

Total number of questions: 45

Time: 60 minutes

Section A: VERBAL**No. Of Questions: 20****Time: 20 minutes**

Directions for questions 1 - 10: Fill in the blank with the correct option that fits in grammatically and logically.

1. **Many American and British scientists are of the view that dietary fat should not _____ more than 20-30 percent of daily calories.**
 1. constitute
 2. contribute to
 3. rise up to
 4. supplement to
2. **One _____ in private security agencies is that they provide guards at cheap rates and, more importantly, managements hiring their services are not saddled with financial implications, like provident fund, gratuity and retirement benefits.**
 1. reason for the agenda
 2. reason for the recent proliferation
 3. cause of the spread
 4. problem in the recent increase
3. **The stock prices of these companies _____, thereby making them attractive for buyers.**
 1. are languishing for some time
 2. have been languishing for sometime
 3. have languished for sometime
 4. have been languishing for some time
4. **It is a painful reality _____, affecting the main aspects of living – personal and social**
 1. that corruption have become a way of life
 2. that corruption has become a way to life
 3. that corruption has become a way of life
 4. that corruption is becoming the way of life
5. **If one has faith in the powers of persuasion, everything generally turns out _____.**
 1. to be all right
 2. for the all right
 3. in the right
 4. to the right

Directions for questions 6 - 10: In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence you will find four ways of phrasing the underlined part. This is a test of correctness and effectiveness of expression. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English, that is, pay attention to grammar, choice of words, and sentence construction. Choose the answer that expresses most effectively what is presented in the original sentence; this answer should be clear and exact, without awkwardness, ambiguity or redundancy.

Direction for questions 16 - 25: Identify the correct sentence

6. **1. Michel Sadelain is the lead scientist in the somatic cell transfer research group that was a genetic engineering group.**

2. Michel Sadelain was the lead scientist in the somatic cell transfer research group since it was a genetic engineering group.
 3. Michel Sadelain is the lead scientist in the somatic cell transfer research group, which is a genetic engineering group.
 4. Michel Sadelain is the lead scientist in the somatic cell transfer research group but it was a genetic engineering group.
- 7.
1. Sandra and John like to go for picnics on weekends nevertheless Kea does not.
 2. Sandra and John likes to go on picnics on weekends but Kea does not.
 3. Sandra and John like going on picnics for weekends since Kea does not.
 4. Although Sandra and John like to go for picnics on weekends, Kea does not.
- 8.
1. The survivors of the Tsunami live in a world that has been turned upside down because of all the destruction and loss.
 2. The survivors of the tsunami is living in a world that was turned upside down because of all the destruction and loss.
 3. The survivors of the tsunami lives in a world that has turned upside down with all of the destruction and loss.
 4. The survivors of the tsunami do live in a world that has been turned upside out because of all the destruction and loss.
- 9.
1. The nurses and the doctors take there patients case very seriously.
 2. The nurses and the doctors take their patient's cases very seriously.
 3. The nurses and the doctors take their patients case very seriously.
 4. The nurses and the doctors take their patients' cases very seriously.
- 10.
1. The scientists at the Irvine Institute with the scientists at the Davis Institute could not able to crack the viral code.
 2. The scientists at the Irvine Institute or the scientists at the Davis Institute were able to crack the viral code.
 3. The scientists at the Irvine Institute along with the scientists at the Davis Institute had not able to crack the viral code.
 4. Neither the scientists at the Irvine Institute nor the scientists at the Davis Institute were able to crack the viral code.

Directions for question 11 - 15: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.

Modernism is a cultural movement that generally includes the progressive art and architecture, music, literature and design which emerged in the decades before 1914. It was a movement of artists and designers who rebelled against late 19th century academic and historicist traditions, and embraced the new economic, social and political aspects of the emerging modern world. Some divide the 20th century into modern and postmodern periods, whereas others see them as two parts of the same larger period.

The Modernist Movement emerged in the mid-19th century in France and was rooted in the idea that "traditional" forms of art, literature, social organization and daily life had become

outdated, and that it was therefore essential to sweep them aside and reinvent culture forever. Modernism encouraged the re-examination of every aspect of existence, from commerce to philosophy, with the goal of finding that which was "holding back" progress, and replacing it with new, and therefore better, ways of reaching the same end. In essence, the Modern Movement argued that the new realities of the 20th century were permanent and imminent, and that people should adapt their world view to accept that what was new was also good and beautiful.

The first half of the 19th century for Europe was marked by a series of turbulent wars and revolutions, which gradually formed into a series of ideas and doctrines now identified as Romanticism, which focused on individual subjective experience, the supremacy of "Nature" as the standard subject for art, revolutionary or radical extensions of expression, and individual liberty. By mid-century, however, a synthesis of these ideas with stable governing forms had emerged, partly in reaction to the failed Romantic Revolutions of 1848. Called by various names, this stabilizing synthesis was rooted in the idea that what was "real" dominated over what was subjective. It was exemplified by Otto von Bismarck's *realpolitik*, by "practical" philosophical ideas such as positivism and in general by cultural norms now connoted by the term "Victorian era".

Central to this synthesis, however, was the importance of institutions, common assumptions and frames of reference. These drew their support from religious norms found in Christianity, scientific norms found in classical physics and doctrines that asserted that depiction of the basic external reality from an objective standpoint was in fact possible. Cultural critics and historians label this set of doctrines Realism, though this term is not universal. In philosophy, the rationalist and positivist movements established a primacy of reason and system.

Against the current ran a series of ideas, some of them direct continuations of Romantic schools of thought. Notable were the agrarian and revivalist movements in plastic arts and poetry (e.g. the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and the philosopher John Ruskin). Rationalism also drew responses from the anti-rationalists in philosophy. In particular, Hegel's dialectic view of civilization and history drew responses from Friedrich Nietzsche and Søren Kierkegaard, who were major influences on Existentialism. All of these separate reactions together, however, began to be seen as offering a challenge to any comfortable ideas of certainty derived by civilization, history, or pure reason.

11. One aspect of Modernism not mentioned in the passage is
 1. design
 2. music
 3. sculpture
 4. science
12. The separate intellectual reactions taken together
 1. were rational and practical.
 2. were rooted in philosophy.
 3. challenged ideas of certainty.
 4. were mainly put forward by Hegel, Nietzsche and Kierkegaard.
13. The central idea of the Modernist Movement in France was

1. to embrace the new economic, social and political aspects of the modern world.
 2. to rebel against existing forms of culture and replace it with newer and better forms.
 3. to reinvent culture as the conventional forms of art, literature, social life and organization were outmoded.
 4. to bring about progress and reform in the economic, social and political aspects of life.
14. According to the passage
1. modernism is an iconoclastic movement.
 2. tried to replace the old with the new.
 3. modernism is a political movement.
 4. modernism is a pan-cultural, progressive movement.
15. The 'stabilizing synthesis' rooted more in practical ideas was
1. dominated by subjective ideas.
 2. against Christian frames of reference.
 3. termed the 'realpolitik' by Bismarck.
 4. partly in reaction to the failed Romantic Revolutions of 1848.

Directions for questions 16 - 20: Read the following passage below and answer the questions that follow on the basis of what is stated / implied in that passage.

A working dog breed that originated in eastern Siberia, the Siberian Husky is a wolf-like, medium-sized dog, 35 to 60 pounds (16 to 27 kg) in weight, 20 to 23.5 inches (51 to 60 cm) in height, originally bred by the Chukchi tribes for use as a village dog, herding the reindeer, pulling sledges, and keeping the children warm. Siberians have a dense double-layer coat that comes in a variety of colors and patterns, usually with white feet and legs, facial markings, and tail tip. The most common colors are black and white, grey and white, copper-red and white, and pure white, though many individuals have brown, reddish, or biscuit shadings and some are piebald spotted. Striking masks, spectacles, and other facial markings occur in wide variety. They have a wolf-like appearance, albeit smaller and with less shaggy fur.

Popular as family pets and as show dogs due to their striking appearance and gentle temperament, Siberians have certain drawbacks. Huskies are extremely affectionate, curious, and welcoming to people, which means they rarely hurt humans, making them poor guard dogs. Properly socialized Siberians are often quite gentle with children, although no dog, including Siberians, should be left unsupervised with small children. Normally quite tractable, affectionate, and docile with people, they nonetheless have a strong hunting drive and are known to kill (and even eat) cats, rabbits, chickens, squirrels, and other small animals. They have even been known to savage sheep on occasion, which is one of the many reasons why they are

believed to be closely related to the wolf. If the Husky is raised with a small animal such as a cat, it is less likely to hurt that animal.

Siberian Huskies should be kept in secure fenced enclosures at least six feet in height as they will not always come to call and will often disappear on long hunting trips. Thus, they cannot be allowed to run loose. They should be kept leashed. Siberians are also accomplished escape artists, so enclosures should be checked frequently for any potential escape routes. The dogs are good diggers, able to tunnel under fences with shallow foundations. Huskies are trainable to a certain degree, but require patience. They are independent in nature and not given to blind obedience to every command.

The Siberian Husky is widely believed to have originated exclusively with the Coastal Chukchi tribes of the east-Siberian peninsula. There is evidence, however, that Siberian dogs were also imported from the Koryak and Kamchadal tribes. Recent DNA analysis confirms that this is one of the oldest breeds of dog. Dogs from the Anadyr River and surrounding regions were imported into Alaska from 1908 (and for the next two decades) during the gold rush for use as sled dogs, especially in the All-Alaska Sweepstakes (AAS), a 408 mile (657 km) distance dogsled race from Nome to Candle and back. Smaller, faster and more enduring than the 100 to 120 pound (45 to 54 kg) freighting dogs then in general use, they immediately dominated the Nome Sweepstakes.

Leonhard Seppala, a Norwegian fisherman turned gold miner, became involved with Siberian dogs when he was asked by his employer to train a group of females and pups for the 1914 AAS. After a poor start his first year, Seppala dominated the races thereafter. In 1925 he was a key figure in the 1925 serum run to Nome which delivered diphtheria serum from Nenana by dogsled after the city was stricken by an epidemic. The Iditarod trail race commemorates this famous delivery. The following year two groups of Seppala's dogs toured the USA, starting a mania for sled dogs and dogsled racing, particularly in the New England states.

In 1930 the last Siberians were exported as the Soviet government closed the borders of Siberia to external trade. The same year saw recognition of the Siberian Husky by the American Kennel Club. Nine years later the breed was first registered in Canada. Today's Siberian Huskies registered in North America are largely the descendants of the 1930 Siberia imports and of Leonhard Seppala's dogs.

Siberians are still used occasionally as sled dogs in dogsled racing but have been widely replaced by the more popular Alaskan Husky and hound-type crossbreeds that are specially bred and selected for speed and have less heavy coats. Siberian Huskies were designed to pull a light load over long distances at a medium pace, and simply can't keep up with their faster

counterparts. Siberians are still popular in races restricted to purebreds and are faster than other pure sled dog breeds such as the Samoyed and Alaskan Malamute. Today the breed tends to divide along lines of “racing” Siberians versus “show” Siberians. Apart from dogsled racing, they are very popular for recreational mushing and are also used for skijoring (one to three dogs pulling a skier) and European ski-pulka. A few owners use them for dog-packing and hiking. They have also seen use as therapy dogs.

16. According to the passage
 1. The Siberian Husky was originally bred by the Chukchi tribes.
 2. Huskies have a violent temperament.
 3. They cannot be used to guard sheep as they will hunt and eat it.
 4. Huskies can be safely left with children.
17. The Siberian Husky has the instinct to
 1. keep children warm.
 2. act as sheep dogs and herd reindeer.
 3. escape by breaking the leash.
 4. hunt, kill, and eat small animals.
18. Why does it require patience to train Siberian Huskies?
 1. Huskies are very affectionate and people friendly, so it needs patience to train them to be guard dogs.
 2. Huskies have to be trained not to attack small animals as they have a strong hunting instinct.
 3. Huskies have an independent nature and do not blindly obey commands.
 4. Huskies don't respond to calls.
19. Dogs imported into Alaska from the Anadyr River and surrounding regions
 1. are the oldest breeds of dog.
 2. were used to mine gold.
 3. are faster than the freighting dogs used then.
 4. won the Nome Sweepstakes.
20. Which of the following characteristics of the Siberian Husky is not mentioned in the passage?
 1. Huskies have wolf-like fangs.
 2. Huskies have a wolf-like appearance.
 3. Some Huskies are piebald spotted.
 4. Huskies have a thick double layer coat.

Section B - Quant:

No. Of Questions: 10**Time: 20 minutes**

1. Mr. Mukherji who was hosting a party knew that 40% of the invitees were male and 45% were vegetarians. If there were actually 25% male vegetarians, find the percentage of female non-vegetarians among the invitees?
1. 10% 2. 25% 3. 35% 4. 40%
2. A trader purchases oranges at Rs. 80 per hundred. He pays 15% for transporting the oranges to the point of sale. What should be his selling price per hundred oranges if he intends to earn 10% profit on his outlay?
1. Rs. 88 2. Rs. 92 3. Rs. 111.1 4. Rs. 101.2
3. A farmer purchased two cows at Rs. 1,200 each. He sold one of the cows for a profit of 10% and the other for a loss of 10%. What is the net profit or loss incurred by the farmer?
1. 1% loss 2. 10% gain 3. No profit, no loss 4. Rs. 120 gain
4. X goes to a retail shop and shows an interest in buying a part that has a marked price of Rs. 285. X bargains for a discount and the storekeeper provides him with the following four options. Which option should X choose for maximum benefit?
1. A single discount of 25%
2. Two successive discounts of 10% and 15%
3. Two successive discounts of 20% and 6%
4. Two discounts of 15% and 10%
5. A trader quotes Rs. 45 for an article whose cost price is Rs. 30. The customer agrees to buy and pays him with a fifty rupee note. The trader does not have change to give back Rs. 5 to the customer. He therefore goes to the neighbouring shop and gets change for this fifty rupee note. The customer collects Rs. 5 as change and returns with the article. The next day the neighbouring shop owner realizes that the fifty rupee note received from the trader was fake and demanded 50 rupees back from the trader. The trader had no option but to give him fifty rupees. What is the total loss to the trader?
1. Rs. 80 2. Rs. 85 3. Rs. 35 4. Rs. 30
6. Mr. X maintains a balance of Rs. 2000 in his savings bank account and an overdraft of Rs. 6000 in his cash credit account. Suppose the rates of interest on the above accounts are reduced from 5% to 4% and 15% to $14\frac{1}{2}\%$ respectively, what will be his net loss or gain?
1. Gain of Rs. 50 2. Loss of Rs. 50 3. Gain of Rs.10 4. Loss of Rs. 10
7. A person deposits Rs. 50 at the beginning of every month in the post office. This account earns an interest of 2% on minimum monthly balance. After one year, what is the balance in this account, assuming that there are no withdrawals?
1. Rs. 600 2. Rs. 606.5 3. Rs. 612 4. none of these
8. x and y have their annual incomes in the ratio of 8:5 and their annual expenditure in the ratio 5:3. If they save Rs. 1400 and Rs. 1000 per year respectively, find their annual incomes.
1. Rs. 19,200, Rs. 13,000 2. Rs. 6,400, Rs. 4,000
3. Rs. 12,000, Rs. 7500 4. Rs. 7,200, Rs. 4,500
9. If m men working m hours a day for each of m days produce m units of work, then the units of work produced by n men working n hours a day for each of n days is,
1. $\frac{m^2}{n^3}$ 2. $\frac{m^3}{n^2}$ 3. $\frac{n^2}{m^3}$ 4. $\frac{n^3}{m^2}$
10. A farmer applied Compost and Sulphate in the ratio 10:1 to his field. The yield was poor. An expert suggested that the next year he should use Compost and Sulphate in the ratio 5:4. He did accordingly. If the quantity of Sulphate used in the first year was 50 kgs, and if the quantity of compost remained constant. Find the quantity of Sulphate used in the second year.
1. 200 kgs. 2. 400 kgs. 3. 500 kgs. 4. 625 kgs.

Section C - Reasoning:

No. Of Questions: 15**Time: 20 minutes**

Directions for questions 1 - 5: Read the following data and answer the questions

- (i) Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are seated round a table. (ii) C and E are not adjacent to each other.
- (iii) B is on the left of E. (iv) H is on the right of D.
- (v) There are three persons between B and H. (vi) A is adjacent to F.
- (vii) F is on the left of C.

1. Assuming A to be at the first position and moving clockwise, who occupies the sixth position?
 1. B
 2. G
 3. C
 4. None of these
2. Which of the following statements is true?
 1. C is second to the right of E.
 2. A is on the immediate right of F.
 3. E is on the immediate left of D.
 4. None of these
3. Which of the following is an incorrect pair of persons seated apposite each other?
 1. EA
 2. DC
 3. BA
 4. None of these
4. If each person interchanges his or her position with the person seated opposite, who will be on the right of D?
 1. E
 2. F
 3. G
 4. None of these
5. If A interchanges his position with D, and so do H and C, which of the following will be true?
 1. H is second to the left of E.
 2. B and A are opposite each other.
 3. F is on the immediate left of C.
 4. None of these

Deductive reasoning

In each of the following questions two statements are given and these statements are followed by two conclusions numbered (1) and (2). You have to take the given two statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Give answer:

- (A) If only (1) conclusion follows
- (B) If only (2) conclusion follows
- ©) If both (1) and (2) follows.
- (D) If neither (1) nor (2) follows

6. Statements: Some cows are crows. Some crows are elephants.

Conclusions: 1. Some cows are elephants. 2. All crows are elephants.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

7. Statements: Some dogs are bats. Some bats are cats.

Conclusions: 1. Some dogs are cats. 2. Some cats are dogs.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

8. Statements: All the trucks are flies. Some scooters are flies.

Conclusions: 1. All the trucks are scooters. 2. Some scooters are trucks.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

9. Statements: Some ants are parrots. All the parrots are apples.

Conclusions: 1. All the apples are parrots. 2. Some ants are apples.

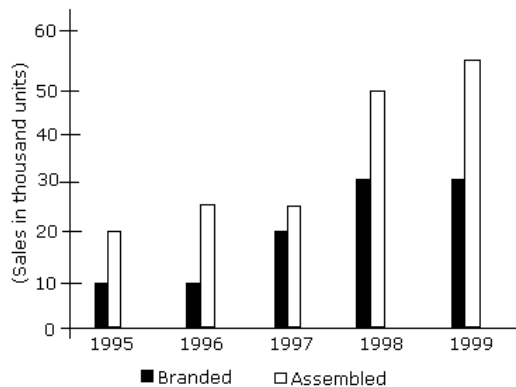
1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

10. Statements: All the windows are doors. No door is a wall.

Conclusions: 1. Some windows are walls. 2. No wall is a door.

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D

Direction for questions 11 - 15: Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it



11. What is the approximate average percentage growth of sales of Assembled PCs for the given years?

1. 30 2. 20 3. 40 4. 34

12. If the Branded PCs sold in 1996 were 1,00,000 how many Branded PCs were sold in 1999?

1. 2,02,800 2. 3,00,000 3. 2,34,000 4. None of these

13. What is the difference between total Branded the total Assembled PCs sold for the given years?

1. 75,000 2. 7,50,000 3. 1,75,000 4. None of these

