

11 October 2011
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(Test Ref.: AIMCAT1203)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the instructions given at the beginning/end of a section or group of questions very carefully.
2. The test has two sections, I and II. The time available for each section is 70 minutes. You cannot return to section I once you have started to answer section II.
3. **Pattern of the test and marking scheme**

Section	Number of questions	Marks per question	Negative marks
Quantitative Ability + Data Interpretation	30	3	1
Verbal Ability + Logical Reasoning	30	3	1
Total	60	—	—

4. You are expected to show your competence in both the sections.
5. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of one mark.
6. There are no negative marks for unattempted questions.
7. You can navigate to any question of your choice within a section.
8. During the test, you can mark questions for review and return to them at a convenient time.
9. An answer once marked can be changed any number of times before submitting the test. However the last marked answer will be considered as the final answer.
10. Do not carry calculators, slide rules or any other calculating devices. Do not carry any other papers with you except your HALL TICKET. Rough papers for calculations will be provided.

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INSTRUCTIONS

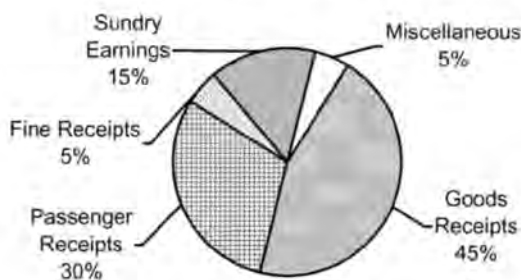
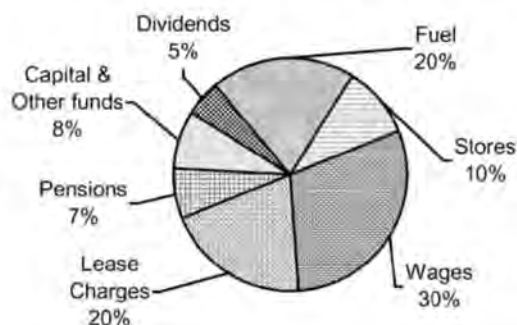
1. Read the instructions given at the beginning/end of each section or at the beginning of a group of questions very carefully.
2. This test has two sections with 60 questions – 30 questions in each section. The TOTAL TIME available for the paper is **140 minutes**. The time available for each section is 70 minutes and you cannot return to the first section once you have started the second section.
3. You are expected to show your competence in both the sections.
4. All questions carry three marks each. Each wrong answer will attract a penalty of one mark.

SECTION – I

Number of Questions = 30

DIRECTIONS for question 1: Answer the questions independently of each other.

1. If a, b, c and d are real numbers with $b > 0, d > 0$, and $a/b < c/d$, then which one of the following is always true?
 (A) $a/b < (a + c) / (b + d) < c/d$ (B) $a/b < (a + c) / (b - d) < c/d$
 (C) $a/b < (a - c) / (b + d) < c/d$ (D) $a/b < (a - c) / (b - d) < c/d$

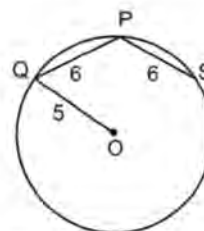
DIRECTIONS for questions 2 and 3: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.**Inflow and Outflow of Funds of Indian Railways in an year****INFLOW OF FUNDS****OUTFLOW OF FUNDS**

Profit = Inflow – Outflow

2. If in the year, the inflow of funds was Rs.18,000 crore and outflow was Rs.20,000 crore, then what is the difference between the amount received from Goods Receipts and the amount spent on Fuel?
 (A) Rs.3,200 crore
 (B) Rs.4,100 crore
 (C) Rs.5,100 crore
 (D) Rs.1,000 crore
3. If in the year, the sum of Sundry Earnings and Fine Receipts is Rs.5,000 crore, then what would the profit/loss be, given that the sum of Pensions and Dividends is Rs.1,800 crore?
 (A) Rs.8,000 crore profit
 (B) Rs.10,000 crore profit
 (C) Rs.12,000 crore loss
 (D) Rs.10,000 crore loss

DIRECTIONS for questions 4 to 16: Answer the questions independently of each other.

4.



The chords PQ and PS of a circle of radius 5 cm, measure 6 cm each. Find the length of the chord QS.

- (A) 9.6 cm (B) 4.8 cm
 (C) 7.2 cm (D) $4\sqrt{2}$ cm

5. The internal angles of a polygon are in an arithmetic progression. The smallest angle measures 65° and the common difference is $18^\circ \frac{3}{4}$. The number of sides of the polygon is
(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 10 (D) 7

6. The 4800th term of the sequence 1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 9, will be
(A) 138 (B) 139 (C) 140 (D) 137

7. For $x, y, z \geq 0$, find the number of integral solutions for the equation $3x + y + z = 30$.
(A) 147 (B) 175 (C) 176 (D) 174

8. If $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r-p} - \frac{1}{r-q} = 0$ and $p, q, r > 0$, which of the following is true?

- (A) p, r, q are in arithmetic progression or p, r, q are in harmonic progression.
(B) $p, \frac{r}{2}, q$ are in arithmetic progression or p, r, q are in harmonic progression.
(C) $p, \frac{q}{2}, r$ are in arithmetic progression or p, q, r are in harmonic progression.
(D) p, q, r are in arithmetic progression or $p, \frac{q}{2}, r$ are in harmonic progression.

9. A total of 768 balls are arranged in a pile in 9 layers. The n^{th} layer from the top, where $3 \leq n \leq 9$ has as many balls as the sum of the number of balls in all the layers above it. Find the total number of balls in the 6th and 7th layers from the top put together.
(A) 72 (B) 144 (C) 288 (D) 216

10. If $ax^2 = by + cz$, $by^2 = ax + cz$ and $cz^2 = ax + by$, where x, y, z and a, b, c are all positive, then find the value of the expression $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{y+1} + \frac{1}{z+1}$.

- (A) $\frac{1}{3}$ (B) $a + b + c$
(C) 1 (D) abc

11. If the following four equations hold true for three real variables x, y, z and P, Q, R are three real numbers
 $(3P + Q)x - (4Q - P)y - (Q - 4R)z = 237$
 $(7R - 5Q + 3P)y + (R + 2Q)x + (2P - 3R)z = 315$
 $3(P + Q)z - (6R - P - 11Q)y - (Q - 2P)x = 114$ and
 $5P + 2Q + R = 2$
 then find the value of the arithmetic mean of x, y and z .
 (A) 111
 (B) 222
 (C) 333
 (D) Cannot be determined

12. In a certain year, the average amount offered to three categories of male leads in Kannada films was Rs.1 crore. Debutants were offered Rs.60 lakh, while stars with one box office hit and those with more than one box office hit in the previous year were offered Rs.1 crore and Rs.1.2 crore respectively. If twenty percent of all the male leads

were debutants, what percentage of the male leads had one box office hit during the previous year?

- (A) 20%
(B) 30%
(C) 40%
(D) Cannot be determined

13. Observation over a period of 1 year has established the following pattern of sales in Fencer (a retail chain) in Bharani Colony.

Bill Amount	Percentage of Customers
Rs.0 to Rs.100	60%
Rs.100 to Rs.200	10%
Rs.200 to Rs.300	10%
More than Rs.300	20%

What is the probability that of any four customers, exactly two have a bill between Rs.200 and Rs.300?

- (A) 0.81% (B) 2.43%
(C) 4.86% (D) 8.1%

14. In an ideal gas undergoing an adiabatic process, $PV^{4/3}$ is constant, where P is the pressure exerted by the gas enclosed in volume V . If the volume increases by 700%, find the percentage decrease in the pressure.

- (A) 6.25% (B) 93.75%
(C) 12.5% (D) 87.5%

15. The function $g(x)$ is a function defined as follows on the set of whole numbers.

$$g(x+1) - g(x) = x + 2$$

$$g(0) = 0. \text{ Find } g(20)$$

- (A) 126 (B) 230 (C) 228 (D) 1541

16. The roots of $9y^2 + 6my + 2m = 0$, where m is a whole number, are rational. How many values can m take?

- (A) 1 (B) 4
(C) 2 (D) More than 4

DIRECTIONS for questions 17 to 19: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

The table below compares five different countries on various aspects.

Country	Population (in lakh)	Literacy Rate	Number of women per 1000 men	% of rural population
A	1321	70%	970	45%
B	1501	71%	951	62%
C	540	85%	1021	51%
D	341	90%	992	39%
E	832	80%	989	42%

17. What is the approximate number of women in the country which has the second highest number of men among the given countries?

- (A) 620 lakh (B) 650 lakh
(C) 670 lakh (D) 605 lakh

18. Which country has the least number of literate women among the countries listed?

- (A) D
(B) C
(C) E
(D) Cannot be determined

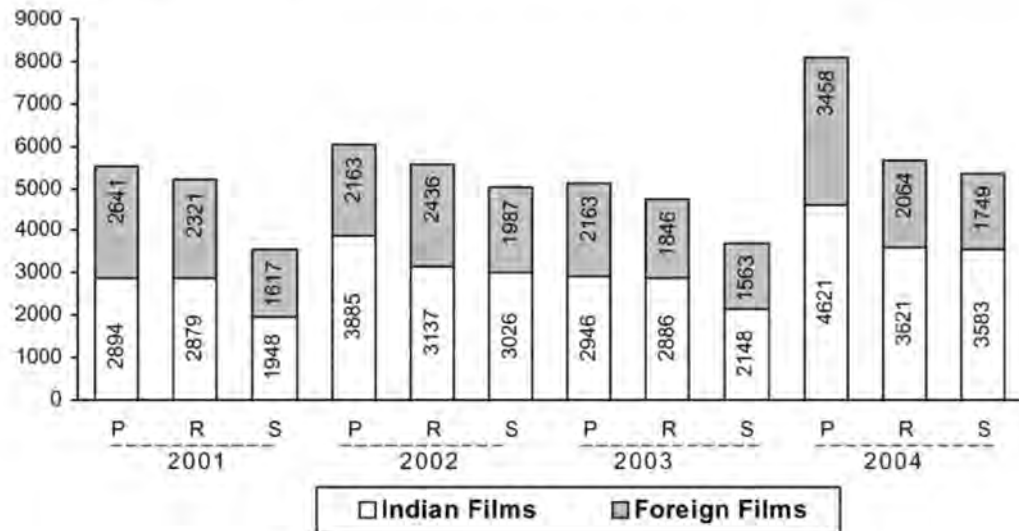
19. Women form approximately what percentage of the total population of the five countries?

- (A) 45%
(B) 47%
(C) 49%
(D) 51%

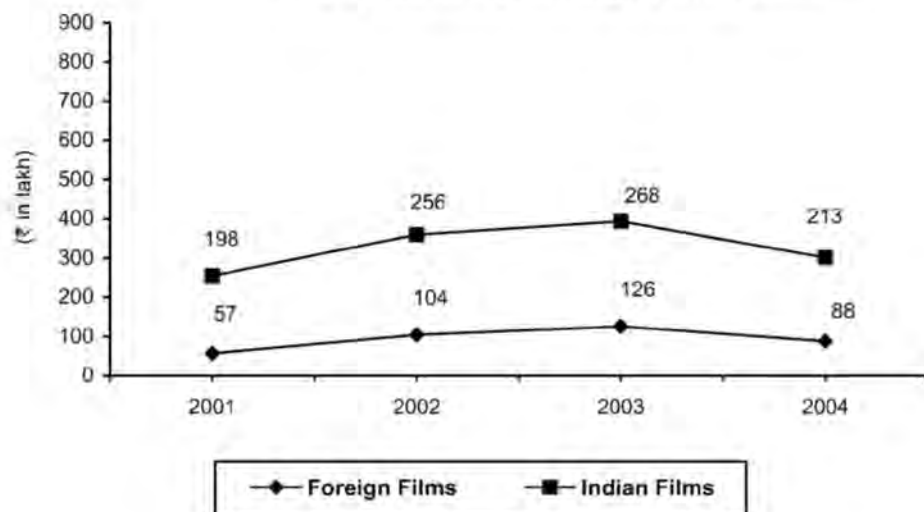
DIRECTIONS for question 20: Answer the question on the basis of the information given below.

The following histogram gives the number of Indian and Foreign films that were produced (P), released (R) and successful (S) across four years from 2001 to 2004.

The line graph denotes the year-wise average collection (revenue) per film for both Indian and foreign films that have been successful during the four years.



Average collection (revenue) per successful film



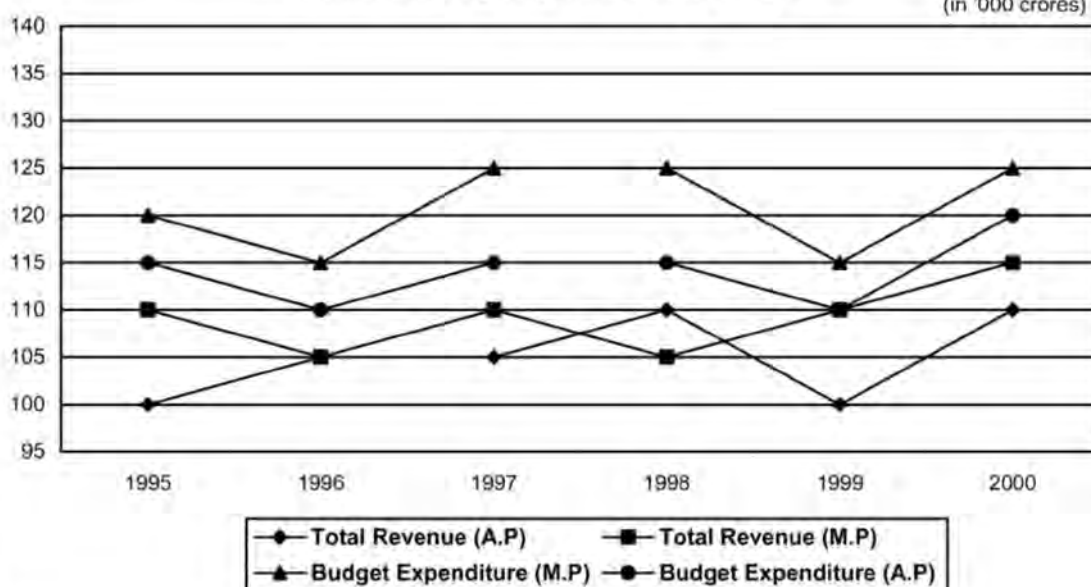
20. What percentage of the total (i.e., Foreign + Indian) films released during the given period were not successful?

- (A) 28.86% (B) 18.33% (C) 16.84% (D) 15.37%

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 to 22: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

Revenue and Budget Expenditure of A.P. and M.P.

(in '000 crores)



21. Between which of the following years is the trend of the total revenue the same for A.P. and M.P.?

(A) 1995-96 (B) 1996-97
(C) 1998-99 (D) 1999-2000

22. Which of the following is true?

(A) During the given years, the average increase per year in the budget expenditure of M.P. is Rs.833.33 crores.
(B) The percentage increase in the total revenue of A.P., from 1996 to 2000 is 10%.
(C) In the year 1995 the total revenue of A.P. is less than the budget expenditure of M.P. by 16.67%.
(D) In 2000, the budget expenditure of A.P. is more than the total revenue of M.P. by 4.17%.

DIRECTIONS for questions 23 to 26: Answer the questions independently of each other.

23. A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4, A_5 and A_6 are six points lying on a plane such that no three of them are collinear. If k represents the number of distinct circles which can be defined by using one or more of these points, then find the difference between the maximum and minimum possible values of k .
(A) 0 (B) 14 (C) 19 (D) 5

24. One fine morning Ajay walks from home to office at a constant speed V_0 . In the evening, he returns home on a bicycle at a constant speed KV_0 ($K > 0$). Which of the following statements is always true?
(A) He takes more time to travel from home to office than from office to home.
(B) He takes less time to travel from home to office than from office to home.
(C) There will be a point on the route such that the time he takes to reach the point on his way to the office equals the time he takes to reach the point on his way home.
(D) None of these

25. A four-digit perfect square is formed by writing Mary's age in years followed by Divya's age in years. After 37 years, their ages when written in the same order again form a four-digit perfect square. The difference in the ages of Mary and Divya is
(A) 19 (B) 6 (C) 22 (D) 14

26. In a colony, K friends $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots, R_K$ stand clockwise in a circle with R_2 to the left of R_1 , R_3 to the left of R_2 , R_4 to the left of R_3 and so on till R_K . R_1 is to the left of R_K . Each of the friends either always lies or always speaks the truth. For each $j = 1$ to k , R_j speaks about the person to her left. If j is a perfect square, R_j says that the person to her left is lying and for all other j , R_j says that the person to her left is speaking the truth. Which of the following ranges contains a possible value of K ?

(A) $1050 < K < 1125$
(B) $825 < K < 899$
(C) $1240 < K < 1320$
(D) More than one of the above

DIRECTIONS for questions 27 to 30: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

TREND IN POWER GENERATION

(Billion KWH)

YEAR	HYDEL	THERMAL	NUCLEAR
1960-61	7.8	9.0	—
1970-71	25.2	28.3	2.4
1975-76	25.3	43.3	2.6
1980-81	46.5	61.3	3.0
1985-86	51.0	114.3	5.0
1990-91	54.2	153.8	7.0

Total Power generated = Hydel power + Thermal power + Nuclear power

27. Assuming that the total power generated increased uniformly from 1960-61 to 1970-71, what is the percentage increase in total power generated from 1965-66 to 1975-76?
(A) 53% (B) 300% (C) 89% (D) 96%

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28. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- The percentage growth in Hydel power generated from 1985-86 to 1990-91 is greater than that of total power generated during the same period.
 - The growth rate in Thermal power generated from 1980-81 to 1985-86 is greater than that of Nuclear power generated during the same period.
 - The growth rate of total power generated from 1975-76 to 1980-81 is more than twice of the same during the period from 1985-86 to 1990-91.
- (A) Only statement I
(B) Only statement II
(C) Only statement III
(D) Only statement II and III
29. Which of the following statements is/are not true during 1975-76 to 1985-86?
- The total power generation grew by less than 100%.
 - The combined power generated from Hydel and Thermal sources grew by a higher percentage than the combined power generated from Thermal and Nuclear sources.
 - In both 1975 – 76 and 1985 – 86, the Nuclear power generated was less than 4% of the combined power generated from Thermal and Hydel sources of power.
- (A) Only statements I and II
(B) Only statements I and III
(C) Only statement II
(D) All three statements
30. Which of the following is true?
- The growth rate of Thermal power generated from 1975-76 to 1980-81 was not greater than 20%.
 - The growth rate of Nuclear power generated in each five-year period after 1970-71 was greater than 10%.
 - The Nuclear power generated in any given year after 1970-71 (where data is available) was never greater than 5% of total power generated during that year.
 - Thermal power generated in 1990-91 formed less than 60% of the total power generated that year.

SECTION – II

Number of Questions = 30

DIRECTIONS for questions 1 and 2: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

1. Mideast University applies lowered academic cutoffs for athletes seeking admission. Hence the admissions office of the university requires an athletics office to enable them to judge athletic ability and offer suitable modification in admission standards.

It can be inferred from the passage above that:

- Students with athletic credentials generally fall short in academic standards.
- The university considers students with athletic achievements as better suited for admission than those with academic qualifications.
- There is no coordination between the admissions office and the athletic office.
- The university has very high academic admission standards.

2. Management consultant :

It is generally true that Chinese restaurants that advertise their presence charge more for their services than Chinese restaurants that do not advertise. It is also true that each time advertising costs go down, more Chinese restaurants advertise

their business and Chinese food becomes more expensive as a result. However, when advertising costs go up fewer Chinese restaurants would advertise their presence, and since they no longer have the incentive to charge premium prices Chinese food would be more affordable in consequence.

In the management consultant's argument the two underlined portions play which of the following roles?

- The first is a generalization that the management consultant accepts as true; the second is presented as a corollary that follows from the truth of that generalization.
- The first is a pattern of cause-and-effect that the management consultant argues will be observed in the case at issue; the second acknowledges a circumstance in which that pattern would not hold.
- The first demonstrates cause-and-effect that the management consultant accepts as true; the second is another example of the same relationship.
- The first acknowledges a consideration that supports the main position that the management consultant defends; the second is the converse of that position.

DIRECTIONS for questions 3 to 6: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Two weeks after Japan's trade minister gave the all-clear to restart nuclear power plants that had been shut for maintenance, Naoto Kan, the prime minister, ordered on July 6th that they should first undergo rigorous stress tests. The inverted sequence showed that only a cursory examination had taken place. Hideo Kishimoto, a mayor in southwestern Japan who had earlier given his local power company permission to restart the Genkai nuclear power plant, retracted his approval. "I can't trust the government," he said.

It is a refrain heard throughout Japan, aimed not only at national politicians but also at the power companies, bureaucrats, academics and the media who had given assurances that the country's nuclear plants were disaster-proof.

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A country that has long been governed by informal bonds of trust is seeing them start to fray. The meltdown at the Fukushima Dai-ichi power plant is forcing a re-examination of Japan's most influential institutions.

The credibility gap bedevils the utilities. Tokyo Electric (TEPCO), the utility that serves the capital and runs the Fukushima plant, has been accused of withholding data from the start, including from the prime minister. And the energy firms have a record of spotty safety standards and cover-ups stretching back years. Yet their image worsened in recent days when it transpired that Kyushu Electric, which operates Genkai, asked thousands of employees to pose as ordinary citizens and send e-mails and faxes in support of reopening reactors at a public meeting in June that was televised live. The attempt to manipulate public sentiment, exposed by a rare whistle-blower, angered the public and energised the media.

Japan's food supply is safe. But pockets of doubt have crept in, owing to a mishandling of safety inspections. On July 13th the Tokyo Metropolitan Government said that beef contaminated with radioactive caesium more than six times above the safety limit was sold and possibly consumed. It followed initial reports that the meat never made it to the market. Though the quantity was small (only a few cows, it appears so far) and the health risk said to be non-existent, it raises suspicions. When radiation above European safety limits was found in tea from Shizuoka in June, a prefectural official asked the retailer, Radishbo-ya, to keep quiet so as not to harm local growers.

The crisis of confidence in Japanese authority is still at the seedling stage. Yet lately, there have been nightly televised exposés of the gulf between official reassurances and the worrying reality. Even the belated stress tests raise eyebrows: they will be undertaken by the utilities themselves and checked by two regulatory agencies that previously failed to supervise the utilities properly. On July 13th Mr Kan said he wants Japan to reduce nuclear power on safety grounds, if not to get rid of it altogether. A few months ago such a policy was unthinkable, because of the risk of power shortages. The public increasingly supports it – but not Mr Kan.

3. What does the last sentence of the passage mean?
 - (A) While the people support nuclear power, Mr. Kan does not want to continue using it.
 - (B) While the people are willing to back the government's policy, they have little faith in their premier.
 - (C) The people of Japan want to be rid of nuclear energy but their Prime Minister does not.
 - (D) The people of Japan want to be rid of nuclear energy not their Prime Minister.
4. The passage
 - (A) illustrates how the government and those in authority have always misled the people.
 - (B) establishes the understanding between bureaucrats and big businesses in taking advantage of the people.
 - (C) demonstrates the failure of the traditional system of trust in the face of a national crisis.
 - (D) shows how the nuclear crisis has led to an erosion of people's confidence in authority.
5. The 'inverted sequence' referred to in the passage
 - (A) suggests that nuclear power plants had not been subjected to a thorough check prior to their restart.
 - (B) shows that the government is vacillating in its decision regarding nuclear power.
 - (C) reveals the disagreement between the prime minister and his ministers.
 - (D) signifies a lack of trust between the local and the national government.
6. Which of the following are evident in the recent crisis in Japan?
 - a. Actions that point to a tendency to gloss over inconvenient truths
 - b. The government's willingness to go the extra mile to regain people's trust
 - c. A weakening of the confidence that people have in the government and organizations
 - d. A worsening of negative traits which earlier were present only in traces
 - (A) Only b and d
 - (B) Only b and c
 - (C) a, c and d
 - (D) Only a and d

DIRECTIONS for questions 7 to 10: Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below.

In a group of ten friends – A through J – each of the friends has exactly one specialisation among Marketing, Finance, Operations and HR. The number of friends having each of the specialisations is distinct and at least one. Each of these ten friends got a job in exactly one of the four sectors – Banking, IT, FMCG and Insurance. The number of friends who got a job in each of the sectors is distinct and is at least one in each sector. Further, it is known that,

- (i) Except B and G, no two persons with the same specialisation got jobs in the same sector. Both B and G have Finance as their specialisation and got jobs in the Insurance sector.
 - (ii) Maximum number of persons got jobs in the IT sector and maximum number of persons had Marketing as their specialisation.
 - (iii) D, whose specialisation is HR, got a job in the FMCG sector.
 - (iv) C and E have the same specialisation while A and J got jobs in the same sector.
 - (v) H and I neither have the same specialisation nor did they get a job in the same sector. H got a job in the Banking sector and F has HR as his specialisation.
 - (vi) B had the same specialisation as J and got a job in the same sector as E.
7. How many of the friends have Finance as their specialisation?
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) Cannot be determined
 8. Who among the following has Marketing as his/her specialisation and a job in the FMCG sector?
 - (A) E
 - (B) C
 - (C) I
 - (D) None of these
 9. Which of the following represents the group of friends who got jobs in the IT sector?
 - (A) A, C, J and F
 - (B) A, E, F and C
 - (C) A, F, I and J
 - (D) A, C, E and I

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10. The person who has Operations as his/her specialisation is

- (A) J (B) A (C) I (D) H

DIRECTIONS for questions 11 and 12: The sentences given in each of the following questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. From among the four choices given below each question, choose the most logical order of sentences that constructs a coherent paragraph.

11. (a) Once the monsoon sets in, its changing moods, be it the torrential downpours or maddening lulls, are closely watched, endlessly discussed and fretted over
(b) It is a hugely complex and chaotic phenomenon that involves an intricate interplay among the oceans, land and the atmosphere.
(c) Keralites call it "Idavapathy": the rain that comes in the middle of the Malayalam month of "Idavam".
(d) Scientific understanding of the subtle choreography that decides how the rainy season unfolds has grown by leaps and bounds.
(e) It marks the arrival of the South-West monsoon in India, the end of a long, hot summer and the start of a four-month season that provides well

over three quarters of the rain that this country receives each year.

- (A) abdec (B) bcead
(C) bdace (D) ceabd

12. (a) To the name of Darfur, a watchword for bloodshed and misery, may now potentially be added the less familiar names of South Kordofan, the Nuba mountains, Abyei, and Blue Nile.
(b) The nightmare now is that these numerous flashpoints could somehow fuse together to spark a third Sudanese civil war.
(c) Like myriad starbursts exploding in a night sky, violent armed clashes and humanitarian crises are erupting across the map of central Sudan as the country prepares to divide into two separate states.
(d) All these areas are to some extent disputed between Khartoum and Juba and, like South Sudan itself, face debilitating internal divisions.
(e) But beyond the confusion and screams of pain, the gritty wider context is a fierce, two-sided competition for resources, territory, international diplomatic support and, most especially, oil, that is intensifying by the day.

- (A) adbce (B) ceadb
(C) cebda (D) acebd

DIRECTIONS for questions 13 to 17: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Santosh exports dried flowers (which include dried leaves, pods and shoots) and dried flower arrangements – compositions with artistic and aesthetic appeal, and with considerably longer life than fresh flower arrangements have. He is justifiably proud of his business. He has been exporting these to Europe and the Americas, since 1980. Though he deals with only eight import houses, almost all the leading interior decorators on these continents are familiar with his products.

The naturally-dried botanical items are gathered, in great variety and with great care, from the forest floor, where they lie when they fall off the plants and trees. They must be picked up before they get wet, are trampled upon, or are blown around by the winds. Supplied through a painstakingly built network of gatherers (mainly tribal folk who know what to look for), agents, storehouses and process areas, Santosh and his team of designers have put together a wonderful range of compositions.

Ironically, the uniqueness of the product is, now, reason for concern.

Forests (and thus the variety of things to be found) are shrinking. As this happens, those who depend on forests for their livelihood are migrating to urban areas looking for work, thus reducing the numbers of those capable of collecting dried flowers in adequate quantities. This, in turn, is affecting material inflow in three aspects – variety, volume and cost – making it difficult to fulfill orders that could earlier be handled with ease.

The business will not be able to continue much longer in its present form. Santosh knows it needs certain early decisions. He has saved enough to be able to retire comfortably, if he were to pull out now. But, what of his organization? This network he has built? The procurement agents, process hands and supervisors who have been so involved in this very delicate business that they have never considered the possibility of alternative employment? These are Santosh's people and he knows he must provide them with work until they can ready themselves for some other vocations.

He sees two alternatives.

The first is to expand the collection activity to coastal areas and fisher-folk, to gather marine specimens, such as shells and corals, and include these in the compositions. This would mean introducing his buyers to the idea and convincing them of the continued aesthetic appeal. The other alternative is to identify those natural products that can be cultivated, like cash crops, on captive acreage, then dried and processed. The creative compositions would then have to be limited to these items only.

He has decided to study both possibilities in detail and then discuss them with some of his key employees before acting on one. He also plans to indicate a time frame of about five years by the end of which he would wind up and retire. This would allow his employees and associates to find alternatives for themselves in that time, even as they work at the changed business.

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13. What, according to the passage, gives rise to the quandary that Santosh is in?
- Due to migration of the tribals, from the forest areas to the cities, there is an increasing shortage of skilled hands.
 - The situation that earlier existed, that enabled the gathering of botanical items, has been adversely, and seemingly irreversibly, affected.
 - There has been reduction in variety and volume, and increase in cost, of the dried flowers being gathered as raw material.
 - He would like to retire but the business cannot be wound up easily.
14. All of the following can be inferred, from the passage, except one. Pick the exception.
- Santosh's buyers have set up effective distribution systems.
 - Not all of Santosh's people would be able to find alternative employment at short notice.
 - Santosh's buyers would be averse to the idea of a changed finished product.
 - The best time to gather the natural materials would be summer.
15. We understand, from the context, that Santosh, in his current situation, is inclined to
- listen to his heart and use his head.
 - disregard his heart and use his head.
 - use his head and stay safe.
 - follow his heart and take risks.
16. Santosh is considering an immediate future in which
- he would develop a new supply chain and a new product.
 - he would develop an altered supply chain and an altered product.
 - he would develop an altered supply chain and an altered or limited product.
 - he would develop an altered supply chain and a limited product.
17. From "ironically, the uniqueness of the product is, now, reason for concern" (para 3) we can understand all the following except one. Pick the exception.
- His people know this business very well, but no other.
 - He will need to educate his buyers again, if he were to alter his product.
 - Maintaining the uniqueness of the product is becoming increasingly difficult.
 - He is so well established with this unique product that diversification will be very difficult.

DIRECTIONS for questions 18 to 20: Answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information given below.

Shanker bought a box of erasers to be distributed equally among Jyothi, Aparna, Pushpa and Sangeeta and informed them that he would give them their respective share of erasers the next day. However, Shanker did not come to the office the next day and Jyothi took her share of erasers. Unaware of this, Aparna later divided the remaining erasers into four equal parts and took one part for herself leaving the rest behind. Later, Pushpa also did the same unaware of what Jyothi and Aparna did. Finally, Sangeeta went to

Shanker's table and found that the number of erasers left could not be divided into four equal parts.

18. What is the smallest number of erasers Shanker would have bought?
- 48
 - 60
 - 128
 - None of these
19. Which of the following is not a possible figure for the number of erasers that Sangeeta found in Shanker's table?
- 27
 - 45
 - 54
 - Both (A) and (C) above
20. If Aparna took 24 erasers as her share, what is the minimum number of erasers that could be leftover if Sangeeta divides the remaining erasers into four equal parts?
- 2
 - 3
 - 1
 - None of these

DIRECTIONS for questions 21 and 22: In the each question, four different ways of presenting an idea are given. Choose the one that conforms most closely to standard English usage.

21. (A) Although, today, slavery has been abolished in all of Europe and America, the people of Africa are still in a sense enslaved, for they face oppression everyday, political economic and social, that is grim reminder of the enslavement of their people not long ago too.
- (B) Although today slavery has been abolished in all of Europe and America, the people of Africa are still in a sense enslaved, for they face oppression everyday – political, economic and social – that is grim reminder of the enslavement not long ago of their people too.
- (C) Although, today, slavery has been abolished in all of Europe and America, the people of Africa are, in a sense, still enslaved, for they face oppression every day – political, economic and social – that is grim reminder of the enslavement of their people not too long ago.
- (D) Although today slavery has been abolished in all of Europe and America, the people of Africa are, in a sense, still enslaved, for they face oppression everyday, political, economic and social, that are grim reminders of the enslavement not long ago too of their people.
22. (A) Carl Sagan inspired whole generation of young scientist, especially in America, and his death by cancer, in 1996, was a grievous loss to science and the whole world of reality-based thinking.
- (B) Carl Sagan inspired a whole generation of young scientists, especially in America, and his death from cancer in 1996 was a grievous loss to science and the whole world of reality-based thinking.
- (C) Carl Sagan inspired a whole generation of young scientist, especially in America, and his death from cancer, in 1996, was a grievous loss to science and the whole world of reality-based thinking.
- (D) Carl Sagan inspired a whole generation of young scientists, especially in America, and his death by cancer in 1996 was a grievous loss to science and the whole world of reality-based thinking.

DIRECTIONS for questions 23 to 25: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

If your face and name are anywhere on the web, you may be recognized whenever you walk the streets – not just by cops but by any geek with a computer. That seems to be the conclusion from some new research on the limits of privacy.

For suspected miscreants, and people chasing them, face-recognition technology is old hat. Brazil, preparing for the soccer World Cup in 2014, is already trying out pairs of glasses with mini-cameras attached; policemen wearing them could snap images of faces, easy to compare with databases of criminals. More authoritarian states love such methods; photos are taken at checkpoints, and images checked against recent participants in protests.

But could such technology soon be used by anyone at all, to identify random passers-by and unearth personal details about them? A study by Alessandro Acquisti, Ralph Gross and Fred Stutzman, all at America's Carnegie Mellon University, ran several experiments that show how three converging technologies – face-recognition software, "cloud computing" services (which provide lots of cheap processing power), and social networks like Facebook and LinkedIn (where real names and photos are posted) – are undermining privacy.

In their first experiment, the researchers collected unnamed images from 5,000 profiles on a popular American dating site in a particular city and fed the pictures into an off-the-shelf face-recognition programme that compared them with 280,000 images they had found by using a search engine to identify Facebook profiles from the same city. They discovered the identity of just over a tenth of the folk from the dating site.

In a second experiment, they took webcam photos of 93 students on Carnegie Mellon's campus, with their assent. These were fed into the face-recognition software along with 250,000 photos gleaned from publicly available profiles on Facebook. About a third of students in the test were identified.

But the most striking result was from a third experiment. By mining public sources, including Facebook profiles and government databases, the researchers could identify at least one personal interest of each student and, in a few cases, the first five digits of a social security number. All this helps to explain concerns over the use of face-recognition software by the likes of Google and Facebook. Privacy officials in Europe have said they will scrutinize Facebook's use of face-recognition software to help people "tag", or identify, friends in photos they upload. And privacy campaigners in America have made a formal complaint to regulators. (Facebook notes that people can opt out of the photo-tagging service by altering their privacy settings.)

Given the sensitivity, Google decided not to release a face-recognition search engine it has made. But face-recognition methods may still spread. As Mr. Acquisti says, sharing named photos online has "opened the floodgates" to a new, privacy-sapping world. Shutting them will be hard.

23. As understood from the passage, which of the following is the greatest concern arising from the new software of face recognition?

- (A) Authoritarian states could use the new software to strengthen themselves or against the people.
- (B) The police could use the new software to identify suspected criminals.
- (C) The new technology could be used by anyone who has a computer knowledge
- (D) Anyone whose identity is up on the net is vulnerable and the position seems unalterable.

24. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (A) people are not concerned about privacy as seen from their revelations on the net.
- (B) some people are touchy about personal information becoming public property.
- (C) social sites dependent on the good will of its users would never use face recognition technology.
- (D) face recognition is being used by the police only in recent times.

25. According to the study by Carnegie Mellon University, privacy is being undermined

- (A) chiefly because of the improved new software of face recognition.
- (B) mainly because computers and internet usage have become inexpensive.
- (C) mostly because people are careless with personal information.
- (D) because of a mix of people's behavior, technological development and declining costs.

DIRECTIONS for question 26: Select the correct alternative from the given choices.

26. Anirudh is heavier than Bharath. Bharath is exactly 6 kg lighter than Charan and Charan is exactly 10 kg heavier than David. Ehsaan is heavier than David but lighter than Anirudh. Anirudh is heavier than Ehsaan by not more than 10 kg. What is the minimum possible difference between the weights of David and Anirudh? (Assume that weights of all persons are integer values).

- (A) 3 kg (B) 4 kg (C) 5 kg (D) 6 kg

DIRECTIONS for question 27 and 28: Each of these questions presents a paragraph that has 12 portions in bold. 5 of these 12 portions do not conform to standard English usage, since they contain inappropriate elements in grammatical and/or logical structure, usage and/or punctuation. Identify the inappropriate portions and, from the choices after each question, pick that which presents the 5 inappropriate portions.

27. It never ceases to (a) **amaze us that success often eludes us in spite of (b) one's best intentions.** Our 'smart' work – the planning that we put (c) **into the framing of our objectives,** the enthusiasm with which we begin and the willingness we have to accept help (d) **of all quarters – (e) seems to be no guarantee** that we will achieve (f) **the results we desire.** We do sometimes (g) **realise, belatedly,** that the crucial element missing (h) **in our mix is**

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our own effort – (i) **elbowgrease**, plain and simple. English, and virtually every other language, (j) **is replete with** proverbs that (k) **point in this direction**; "the road to hell is paved with good intentions", "well begun is only half done", "God helps those who help themselves" and many others (l) **in the same wane**.

(A) acfhl (B) bcejk (C) bdikl (D) adgik

28. (a) **Were you to interact** with all those who (b) **count reading among** their hobbies and interests, (c) **you will certainly find** (d) **that almost without exception**, they believe that the habit has enriched them (e) **in a myriad of ways**. Whether in widened perspective (f) **and, consequently better** understanding of others and of life, improved communication skills, (g) **expanded knowledge**, (h) **strengthened powers of** imagination, (i) **or countless** positive effects, reading enables people, (j) **in a way that few** other activities can, (k) **to see, and deliver** value (l) **in their lives**.

(A) adehj (B) cdfik (C) abfhk (D) cegil

DIRECTIONS for questions 29 and 30: In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has pairs of words/phrases that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the **most appropriate** word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

29. (1) Anna Menlon's book is a deeply disturbing **exposé** (a) / **exposure** (b) of what has been happening during this time.
(2) The emerging world has a history of volatility and bad-debt problems – indeed China is **groping** (a) / **grappling** (b) with such a problem.

- (3) The crisis in Western banking, still **reverberating** (a) / **resonating** (b) in southern Europe, seems to have accelerated the shift in banking muscle from rich countries to the developing world.

- (4) This has big implications for the long list of western firms **desirous** (a) / **desperate** (b) to gain more exposure to emerging economics.

- (5) Going global requires the successful **integration** (a) / **invocation** (b) of lots of acquisitions which Western banks have found hard to do.

(A) a, a, b, a, b

(B) b, b, b, a, b

(C) b, a, a, b, a

(D) a, b, a, b, a

30. (1) For more than 30 years, Roger Scrutan has been an eloquent admirer of ordinary beauty, and his new book is a lucid and often graceful **compendium** (a) / **consortium** (b) of his reflections on the aesthetics of everyday life.

- (2) The special beauty of the human body belongs not to a mere assemblage of body parts but to the **personality** (a) / **persona** (b) that finds expression in it, especially through the face.

- (3) It is curious to observe how the author's indignation leads him to **transpire** (a) / **transgress** (b) his own standards of courtesy and decorum, and indeed of accurate and well tuned prose.

- (4) Gardens are places where the beauty of wild nature has been **subsumed** (a) / **disciplined** (b), hopefully with sympathy, to conform to artificial forms.

- (5) Beauty may have its roots in simple **sensory** (a) / **sensuous** (b) enjoyment but even at its humblest it appeals to something larger: a capacity to step back and pay attention, and a willingness to consider, compare and arrive at a judgement.

(A) a, a, b, b, b

(B) a, b, a, b, a

(C) b, b, b, a, a

(D) b, a, a, a, b