C 44361

M.B.A. ENTRANCE (CUMAT—SDE 2013) EXAMINATION, 2013

INSTRUCTIONS

Fill in the following :—

Name :	Centre :
Roll No. :	OMR Answer Sheet No :
Signature of Invigilator :	Signature of Candidate :

1. Only Admission ticket, HB Pencils, eraser, ball point pens and refills shall be allowed in the Examination Hall. No calculators, note books, written notes, mobile phones, etc, will be allowed inside the examination hall.

2. Write your Roll Number and put your signature in the space provided for and get the Invigilator's signature on your OMR Answer sheet.

3. DO NOT OPEN the question booklet until the Invigilator asks you to do so.

4. All questions may be answered by you. The maximum time allowed for the test is Two hours. Note that each correct answer carries ONE mark. No negative marks for wrong answers.

5. There are four alternatives for each question marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D) or (E) out of which only one is the most appropriate. Please find the most appropriate answer choice for each question and darken the respective circle on the OMR Answer Sheet.

6. Do not mark more than one answer to any question. In case you want to change one answer already marked, erase completely the wrongly marked answer and then shade the correct choice.

7. Do your rough work in the blank space provided for the same in this question booklet.

8. Do not indulge in copying or receiving or giving assistance during the test. Those involved in such activities shall be debarred from this test.

9. **Immediately on opening the test booklet see whether it has all 120 questions and the printing is clear and legible, if not, have the question booklet exchanged to another non-defective one before starting to answer.**

10. Candidates will be allowed to leave the hall only after 1½ hours of the commencement of the examination. Return the question booklet and answer sheet to the Invigilator after the examination. They may leave only after the invigilator has verified and collected the test materials.

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Arithmetic Reasoning

1. If the ratio of cost price and selling price of an article be as 10 : 11, the percentage of profit is

    (A) 8.

    (B) 10.

    (C) 11.

    (D) 15.

    (E) None of these.

2. What terminal payment will discharge a debt of Rs. 2,000 due in 4 years at 5 % per annum simple interest ?

    (A) Rs. 2, 200.

    (B) Rs. 2, 300.

    (C) Rs. 2, 400.

    (D) Rs. 2, 500.

    (E) None of these.

3. A person sold a watch at a gain of 15 %. Had he sold it for Rs. 50 less, he would have made a profit of 5 % only. The cost price of the watch was ———.

    (A) Rs. 400.

    (B) Rs. 500.

    (C) Rs. 550.

    (D) Rs. 600.

    (E) None of these.

4. A sells an article to B at a gain of 25 %, B sells it to C at a gain of 20 % and C sells it to D at a gain of 10 %. If D pays Rs. 330 for it, how much did it cost A ?

    (A) Rs. 200.

    (B) Rs. 250.

    (C) Rs. 275.

    (D) Rs. 290.

    (E) None of these.

5. Five years back the father was twice as old as the son. Now the father is 35 years old. How old his son now ?

    (A) 10.

    (B) 15.

    (C) 20.

    (D) 25.

    (E) None of these.

6. A shopkeeper buys toothpaste at Rs. 20 per unit. He buys a Tooth brush at Rs. 10 per unit. At what price should he sell a bundle of one unit of toothpaste and one unit toothbrush to make a profit of 15% on toothpaste and 10% on toothbrush?

    (A) Rs. 34.

    (B) Rs. 35.

    (C) Rs. 35.

    (D) Rs. 33.

    (E) None of these.

Turn over

7. Ten litres of pure milk was bought by a milkman and to it he added one litre of water and sold it at rupees 40 a litre. How much did get for each litre of pure milk he traded ?

(A) Rs. 41.
(B) Rs. 42.
(C) Rs. 43.
(D) Rs. 44.
(E) None of these.

8. A Sum of money lent at simple interest amounts to Rs. 2,150 in 6 years and Rs. 2,900 in 11 years. What is the rate per cent per annum ?

(A) 8 %.
(B) 10 %.
(C) 12 %.
(D) 15 %.
(E) None of these.

9. On what principal will the compound interest for 3 years at 10% p.a. amount to Rs. 468.05 ?

(A) Rs. 2,100.
(B) Rs. 2,200.
(C) Rs. 2,300.
(D) Rs. 2,400.
(E) None of these.

10. From the group of 8 boys and 6 girls, in how many ways can a group of 5 be chosen so as to include at least one girl ?

(A) 1260.
(B) 1720.
(C) 1840.
(D) 1946.
(E) None of these.

11. A bag contains 5 red and 8 black balls. A ball is drawn out of it and replaced in the bag. Then a ball is drawn out again. What is the probability that both balls are red ?

(A) 5/13.
(B) 8/13.
(C) 25/169.
(D) 64/169.
(E) None of these.

12. In 18 years, A will be 2.5 times as old as B was 15 years ago. If A is 12 years older than B, what is the present age of A ?

(A) 42 Years.
(B) 45 Years.
(C) 52 Years.
(D) 57 Years.
(E) None of these.

13. A person bought two tables for Rs. 1,300. He sold one table at a gain of 40% and the other at a loss of 12.5%. If he finds that each table was sold at the same price, what is the cost price of the table which was sold at 12.5% loss ?

(A) Rs. 800.
(B) Rs. 700.
(C) Rs. 600.
(D) Rs. 500.
(E) None of these.

14. Two persons A and B can finish a job in 18 days, while with the help of a third person C they can finish the same job in 6 days. In how many days can C alone finish the job ?

    (A) 9 days.   (B) 12 days.

    (C) 14 days.   (D) 16 days.

    (E) None of these.

15. Two trains start at the same time from two stations X and Y and proceed towards each other at the speed of 50 kmph and 100 kmph respectively. When they meet, it is found that the faster train has traveled 100 km more than the other. What is the distance between X and Y ?

    (A) 200 km.   (B) 300 km.

    (C) 350 km.   (D) 400 km.

    (E) None of these.

16. Two trains traveling in opposite directions at speeds of 25 kmph and 35 kmph respectively, cross each other in 12 seconds. If the length of one of the trains is 120 metres what is the length of the other ?

    (A) 60 m.   (B) 70 m.

    (C) 80 m.   (D) 90 m.

    (E) None of these.

17. What is the weight of thermocol of density 0.1kg/metre cubed that can fill a rectangular box with length 1 metre, width half metre and height quarter metre ?

    (A) 1250 grams.   (B) 125 grams.

    (C) 12.5 grams.   (D) 1.25 grams.

    (E) None of these.

Directions : *What approximate value will come in place of question mark (?) in the following equations ?*

18. 10 % of 60 + 20 % of 320 = ---- ? % of 1400

    (A) 2.   (B) 3.

    (C) 4.   (D) 5.

    (E) None of these.

19. $(12.82 \times 84.23) - (164.46 \times 6.41) =$ - - - ?

    (A) 42.124.   (B) 44.41.

    (C) 46.21.   (D) 45.63.

    (E) None of these.

Directions : *In each of the following series, a wrong element is given. Find out the wrong element.*

20. 12, 15, 21, 30, 39

    (A) 12.   (B) 15.

    (C) 21.   (D) 30.

    (E) 39.

21. 14760, 2962, 738,   246,   123

    (A) 123.   (B) 246.

    (C) 738.   (D) 2962.

    (E) 14760.

22. A person invested Rs. 25,000 in a bank for three years at simple interest at rate 30 % per annum. After three years, the person invested the whole amount in another scheme for two years at compound interest of 10% p.a. Find the total interest the person will earn after five years ?

    (A) Rs. 27,450.   (B) Rs. 2,862.5.

    (C) Rs. 29,590.5.   (D) Rs. 29,650.

    (E) None of these.

23. A boatman takes his boat down a river from A to B situated at a distance of 100 km in two hours If the water is flowing in the river from A to B at an average speed of 18 kmph. What was th average speed of the boat?

    (A) 28 kmph.   (B) 30 kmph.

    (C) 32 kmph.   (D) 34 kmph.

    (E) None of these.

24. X started a business by investing Rs. 1,20,000. 1 year later, Y joined the business by investii Rs. 2,40,000, and one year later, a third person Z joined the business by investing Rs. 1,20,000. the end of 6 years, they earned a profit of Rs. 10,00,000. What is the difference between Z's sha and X's share in the profit ?

    (A) Rs. 50,000.   (B) Rs. 1,00,000.

    (C) Rs. 1,50,000.   (D) Rs. 2,00,000.

    (E) None of these.

Reasoning

Directions : *Study the following information to answer the given questions.*

In a certain code, 'strong financial economy' is written as 'mo tic su', 'financial inclusion nee written as 'da ra su' and 'economy crisis inclusion' is written as 'ye da mo'.

25. What is the code for 'financial' ?

    (A) da.   (B) su.

    (C) mo.   (D) ra.

    (E) can't be determined.

26. What does 'tic' stand for ?

    (A) Economy.   (B) Financial.

    (C) Strong.   (D) Needed.

    (E) Either economy or strong.

27. Which of the following is the code for 'economy inclusion' ?

    (A) da mo.   (B) da ra.

    (C) ye mo.   (D) su da.

    (E) su ye.

28. Which of the following is represented by 'ye tic ra' ?

    (A) Strong crisis economy.   (B) Strong inclusion economy.

    (C) Crisis inclusion strong.   (D) Strong crisis needed.

    (E) None of these.

29. Which of the following is a possible code for economy need recovery ?

    (A) ra za mo.   (B) mo ra ye.

    (C) su za ra.   (D) ye su mo.

    (E) None of these.

Directions : *Study the following information carefully and answer the question given below.*

Eight persons – P, Q, R, S, T, V, W and Z are sitting around a circular table. All are facing the centre. T sits on the immediate right of Q, who is facing Z. R and T cannot be immediate neighbours of each other. P is an immediate neighbour of V, who sits on the left of R. V and W cannot sit opposite each other.

30. Who is facing S ?

    (A) V.   (B) R.

    (C) Q.   (D) P.

    (E) Can't be determined.

31. Assuming P to be the first person and moving clockwise, who occupies the fifth position ?

    (A) R.   (B) T.

    (C) Q.   (D) S.

    (E) None of these.

                                                                              Turn over

32. Which of the following statements is true ?

    (A)   T is sitting third to the left of V.   (B)   W is sitting fourth to the right of Q.

    (C)   R is sitting opposite T.   (D)   V is sitting third to the right of W.

    (E)   None is true.

33. If each person interchanges his position with the person sitting opposite him, who will be on the immediate right of S ?

    (A)   T.   (B)   W.

    (C)   R.   (D)   Z.

    (E)   None of these.

34. Who sits fifth to the left of Z ?

    (A)   T.   (B)   Q.

    (C)   R.   (D)   S.

    (E)   None of these.

Directions : *Read the following information and answer the questions that follow.*

A, B, C, D, E and F are six teachers. Each teacher teaches a different subject, viz Hindi, English, Maths, History, Botany and Physics, but not necessarily in the same order.

Each of them likes a different fruit, viz Apple, Grapes, Orange, Mango, Guava and Banana, but not necessarily in the some order.

C likes Apples but does not teaches either Botany or History. E, who teaches English, doesn't like either Guava or Mango.

B likes Grapes and teaches History. The one who teaches Maths like Orange.

D likes Mango and A teaches Physics.

35. Who likes Orange ?

    (A)   C.   (B)   F.

    (C)   A.   (D)   E.

    (E)   None of these.

36. Which of the following subjects does C teach ?

    (A)   English.   (B)   Botany.

    (C)   Physics.   (D)   Hindi.

    (E)   None of these.

37. Who likes Banana ?

    (A)   E.   (B)   D.

    (C)   B.   (D)   F.

    (E)   None of these.

38. Which of the following fruits does A like ?

    (A) Guava.   (B) Grapes.

    (C) Orange.   (D) Mango.

    (E) None of these.

39. Which of the following combinations is correct ?

    (A) C- Botany - Apple.   (B) B - Hindi - Grapes.

    (C) D - Botany - Mango.   (D) A - Physics - Banana.

    (E) None is correct.

Each of the questions below consists of a question and three statements numbered I, II and III given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question and mark the appropriate option as answer.

40. A,B,C,D and E are sitting in a row. If B is sitting between A and E, who is sitting in the middle? (All are facing north)

    I.   A is sitting to the right of D, but to the left of B.

    II. C always sits at either of the extreme ends.

    III. Neither B nor D is an immediate neighbour of C.

        (A) Only I and II.   (B) Only II and III.

        (C) Only I and III.   (D) All I, II and III.

        (E) Only III and either I or II.

41. How is 'growth' written in a code language ?

    I.   'inflation hits growth' is written as '3 7 5'.

    II. 'least inflation higher growth' is written as '5 7 4 1'.

    III. 'least growth since recession' is written as '2 1 6 7'.

        (A) Only I and II.   (B) Only II and III.

        (C) Only I and III.   (D) Any two of them.

        (E) All I, II and III.

42. Among A, B, C, D and E, each having a different weight, who is the lightest ?

    I.   C is heavier than D but lighter than A.

    II. B is lighter than only E.

    III. A is not the lightest.

        (A) Only I and II.   (B) Only II and III.

        (C) Only I and III.   (D) Any two of them.

        (E) All I, II and III.

Turn over

38. Which of the following fruits does A like ?

    (A)   Guava.   (B)   Grapes.

    (C)   Orange.   (D)   Mango.

    (E)   None of these.

39. Which of the following combinations is correct ?

    (A)   C- Botany - Apple.   (B)   B - Hindi - Grapes.

    (C)   D - Botany - Mango.   (D)   A - Physics - Banana.

    (E)   None is correct.

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        (C)   Only I and III.   (D)   All I, II and III.

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        (E)   All I, II and III.

42. Among A, B, C, D and E, each having a different weight, who is the lightest ?

    I.   C is heavier than D but lighter than A.

    II.   B is lighter than only E.

    III.   A is not the lightest.

        (A)   Only I and II.   (B)   Only II and III.

        (C)   Only I and III.   (D)   Any two of them.

        (E)   All I, II and III.

43. How is P related to K ?

     I.   S is one of the brothers of P.

    II.   K is sister of M, who is mother of S.

    III.   L is the only sister of P.

        (A) Only I and II.   (B) Only II and III.

        (C) Only I and III.   (D) All I, II and III.

        (E) Question cannot be answered, even with I, II and III together.

44. On which date in April was Mohit's mother's wedding anniversary ?

     I.   Mohit correctly remembers that his father's wedding anniversary is after 14th but be
19th April.

    II.   Mohit's sister Richa correctly remembers that her mother's wedding anniversary is a
17th but before 21st April.

    III.   Mohit's mother correctly remembers that it was not an odd-numbered date.

        (A) Only I and II.   (B) Only II and III.

        (C) Only I and III.   (D) Any two of them.

        (E) All I, II and III.

Directions : *Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and hence form a group.*

    Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

45. (A) Adjacent.   (B) Under.   (C) Near.

    (D) Opposite.   (E) Where.

46. (A) Honest.   (B) Deligence.   (C) Intelligence.

    (D) Character.   (E) Stupidity.

47. (A) Singapore.   (B) Japan.   (C) Korea.

    (D) Greece.   (E) Thailand.

Directions : *Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions.*

    'A + B' means 'A is son of B'.

    'A × B' means 'A is daughter of B'.

    'A ÷ B' means 'A is wife f B'.

    'A − B' means 'A is father of B'.

48. If 'A ÷ B + C − D × E, which of the following is true ?

    (A) B is sister of D.   (B) B is son of E.

    (C) C is brother of A.   (D) D is mother of A.

    (E) None of these.

49. What will come in place of question mark to establish the relation that 'B is grandson of E' ?
    A + B ? C × D ÷ E

    (A)   –   (B)   +.

    (C)   ×.   (D)   ÷

    (E)   None of these.

Directions : *The following questions consists of a single sentence with one blank only. You are given six*
words as answer choices and from the six choices you have to pick up two correct answers,
either of which will make the sentence meaningfully complete.

50. Government's popularity in India has ————— to its lowest level.

    (A)   Increased.   (B)   Slumped.   (C)   Refurbished.

    (D)   Declined.   (E)   Went.   (F)   Tarnished.

        (A)   (A) and (E).   (B)   (B) and (D).

        (C)   (E) and (F).   (D)   (C) and (F).

        (E)   (A) and (F).

51. This book ————— falls into the category of fictionalized autobiography.

    (A)   Never.   (B)   Always.   (C)   Clearly.

    (D)   Often.   (E)   Probably.   (F)   Reader.

        (A)   (A) and (F).   (B)   (B) and (F).

        (C)   (D) and (E).   (D)   (C) and (E).

        (E)   (C) and (F).

52. The flight ————— got away four hours late.

    (A)   How.   (B)   Eventually.   (C)   Ever.

    (D)   Moreover.   (E)   Ultimately.   (F)   Then.

        (A)   (B) and (E).   (B)   (A) and (D).

        (C)   (D) and (E).   (D)   (A) and (C).

        (E)   (C) and (D).

53. If you want to become an IAS officer, you must read ————— history.

    (A)   Modern.   (B)   Old.   (C)   Ancient.

    (D)   Recently.   (E)   Latest.   (F)   Current.

        (A)   (A) and (B).   (B)   (C) and (D).

        (C)   (D) and (A).   (D)   (A) and (C).

        (E)   (A) and (F).

Turn over

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        (A) (A) and (E).   (B) (B) and (D).

        (C) (E) and (F).   (D) (C) and (F).

        (E) (A) and (F).

51. This book ——— falls into the category of fictionalized autobiography.

    (A)   Never.   (B)   Always.   (C)   Clearly.

    (D)   Often.   (E)   Probably.   (F)   Reader.

        (A) (A) and (F).   (B) (B) and (F).

        (C) (D) and (E).   (D) (C) and (E).

        (E) (C) and (F).

52. The flight ——— got away four hours late.

    (A)   How.   (B)   Eventually.   (C)   Ever.

    (D)   Moreover.   (E)   Ultimately.   (F)   Then.

        (A) (B) and (E).   (B) (A) and (D).

        (C) (D) and (E).   (D) (A) and (C).

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    (A)   Modern.   (B)   Old.   (C)   Ancient.

    (D)   Recently.   (E)   Latest.   (F)   Current.

        (A) (A) and (B).   (B) (C) and (D).

        (C) (D) and (A).   (D) (A) and (C).

        (E) (A) and (F).

54. Many equipments become ——————— almost as soon as they are made.

    (A) Frugal.

    (B) Imported.

    (C) Obsolete.

    (D) Dull.

    (E) Vein.

    (F) Useless.

    (A) (A) and (E).

    (B) (E) and (F).

    (C) (C) and (F).

    (D) (B) and (E).

    (E) (A) and (B).

English

In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lette pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered paid that best express a relationship similar to t expressed in the original pair.

55. SKIRT : ISSUE ::

    (A) Vest : Interest.

    (B) Rig : Wager.

    (C) Dodge : Encounter.

    (D) Sweep : Election.

56. ARCHIPELAGO : ISLAND ::

    (A) Garden : Flower.

    (B) Arbor : Bower.

    (C) Mountain : Valley.

    (D) Constellation : Star.

57. GLOSSARY : WORDS ::

    (A) Catalogue : Dates.

    (B) Atlas : Maps.

    (C) Almanac : Synonyms.

    (D) Thesaurus : Rhymes.

58. BLEAT : SHEEP ::

(A) Bask   : Lizard

(B) Preen   : peacock.

(C) Chirp   : Sparrow.

(D) Slither   : Snake.

59. VINDICTIVE : MERCY ::

(A) Avaricious   : Greed

(B) Insightful   : Hope.

(C) Modest   : Dignity.

(D) Skeptical   : Trustfulness.

In each of the following questions out of the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

60. DEBILITATE

(A) Weaken.   (B) Compete.

(C) Surmount.   (D) Destroy.

61. ADEPT

(A) Intelligent.   (B) Professional.

(C) Proficient.   (D) Sufficient.

62. IMPERTINENT

(A) Impudent.   (B) Irritable.

(C) Thoughtless.   (D) Sceptical.

63. INTERIM

(A) Temporary.   (B) Timely.

(C) Interval.   (D) Internal.

In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

64. VALIDATE

(A) Authenticate.   (B) Spurious.

(C) Legalise.   (D) Disprove.

65. DESPONDENCY

(A) Humility.   (B) Excitement.

(C) Cheerfulness.   (D) Pleasure.

66. **STRINGENT**

    (A) Vehement.   (B) Lenient.

    (C) Magnanimous.   (D) General.

67. **NIMBLE**

    (A) Quick.   (B) Clumsy.

    (C) Giant.   (D) Frank.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in hold to help to locate them easily while answering some of the questions.

Passage I

Leaders of the 15 European Union Governments resolved to create an area of "freedom, justice and security" across their national frontiers. This would make it harder for criminals to engage in cross-border crimes, which include trafficking in human beings, drugs, money laundering and above all keeping out hordes of bogus political asylum seekers from poor countries. These illegal immigrants are seen essentially as "economic migrants". The EU leaders have agreed on a 10-point plan to crack down on organised crime and create a common system for political asylum seekers. The aim is to strengthen the basic rights of some 320 million EU citizens and long-term non – European residents in the EU. This is also to ensure that the illegal immigrants do not exploit differing legal systems within the EU for their own ends. Years of sustained migration to EU countries generally and Germany particularly has given the impression that the right to political asylum granted in Germany was practically a right to illegal immigration. The West Germany Government, in preunification years, adopted generous laws related to political asylum, particularly to enable East Germans, under communist rule, to migrate to West Germany. In the process, thousands of North African Arabs, Iranians, Pakistanis, Sri Lankans and citizens of black African countries exploited these to enter Germany. The mounting abuse of the rules to asylum in Germany, the Benelux region and Britain sparked a debate on a new policy on aliens. In Germany, the right of asylum is guaranteed in the Constitution. In other EU States, granting asylum is at the discretion of the local immigration authority. Under the proposed reforms, all the EU States will have common asylum and immigration laws.

With the unification of Germany and the collapse of the Soviet Union and communist rule in Eastern and Central Europe, migration to Western Europe began in earnest. The crises were immensely compounded in the early Nineties by the advent of ethnic and civil wars in the Balkans. Nearly 7-8 million foreigners live in Germany – 9 to 10 per cent of its population; in France about 5 per cent. A quarter of them are from neighbouring EU States. The largest single ethnic minority in Germany are the Turks, who now number nearly two million, and over half of them are born in Germany. The second largest ethnic minority comes from former Yugoslavia and this numbers over a million. There are about 20,000 people of Indian origin in Germany, mainly professionals and students. The illegal immigrants' poverty and dependence on social welfare facilities have triggered much racism and xenophobia in most European societies. In France, Italy and Austria,

the illegal immigrants have trigged a major debate about race issues. With the rising tide of racism, right – wing xenophobic political groups and parties have made impressive electoral gains in recent elections.

The proposed co-operation between 15 members – States on justice and home affairs may pave the way for pan-European cooperation and integration and could defuse xenophobic tensions. The EU leaders have made a commitment to fight serious organised crime and pledged practical steps to boost cooperation across the EU between the police and the prosecutors. A silver lining on the horizon is that a vast majority of the illegal immigrants are young and are in a fast-graying European continent, were, if the present demographic trend continues, there will be more pensioners than taxpayers in the next few decades. Experts point out that with the proposed expansion of the EU, the mass migration from Eastern and Central Europe to Western Europe may continue unabated The foreigners on their part are expected to fully integrate with host communities and restore West European values, living standards and social conventions. But this will happen only with the emergence of the second and third generation of migrants, who will increasingly identify themselves with the indigenous population. Perhaps, this many herald the decline of racism and xenophobia in European societies.

68. Why are the majority of the illegal migrants termed as "economic migrants" ?

   (A)   These migrants seek economic benefits in the guise of seeking political asylum.

   (B)   The migrants indulge in cross-border crimes like drug trafficking.

   (C)   The migrants exploit the liberal economy of the asylum-providing country.

   (D)   Migrants make money through laundering.

   (E)   Only (1) and (4).

69. What has prompted the EU to make drastic changes in the system of granting political asylum ?

   (A)   To create an atmosphere of freedom, fraternity and liberty.

   (B)   To prevent the pillaging of their economy.

   (C)   To check the increase in crime along their frontiers.

   (D)   To ensure a uniform code of law for their own citizens.

   (E)   A deluge of illegal migrants.

70. Which of the following statements is/are responsible for aggravating the crises of illegal migration?

   (A)   The unification of Germany.

   (B)   The breaking up of USSR.

   (C)   The proposed expansion of the EU.

   (A) Only (A).   (B)   Only (B).

   (C) Only (C).   (D)   Only (A) and (B).

   (E) All (A), (B) and (C).

71. What does 'money laundering' imply ?

    (A) A launderette deal.   (B) Financial transaction.

    (C) Disposing of money.   (D) Financial gain.

    (E) None of these.

72. What has caused the sudden spurt in xenophobic tensions ?

    (A) Violation of basic rights of the EU citizens.

    (B) The Constitution providing a right to seek political asylum.

    (C) Increase in cross-border crime.

    (D) The unceasing influx of illegal migrants in the EU member-States.

    (E) Ethnic and civil wars raging in the Asian Countries.

73. What measures have the EU taken to curb illegal migration ?

    (A) A 10-point plan that proposes cooperation of the EU members on justice, common asylum and immigration laws.

    (B) A proposed plan to check mass migration from Western Europe to Central and Eastern Europe.

    (C) The right wing political parties to make an electoral gain and curb xenophobia.

    (D) The indigenous population and EU citizens to get the upper hand.

    (E) All the above.

Passage II

If life exists on Mars, it is most likely to be in the form of bacteria buried deep in the planet's permafrost or lichens growing within rocks, say scientists from NASA. There might even be fossilized Martian algae locked up in ancient lake beds, waiting to be found.

Chistopher McKay of NASA's Research Centre in California told that exobiologists, who look for life on other planets, should look for clues among the life forms of the Earth's ultra-cold regions, where conditions are similar to those on Mars.

Lichens, for example, are found within some Antarctic rocks, just beneath the surface where sunlight can still reach them. The rock protects the lichen from cold and absorbs water, providing enough for the lichen need, said McKay.

Bacteria have also been found in 3 million-year-old permafrost dug up from Siberia If there are any bacteria alive on Mars today, they would have to survived more than 2 billion years ago. Nevertheless, McKay is optimistic:" It may be possible that bacteria frozen into the permafrost at the Martian South Pole may be viable".

McKay said algae are found in Antarctic lakes with permanently frozen surfaces. Although no lakes are thought to exist on Mars today, they might have existed long ago. If so, the dried-out Martian lake beds may contains the fossilized remains of algae. On Earth, masses of microscopic algae from large layered structures known as stromatolites, which survive as fossils on lake beds,

and the putative Martian algae might have done the same things, said Jack Farmer, one of McKay's colleagues.

The researchers are compiling a list of promising Martian lake beds to be photographed from spacecraft, said Farmer. Those photographs could help to select sites for landers that would search for signs of life, past or present. "If we find algae on Mars, I would say the Universe is lousy with algae", McKay said, "Intelligence would be another questions."

74. The passage is primarily concerned with :

   (A) The possibility of life on Mars.   (B) Selecting sites for landers on Mars.

   (C) Research on Mars.   (D) Findings of Christopher McKay on Mars.

75. Lichen's survive in the extreme cold conditions of Antarctica on earth for all the following reasons **except** :

   (A) Some Antarctic rocks pretest lichens beneath their surface.

   (B) Bacteria in the Antarctic frost protest lichen from the residual cold after the rock absorbs water.

   (C) Sunlight penetrates the surface of the Antarctic rock where lichen grows.

   (D) The Antarctic rocks protect the lichen from cold by absorbing water and leaving enough for the Lichen's needs.

76. Which of the following statements is not true ?

   (A) If any bacteria are alive today on Mars, they must have survived from the time before the planet cooled.

   (B) Space photographs of Martian craters should reveal to the explorers signs of life there.

   (C) Bacteria frozen into permafrost at the Martian South pole may be viable.

   (D) On digging up, more than 3 million years old Siberian permafrost has revealed bacteria.

77. The most primitive forms of life likely to exist on Mars are all the following **except** :

   (A) Villus and spare.   (B) Bacteria.

   (C) Algae.   (D) Lichen.

78. Exobiologists might find on Mars algae similar to stromatolites on Earth because :

   (A) On our planet stromatolites are formed by microscopic algae.

   (B) Martian lake beds may contain fossilized remains of algae similar to stromatolites on Earth.

   (C) There is evidence that Photosynthesis which takes place in Earth's algae can be found in Martian algae too.

   (D) All the above.

87. He is so ———— that everyone gives him a ———— berth at the parties.

    (A)   Insolent, side.   (B)   Rough, escape.

    (C)   Boring, wide.   (D)   Rude, remote.

    (E)   None of these.

88. The cashier along with his ———— has been indicted in a case of ————.

    (A)   Colleague, peculation.   (B)   Subordinate, fraudulent.

    (C)   Accomplice, hoax.   (D)   Associate, embezzle.

    (E)   None of these.

89. He committed ———— out of his hatred for his ————.

    (A)   Fratricide, brother.   (B)   Homicide, sister.

    (C)   Matricide, wife.   (D)   Suicide, agonise.

    (E)   None of these.

90. Appropriate dosage of correct ———— will ———— the pain.

    (A)   Medicine, elude.   (B)   Drug, ameliorate.

    (C)   Medicine, alleviate.   (D)   Recommend, lessen.

    (E)   None of these.

91. The rebels returned home ———— a general ————.

    (A)   After, opinion.   (B)   On, agreement.

    (C)   With compromise.   (D)   Under, amnesty.

    (E)   None of these.

92. I attach ———— credence to ———— she has to say about you.

    (A)   No, when.   (B)   Hard, words.

    (C)   Little, what.   (D)   Few, which.

    (E)   None of these.

93. He immediately felt that ———— of his new ————.

    (A)   Glow, glaze.   (B)   Spirit, company.

    (C)   Glitter, feelings.   (D)   Warmth, surroundings.

    (E)   None of these.

General Knowledge

94. Which of the following countries, apart, from India, share water of the river Brahmaputra ?

    (A)   China, Bhutan.   (B)   Pakistan, Bangladesh.

    (C)   China, Bangladesh.   (D)   Bangladesh, Bhutan.

    (E)   Pakistan, China.

95. Which of the following countries has recently increased the fee for H-1B work visa, which India has taken up at the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

    (A) United Kingdom.   (B) Canada.

    (C) United Statès.   (D) Dubai.

    (E) China.

96. Which of the following was the first public sector commercial bank to have launched a mutual fund?

    (A) State Bank of India.   (B) Canara Bank.

    (C) Indian Bank.   (D) Bank of India.

    (E) Indian Overseas Bank.

97. What was the name of Gautama Buddha, as prince of Kapilavastu?

    (A) Devadatta.   (B) Ananda.

    (C) Rahula.   (D) Siddhartha.

98. The first woman President of the Indian National Congress was ————.

    (A) Kasturba Gandhi.   (B) Annies Besant.

    (C) Sarojini Naidu.   (D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

99. Which of the following pair of cities is called twin-city?

    (A) Delhi – Ghaziabad.   (B) Bangalore – Mysore.

    (C) Hyderabad – Secunderabad.   (D) Bombay – Pune.

100. The dreaded human disease, syphilis, is caused by:

    (A) A bacterium.   (B) Fungus.

    (C) An animal parasite.   (D) Virus.

101. During whose reign Mewar came to conclude peace treaty with Mughals?

    (A) Shahjahan.   (B) Jahangir.

    (C) Akbar.   (D) Aurangzeb.

102. Dhanvantri, a renowned physician of ancient India, adorned the court of:

    (A) Kanishka.   (B) Samudragupta.

    (C) Ashoka.   (D) Chandragupta Vikramaditya.

103. The Finance Commission makes recommendations regarding:

    I. Determination of and principles guiding grant-in-aid

    II. Economy in expenditure

    III. Distribution of net proceeds of taxes between Centre and States

    (A) I and II.   (B) I, II and III.

    (C) III only.   (D) I and III.

104. Who is the chairman of the planning commission of India ?

    (A) President of India.   (B) Prime Minister.

    (C) Finance Minister.   (D) None of these.

105. Who founded the famous Royal Greenwhich Observatory ?

    (A) Edmund Halley.   (B) John Flamsteed.

    (C) William Herschel.   (D) King Charles II.

106. The working principle of a washing machine is :

    (A) Centrifugation.   (B) Dialysis.

    (C) Diffusion.   (D) Reverse osmosis.

107. SEBI stands for ————.

    (A) Securities and Exchange Bank of India.

    (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India.

    (C) Shares Exchange Board of India.

    (D) Stock Exchange Board of India.

108. Which one of the following is a modified stem ?

    (A) Sweet Potato.   (B) Carrot.

    (C) Coconut.   (D) Potato.

109. Optical fibre works on the principle of :

    (A) Interference.   (B) Scattering.

    (C) Refraction.   (D) Total internal reflection.

110. Which of the following vitamins is essential for proper bone and teeth formation ?

    (A) Vitamin C.   (B) Vitamin B.

    (C) Vitamin A.   (D) Vitamin D.

111. Sarkaria Commision has been appointed by the Government of India to report on :

    (A) Centre – State relations.   (B) Tribal development.

    (C) Inter – State conflicts.   (D) Electoral reforms.

112. Arakan Yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located :

    (A) Baluchistan.   (B) Myanmar.

    (C) Nepal.   (D) Kashmir.

113. Oxidation involves :

    (A) Gain in electrons.   (B) Gain of hydrogen.

    (C) Loss of electrons.   (D) Combustion.

Turn over

114. Who forwarded the famous nebular hypothesis for the origin of the solar system?

    (A) Pierre Simon de Laplace.
    (B) G.P.Kuiper.
    (C) William de Sitter.
    (D) George Gamow.

115. The Khadi and Village Industries Commion was set up during the .... Five-Year Plan.

    (A) First.
    (B) Second.
    (C) Third.
    (D) Fourth.

116. The polar regions of the earth cannot support forest growth because :

    (A) The growing season is short in these areas.

    (B) The rainfall is very low.

    (C) The ground is often frozen or snow or ice-covered.

    (D) All the above factors.

117. In our solar system which planet takes the longest time to orbit the sun ?

    (A) Jupiter.
    (B) Pluto.
    (C) Mars.
    (D) Saturn.

118. Which was the first compound reflecting telescope ?

    (A) Newtonian.
    (B) Schmidt telescope.
    (C) Gregorian telescope.
    (D) Cassegrain telescope.

119. When the office of President falls vacant, the same must be filled within ?

    (A) Six months.
    (B) Four months.
    (C) One year.
    (D) 18 months.

120. With which of the following instruments can a sailor in a submarine see the objects on the surface of sea ?

    (A) Periscope.
    (B) Stereoscope.
    (C) Gyroscope.
    (D) Telescope.