIRECTIONS for questions 43 to 44: Answer these questions based on the pie charts given below.

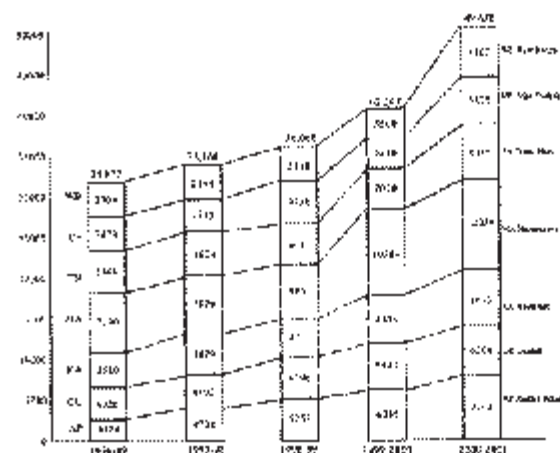
Chart 1 shows the distribution by value of top 6 suppliers of MFA Textiles in 1995. Chart 2 shows the distribution by quantity of top 6 suppliers of MFA Textiles in 1995. The total value is 5760 million Euro (European currency). The total quantity is 1.055 million tonnes.



43. The country which has the highest average price, is
- a. USA
b. Switzerland
c. Turkey
d. India
44. The average price is Euro/kg for Turkey is roughly
- a. 6.20
b. 5.60
c. 4.20
d. 4.80

DIRECTIONS for questions 45 to 50: Answer these questions based on the chart given below.

The chart given below indicates the annual sales tax revenue collections (in crores of rupees) of seven states from 1997 to 2001. The values given at the top of each bar represents the total collections in that year.



45. If for each year, the states are ranked in terms of descending order of sales tax collections, how many states don't change the ranking more than once over the five years.
- a. 1
b. 5
c. 3
d. 4

- 0
46. Which of the following states has changed its relative ranking most number of times when you rank the states in terms of the descending volume of sales tax collections each year?
- Andhra Pradesh
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Karnataka
 - Tamil Nadu
47. The percentage share of sales tax revenue of which state has increased from 1997 to 2001?
- Tamil Nadu
 - Karnataka
 - Gujarat
 - Andhra Pradesh
48. Which pair of successive years shows the maximum growth rate of tax revenue in Maharashtra?
- 1997 to 1998
 - 1998 to 1999
 - 1999 to 2000
 - 2000 to 2001
49. Identify the state whose tax revenue increased exactly by the same amount in two successive pair of years?
- Karnataka
 - West Bengal
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Tamil Nadu
50. Which state below has been maintaining a constant rank over the years in terms of its contribution to total tax collections?
- Andhra Pradesh
 - Karnataka
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Uttar Pradesh
53. $7^n - 6^n$ where n is an integer > 0 , is divisible by
- 13
 - 127
 - 559
 - none of these
54. In how many ways is it possible to choose a white square and a black square on a chess board so that the squares must not lie in the same row or column?
- 56
 - 896
 - 60
 - 768
55. If u, v, w and m are natural numbers such that $u^m + v^m = w^m$, then one of the following is true.
- $m \geq \min(u, v, w)$
 - $m < \min(u, v, w)$
 - $m \geq \min(u, v, w)$
 - none of these
56. Only a single rail track exists between station A and B on a railway line. One hour after the north bound super fast train N leaves station A for station B, a south bound passenger train S reaches station A from station B. The speed of the super fast train is twice that of a normal express train E, while the speed of a passenger train S is half that of E. On a particular day N leaves for station B from station A, 20 minutes behind the normal schedule. In order to maintain the schedule both N and S increased their speed. If the super fast train doubles its speed, what should be the ratio (approximately) of the speed of passenger train to that of the super fast train so that passenger train S reaches exactly at the scheduled time at station A on that day.
- 1:3
 - 1:4
 - 1:5
 - 1:6
57. Instead of walking along two adjacent sides of a rectangular field, a boy took a short cut along the diagonal and saved a distance equal to half the longer side. Then the ratio of the shorter side to the longer side is:
- $1/2$
 - $2/3$
 - $1/4$
 - $3/4$
58. The area of the triangle whose vertices are $(a, a), (a+1, a+1), (a+2, a)$ is:
- a^3
 - 1
 - $2a$
 - $2^{1/2}$
59. A train approaches a tunnel AB. Inside the tunnel is a cat located at a point that is $3/8$ of

SECTION-III

Number of Question = 50

DIRECTIONS for questions 51 to 60: answer the questions independent of each other....

51. How many numbers greater than 0 and less than a million can be formed with the digits 0, 7 and 8?
- 486
 - 1086
 - 728
 - none of these
52. If $pqr = 1$, the value of the expression $\frac{1}{1+p+q^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+q+r^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1+r+p^{-1}}$ is equal to
- $p+q+r$
 - $\frac{1}{p+q+r}$
 - 1
 - $p^{-1}+p^{-1}+r^{-1}$
57. Instead of walking along two adjacent sides of a rectangular field, a boy took a short cut along the diagonal and saved a distance equal to half the longer side. Then the ratio of the shorter side to the longer side is:
- $1/2$
 - $2/3$
 - $1/4$
 - $3/4$
58. The area of the triangle whose vertices are $(a, a), (a+1, a+1), (a+2, a)$ is:
- a^3
 - 1
 - $2a$
 - $2^{1/2}$
59. A train approaches a tunnel AB. Inside the tunnel is a cat located at a point that is $3/8$ of

the distance AB measured from the entrance A. When the train whistles the cat runs. If the cat moves to the entrance of the tunnel, A, the train catches the cat exactly at the entrance. If the cat moves to the exit, B, the train catches the cat at exactly the exit. The speed of the train is greater than the speed of the cat by what order?

- 3:1
- 4:1
- 5:1
- none of these

60. Six persons are playing a card game. Suresh is facing Raghubir who is to the left of Ajay and to the right of Pramod. Ajay is to the left of Dhiraj. Yogendra is to the left of Pramod. If Dhiraj exchanges his seat with Yogendra and Pramod exchanges with Raghubir, who will be sitting to the left of Dhiraj?

- Yogendra
- Raghubir
- Suresh
- Ajay

DIRECTIONS for questions 61 and 62: Answer these questions based on the information given below. Each of the 11 letters A, H, I, M, O, T, U, V, W, X and Z appears same when looked at in a mirror. They are called symmetric letters. Other letters in the alphabet are asymmetric letters.

61. How many four-letter computer passwords can be formed using only the symmetric letters (no repetition allowed)?
- 7920
 - 330
 - 14640
 - 419430
62. How many three-letter computer passwords can be formed (no repetition allowed) with at least one symmetric letter?
- 990
 - 2730
 - 12870
 - 15600

DIRECTIONS for questions 63 to 75:

Answer the questions independent of each other....

63. After the division of a number successively by 3, 4 and 7, the remainders obtained are 2, 1 and 4 respectively. What will be the remainder if 84 divides the same number?
- 80
 - 76
 - 41
 - 53

64. Three pieces of cakes of weight $4\frac{1}{2}$, $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs and $7\frac{1}{5}$ lbs respectively are to be divided into parts of equal weights. Further, each part must be as heavy as possible. If one such part is served to each guest, then what is the maximum number of guests that could be entertained?
- 54
 - 7
 - 20
 - none of these

65. At a bookstore, "MODERN BOOK STORE" is flashed using neon lights. The words are individually flashed at intervals of $2\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, $5\frac{1}{8}$ seconds respectively and each word is put off after a second. The least time after which the full name of the bookstore can be read again is:
- 49.5 seconds
 - 73.5 seconds
 - 1744.5 seconds
 - 855 seconds

66. The number of real roots of the equation $\frac{A^2}{x} + \frac{B^2}{x-1} = 1$ where A and B are real numbers not equal to zero simultaneously is
- None
 - 1
 - 2
 - 1 or 2

67. When 2^{256} is divided by 17 the remainder would be
- 1
 - 16
 - 14
 - none of these

68. 10 straight lines, no two of which are parallel and no three of which pass through any common point, are drawn on a plane. The total number of regions (including finite and infinite regions) into which the plane would be divided by the lines is
- 56
 - 255
 - 1024
 - not unique

69. Suppose, for any real number x, [x] denotes the greatest integer less than or equal to x. Let $L(x, y) = [x] + [y] + [x + y]$ and $R(x, y) = [2x] + [2y]$. Then it's impossible to find any two positive real numbers x and y for which
- $L(x, y) = R(x, y)$
 - $L(x, y) \neq R(x, y)$
 - $L(x, y) < R(x, y)$
 - $L(x, y) > R(x, y)$

70. A child was asked to add first few natural numbers (that is, $1 + 2 + 3 \dots$) so long his patience permitted. As he stopped, he gave the sum as 575. When the teacher declared the result wrong the child discovered he had missed one number in the sequence during addition. The number he missed was:
- less than 10
 - 10
 - 15
 - more than 15
71. A car rental agency has the following terms. If a car is rented for 5 hours or less the charge is 60 per hour or Rs.12 per kilometer whichever is more. On the other hand, if the car is rented for more than 5 hours, the charge is Rs. 50 per hour or Rs.7.50 per Kilometer which ever is more. Akil rented a car from this agency, drove it for 30 kilometers and ended up paying Rs.300. For how many hours did he rent the Car?
- 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - none of these
72. Amol was asked to calculate the arithmetic mean of ten positive integers each of which had two digits. By mistake, he interchanged the two digits, say a and b, in one of these ten integers. As a result, his answer for the arithmetic means was 1.8 more than what it should have been. Then $b - a$ equals
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - none of these
73. If $x^2 + 5y^2 + z^2 = 2y(2x + z)$ then which of the following statements are necessarily true?
- $x = 2y$.
 - $x = 2z$
 - $2x = z$.
- Only A
 - Only B and C
 - Only A and B
 - none of these
74. Let S denote the infinite sum $2 + 5x + 9x^2 + 14x^3 + 20x^4 + \dots$, where $|x| < 1$ and the coefficient of x^{n+1} is $\frac{1}{2}n(n+3)$, ($n = 1, 2, \dots$). Then S equals
- $\frac{2-x}{(1-x)^3}$
 - $\frac{2-x}{(1+x)^3}$
 - $\frac{2+x}{(1-x)^3}$

d. $\frac{2+x}{(1+x)^3}$

75. Shyam visited Ram on vacation. In the mornings, they both would go for yoga. In the evenings they would play tennis. To have more fun, they indulge only in one activity per day, i.e., either they went for yoga or played tennis each day. There were days when they were lazy and stayed home all day long. There were 24 mornings when they did nothing, 14 evenings when they stayed at home, and a total of 22 days when they did yoga or played tennis. For how many days Shyam stayed with Ram?
- 32
 - 24
 - 30
 - none of these

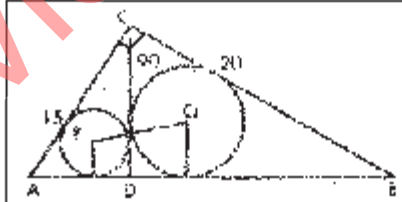
DIRECTIONS for questions 76 and 77: Answer these questions based on the information given below.

A boy is asked to put in a basket one mango when ordered 'One', one orange when ordered 'Two', one apple when ordered 'Three' and is asked to take out from the basket one mango and an orange when ordered 'Four'. A sequence of orders is given as:
12332142314223314113234

76. How many total oranges were in the basket at the end of the above sequence?
- 1
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
77. How many total fruits will be in the basket at the end of the above order sequence?
- 9
 - 8
 - 11
 - 10

DIRECTIONS for questions 78 to 90: Answer the questions independent of each other....

78. A rich merchant had collected many gold coins. He did not want anybody to know about them. One day, his wife asked, "How many gold coins do we have?" After pausing a moment, he replied, "Well! If I divide the coins into two unequal numbers, then 48 times the difference between the two numbers equals the difference between the squares of the two numbers." The wife looked puzzled. Can you help the merchant's wife by finding out how many coins the merchant has?
- 96
 - 53
 - 43
 - none of these

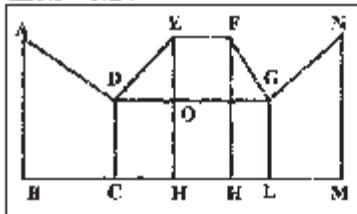
79. On a straight road XY, 100 metres long, five heavy stones are placed two metres apart beginning at the end X. A worker, starting at X, has to transport all the stones to Y, by carrying only one stone at a time. The minimum distance he has to travel (in metres) is:
- 472
 - 422
 - 744
 - 844
80. Four horses are tethered at four corners of a square plot of side 14 metres (m) so that the adjacent horses can reach one another. There is a small circular pond of area 20 m^2 at the centre. The area left unplanted is:
- 22m^2
 - 42m^2
 - 84m^2
 - 168m^2
81. If $f(x) = \log((1+x)(1-x))$, then $f(x) + f(y)$ is:
- $f(x+y)$
 - $f((x+y)/(1+xy))$
 - $(x+y)f(1/(1+xy))$
 - $f(x) + f(y)/(1+xy)$
82. The length of the common chord of two circles of radii 15 cm and 20 cm, whose centers are 25 cm apart, is (cm):
- 24
 - 25
 - 15
 - 20
83. In a triangle ABC, the internal bisector of the angle A meets BC at D. If $AB = 4$, $AC = 3$ and $\angle A = 60^\circ$, then length of AD is:
- $2\sqrt{3}$
 - $12\sqrt{3}/7$
 - $15\sqrt{3}/8$
 - $6\sqrt{3}/7$
84. If there are 10 positive real numbers $n_1 < n_2 < n_3 \dots < n_{10}$. How many triplets of these numbers $(n_1, n_2, n_3), (n_2, n_3, n_4), \dots$ can be generated such that in each triplet the first number is always less than the second number, and the second number is always less than the third number?
- 45
 - 90
 - 120
 - 180
85. 3 small pumps and a large pump are filling a tank. Each of the three small pumps works at $2/3$ rd the rate of the large pump. If all 4 pumps work at the same time, they should fill the tank in what fraction of the time that it would have taken the large pump alone?
- $4/7$
 - $1/3$
 - $2/3$
 - $3/4$
86. Davji Shop sells samosas in boxes of different sizes. The samosas are priced at Rs.2 per samosa up to 200 samosas. For every additional 20 samosas, the price of the whole lot goes down by 10 paise per samosa. What should be the maximum size of the box that would maximize the revenue?
- 240
 - 300
 - 400
 - none of these
87. It takes 6 technicians a total of 10 hours to build a new server from Direct Computer, with each working at the same rate. If six technicians start to build the server at 11.00 AM, and one technician per hour is added beginning at 5.00 PM, at what time will the server be complete?
- 6:40pm
 - 7:00pm
 - 7:20pm
 - 8pm
88. 
- In the above figure, ACB is a right angled triangle. CD is the altitude. Circles are inscribed within the triangle ACD, BCD. P and Q are the centers of the circles. The distance PQ is
- 5
 - $\sqrt{50}$
 - 7
 - 8
89. Three travelers are sitting around a fire, and are about to eat a meal. One of them has five small loaves of bread; the second has three small loaves of bread. The third has no food, but has eight coins. He offers to pay for some bread. They agree to share the eight loaves equally among the three travelers, and the third traveler will pay eight coins for his share of the eight loaves. All loaves were the same size. The second traveler (who had three loaves) suggests that he be paid three coins and that the first traveler be paid five coins. The first traveler says that he should get more than five coins. How much the first traveler should get?
- 5
 - 7
 - 1
 - none of these

0

90. A piece of string is 40 centimeters long. It is cut into three pieces. The longest piece is 3 times as long as the middle-sized piece and the shortest piece is 23 centimeters shorter than the longest piece. Find the length of the shortest piece.
- 27
 - 5
 - 4
 - 9

DIRECTIONS for questions 91 to 92: Answer these questions based on the following diagram. In the diagram below:

$\angle ABC = 90^\circ = \angle DCH = \angle DOE = \angle EHK = \angle FKL = \angle GLM = \angle LMN$
 $AB = BC = 2CH = 2CD = EH = FK = 2HK = 4KL = 2LM = MN$



91. The magnitude of $\angle FGO =$
- 30°
 - 45°
 - 60°
 - none of these
92. The ratio of the areas of the two quadrangles ABCD and DEFG is
- 1 : 2
 - 2 : 1
 - 12 : 7
 - none of these

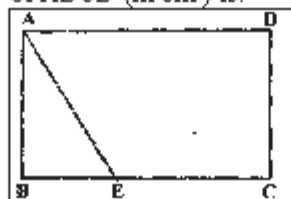
DIRECTIONS for questions 93 to 100: Answer the questions independent of each other....

93. Mayank, Mirza, Little and Jaspal bought a motorbike for \$60,000. Mayank paid one half of the sum of the amounts paid by the other boys. Mirza paid one third of the sum of the amounts paid by the other boys; and Little paid one fourth of the sum of the amounts paid by the other boys. How much did Jaspal have to pay?
- 15
 - 13
 - 17
 - none of these
94. The owner of a local jewellery store hired 3 watchmen to guard his diamonds, but a thief still got in and stole some diamonds. On the way out, the thief met each watchman, one at a time. To each he gave $1/2$ of the diamonds he had then, and 2 more besides. He escaped with

one diamond. How many did he steal originally?

- 40
 - 36
 - 25
 - none of these
95. Neeraj has agreed to mow the front lawn, which is a 20m by 40m rectangle. The mower mows a 1 m wide Strip. If Neeraj starts at one corner and mows around the lawn toward the center, about how many times would he go round before he has mowed half the lawn?
- 25
 - 3.5
 - 3.8
 - 4.0
96. If x , y and z are real numbers such that: $x + y + z = 5$ and $xy + yz + zx = 3$, what is the largest value that x can have?
- $5/3$
 - $\sqrt{19}$
 - $13/3$
 - none of these
97. The n^{th} element of a series is represented as $X_n = (-1)^n X_{n+1}$
 If $X_n = x$ and $x > 0$ then the following is always true
- X_n is positive if n is even
 - X_n is positive if n is odd
 - X_n is negative if n is even
 - None of these
98. Number S is obtained by squaring the sum of digits of a two digit number D . If difference between S and D is 27, then the two digit number D is:
- 24
 - 54
 - 34
 - 45
99. On a 20 km tunnel connecting two cities A and B there are three gutters. The distance between gutter 1 and 2 is half the distance between gutter 2 and 3. The distance from city A to its nearest gutter, gutter 1 is equal to the distance of city B from gutter 3. On a particular day the hospital in city A receives information that an accident has happened at the third gutter. The victim can be saved only if an operation is started within 40 minutes. An ambulance started from city A at 30 km/hr and crossed the first gutter after 5 minutes. If the driver had doubled the speed after that, what is the maximum amount of time the doctor would get to attend the patient at the hospital? Assume 1 minute is elapsed for taking the patient into and out of the ambulance.
- 4 minutes
 - 2.5 minutes
 - 1.5 minutes

- d. Patient died before reaching the hospital
100. In the figure given below, ABCD is a rectangle. The area of the isosceles right triangle ABE = 7 cm^2 . $(FC) = 3(BE)$. The area of ABCD (in cm^2) is:



- a. 21
b. 28
c. 42
d. 56

SECTION-III

Number of Question = 50

Directions Questions 101-105:

For each of the words below a context is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word or phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

101. Opprobrium: The police officer appears oblivious to the opprobrium generated by his blatantly partisan conduct.
a. Harsh criticism
b. Acute distrust
c. Bitter enmity
d. Stark oppressiveness
102. Portend: It appears too many that the US "war on terrorism" portends trouble in the Gulf.
a. Introduces
b. Evokes
c. Spells
d. Bodes
103. Prevaricate: When a videotape of her meeting was played back to her and she was asked to explain her presence there, she started prevaricating.
a. Speaking evasively
b. Speaking violently
c. Lying furiously
d. Throwing a tantrum
104. Restive: The crowd became restive when the minister failed to appear even by 10 pm.
a. Violent
b. Angry
c. Restless
d. Distressed
105. Ostensible: Manohar's ostensible job was to guard the building at night.
a. Apparent
b. Blatant
c. Ostentatious
d. Insidious

Directions: Questions 106-109: In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a

sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

106.

- A. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is that it is not always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
- B. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing, it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
- C. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
- D. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not it is always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.

- a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

107.

- A. A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians and by a large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals.
- B. A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and costs are artificially escalated with a large number of devices and black money is generated through underhand deals.
- C. A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians and by a large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated on underhand deals.
- D. A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and by large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals.

- a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

108.

- A. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create difference of prices at which goods are traded on the

world market and their price within a local market.

- B. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference of prices at which goods are traded with the world market and their prices in the local market.
- C. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference between prices at which goods are traded on the world market and their prices within a local market.
- D. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference across prices at which goods are traded with the world market and their prices within a local market.
- a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

109.

- A. Any action of government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourage excessive hedging.
- B. Any action by government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourage excessive gambling.
- C. Any action by government to reduce the systemic risk inherent due to financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourages excessive hedging.
- D. Any action of government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourages excessive gambling.
- a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

Directions (Questions 110-115): Fill the gaps in the passages below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each gap. The right words are the ones used by the author. Be guided by the author's overall style and meaning when you choose the answers.

Von Nuemann and Morgenstern assume a decision framework in which all options are thoroughly considered, each option being independent of the others, with a numerical value derived for the utility of each possible outcome (these outcomes reflecting, in

turn, all possible combinations of choices). The decision is then made to maximize the expected utility.(110)....., such a model reflects major simplifications of the way decisions are made in the real world. Humans are not able to process information as quickly and effectively as the model assumes; they tend not to think(111)..... as easily as the model calls for; they often deal with a particular option without really assessing its(112)....., and when they do assess alternatives, they may be extremely nebulous about their criteria of evaluation.

110.

- a. Regrettably
b. Firstly
c. Obviously
d. Apparently

111.

- a. Quantitatively
b. Systematically
c. Scientifically
d. Analytically

112.

- a. Implications
b. Disadvantages
c. Utility
d. Alternatives

In a large company(113)..... people is about as common as using a gun or a switchblade to.... (114).... an argument. As a result, most managers have little or no experience of firing people, and they find it emotionally traumatic; as a result, they often delay the act interminably, much as an unhappy spouse will prolong a bad marriage. And when the firing is done, it's often done clumsily, with far worse side effects than are necessary. Do the world-class software organizations have a different way of firing people? No, but they do the deed swiftly, humanely, and professionally.

The key point here is to view the fired employee as a 'failed product' and to ask how the process ... (115).... such a phenomenon in the first place.

113.

- a. Dismissing
b. Punishing
c. Firing
d. Admonishing

114.

- a. Resolve
b. Thwart
c. Defeat
d. Close

115.

- a. Derived
b. Engineered
c. Produced
d. Allowed

Directions (Questions 116-120): The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

116.

- A. Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.
- B. If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.
- C. By contrast, the demand for private-label products may be fewer prices sensitive since it is available only at a corresponding supermarket chain.
- D. So, the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.
- E. For instance, only SavOn Drug stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.
- F. Then, stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private-label diapers.
- a. ABCDEF
- b. ABCEDF
- c. ADBCEF
- d. AEDBCF

117.

- A. Having a strategy is a matter of discipline.
- B. It involves the configuration of a tailored value chain that enables a company to offer unique value.
- C. It requires a strong focus on profitability and a willingness to make tough trade offs in choosing what not to do.
- D. Strategy goes far beyond the pursuit of best practices.
- E. A company must stay the course even during times of upheaval while constantly improving and extending its distinctive positioning.
- F. When a company's activities fit together as a self-reinforcing system, any competitor wishing to imitate a strategy must replicate the whole system.
- a. ABCDEF
- b. ACEDBF
- c. ADBCEF
- d. AEDBCF

118.

- A. As officials their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.
- B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.
- C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.

- D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.
- E. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.
- a. BCEDA
- b. BEDAC
- c. BEADC
- d. BCDEA

119.

- A. "This face off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side," says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.
- B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.
- C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.
- D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.
- E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.
- a. EBCDA
- b. DBACE
- c. BDCAE
- d. ECBDA

120.

- A. This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Ecuador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometer shorter.
- B. One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was the exact nature of the shape of the earth.
- C. The length of one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.
- D. One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one-degree latitude separations.
- E. While it was generally known that the earth as not a sphere but an 'oblate spheroid', more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of 'how much more' was yet to be established.
- a. BECAD
- b. BEDCA

- c. EDACB
d. EBDCA

Directions (Questions 121-125): For the word given at the top of each table, match the dictionary definitions on the (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the (1, 2, 3, 4). Out of the four possibilities given the below, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

121. Measure

Dictionary definition

- A. Size or quantity found by measuring
B. Vessel of standard capacity
C. Suitable action
D. Ascertain extent or quantity

Usage

1. A measure was instituted to prevent outsiders from entering the campus.
2. Sheila was asked to measure each item that was delivered.
3. The measure of the cricket pitch was 22 yards.
4. Ramesh used a measure to take out one liter of oil

	A	B	C	D
a.	2	4	3	1
b.	1	3	4	2
c.	1	4	2	3
d.	2	3	1	4

122. Bound

Dictionary definition

- A. obliged, constrained
B. Limiting value
C. Move in a specified direction
D. Destined or certain to be

Usage

1. Dinesh felt bound to walk out when the discussion turned to kickbacks
2. Buffeted by contradictory forces he was bound to lose his mind.
3. Vidya's store story strains the bounds of credulity.
4. Bound for a career in law, Jyoti was reluctant to study Milton

	A	B	C	D
a.	2	4	3	1
b.	1	3	4	2
c.	1	4	2	3
d.	2	3	1	4

123. Catch

Dictionary definition

- A. Capture
B. Grasp with senses or mind
C. Deception
D. Thing or person worth trapping

Usage

1. All her friends agreed that Prasad was a good catch

2. The proposal sounds very good but where is the catch?
3. Hussein tries to catch the spirit of India in this painting
4. Sony, I couldn't catch you.

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	2	1	3
b.	2	3	1	4
c.	3	2	1	4
d.	3	4	2	1

124. Deal

Dictionary definition

- A. Manage, attend to
B. Stock, sell
C. Give out to a number of people
D. Be concerned with

Usage

1. Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards.
2. This contract deals with handmade cards.
3. My brother deals in cards.
4. I decided not to deal with handmade cards.

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	1	2	3
b.	3	2	1	4
c.	3	1	2	4
d.	3	2	4	1

125. Turn

Dictionary definition

- A. Give new direction to
B. Send
C. Change in form
D. Opportunity coming successively for each person

Usage

1. It was now his turn to be angry
2. Leena never turned away a beggar.
3. Ashish asked Laxman to turn his Face to the left,
4. The old school building has been turned a museum

	A	B	C	D
a.	4	2	1	3
b.	2	3	1	4
c.	3	2	1	4
d.	3	4	2	1

Directions (Questions 126-150): Each of the five passages is given below is followed by questions. Choose the best answer for each question.

PASSAGE 1

Cells are the ultimate multitaskers: they can switch on genes and carry out their orders, talk to each other, divide in two and much more, all at the same time. But they couldn't do any of these tricks without a power source to generate movement. The inside of cell bustles with more traffic than Delhi roads, and, like all vehicles, the cell's moving parts need engines. Physicists and biologists have looked 'under the hood'

of the cell and laid out the nuts and bolts of molecular engines.

The ability of such engines to convert chemical energy into motion is the envy of the nanotechnology researchers looking for ways to power molecule-sized devices. Medical researchers also want to understand how these engines work. Because these molecules are essential for cell division, scientists hope to shut down the rampant growth of the cancer cells by deactivating certain motors. Improving motor-driven transport in nerve cells may also be helpful for treating diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or ALS, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease.

We wouldn't make it far in life without motor proteins. Our muscles wouldn't contract. We couldn't grow, because the growth process requires cells to duplicate their machinery and pull the copies apart. And our genes would be silent without the services of messenger RNA, which carries genetic instructions over to the cell's protein-making factories. The movements that make these cellular activities possible occur along a complex network of threadlike fibers, or polymers, along which bundles of molecules travel like trains. The engines that power the cell's freight are three families of proteins, called myosin, kinesin and dynein. For fuel, these proteins burn molecules, of ATP, which cells make when they break down the carbohydrates and fats from the foods we eat. The energy from burning ATP causes changes in the proteins' shape that allow them to heave themselves along the polymer track. The results are impressive. In one second, these molecules can travel between 50 and 100 times their own diameter. If a car with 5-foot-wide engine were as efficient, it would travel 170 to 340 kmph.

Ronald Vale, a researcher at the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the University of California at San Francisco, and Ronald Milligan of the Scripps Research Institute have realized a long-awaited goal by reconstructing the process by which myosin and kinesin move, almost down to the atom. The dynein motor, on the other hand, is still poorly understood. Myosin molecules, best known for their role in muscle contraction, form chains that lie between filaments of another protein called actin. Each myosin molecule has a tiny head that pokes out from the chain like oars from a canoe. Just as rowers propel their boat by stroking their oars through the water, the myosin molecules stick their oars through the water, the myosin molecules stick their heads into the actin and hoist themselves forward along the filament. While myosin moves along in short strokes, its cousin kinesin walks steadily along a different type of filament called a microtubule. Instead of using a projecting head as a lever, kinesin walks on two 'legs'. Based on these differences, researchers used to think that myosin and kinesin were virtually unrelated. But newly discovered similarities in the motors' ATP-processing machinery

now suggest that they share a common ancestor-molecule. At this point, scientists can only speculate as to what type of primitive cell-like structure this ancestor occupied as it learned to burn ATP and use the energy to change shape. "We'll never really know, because we can't dig up the remains of ancient proteins, but that was probably a big evolutionary leap," says Vale.

On a slightly larger scale, loner like sperm or infectious bacteria are prune movers that resolutely push their way through to other cells. As L. Mahadevan and Paul Matsudaira of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology explain, the engines in this case are springs or ratchets that are clusters of molecules, rather than single protein like myosin and kinesin. Researchers don't yet fully understand these engines' fueling process or the details of how they move, but the result is a force to be reckoned with. For example, one such engine is a spring like stall connecting a single-celled organism called a vorticellid to the leaf fragment it calls home. When exposed to calcium, the spring contracts, yanking the vorticellid down at speeds approaching 3 inches (8 centimeters) per second.

Springs like this are coiled bundles of filaments that expand or contract in response to chemical cues. A wave of positively charged calcium ions, for example, neutralizes the negative charges that keep the filaments extended. Some sperm use spring like engines made of actin filaments to shoot out a barb that penetrates the layers that surround an egg. And certain viruses use a similar apparatus to shoot their DNA into the host's cell. Ratchets are also useful for moving whole cells, including some other sperms and pathogens. These engines are filaments that simply grow at one end, attracting chemical building blocks from nearby. Because the other end is anchored in place, the growing end pushes against any barrier that gets in its way.

Both springs and ratchets are made up of small units that each move just slightly, but collectively produce a powerful movement. Ultimately Mahadevan and Matsudaira hope to better understand just how these particles create an effect that seems to be so much more than the sum of its parts. Might such an understanding provide inspiration for ways to power artificial nano-sized devices in the future? "The short answer is absolutely," says Mahadevan. "Biology has had a lot more time to evolve enormous richness in design for different organisms. Hopefully, studying these structures will not only improve our understanding of the biological world, it will also enable us to copy them, take apart their components and recreate them for other purposes."

126. According to the author, research on the power source of movement in cells can contribute to
- Control over the movement of genes within human systems.

- b. The understanding of nanotechnology.
c. Arresting the growth of cancer in a human being.
d. The development of cures for a variety of diseases.
127. The author has used several analogies to illustrate his arguments in the article. Which of the following pairs of words are examples of the analogies used?
A. Cell activity and vehicular traffic.
B. Polymers and tram tracks.
C. Genes and canoes
D. Vorticellids and ratchets.
a. A and B
b. B and C
c. A and D
d. A and C
128. Read the five statements below: A, B, C, D and E. From the options given, select the one which includes a statement that is NOT representative of an argument presented in the passage.
A. Sperms use spring like engines made of act in filament.
B. Myosin and kinesin are unrelated.
C. Nanotechnology researchers look for ways to power molecule-sized devices.
D. Motor proteins help muscle contraction.
E. The dynein motor is still poorly understood.
a.
b.
c. A, D and E
d. A, C and D
129. Read the four statements below: a, b, c and d. From the options given, select the one which includes only statement(s) that are representative of arguments presented in the passage.
A. Protein motors help growth processes
B. Improved transport in nerve cells will help arrest tuberculosis and cancer
C. Cells, together, generate more than the sum of power generated by them separately.
D. Vorticellid and the leaf fragment are connected by a calcium engine.
a. A and B but not C.
b. A and C but not D.
c. A and D but not B.
d. C and D but not B.
130. Read the four statements below: A, B, C, and D. From the options given select the one which include statement(s) that are representative of arguments presented in the passage.
A. Myosin, kinesin and actin are three types of proteins

- B. Growth processes involve a routine in a cell that duplicates their machinery and pulls the copies apart.
C. Myosin molecules can generate vibrations in muscles
D. Ronald and Mahadevan are researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
a. A and B but not C and D
b. B and C but not A
c. B and D but not A and C
d. A, B and C but not D

PASSAGE 2

The conceptions of life and the world which we call 'philosophical' are a product of two factors: one, inherited, religious and ethical conceptions; the other, the sort of investigation which may be called 'scientific', using this word in its broadest sense. Individual philosophers have differed widely in regard to the proportions in which these two factors entered into their systems, but it is the presence of both, in some degree, that characterizes philosophy.

'Philosophy' is a word which has been used in many ways, some wider, some narrower. I propose to use it in a very wide sense, which I will now try to explain.

Philosophy, as I shall understand the word, is something intermediate between theology and science. Like theology, it consists of speculations on matters as to which definite knowledge has, so far, been unascertainable; but like science, it appeals to human reason rather than to authority, whether that of tradition or that of revelation. All definite knowledge — so I should contend belongs to science; all dogma as to what surpasses definite knowledge belongs to theology. But between theology and science there is 'No man's Land' exposed to attack from both sides; this 'No Man's land' is philosophy. Almost all the questions of most interest to speculative minds are such as science cannot answer, and the confident answers of theologians no longer seem so convincing as they did in former centuries. Is the world divided into mind and matter, and if so, what is mind and what is matter? Is mind subject to matter, or is it possessed of independent powers? Has the universe any unity or purpose? Is it evolving towards some goal? Are there really laws of nature, or do we believe in them only because of our innate love of order? Is man what he seems to the astronomer, a tiny lump of carbon and water impotently crawling on a small and unimportant planet? Or is he what he appears to Hamlet? Is he perhaps both at once? Is there a way of living that is noble and another that is base, or is all ways of living merely futile? If there is a way of living that is noble, in what does it consist, and how shall we achieve it? Must the good be eternal in order to deserve to be valued, or is it worth seeking even if the universe is inexorably moving towards death? Is there such a

thing as wisdom or is what seems such merely the ultimate refinement of folly? To such questions no answer can be found in the laboratory. Theologies have professed to give answers, all to definite; but their definiteness causes modern minds to view them with suspicion. The studying of these questions, if not the answering of them, is the business of philosophy.

Why, then, you may ask, waste time on such insoluble problems? To this one may answer as a historian, or as an individual facing the terror of cosmic loneliness.

The answer of the historian, in so far as I am capable of giving it, will appear in the course of this work. Ever since men became capable of free speculation, their actions in innumerable important respects, have depended upon their theories as to the world and human life; as to what is good and what is evil. This is as true in the present day as at any former time. To understand an age or a nation, we must understand its philosophy, and to understand its philosophy we must ourselves be in some degree philosophers. There is here a reciprocal causation: the circumstances of men's lives do much to determine their philosophy, but, conversely, their philosophy does much to determine their circumstances.

There is also, however, a more personal answer. Science tells us what we can know, but what we can know is little, and if we forget how much we cannot know we may become insensitive to many things of very great importance. Theology, on the other hand, induces a dogmatic belief that we have knowledge, where in fact we have ignorance, and by doing so generates a kind of impertinent insolence towards the universe.

Uncertainty, in the presence of vivid hopes and fears, is pain flu, but must be endured if we wish to live without the support of comforting fairy tales. It is not good either to forget the questions that philosophy asks, or to persuade ourselves that we have found indubitable answers to them. To teach how to live without certainty, and yet without being paralyzed by hesitation, is perhaps the chief thing that philosophy, in our age, can still do for those who study it.

131. The purpose of philosophy is to
- Reduce uncertainty and chaos
 - Help us to cope with uncertainty and ambiguity
 - Help us to find expiation for uncertainty.
 - Reduce the terror of cosmic loneliness.
132. Based on this passage what can be concluded about the relation between philosophy and science?
- The two are antagonistic.
 - The two are complimentary.
 - There is no relation between the two.
 - Philosophy derives from science.

133. From reading the passage, what can be concluded about the profession of the author? He is most likely NOT to be a
- Historian
 - Philosopher
 - Scientist
 - Theologian
134. According to the author, which of the following statements about the nature of the universe must be definitely true?
- The universe has unity
 - The universe has a purpose
 - The universe is evolving towards a goal.
 - None of the above.

PASSAGE 3

If translated into English, most of the ways economists talk among themselves would sound plausible enough to poets, journalists, business people, and other thoughtful though noneconomical folk. Like serious talk anywhere among boat designers and baseball fans, say — the talk is hard to follow when one has not made a habit of listening to it for a while. The culture of the conversation makes the words arcane. But the people in the unfamiliar conversation are not Martians. Underneath it (the economist's favorite phrase) conversational habits are similar. Economics uses mathematical models and statistical tests and market arguments, all of which look alien to the literary eye. But looked at closely they are not so alien. They may be seen as figures of speech — metaphors, analogies, and appeals to authority.

Figures of speech are not mere fillers. They think for us. Someone who thinks of a market as an 'invisible hand' and the organization of work as a 'production function' and its coefficients as being 'significant' as an economist does, is giving the language a lot of responsibility. It seems a good idea to took hard at his language. If the economic conversation were found to depend a lot on its verbal forms, this would not mean that economics would be not a science, or just a matter of opinion, or some sort of confidence game. Good poets, though not scents, are serious thinkers about symbols; good historians, though not scientists, are serious thinkers about data. Good scientists also use language. 'What is more, (though it remains to be shown) they use the cunning of language, without particularly meaning to. The language used is a social object and using language is a social act. It requires cunning (or, if you prefer, consideration) attention to the other minds present when one speaks.

The paying of attention to one's audience is called 'rhetoric', a word that I later exercise hard. One uses rhetoric, of course, to warn of a fire in a theatre or to arouse the xenophobia of the electorate. This sort of yelling is the vulgar meaning of the word, like the presidents 'heated rhetoric' in a press conference or the 'mere rhetoric' to which our enemies stoop. Since

the Greek flame was lit, though, the word has been used also in a broader and more amiable sense, to mean the study of all the ways of accomplishing things with language: inciting a mob to lynch the accused, to be sure, but also persuading readers of a novel that its characters breathe, or bringing scholars to accept the better argument and reject the worse.

The question is whether the scholar — who usually fancies himself an announcer of ‘results’ or a stater of ‘conclusions’, free at rhetoric speaks rhetorically. Does he try to persuade? It would seem so. Language, I just said, is not a solitary accomplishment. The scholar doesn’t speak into the void, or to himself. He speaks to a community of voices. He desires to be heeded, praised, published, imitated, honored, eu-Nobeled. These are his desires. The devices of language are the means.

Rhetoric is the proportioning of means to desires in speech. Rhetoric is an economics of language, the study of how scarce means are allocated to the insatiable desires of people to be heard. It seems on the face of it a reasonable hypothesis that economists are like other people in being talkers, who desire listeners. Why they go to the library or the laboratory as much as when they go to the office on the polls. The purpose here is to see if this is true, and to see if it is useful: to study the rhetoric of economic scholarship.

The subject is scholarship. It is not the economy, or the adequacy of economic theory as a description of the economy, or even mainly the economist’s role in the economy. The subject is the conversation economists have among themselves, for purposes of persuading each other that the interest elasticity of demand for investment is zero or that the money supply is controlled by the Federal Reserve.

Unfortunately, though the conclusions are of more than academic interest. The conversations of classicists or of astronomers rarely affect the lives of other people. Those of economists do so on a large scale. A well known joke describes a May Day parade through Red Square with the usual mass of soldiers, guided missiles, rocket launchers. At last come rank upon rank of people in gray business suits. A bystander asks, “who are those?” “Aha!” comes the reply, “those are economists — you have no idea what damage they can do!” Their conversations do it.

135. According to the passage, which of the following is the best set of reasons for which one needs to “look hard” at an economist’s language?

- A. Economists accomplish a great deal through their language.
- B. Economics is an opinion-based subject.

- C. Economics has a great impact on other’s lives.
- D. Economics is damaging.
- a. A and B
- b. C and D
- c. A and C
- d. B and D

136. In the light of the definition of rhetoric given in the passage, which of the following will have the least element of rhetoric?

- a. An election speech
- b. An advertisement jingle
- c. Dialogues in a play
- d. Commands given by army officers.

137. As used in the passage, which of the following is the closest meaning to the statement, “The culture of the conversation makes the words arcane?”

- a. Economists belong to a different culture.
- b. Only mathematicians can understand economists.
- c. Economists tend to use terms unfamiliar to the lay person, but depend on familiar linguistic forms.
- d. Economists use similes and adjectives in their analysis.

138. As used in the passage, which of the following is the closest alternative to the word ‘arcane’?

- a. Mysterious
- b. Secret
- c. Covert
- d. Perfidious

139. Based on your understanding of the passage, which of the following conclusions would you agree with?

- a. The geocentric and the heliocentric views of the solar system are equally tenable.
- b. The heliocentric view is superior because of better rhetoric.
- c. Both views use rhetoric to persuade.
- d. Scientists should not use rhetoric.

PASSAGE 4

There are a seemingly endless variety of laws, restriction, customs and traditions that affect the practice of abortion around the world. Globally, abortion is probably the single most controversial issue in the whole area of women’s rights and family matters. It is an issue that inflames women’s right groups, religious institutions and the self-proclaimed ‘guardians of public morality. The growing worldwide belief is that the right to control one’s fertility is a basic

human right, this has resulted in a worldwide trend towards liberalization of abortion laws. Forty percent of the world's population lives in countries where induced abortion is permitted on request. An additional 25 percent live in countries where it is allowed if the woman's life would be endangered if she went to full term with her pregnancy. The estimate is that between 26 and 31 million legal abortions were performed in 1987. However, there were also between 10 and 22 million illegal abortions performed in that year.

Feminists have viewed the patriarchal control of women's bodies as one of the prime issues facing the contemporary women's movement. They observe that the definition and control of women's reproductive freedom has always been the province of men. Patriarchal religion, as manifest in Islamic fundamentalism, traditionalist Hindu practice, orthodox Judaism, and Roman Catholicism, has been an important historical contributory factor for this and continues to be an important presence in contemporary societies. In recent times, governments, usually controlled by men, have 'given' women the right to contraceptive use and abortion access when their countries were perceived to have an overpopulation problem. When these countries are perceived to be under populated, that right has been absent. Until the nineteenth century, a woman's rights to an abortion followed English common law; it could only be legally challenged if there was a 'quickening', when the first movements of the foetus could be felt. In 1800, drugs to induce abortions were widely advertised in local newspapers. By 1900, abortion was banned in every state except to save the life of the mother. The change was strongly influenced by the medical profession, which focused its campaign ostensibly on health and safety issues for pregnant women and the sanctity of life. Its position was also a means of control of nonlicensed medical practitioners such as midwives and women healers who practiced abortion.

The anti-abortion campaign was also influenced by political considerations. The large influx of eastern and southern European immigrants with their large families was seen as threat to the population balance of the future United States. Middle and Upper class Protestants were advocates of abortion as a form of birth control. By supporting abortion prohibitions the hope was that these Americans would have more children and thus prevent the tide of immigrant babies from overwhelming the demographic characteristics of Protestant America.

The anti-abortion legislative position remained in effect in the United States through the first sixty-five years of the twentieth century. In the early 1960s, even when it was widely known that the drug thalidomide taken during pregnancy to alleviate anxiety was shown to contribute to the formation of deformed 'flipper-like' hands or legs of children, abortion was illegal in the United States. A second health tragedy was the severe outbreak of rubella during the same time period, which also resulted in major birth defects. These tragedies combined with a change of attitude towards a woman's right to privacy led a number of states to pass abortion-permitting legislation.

On one side of the controversy are those who call themselves 'pro-life'. They view the foetus as a human life rather than as an unformed complex of cells; therefore they hold to the belief that abortion is essentially murder of an unborn child. These groups cite both legal and religious reasons for their opposition to abortion. Pro-lifers point to

the rise in legalized abortion figure and see this as morally intolerable. On the other side of the issue are those who call themselves 'pro-choice'. They believe that women, not legislators or judges, should have the right to decide whether and under what circumstances they will bear children. Pro-choicers are of the opinion that laws will not prevent women from having abortions and cite the horror stories of the past when many women died at the hands of 'backroom' abortionists and in desperate attempts to self abort. They also observe that legalized abortion is especially important for rape victims and incest victims who became pregnant. They stress physical and mental health reasons why women should not have unwanted children.

To get a better understanding of the current abortion controversy, let us examine a very important work by Kristin Luker titled *Abortion and the Politics of Motherhood*. Luker argues that female pro-choice and pro-life activists hold different world views regarding gender, sex, and the meaning of parenthood. Moral positions on abortions are seen to be tied intimately to views on sexual behaviour, the care of children, family life, technology, and the importance of the individual. Luker identifies 'pro-choice' women as educated, affluent, and liberal. Their contrasting counterparts, 'pro-life' women, support traditional concepts of women as wives and mothers. It would be instructive to sketch out the differences in the world views of these two sets of women. Luker examines California, with its liberalized abortion law, as a case history. Public documents and newspaper accounts over a twenty-year period were analyzed and over 200 interviews were held with both pro-life and pro-choice activists.

Luker found that pro-life and pro-choice activists have intrinsically different views with respect to gender. Pro-life women have a notion of public and private life. The proper place for men is in the public sphere of work; for women, it is the private sphere of the home. Men benefit through the nurturance of women; women benefit through the protection of men. Children are seen to be the ultimate beneficiaries of this arrangement by having the mother as a full-time loving parent and by having clear role models. Pro-choice advocates reject the view of separate spheres. They object to the notion of the home being the 'women's sphere'. Women's reproductive and family roles are seen as potential barriers to full equality. Motherhood is seen as a voluntary, not a mandatory or 'natural' role.

In Summarizing her findings, Luker believes that women become activists in either of the two movements as the end result of lives that center around different conceptualizations of motherhood. Their beliefs and values are rooted to the concrete circumstances of their lives, their educations, incomes, occupations and the different marital and family choices that they have made. They represent two different world views of women's roles in contemporary society and as such the abortion issues represent the battleground for the justification of their respective views.

140. According to your understanding of the author's argument which countries are more likely to allow abortion?

- India and China
- Australia and Mongolia
- Cannot be inferred from the passage

- d. Both (a) and (b)
141. Which amongst these was NOT a reason for banning of abortions by 1900?
- Medical professionals stressing the health and safety of women
 - Influx of eastern and southern European immigrants.
 - Control of unlicensed medical practitioners
 - A tradition of matriarchal control.
142. A pro-life woman would advocate abortion if
- The mother of an unborn child is suicidal
 - Bearing a child conflicts with a woman's career prospects.
 - The mother becomes pregnant accidentally.
 - None of the above.
143. Pro-choice women object to the notion of the home being the 'women's sphere' because they believe
- That the home is a 'joint sphere' shared between men and women
 - That reproduction is a matter of choice for women
 - That men and women are equal
 - Both (b) and (c)
144. Two health tragedies affecting US society in the 1960s led to
- A change in attitude to women's right to privacy
 - Retaining the anti-abortion laws with some exceptions
 - Scrapping to anti-abortion laws
 - Strengthening of the pro-life lobby.
145. Historically, the pro-choice movement has got support from, among others
- Major patriarchal religions
 - Countries with low populations density
 - medical profession
 - None of the above.

PASSAGE 5

The production of histories of India has become very frequent in recent years and may well call for some explanation. Why so many and why this one is particular? The reason is a two fold one: changes in the Indian scene requiring a reinterpretation of the facts and changes in attitudes of historians about the essential elements of Indian history. These two considerations are in addition to the normal fact of

fresh information, whether in the form of archeological discoveries throwing fresh light on an obscure period or culture, or the revelations caused by the opening of archives or the release of private papers. The changes in the Indian scene are too obvious to need emphasis. Only two generations ago British rule seemed to most Indian as well as British observers likely to extend into an indemnity future; now there is a teenage generation which knows nothing of it. Changes in the attitudes of historians have occurred everywhere, changes in attitudes to the content of the subject as well as to particular countries, but in India there have been some special features. Prior to the British, Indian historiographers were mostly Muslims, who relied, as in the case of Sayyid Ghulam Hussain, on their own recollection of events and on information from friends and men of affairs. Only a few like Abul Fazl had access to official papers. These were personal narratives of events varying in value with the nature of the writer; the early British writers were officials. In the eighteenth century they were concerned with some aspect of Company policy, or, like Robert Orme in his *Military Transactions*, gave a straight narrative in what was essentially a continuation of the Muslim tradition. In the early nineteenth century the writers were still, with two notable exceptions, officials, but they were now engaged in chronicling, in varying moods of zest, pride, and awe, the rise of the British power in India to supremacy. The two exceptions were James Mill, with his critical attitude to the Company and John Marchman, the Baptist missionary. But they, like the officials, were anglo-centric in their attitude, so that the history of modern India in their hands came to be the history of the rise of the British in India.

The official school dominated the writing of Indian history until we get the first professional historian's approach, Ramsay Muir and P. E. Roberts in England and H.H. Dodwell in India. Then Indian historians trained in the English school joined in, of whom the most distinguished was Sir Jadunath Sarkar and the other notable writers: Surendranath Sen, Dr Radhakumud Mukerji, and Professor Nilakanta Sastri. They, it may be said, restored India to Indian history, but their bias was mainly political. Finally have come the nationalists who range from those who can find nothing good or true in the British to sophisticated historical philosophers like K.M. Panikkar.

Along with types of historians with their varying bias have gone changes in the attitude to the content of Indian history. Here Indian historians have been influenced both by their local situation and by changes of thought elsewhere. It is in this field that this work can claim some attention since it seeks to break new ground, or perhaps to deepen a freshly turned furrow in the field of Indian history. The early official historians were content with the glamour and drama of political history from Plassey to the Mutiny, from Duplex to the Sikhs. But when the raj was settled down, glamour departed from politics, and they turned

to the less glorious but more solid ground of administration. Not how India was conquered but how it was governed was the theme of this school of historians. It found its archpriest in H.H. Dodwell, its priestess in Dame Lilian Penson, and its chief shrine in the Volume VI of the Cambridge History of India. Meanwhile in Britain other currents were moving which led historical study into the economic and social fields. R.C. Dutt entered the first of these currents with his Economic History of India to be followed more recently by the whole group of Indian economic historians. W.E. Moreland extended these studies to the Mughal Period. Social history is now being increasingly studied and there is also of course a school of nationalist historians who see modern Indian history in terms of the rise and the fulfillment of the national movement.

All these approaches have value, but all share in the quality of being compartmental. It is not enough to remove political history from its pedestal of being the only kind of history worth having if it is merely to put other types of history in its place. Too exclusive an attention to economic, social or administrative history can be as sterile and misleading as too much concentration on politics. A whole subject needs a whole treatment for understanding. A historian must dissect his subject into its elements and then fuse them together again into an integrated whole. The true history of a country must contain all the features just cited but must present them as parts of a single consistent theme.

146. Which of the following may be the closest in meaning to the statement "restored India to Indian history?"
- Indian historians began writing Indian history
 - Trained 'historians began writing Indian history
 - Writing India-centric Indian history began
 - Indian history began to be written in India
147. Which of the following is the closest implication of the statement "to break new ground, or perhaps to deepen a freshly turned furrow?"

- Dig afresh or dig deeper
- Start a new stream of thought or help establish a recently emerged perspective
- Begin or conduct further work on existing archeological sites to unearth new evidence.
- Begin writing a history free of any biases.

148. Historian moved from writing political history to writing administrative history because

- Attitude of the historian change
- The 'Raj' was settled down
- Politics did not retain its past glamour
- Administrative history was based on solid ground

149. According to the outline, which of the following is not among the attitude of Indian historian of Indian origin?

- Writing story as personal narrative
- Writing history with political bias
- Writing non-political history due to take of glamour
- Writing history dissecting elements and integrating them again

150. In the table given below match the historian to the approaches taken by them.

- Administrative
- Political
- Narrative
- Economic

- Robert Orme
- H.H. Dodwell
- Radhakumud Mukharji
- R C Dutt

- A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
- A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- 4-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3