A

Instructions

1) The objective of this test is to assess your performance in various areas of competence like Quantitative Ability, Problem Solving skills and Verbal Ability.

2) The test is of 120 Minutes, contains 60 questions across three sections.
Section A	20 questions
Section B	20 questions
Section C	20 questions

3) Each question carries equal marks.

4) **Negative marking starts after 25% of the attempted questions turn out to be wrong.** For e.g. If you have attempted 16 questions then the total number of wrong answers you are allowed is 4. If you get less than 4 questions wrong, then there will be no negative marking. If you get 10 wrong, then 6 of them will draw negative mark of 50% each. Each section is treated independently for negative marking.

5) Each question has one and only one correct answer choice.

6) You NEED to submit the question paper along with the answer sheet, at the end of the examination.

IMPORTANT: Question paper type is mentioned in a box above. Do not forget to mark the correct question paper type in your answer sheet. Your answer sheet will not be evaluated if you do not mark correctly or if you leave it blank

Do Not Ignore Any Section.

Good Luck !

Reg Id.

Commonly used maths formula have been provided for quick reference

Series:
a) sum of first n natural numbers, $1 + 2 + ... + n = n(n+1)/2$
b) sum of squares of first n natural numbers, $1^2 + 2^2 + ... + n^2 = n(n+1)(2n+1)/6$
c) sum of cubes of first n natural numbers, $1^3 + 2^3 + ... + n^3 = [n(n+1)/2]^2$
d) sum of first n terms of AP = $[2a + (n-1)d] \cdot n/2$
e) sum of first n terms of GP = $a(1-r^n)/(1-r)$

Area / Volume:
a) Surface area of sphere = $4 \Pi r^2$
c) Curved surface area of cone = $\Pi r l$
e) Total surface area of cone = $\Pi r(r+l)$
g) Curved surface area of cylinder = $2 \Pi r h$
i) Total surface area of cylinder = $2 \Pi r(r+h)$

b) Volume of sphere = $4 \Pi r^3/3$
d) slant height of cone, $l = sqrt(r^2 + h^2)$
f) Volume of cone = $1/3 \Pi r^2 h$
h) Volume of cylinder = $\Pi r^2 h$

k) Area of a rhombus = product of its diagonals/2   l) Rhombus diagonals are at right angles

Trignometry / Geometry:
a) $\sin 90 = 1$; $\sin 60 = \sqrt3/2$; $\sin 45 = 1/\sqrt2$; $\sin 30 = \frac{1}{2}$
b) In a right angle triangle $(hypotenuse)^2 = (side1)^2 + (side2)^2$

Equations / Polynomials / Maxima/Minima:
a) Roots of a quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are $[-b + \sqrt(b^2 - 4ac)]/2a$ or $[-b - \sqrt(b^2 - 4ac)]/2a$
b) A function $y = f(x)$ will have maxima or minima when $dy/dx = 0$

Logarithm:
a) $\log b + \log c = \log(bc)$
c) $\log b^a = a \log b$
e) log is to base 10 unless specified otherwise

b) $\log b - \log c = \log(b/c)$
d) If $\log_a b = c$, then $b = a^c$

Algebra:
a) $a^3 + b^3 = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$

b) $a^3 - b^3 = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$

Permutation & Combination:
a) $^nC_0 + ^nC_1 + ^nC_2 + ^nC_3 + ... ^nCn = 2^n$
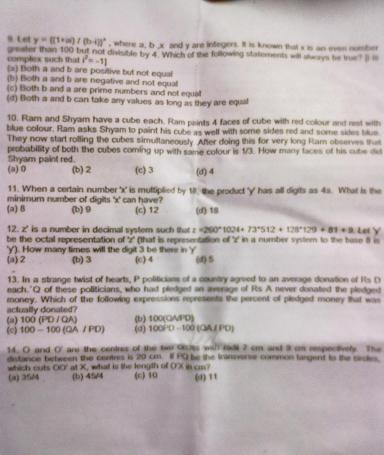
1. A cow was standing on a bridge, 5 m away from middle of the bridge. A train was coming towards the bridge from the end nearest to the cow. Seeing this the cow ran towards the train and managed to escape when the train was 2 m away from the bridge. If it had run in the opposite direction (i.e. away from train) it would have been hit by the train 2 m before the end of the bridge. What is the length of bridge in meters assuming speed of train is 4 times that of the cow.
(a) 32   (b) 36   (c) 40   (d) Cannot be determined

2. There is a rectangle. Its area is equal to the area of the circle drawn with its length as the diameter . The perimeter of the rectangle or x times the perimeter of circle. What is the value of 'm'?
(a) 1/2 + 2Π   (b) 2Π   (c) 2Π   (d) Cannot be determined

3. There is a cask full of milk. 'E' litres are drawn from the cask, it is then filled with water. This process is repeated. Now the ratio of milk to water in the cask is 16:9. What is the capacity of the cask in litres?

(a) E+9   (b) 9E   (c) 5E   (d) Cannot be determined

4. When we perform a 'digit slide' on a number, we move its unit's digit to the front of the number. For example, the result of a 'digit slide' on 6471 is 1647. Let 'z' be the smallest positive integer with 5 as its unit's digit such that the result of a 'digit slide' on the number equals 4 times the number. How many digits will 'z' have?

(a) 7   (b) 6   (c) 4   (d) 3

5. In a Chimp Zoo there are 1 billion monkeys. The probability that a monkey in the zoo has seen a Banyan tree is 0.6. The probability that a monkey has seen a Mango tree is 0.65. What is the minimum percentage of monkeys in the zoo who have seen both the trees?

(a) 25%   (b) 39%   (c) 40%   (d) 60%

6. Let $a_0 = 1$ and for positive integer n, define $a_n = 2a_{n-1}$ if n is odd; and $a_n = a_{n-1}$ if n is even. Then what is the value of $a_{100} \cdot a_{97} \cdot a_{96}$ equals

(a) 1   (b) 2   (c) 2^{48} (d) 2^{49}

7. A quadilateral PQRS circumscribes a circle with centre 0. It is given that PQ is parallel to RS. Also length of PQ is thrice that of RS while lengths of QR and PS are equal. However QR and SP are not parallel to each other. The perimeter of the quadilateral is equal to the perimeter of a square with area 36 sq m. What is the area of the quadilateral PQRS in sqm (approx)?

(a) 6 √3   (b) 9 √3   (c) 12 √3   (d) 18 √3

8. How many six digit numbers can be formed using the digits 0 to 5, without repetition such that the number is divisible by the digit at its units place ?

(a) 420   (b) 426   (c) 432   (d) none of the above

9. Let y = {[(1+ai) / (b-i)]}ˣ , where a, b ,x and y are integers. It is known that x is an even number greater than 100 but not divisible by 4. Which of the following statements will always be true? [i is complex such that i^2 = -1]
(a) Both a and b are positive but not equal
(b) Both a and b are negative and not equal
(c) Both b and a are prime numbers and not equal
(d) Both a and b can take any values as long as they are equal

10. Ram and Shyam have a cube each. Ram paints 4 faces of cube with red colour and rest with blue colour. Ram asks Shyam to paint his cube as well with some sides red and some sides blue. They now start rolling the cubes simultaneously. After doing this for very long Ram observes that probability of both the cubes coming up with same colour is 1/3. How many faces of his cube did Shyam paint red.
(a) 0   (b) 2   (c) 3   (d) 4

11. When a certain number 'x' is multiplied by 18, the product 'y' has all digits as 4s. What is the minimum number of digits 'x' can have?
(a) 8   (b) 9   (c) 12   (d) 18

12. 'z' is a number in decimal system such that z =260*1024+ 73*512 + 128*129 + 81 + 9. Let y' be the octal representation of 'z' (that is representation of 'z' in a number system to the base 8 is 'y'). How many times will the digit 3 be there in 'y'
(a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 5

13. In a strange twist of hearts, P politicians of a country agreed to an average donation of Rs D each. 'Q of these politicians, who had pledged an average of Rs A never donated the pledged money. Which of the following expressions represents the percent of pledged money that was actually donated?
(a) 100 (PD / QA)   (b) 100(QA/PD)
(c) 100 – 100 (QA / PD)   (d) 100PD –100 (QA / PD)

14. O and O' are the centres of the two circles will radii 7 cm and 9 cm respectively. The distance between the centres is 20 cm. If PQ be the transverse common tangent to the circles, which cuts OO' at X, what is the length of O'X in cm?
(a) 35/4 .   (b) 45/4   (c) 10   (d) 11

15. Compute the number of distinct ways in which 56 toffees can be distributed to Amit, Badri, Chetan, Dutt, Erwin so that no person receives less than 10 toffees (toffees cannot be divided)

(a) $^{10}C_6$ (b) $^{10}C_5$ (c) 5^6 (d) 6^5

16. Abhishek and Aishwarya enter into a partnership by investing Rs740 and Rs330 respectively. At the end of one year, they divided their profits such that a half of the profit is divided equally for the efforts they have put into the business and the remaining amount of profit is divided in the ratio of the investments they made in the business. If Abhishek received Rs820 more than Aishwarya did, what was the profit made by their business in that year (round off to nearest multiple of 50)?

(a) Rs4,300   (b) Rs4,250   (c) Rs4,200   (d) Rs4,150

17. There is a circular track of the length 440 m. There are three persons Symods, Harbhajan and Inzamam standing at different points on the track ready to start the race. Symods and Harbhajan are standing diametrically opposite to each other while Inzamam is exactly mid-way between Symods and Harbhajan, such that Symods, Inzamam and Harbhajan are standing in clockwise order. The race started at 10:00 AM. The speeds of Symods, Harbhajan and Inzamam are, respectively, 5 m/sec, 10 m/sec and 8 m/sec. At what time would Harbhajan and Inzamam meet for the second time, if all the three of them run in the clockwise direction?

(a) 10:06:25 AM   (b) 10:04:35 AM   (c) 10:03:50 AM   (d) None of these

18. If both 117 and 88 are factors of the number $a * 47 * 64 * 1313$, then what is the smallest possible value of a?

(a) 10296   (b) 429   (c) 99   (d) 9

19. What is the value of $\log_b (b (b (b ....)^{1/3})^{1/3})^{1/3}$?

(a) 0   (b) 1/3   (c) 1/2   (d) 1

20. The interior angles of an octagon ABCDEFGH are in AP. If the largest and the second largest have an average of $153°$, find the average of the least two.

(a) 117   (b) 131   (c) 141   (d) Cannot be determined

SECTION B (Problem Solving)
(20 Questions)

Directions for question 21 to 22: Answer the questions based on following information.

Sherlock Homes and Dr. Watson have to travel from Rajiv Gandhi Chowk to Indira Gandhi International Airport via the Metro. They have enough coins of 1, 5, 10, 25 paise. Sherlock Homes agrees to pay for Dr. Watson, only if he tells all the possible combination of coins that can be used to pay for the ticket.

21. How many combinations are possible, if the Fare is 50 paise?
(a) 52   (b) 49   (c) 45   (d) 44

22. How many combination are possible, if they get an International Dignitary discount of 10%, i.e. the fare is 45 paise?
(a) 45   (b) 44   (c) 39   (d) 36

Directions for question 23 to 24: Answer the questions based on following information.

There are two containers each having balls of two colours green and red. The ratio of green balls to red balls in the first container is 2 : 3 and in the second container it is 2 : 1. N balls are randomly picked from the first container and transferred to second container. The ratio of green balls to the red balls in the second container now becomes 1 : 1. However, the ratio of balls in the first container remains 2 : 3

23. If N = 10, what is the original number of balls in the second container?
(a) 6   (b) 10   (c) 16   (d) Data Insufficient

24. If the number of balls in the first container is 25, find the value of N for which the final number of balls in the second container becomes 24.
(a) 5   (b) 10   (c) 15   (d) Data Insufficient

<u>Directions for question 25 to 28:</u> Each question is followed by two statements. You have to decide whether the information provided in the statements is sufficient for answering the question.

Mark A if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but cannot be answered by using the other statements alone.

Mark B if the question can be answered by using either statement alone.

Mark C if the question can be answered by using both statements together, but cannot be answered by using either statement alone.

Mark D if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together.

25. Find the value of $2x + 3y$
(1) $2x + 15y = 24$
(2) $6x + 9y = 18$

(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

26. Given that $(a + b)^2 = 1$ and $(a - b)^2 = 25$, find the values 'a' and 'b'.
(1) 'a' is a prime number.
(2) $|a| = 2$ and 'a' is an integer

(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

27. In an isosceles triangle ABC, angle is equal to 80 degrees. What is the length of AB (in terms of m and n)?
i) BC is m cm.
ii) AC is n cm.

(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

28. A piece of wood is cut into 3 pieces A, B and C. Are they of equal length?
(1) The sum of the lengths of A and B is 2/3rd of the original piece.
(2) B and C are of the same length

(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

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          A G E
  X       O A T
  _____

          S O A R
        H O G -
    G O T O - -
  _____

    G E C O I R
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29. What is possible value of A?

(a) 3   (b) 4   (c) 7   (d) 9

30. What is the value of G + A + T + E?

(a) 16   (b) 19   (c) 24   (d) 25

31. What is the correlation between S, I and T?

(a) They are in Arithmetic Progression   (b) They are in Geometric Progression

(c) (a) and (b) both   (d) None of the above.

A chess tournament is occurring in the local community school, and the players at all four of the tables are engaged in their fourth game against their prospective opponents.
The players with white pieces are: Ahmed, Basha, Chaudhary and Dinesh
The players with black pieces are: Elle, Farooq, Girish and Hari
The scores are 3:0, 2.5:0.5, 2:1, and 1.5:1.5
[Note: tied games result in a score of 0.5 points for each player]
Chaudhary is playing at the table to the right of Hari, who has lost all of his games until now.
Basha is playing against Farooq.
At least one game at table 1 has resulted in a tie.
Girish, who is not in the lead over his opponent, has not been in a tied game.
The player who is using the white pieces at table 4 is Dinesh, however, the current score at table 4 is not 2:1.
Elle is leading his match after his last three games.

32. What table is Hari playing at, and what is the score at that table?
(a) Table 1, 2.5:1.5   (b) Table 1, 3:0   (c) Table 2, 3:0   (d) Table 3, 2:1

33. Whose score is highest?
(a) Ahmed   (b) Chaudhary   (c) Girish   (d) Farooq

34. Which player has black pieces and is tied?
(a) Elle   (b) Farooq   (c) Girish   (d) Hari

35. Who is the winning player at table 4?
(a) Ahmed   (b) Dinesh   (c) Elle   (d) Girish

36. Who is playing with white pieces at table 3?
(a) Ahmed   (b) Basha   (c) Chaudhary   (d) Dinesh

Answer the questions based on following information.

The table below, gives the marks obtained by six students P, Q, R,S, T, U in five subjects A, B, C, D, E.

a, b, c, d, e denote the minimum marks scored in the A, B, C, D, E respectively.
Max marks =100

	A	B	C	D	E
P	a+15	b+5	c	d+4	e+1
Q	a+14	b+8	c+5	d+2	e+2
R	a+13	b+2	c+6	d+5	e
S	a	b+1	c+7	d+6	e+3
T	a+8	b+4	c+3	d+3	e+6
U	a+5	b	c+9	d	e+9

Also the following information is known.
T scored equal marks in A and C
R scored one mark less in B than T scored in D
P scored 2 marks more in E than Q scored in B
The sum of all the marks scored all the students in all the subjects was 2600. No one score less than 75 in any subject.

37. If U's score in B was not less than P's score in C , then how much did S score in E?
(a)91 (b)93 (c)87 (d)90

38.Referring to the previous question, who scored the max in which subject?
(a)P,A (b)Q,B (c)U,E (d) U,C

39. If P's marks in A were more than the marks anyone got in any other subject, then How much
could T have scored in D?
(a)84 (b)83 (c)82 (d)79

40) Which one of the following cannot be R's score in C?
(a)94 (b)90 (c)93 (d)96

Directions for the questions 41 to 44: Chose the most appropriate choice to fill-in or replace the underlined portion(s) of the sentences below.

41. We were no ____ than a man ____ in his own house
(a) more shy, will be
(b) shyer, would be
(c) less shy, would be
(d) more shyer, would have been

42. Either the Committee on Course Design or the Committee on College Operations ____ these matters.
(a) decide
(b) decide on
(c) decide in
(d) decides

43. I ____ just one proper meal since yesterday morning.
(a) had
(b) ate
(c) have had
(d) would have eaten

44. My accountant advised me that one of the best ways to ____ paying taxes was to set up an offshore bank account.
(a) get away with
(b) get by with
(c) get down to
(d) get around

Directions for the question 45- 46: There are two gaps in each of the following sentences. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately. The first word in the pair should fill the first gap

45. The farmers were the least ____ of all people, bound by tradition and ____ by superstitions.
(a) free - fettered
(b) enfranchised - rejected
(c) enthralled - tied
(d) conventional - encumbered

46. Biological clocks are of such ____ adaptive value to living organisms, that we would expect most organisms to ____ them.
(a) clear – avoid
(b) meager - evolve
(c) obvious – possess
(d) ambivalent - develop

Directions for the questions 47 to 48: Sentences A,B,C and so on given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices

47.
1: But Bhutan is a curious mix of the modern and the medieval.
A : It was next to a speed limit sign : 8 km an hour.
B : Even the king zips through in a navy blue Toyota Land Cruiser.
C : I noticed a rusty sign for the Kit Kat chocolate bar and realised it was the only advertisement I had seen.
D : Yet in the cities, most middle class people drive brand new Japanese cars.
6: His licence plate reads simply 'BHUTAN'.
(a) DBCA
(b) CADB
(c) DACB
(d) CBDA

48.

A. An ambitious interfaith agenda had been planned for the encounter, but Rabbi Amar had more on his mind than religious dialogue.

B. In so doing, Rabbi Amar reflected a belief common among many Jews: that the solid-gold candelabrum taken by the Roman ravagers of ancient Jerusalem remains in the city that was once the heart of the empire.

C. In 2004, the two chief rabbis of Israel, Shlomo Amar and Yonah Metzger, traveled to the Vatican for a historic meeting with Pope John Paul II.

D. "I could not resist," he told Israeli radio. "I asked them about the Temple vessels and the menorah."

(a) CABD   (b) CBAD   (c) ACDB   (d) CADB

___

Directions for the questions 49 to 60: Read each of the following passages carefully and choose the best answer for the questions that follow it.

U.S. researchers have developed a new way to identify and block computer worms within fractions of a second of an attack and cancel the quarantine in the event of a false alarm. The innovation by Penn State University computer scientists can react to an attack within milliseconds because unlike most security technologies, it does not rely on matching patterns of known viruses or other malicious software. The signature-recognition approach commonly used in most internet security systems can allow minutes to pass before an attack is detected and a pattern can be created to block a new worm. That method can let rapidly mutating worms through.

Penn State's new Proactive Worm Containment (PWC) technology examines the rate at which connections to a network-connected computer are being made and the differences between the connections. The new system identifies a host computer with a high rate of homogeneous connection requests, and blocks the offending computer so no worm-infected packets of data can be sent from it.

Pen Liu, the lead researcher on the project and director of the university's Cyber Security Lab, estimates that under the new system, only a few dozen packets could be sent before an attack is halted. In comparison, the Slammer worm sent about 4,000 packets a second. But because high packet rates aren't always triggered by worms, the new technology can also determine whether a suspected host is actually infected and release clean systems. "PWC can quickly unblock mistakenly blocked hosts," Liu said.

The PWG software can be integrated seamlessly with existing signature-based worm filtering systems. The researchers are currently beta testing PWC. Because PWC targets connection rates to identify worms, it may miss slow-spreading worms. But current technologies already can pick those up, Liu said. Worms pose a serious threat to networks, compromising network performance and even leading to denial of services.

49.In the context of the above passage, a 'worm' could mean the following:

(a)a small organism insect that reproduces rapidly, found in packets used for computer peripherals

(b)a parasite that feeds on computers and network cables

(c)a kind of anti-virus software used on computers

(d)a kind of malicious computer program

50 One of the potential drawbacks of the new system, according to the passage is:
(a)It does not rely in matching patterns
(b)It might block clean systems
(c)It can lead to denial of service
(d)It can only detect slow spreading worms

51 What is the maximum number of packets that a worm can send under the new system:
(a)36
(b)780
(c)1000
(d)Cannot determine

52 If this passage were a News item, what could be an appropriate headline?
(a)The alarming spread of computer worms
(b)Flaws in popular networking technologies
(c)New system to control worms
(d)The Darwinian evolution among worms and their parasites

The Union government's position vis-a-vis the United Nations conference on racial and related discrimination world wide seems to be the following: discuss race please, not caste; caste is our very own and not at all as bad as you think. The gross hypocrisy of that position has been lucidly underscored by Kancha Ilaiah. Explicitly, the world community is to be cheated out of considering the matter on the technicality that caste is not, as a concept, tantamount to a racial category. Internally, however, allowing the issue to be put on agenda at the said conference would, we are particularly admonished, damage the country's image. Somehow, India's spiritual beliefs elbow out concrete actualities. Inverted representations, as we know, have often been deployed in human histories as balm for the forsaken religion being most persistent of such inversions. Yet, we would humbly submit that if globalizing our markets are thought good for the 'national' pocket, globalizing our social inequities might not be so bad for the mass of our people. After all, racism was as uniquely institutionalized in South Africa as caste discrimination has been within our society; why then can't we permit the world community to express itself on the latter with a fraction of the zeal with which, through the years, we pronounced on the former? As to the technicality about whether or not caste is reducible into an agenda about race (that the conference is also about 'related discriminations' tends to be forgotten), a reputed sociologist has recently argued that where race is a 'biological' category caste is a 'social' one.

Having earlier fiercely opposed implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, the said sociologist is at least to be complemented now for admitting, however tangentially, that caste discrimination is a reality, although in his view, incompatible with racial discrimination. One would like quickly to offer the hypothesis that biology, in important ways that affect the lives of many millions, is in itself perhaps a social construction. But let us look at the matter in another way. It is agreed—as per the position today at which anthropological and allied scientific determinations rest—that the entire race of homosapiens derived from an originally black African female (called 'Eve') then one is hard put to understand how, on some subsequent ground, ontological distinctions are to be drawn either between races or castes. Let us also underline the distinction between the supposition that we are all God's children and the rather more substantiated argument about our descent from 'Eve', lest both positions are thought to be equally diversionary. It then stands to reason that all subsequent distinctions are, in modern parlance,'constructed' ones and, like all biological constructions, attributable to changing equations between knowledge and power among human communities through contested histories here, there, and elsewhere. This line of thought receives, thankfully, extremely consequential buttress from the findings of the Human Genome Project. Contrary to earlier (chiefly 19th Century colonial) persuasions on the subject of race, as well as, one might add, the somewhat infamous Jensen offering in the 20th century from America, those findings deny genetic difference between 'races'. If anything, they suggest that environmental factors impinge on gene function, as a dialectic seems to unfold between nature and culture. It would thus seem that 'biology' as the constitution of pigmentation enters the picture first only as a part of that dialectic. Taken together, the originally mother stipulation and the Genome findings might indeed furnish ground for human equality across the board, as well as yield policy initiatives towards

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(c) it might block clean systems
(d) it can only detect slow spreading worms

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(c) 4000
(d) Cannot determine

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(d) The Darwinian evolution among worms and other parasites

The Union government's position vis-a-vis the United Nations conference on racial and related discrimination world-wide seems to be the following: discuss race please, not caste; caste is our very own and not at all as bad as you think. The gross hypocrisy of that position has been lucidly underscored by Kancha Ilaiah. Explicitly, the world community is to be cheated out of considering the matter on the technicality that caste is not, as a concept, tantamount to a racial category. Internally, however, allowing the issue to be put on agenda at the said conference would, we are particularly admonished, damage the country's image. Somehow, India's spiritual beliefs elbow out concrete actualities. Inverted representations, as we know, have often been deployed in human histories as balm for the forsaken—religion being most persistent of such inversions. Yet, we would humbly submit that if globalizing our markets are thought good for the 'national' pocket, globalizing our social inequities might not be so bad for the mass of our people. After all, racism was as uniquely institutionalized in South Africa as caste discrimination has been within our society; why then can't we permit the world community to express itself on the latter with a fraction of the zeal with which, through the years, we pronounced on the former? As to the technicality about whether or not caste is admissible into an agenda about race (that the conference is also about 'related discriminations' tends to be forgotten), a reputed sociologist has recently argued that where race is a 'biological' category caste is a 'social' one.

Having earlier fiercely opposed implementation of the Mandal Commission Report, the said sociologist is at least to be complemented now for admitting, however tangentially, that caste discrimination is a reality, although in his view, incompatible with racial discrimination. One would like quickly to offer the hypothesis that biology, in important ways that affect the lives of many millions, is in itself perhaps a social construction. But let us look at the matter in another way. If it is agreed—as per the position today at which anthropological and allied scientific determinations rest—that the entire race of homosapiens derived from an originally black African female (called 'Eve') then one is hard put to understand how, on some subsequent ground, ontological distinctions are to be drawn either between races or castes. Let us also underline the distinction between the supposition that we are all God's children and the rather more substantiated argument about our descent from 'Eve', lest both positions are thought to be equally diversionary. It then stands to reason that all subsequent distinctions are, in modern parlance, 'constructed' ones, and, like all ideological constructions, attributable to changing equations between knowledge and power among human communities through contested histories here, there, and elsewhere. This line of thought receives, thankfully, extremely consequential buttress from the findings of the Human Genome Project. Contrary to earlier (chiefly 19th Century colonial) persuasions on the subject of race, as well as, one might add, the somewhat infamous Jensen offering in the 20th century from America, these findings deny genetic difference between 'races'. If anything they suggest that environmental factors impinge on gene function, as a dialectic seems to unfold between nature and culture. It would thus seem that 'biology' as the constitution of pigmentation enters the picture first only as a part of that dialectic. Taken together, the originally mother stipulation and the Genome findings ought indeed to furnish ground for human equality across the board, as well as yield policy initiatives towards

equitable material dispensations aimed at building a global order where, in Hegel's stirring formulation, only the rational constitutes the right. Such, sadly, is not the case as everyday fresh arbitrary grounds for discrimination are constructed in the interests of sectional dominance.

53. According to the author, inverted representations as balm for the forsaken":
(a) is good for the forsaken and often deployed in human histories.
(b) is good for the forsaken, but not often deployed in human histories.
(c) occurs often as a means of keeping people oppressed.
(d) occurs often to invert the status quo.

54. When the author writes "globalizing our social inequities", the reference is to:
(a) going beyond an internal deliberation on social inequity.
(b) dealing with internal poverty through the economic benefits of globalization.
(c) going beyond an internal delimitation of social inequity.
(d) achieving disadvantaged people's empowerment, globally.

55. According to the author, the sociologist who argued that race is a 'biological' category and caste is a 'social' one:
(a) generally shares the same orientation as the author's on many of the central issues discussed.
(b) tangentially admits to the existence of 'caste' as a category.
(c) admits the incompatibility between the people of different race and caste.
(d) admits indirectly that both caste-based prejudice and racial discrimination exist.

56. Based on the passage, which of the following unambiguously fall under the purview of the UN conference being discussed?
A. Caste-based reservations   B. Racial pride.
C. Racial discrimination.   D. Caste-related discrimination.
E. Racial-related discrimination
(a) A, E   (b) C, E   (c) A, C, E   (d) B, C, D

The competitive process that has caused enormous changes in the two hundred years since the industrial revolution, is governed by rules that, taken collectively, we call the market economy or the system of private property. This system recognizes the right of each person to use his property as he sees fit, and to keep the fruits of his labor. This leaves the worker free to pursue the occupations for which he thinks himself best suited. It leaves the entrepreneur free to explore new forms of production.

Many critics of capitalism and market economies contend that competition is one of the central evils of the system—that the pursuit of higher profits or higher wages pits people against one another, works to reduce cooperation within society, and makes some people better off only at the expense of others who are made worse off. Competition, however, is not the creation or even a by-product of a capitalist or market system. Competition exists everywhere in nature, and in all economic systems.

The difference in social systems is not the presence or absence of competition. Instead, one difference is the type of competition different systems unleash. For example, the rivalry to become a central planner in the Soviet Union was just as great as the rivalry to become a captain of industry in the United States. To succeed in becoming a planner, one must excel in bureaucratic politics; to succeed in becoming an entrepreneur, one must excel in productive efficiency.

Despite its importance to modern economic life, competition is not the be-all and end-all of economic activity. The modern market economy is as much a system of cooperation as it is a system of competition. Within the family and within the firm, between the customer and the supplier, we cooperate to achieve our ends. This cooperation is as vital as competition to a productive economy.