

SECTION—I

Directions (Qs. 1 to 4):

1. AZ, GT, MN, ?, YB
[1] KF [2] RX [3] SH [4] TS
2. J2Z, K4X, I7V, ?, H16R, M22P
[1] I11T [2] LIIS [3] LI2T [4] LIIT
3. gfe ___ ig ___ eii ___ fei ___ gf ___ ii
[1] eigfi [2] ifgie [3] figie [4] ifige
4. If 18514 stands for AHEAD, what does 31385 stand for?
[1] CATCH [2] CASSET [3] CONQUER [4] CACHE

Directions (Qs. 5 to 8): A, B, C, D, E and F are six teachers who teach two of the subjects from Maths, Physics, Chemistry and Biology, no two teachers teaching the same pair of subjects. Now (A, C) do not teach Physics; (B, D) do not teach Chemistry; (E, F) do not teach Maths; only one of (B, E) teaches Biology and only one of (C, D) teaches Biology.

5. If C, D teach exclusive pair of subjects, then which of the following pair will also necessarily teach exclusive pair of subjects?
[1] Both [2] None of these [3] A, F [4] B, E
6. All the pair of subjects taught by each teacher can be known if it is known that:
[1] F teaches Physics and Chemistry [2] None of the above
[3] A teaches Maths and Chemistry [4] B teaches Maths and Physics
7. If D teaches Biology, then both the subjects taught by how many teachers can be known?
[1] 3 [2] 4 [3] 1 [4] 2
8. If C teaches Biology, then both the subjects taught by which of the following teachers can be known?
[1] E [2] F [3] B [4] C

Directions (Qs. 9 & 10): In each question below are given two statements, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take everything given in the statements to be true although it may seem at variance with commonly accepted facts. Then decide which of the conclusions follows from the statements. Mark the right answer from (a), (b), (c), and (d).

9. **Statements:**

1. All children are adults.
2. All adults are fat.

Conclusions:

- I. All fat persons are children.
- II. All children are fat.
- III. Only some children are fat.
- IV. Some fat persons are adults.

- (a) Only I and II follow (b) Only III and IV follow
(c) Only II and IV follow (d) Only I and III follow
[1] (c) [2] (d) [3] (a) [4] (b)

10. **Statements:**

1. All stones are marbles.
2. Some marbles are diamonds.

Conclusions:

- I. Some diamonds are stones.
- II. Some diamonds are not marbles.
- III. Every diamond is either a marble or a stone.
- IV. No stone is a diamond.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Only I and II follow | (b) Only II and III follow |
| (c) Either II or III follows | (d) Either I or IV follows |
| [1] (c) | [2] (d) |
| | [3] (a) |
| | [4] (b) |

Directions (Qs. 11 & 12): In each of the following questions, there is a statement followed by two assumptions I and II. You are to consider each statement and the assumptions that follow and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Indicate, your answer as (a) if only I is implicit, (b) if only II is implicit, (c) if neither I nor II is implicit and (d) if both I and II are implicit.

11. **Statement:**

We should use detergent to clean objects.

Assumptions:

- I. Detergents help to dislodge grease and dirt.
- II. Detergents form more lather.

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| [1] (c) | [2] (d) | [3] (a) | [4] (b) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

12. **Statement:**

Every year doctors, scientists and engineers migrate from India to greener pastures.

Assumptions:

- I. Brain drain has affected India adversely.
- II. Better scales and better standards of living act as a bait to lure them.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| [1] (c) | [2] (d) | [3] (a) | [4] (b) |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

Directions (Qs. 13 to 16): A scientist is trying to find a cure for the common cold using four ingredients. He can choose from the stable chemicals A, B and C and the unstable chemicals W, X, Y and Z. In order for the formula not to explode, there must be two stable chemicals in it. Also, certain chemicals cannot be mixed because of their reaction together. Chemical B cannot be mixed with chemical W. Chemical C cannot be mixed with Chemical Y. Chemical Y cannot be mixed with Chemical Z.

13. If the scientist calculated that Y is the most important chemical and must be used in the formula, which other ingredients must be a part of the cure?

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|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| [1] A, B and Z | [2] B, C and X | [3] A, B and W | [4] A, B and X |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

14. The scientist rejected chemical B because of its possible side effects but decided to use chemical Z. Which is a possible combination of the four ingredients in the formula?

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| [1] A, W, Y and Z | [2] A, C, W and Z | [3] A, W, X and Z | [4] A, X, Y and Z |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

15. Which of the following combinations of chemicals is impossible?

- I. Using chemical Y and W together.
- II. Using chemical B and C together.
- III. Using chemical W, X and Z together.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| [1] III only | [2] I and III only | [3] I only | [4] II only |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|

23. Which of the following fractions expressed in the form P/Q is most nearly approximated by the decimal PQ, where P is the tenths' digit and Q is the hundredths' digit?
- [1] $\frac{8}{9}$ [2] $\frac{4}{5}$ [3] $\frac{1}{8}$ [4] $\frac{2}{9}$

Directions (Qs. 24 & 25): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A king started construction of a temple on 17th January, 1723. The king was in a hurry, so he stopped the construction only for 10 days in a year except in the last year when it went on without disruption. After 3099 working days, 20 artists and 150 labourers could complete the construction. The total expenditure was 21 lakh rupees. The king was very happy. He announced that the first worship would be on coming Monday, because it was his birthday. The Rajpurohit was against the selection of the date for the first worship. The king did not agree with the Rajpurohit. He started the worship at 7 AM in the morning. The temple collapsed at 7:30 AM and the king died on his 74th birth anniversary.

24. Find the day on which the construction was completed:
[1] Tuesday [2] None of these [3] Sunday [4] Monday
25. The king was born on?
[1] 8th October, 1657 [2] None of these
[3] 1st October, 1657 [4] 30th September, 1657

Directions (Qs. 26 to 29): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Mr Ghosh recently redecorated his house by coordinating orange and three other colours for the walls, carpets and curtains of four different rooms. From the information below, determine the colours of the carpet, walls and curtains for each of the room and answer the following questions:

- [1] Yellow was the only colour used in all the four rooms. It was used at least once for walls, carpets and curtains.
[2] Three different colours were used in each room but only the dining room and the bedroom were decorated in the same three colours.
[3] The same colour was chosen for the curtains in the bedroom, the carpet in the living room and the walls in the dining room. That colour was not used at all in the study room.
[4] The only room with both green and grey in its colour scheme had carpet of the same colour as in the dining room.
[5] Grey was the only colour used exactly twice—both times for curtains.
[6] The study room walls were painted the same colour as the living room walls.
26. Which of the following rooms had orange curtains and green walls?
[1] Dining room [2] Living room [3] Bedroom [4] Study
27. Which of the two rooms had green carpets?
[1] Dining room and bedroom [2] Study and living room
[3] Living room and dining room [4] Study and dining room
28. Which room did not use grey colour at all?
[1] Dining room [2] Cannot say [3] Study [4] Living room
29. The dining room had ___ curtains.
[1] green [2] yellow [3] orange [4] grey

Directions (Qs. 30 & 31): A, B, C and D have certain sums of money each. When A divided his money among B, C and D according to the ratio of money they already had, their total amounts are found to be Rs 45, Rs 60 and Rs 75 respectively. If at least one of (B, C, D) can also split his money likewise on the condition that others get only integral number of rupees, then:

30. The money possessed by A initially was:
 [1] Rs.108 [2] Cannot be determined
 [3] Rs.36 [4] Rs.72
31. Who will be able to split his money likewise?
 [1] D [2] B or C [3] B [4] C

Directions (Qs. 32 to 35): A company wants to select a team of four mechanical engineers from its South Indian Factory for transfer to North India, where they are going to set up a new plant. The company is managed by professional managers and is very particular about human resources and industrial relations. There are seven engineers of equal ability; X, Y and Z (who are in Senior Executive Cadre) and A, B, C and D (who are in Junior Executive Cadre). The company requires that there should be two Senior Executives and two Junior Executives in each team. It is also necessary that all the engineers in a particular team are friendly with each other, in order to have a real team spirit and avoid any industrial relations problem in the new factory being set up in the North. Following is the situation of relations between the seven engineers:

- I. Y and A are not friendly.
 II. Z and C are not friendly.
 III. A and B are not friendly.
32. If B is selected and Y is rejected, the team will consist of:
 [1] X, Z, C and B [2] Z, C, D and B [3] X, Z, A and B [4] X, Z, D and B
33. If A is on the team then which other engineers must be on the team as well?
 [1] X, Z and B [2] X, Z and C [3] X, Y and D [4] X, Z and D
34. If both Y and Z are selected, which of the other engineers must be on the team with them?
 [1] Both B and A [2] Both B and D [3] Both C and D [4] Only D
35. Which statement(s) must be false?
 I. Y and C are never selected together.
 II. Z and B are never selected together.
 III. Z and D are never selected together.
 [1] III only [2] I, II and III [3] I only [4] II only

Directions (Qs. 36 to 39): 125 cubes of similar size are arranged in the form of a bigger cube (5 cubes on each side, i.e., $5 \times 5 \times 5$). From one corner of the top layer of this cube, four smaller cubes ($2 \times 2 \times 1$) are removed. From the column on the opposite side, two cubes ($1 \times 1 \times 2$) are removed, and from the third corner, three cubes ($1 \times 1 + 3$) are removed and from the fourth column four cubes ($1 \times 1 \times 4$) are removed. All exposed faces of the block thus formed are coloured red.

36. How many small cubes are left in the block?
 [1] 109 [2] 114 [3] 112 [4] 110
37. How many cubes do not have any coloured face?
 [1] 38 [2] 44 [3] 25 [4] 35
38. How many cubes have only two coloured faces?
 [1] 32 [2] 36 [3] 18 [4] 29

39. How many cubes in the top layer have three red faces each?
 [1] 6 [2] 8 [3] 3 [4] 4

Directions (Qs. 40 to 42): A dice has six distinct numbers (positive integers) inscribed on its faces, the sum of numbers on opposite faces being 36, 40 and 41. Another identical dice (with identical numbering) is brought and tossed together twice. The sum of numbers thrown up was found to be 33 and 39 while the sums of hidden numbers were 43 and 38 respectively.

40. Let the difference between two numbers on the opposite faces be 5 and another two on the opposite faces be 14. The least number inscribed on the dice will be:
 [1] 15 [2] 16 [3] 13 [4] 14
41. Which of the following will definitely be a difference between two of the inscribed numbers?
 [1] 6 [2] None of these [3] 2 [4] 4
42. If one of the sum of two inscribed numbers is 37, then which of the following must also be a sum of two numbers?
 [1] 45 [2] 46 [3] 42 [4] 44

Directions (Qs. 43 to 46): Read the following statements and answer the questions given below:

Radha and Minnilal have two children—Simmi and Divya. Divya is married to Anuj who is the son of Madhu and Jabbar. Resham is the daughter of Anuj. Kiran who is Anju's sister is married to Subodh and has two sons Tarun and Aman. Tarun is grandson of Madhu and Jabbar.

43. What is the relationship between Aman and Resham?
 [1] Cousins [2] None of these [3] Uncle—Niece [4] Father—Daughter
44. How is Subodh related to Jabbar?
 [1] Father-in-law [2] None of these [3] Son-in-law [4] Son
45. How is Kiran related to Divya?
 [1] Sister [2] None of these [3] Grandmother [4] Sister-in-law
46. Which of the following statements is definitely true?
 [1] Resham is the cousin of Kiran [2] All the three are true
 [3] Aman is the son of Simmi [4] Madhu is the mother-in-law of Subodh
47. In the question given below a word is represented by only one set of numbers as given in any one of the alternatives. The sets of numbers given in the alternatives are represented by two classes of alphabets as in the 2 matrices given below. The columns and rows of matrix I are numbered from 0 to 4 and that of matrix II from 5 to 9. A letter from these matrices can be represented first by its row and next by column number. Identify the set for the word FARM.

0	1	2	3	4	
0	C	A	F	E	D
1	C	D	A	E	D
2	D	E	C	F	E
3	A	D	D	D	C
4	D	C	A	C	A

5	6	7	8	9	
5	T	R	R	S	M
6	S	T	M	R	S
7	R	S	P	T	P
8	P	S	T	R	T
9	P	M	P	M	S

FARM

- [1] 23, 12, 68, 96 [2] 44, 43, 87, 57 [3] 02, 30, 85, 65 [4] 20, 31, 76, 68

Directions (Qs. 48 to 50): M₁, M₂, M₃ and M₄ bought a computer and decided to share the time of each day according to the money they contributed. The price of the computer in rupees as well as the hours of the day, the computer is used (greater than 10), are integers. If M₁ contributed Rs 5,000, M₂ contributed 25 per cent of the total money, M₃ uses 20 per cent of the time of the computer and M₄ uses it for 2 hours, then:

48. M₁ uses the computer for:
[1] 6 hours 30 minutes [2] 6 hours 45 minutes
[3] 6 hours [4] 6 hours 15 minutes
49. M₄ contributed:
[1] Rs.1,800 [2] Rs.2,000 [3] Rs.1,500 [4] Rs.1,600
50. If another person M₅ wanted to use the remaining free hours at the computer each day by paying them a rent of Rs 100 for certain number of days and after which he could have it free because he would have contributed by then the money had he contributed the same money at the purchase of it for his share of time of computer, then he would have paid the rent for:
[1] 48 days [2] 54 days [3] 42 days [4] 45 days

SECTION—II

Directions (Qs.51 to 58): passages and answer the questions given below the passages. Answers should be based on the author's views or inferences drawn from the given passage.

Passage I

How do we go about investigating personologic phenomena? Should we adhere to the time-tested rules of common sense, continuously and painstakingly refining our measures and methods until we are virtually infallible? Or should we explore innovative new concepts that will partition the personological realm in ways that are more theoretically and clinically fruitful? One option would be to anchor personological phenomena directly in the empirical world of observables in a one-to-one fashion, tying each attribute to only one indicator. Each attribute would then be its mode of measurement, possessing no information beyond that contained in the procedure itself, akin to operational definitions.

Operational definitions are quite pleasingly precise but considerably limited in scope. Ultimate empirical precision can only be achieved if every defining feature that distinguishes a taxon is anchored to a single observable in the real world; that is, a different datum for every difference observed between personality syndromes. This goal is simply not feasible or desirable: The subject domain of personology is inherently more weakly organized than that of the so-called hard sciences. As one moves from physics and chemistry into biological and psychological arenas, unidirectional causal path-ways give way to feedback and feedforward processes, which in turn give rise to emergent levels of description that are more inferential than the physical substrates that underlie them. Intrapsychic formulations, for example, require that the clinician transcend the level of the merely observable. Owing to their abstract and hypothetical character, these indeterminate and intervening concepts are known as open concepts.

The polar distinction between operational definitions (the paradigm of those who prefer to employ data derived from empirical-practical contexts) and open concepts (those whose ideas are derived from a more causal-theoretical stance) represents in part an epistemological continuum of conceptual specificity to conceptual openness. Each end of this polarity embraces a compromise between scope and precision. The virtue of each hides its vices. The advantage of operationism is obvious: Personality syndromes and the attributes of which they are composed are rendered unambiguous. Diagnostic identifications are directly translatable into measurement procedures, maximizing precision. However, the direct mapping of attributes to measurement procedures required ignores the biases incumbent to any one procedure, so that operationism is fatally deficient in scope.

The “open concept” model, likewise, has its own advantage: Open concepts acknowledge the desirability of multiple measurement procedures and encourage their user to move freely in more abstract and inferential realms. Each open concept can be embedded in a theoretical matrix or network from which its meaning is derived through its relations with other open concepts, with only indirect reference to explicit observables. The disadvantage is that open concepts may become so circuitous in their references that they become tautological and completely decoupled from observables. No doubt clarity gets muddled and deductions become tautological in statements such as “in the borderline the mechanisms of the ego disintegrate when libidinous energies overwhelm superego introjections.” In such formulations, the scope of a theory overwhelms the testability of its empirical linkages, rendering precision zero.

Due to simple pragmatism, all scientific models, being simplifications of nature, must reach a compromise between scope and precision. We are not yet mystics at the beginning of a science : Unlike the individually borne thinking in a taxonomy which carves nature at its joints, we are acutely conscious that the relations among our naive representations are not those intrinsic to the subject domain itself. No one today would seriously put Hippocrates’s humoral theory forward as a model of personality syndromes. Instead, such formulations resemble the more or less unrefined and often self-contradictory knowledge of commonsense than the well criticized and well-corroborated knowledge of science. As disputable as common sense is, it is nevertheless the point of departure for scientific knowledge and a source of common sense taxonomies.

On an individual level, what distinguishes these two broad approaches? What does each individual scientist do to carry out his or her approach? Evidently, the theoretical approach is driven primarily by taking perspective on sense-near representations in order to discover underlying theoretic causal relations from which a more coherent, internally corroborating system of constructs might be established. New constructs are generated, “more or less removed from the level of directly observable things and events.” Some old ones are discarded, while others have their meaning sharpened or transformed as the system of relations is made more explicit. A process of reflection seems essential. Such representations are referred to as theoretical constructs, to reinforce their abstract origins in the mind of a reflective scientists.

Empiricism, however, tends to keep close to sense-near representations and holds theory as a dubious entity. The empiricist’s vocabulary, then, remains “largely observational”. As an ideal type, empirical preoccupations tend toward the progressive refinement of methods of observing of preexisting constructs, rather than the generation of new ones, toward ever greater agreement of man-with-man (interrater reliability), man-with-himself (reliability over occasions), and greater purity of observation (internal consistency).

Few members of the modern scientific community are native empiricists, yet “no science embraced empiricism more wholeheartedly than psychology”. Moreover, some of the assumptions underlying empiricism are insidious and difficult to escape from, even when one ostensibly believes in the utility of theory. Foremost among criticisms is that the empiricism of common sense, naive realism, believes that the world it takes in is the world as it is. Commonsensical empiricism literally believes its constructs are the world. There is no reason to leave the security of immediate perception. Ultimately, this agenda rests on the assumption that theory-neutral data exist; that is, that one can know the world without transforming it. In the world view of radical empiricism, there are no mediating mental constructs to foul things up. If

only it were so, then every act of observation would be an act of knowledge. Each small fact would present us with an objectivity, to be plucked from the world like fruit, collected as a hobby, or catalogued like microscope slides. Because naive empiricism remains unconscious of the potentially deceiving role of mental constructs, it believes itself to be carving nature at its joints just as it is. Naive empiricism, then, is really a false mysticism which breaches the gulf between subject and object by denying that any such gulf exists; it is a naive realism which believes that what you see is what you get.

Passage 2

Behaviour therapy has a long and productive history of empirically researched treatments for a wide range of adult and child disorders, but what is dialectical behaviour therapy? It is an integration of behaviour therapy with other perspectives and practices that includes, most notably, principles and practice of Zen and an overarching dialectical philosophy that guides the treatment. The treatment, developed by Marsha Linehan (1987) evolved over almost 20 years of work with chronically suicidal women. It is rooted firmly in the principles and practices of behaviour therapy and cognitive therapy, including a strong emphasis on systematic ongoing assessment and data collection during treatment; operational definitions of clearly defined target behaviours; a therapist-patient relationship that emphasizes collaboration, orienting the patient to the treatment, and education of the patient; and the use of any standard cognitive and behavioural treatment strategies. But it also has a number of distinctive characteristics that have emerged partly in response to characteristics of this patient population. One of these is an emphasis on dialectics. The fundamental dialectic with this population is the need for both acceptance and change. The therapist needs to fully accept the patient as he or she is and at the same time to persistently and insistently push for and help the patient to change. The therapist also tries to develop and strengthen an attitude of acceptance towards reality on the part of the patient as well as the motivation and ability to change what can be changed. This dialectic both flows from and is addressed by the integration of behaviour therapy with Zen practice, Rogerian practice, and others. The therapist also needs to think in a dialectical fashion, not becoming polarized but seeing the value of opposing points of view and finding appropriate synthesis.

The treatment rests on the dialectic of two core sets of strategies : validation strategies and problem-solving strategies. Behaviour therapy has emphasized problem solving but has had little to say about validation or acceptance. DBT also involves a dialectic of communication style between a reciprocal, warm, genuine interpersonal style and a more irreverent style and a dialectic in case management between consultation to the patient regarding how to manage his or her environment on the one hand and direct environmental intervention by the therapist on the other. DBT was developed to address the issues that lead therapists of not only behavioural but also other theoretical orientations to frequently get stuck, go down blind alleys, and in some cases even contribute to serious, even fatal, deterioration in the patient's well-being. DBT does not particularly emphasize the role of the patient's motivational factors (e.g., resistance) in understanding the difficulty these patients have in changing. Rather, it recognizes that they almost always are seriously deficient in a wide spectrum of interpersonal, emotion regulation, distress tolerance, and other skills. However, the behaviour therapist who attempts to treat the borderline patient by a relatively structured sequence of skills acquisition and practice, as one might do with some patients who have depressive or anxiety disorders, quickly discovers that the patient's emotional sensitivity necessitates presenting skills, and problem-solving in general, within a context in which the patient feels understood and validated, particularly with regard to his or her emotions and motives. Conducting skills training in individual therapy with borderline patients is frequently almost impossible because of the recurrent chaos and crises of their lives, so that at every session some new behaviour or situation may need to be dealt with. Linehan therefore decided to separate skills training into a separate component of the treatment, typically in a group format, to free up the individual psychotherapist for helping patients manage crises, reinforce the use of skills, and deal with motivational issues that interfere with their using the skills they have. Thus, it is assumed that patients not only have skills deficits but typically also do not

use the skills they have. In DBT, the term "motivational" refers to emotions, cognitions, or reinforcement contingencies that interfere with skilled behaviour. The therapist's job therefore becomes one of helping the patient overcome inhibitions, change beliefs and thinking styles, and rearrange reinforcement contingencies for adaptive and maladaptive behaviour. The treatment therefore targets both improvement in skills and adequate attention to these several motivational factors that can interfere with them.

59. What is the corner-stone of the philosophy that underlies Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT)?
- [1] Developing a collaborative relationship between patient-therapist, and standard cognitive and behavioural treatment strategies
 - [2] On-going and systematic assessment and data collection during treatment, with an emphasis on clearly defined target behaviours of the patient which need to be changed
 - [3] Accepting the patient for what he or she is; while striving to change the patient so that problems are solved
 - [4] Integration of behaviour therapy with other perspectives notably Zen and dialectics
60. DBT has developed because:
- [1] Traditional models of therapy is didactic and pedagogical rather than being human and realistic
 - [2] [3] and [4] both
 - [3] Lead therapists found that often patient's health deteriorated totally by the use of traditional methods of therapy
 - [4] Lead therapists, both behavioural and theoretical, frequently get stuck, and use trial and error while treating patients
61. The notion of [1] accepting reality as it is and [2] striving to change what can be changed derives from ____ and ____ respectively.
- | | |
|--|--|
| [1] Behaviour therapy; Cognitive therapy | [2] Cognitive therapy; Behaviour therapy |
| [3] Rogerian practice; Zen philosophy | [4] Zen philosophy; Rogerian practice |
62. An innovation that Linehan introduced in DBT; and which has led to better results with respect to improvements in the patient is:
- [1] Conducting skills training of patients in a separate component as a group format; allowing the individual psychotherapist help patient with motivational issues
 - [2] The therapist focuses on helping patient overcome inhibitions, change beliefs and thinking styles, and rearrange reinforcement contingencies for adaptive and maladaptive behaviours
 - [3] The individual psychotherapist uses both skills training and reduction of motivational deficits to help patients
 - [4] Borderline patients benefit when they are made to go through relatively structured sequence of skills acquisition and practice
63. One of the main problems with a DBT therapist could be:
- [1] Lack of understanding of Zen philosophy
 - [2] All of the above
 - [3] Inability to synthesize opposing perspectives and tending to become polarized while treating a patient
 - [4] To be reverent and irreverent at the same time while treating a patient
64. In the final analysis the advantages of DBT are numerous. Which statement can be inferred as not to be one of the advantages of DBT?
- [1] Cultural differences between the patient and the therapist can create complications in the practice of DBT
 - [2] DBT can be very taxing for the therapist to practice
 - [3] DBT is an open ended form of treatment, and therapists can choose from a wide repertoire of available techniques
 - [4] The DBT therapist needs to be a highly skilled and evolved person, which is not possible for many individuals
65. Marsha Linehan evolved DBT over almost 20 years of work with:
- [1] women who were deficient in a wide spectrum of interpersonal, emotion regulation, distress tolerance and other skills
 - [2] all of the above
 - [3] depressive women
 - [4] chronically suicidal women

66. Which social institution practices DBT in its essence, without being conscious of it?
[1] Hospitals [2] All of these [3] Schools [4] Families

Passage 3

A creamy blur of succulent blue sound smells like weekold strawberries dropped onto a tin sieve as mother approaches in a halo of color, chatter, and a perfume like thick golden butterscotch. Newborns ride on intermingling waves of sight, sound, touch, taste, and, especially, smell. As Daphne and Charles Maurer remind us in *The World of the Newborn*:

His world smells to him much as our world smells to us, but he does not perceive odors as coming through his nose alone. He hears odors, and sees odors, and feels them too. His world is a *mêlée* of pungent aromas—and pungent sounds, and bitter-smelling sounds, and sweet-smelling sights, and soursmelling pressures against the skin. If we could visit the newborn's world, we would think ourselves inside a hallucinogenic perfumery.

In time, the newborn learns to sort and tame all its sensory impressions, some of which have names, many of which will remain nameless to the end of its days. Things that elude our verbal grasp are hard to pin down and almost impossible to remember. A cozy blur in the nursery vanishes into the rigorous categories of common sense. But for some people, that sensory blending never quits, and they taste baked beans whenever they hear the word "Francis", as one woman reported, or see yellow on touching a matte surface, or smell the passage of time. The stimulation of one sense stimulates another: synesthesia is the technical name, from the Greek *syn* (together) + *aisthanesthai* (to perceive). A thick garment of perception is woven thread by overlapping thread. A similar word is *synthesis*, in which the garment of thought is woven together idea by idea, and which originally referred to the light muslin clothing worn by the ancient Romans.

Daily life is a constant onslaught on one's perceptions, and every-one experiences some intermingling of the senses. According to Gestalt psychologists, when people are asked to relate a list of non-sense words to shapes and colors they identify certain sounds with certain shapes in ways that fall into clear patterns. What's more surprising is that this is true whether they are from the United States, England, the Mahali peninsula, or Lake Tanganyika. People with intense synesthesia tend to respond in predictable ways, too. A survey of two thousand synesthetes from various cultures revealed many similarities in the colors they assigned to sounds. People often associate low sounds with dark colors and high sounds with bright colors, for instance. A certain amount of synesthesia is built into our senses. If one wished to create instant synesthesia, a dose of mescaline or hashish would do nicely by exaggerating the neural connections between the senses. Those who experience intense synesthesia naturally on a regular basis are rare—only about one in every five hundred thousand people—and neurologist Richard Cytowic traces the phenomenon to the limbic system, the most primitive part of the brain, calling synesthetes "living cognitive fossils", because they may be people whose limbic system is not entirely governed by the much more sophisticated (and more recently evolved) cortex. As he says, "synesthesia may be a memory of how early mammals saw, heard, smelled, tasted and touched."

While synesthesia drives some people to distraction, it drives distractions away from others. While it is a small plague to the person who doesn't want all that sensory overload, it invigorates those who are indelibly creative. Some of the most famous synesthetes have been artists. Composers Aleksandr Scriabin

and Nikolai Rimski-Korsakov both freely associated colors with music when they wrote. To Rimski-Korsakov, C major was white; to Scriabin it was red. To Rimski-Korsakov, A major was rosy, to Scriabin it was green. More surprising is how closely their music-color synesthesias matched. Both associated E major with blue (for Rimski-Korsakov, it was sapphire blue, for Scriabin blue-white), A-flat major with purple (for Rimski-Korsakov it was grayish-violet, for Scriabin purple-violet), D major with yellow, etc. Either writers have been especially graced with synesthesia, or they've been keener to describe it. Dr

Johnson once said that scarlet “represented nothing so much as the clangour of a trumpet.” Baudelaire took pride in his sensory Esperanto, and his sonnet on the correspondences between perfumes, colors, and sounds greatly influenced the synesthesia-loving Symbolist movement. Symbol comes from the Greek word *symballein*, “to throw together”, and, as The Columbia Dictionary of Modern European Literature explains, the Symbolists believed that “all arts are parallel translations of one fundamental mystery. Senses correspond to each other; a sound can be translated through a perfume and a perfume through a vision.Haunted by these horizontal correspondences” and using suggestion rather than straightforward communication, they sought “the One hidden in Nature behind the Many.” Rimbaud, who assigned colors to each of the vowel sounds and once described A as a “black hairy corset of loud flies”, claimed that the only way an artist can arrive at life’s truths is by experiencing “every form of love, of suffering, of madness”, to be prepared for by “a long immense planned disordering of all the senses.” The Symbolists, who were avid drug takers, delighted in the way hallucinogens intensified all their senses simultaneously. They would have loved (for a short time) taking LSD while watching Walt Disney’s *Fantasia*, in which pure color dramatizes, melts into, and spurts from classical music. Few artists have written about synesthesia with the all-out precision and charm of Vladimiar Nabokov, who, in *Speak, Memory*, analyses what he calls his “colored hearing”:

Perhaps “hearing” is not quite accurate, since the color sensation seems to be produced by the very act of my orally forming a given letter while I imagine its outline. The long a of the English alphabet ... has for me the tint of weathered wood, but a French a evokes polished ebony. This black group also includes hard g (vulcanized rubber) and r (a sooty rag being ripped). Oatmeal n, noodle-limp l, and the ivory-backed hand mirror of o take care of

Synesthesia can be hereditary, so it’s not surprising that Nabokov’s mother experienced it, nor that it expressed itself slightly differently in her son. However, it’s odd to think of Nabokov, Faulkner, Virginia Woolf, Huysmans, Baudelaire, Joyce, Dylan Thomas and other notorious synesthetes as being more primitive than most people, but that may indeed be true. Great artists feel at home in the luminous spill of sensation, to which they add their own complex sensory Niagara. It would certainly have amused Nabokov to imagine himself closer than others to his mammalian ancestors, which he would no doubt have depicted in a fictional hall of mirrors with suave, prankish, Nabokovian finesse.

67. Those who experience intense synesthesia are rare. Which cluster are synesthetes?
- [1] Some artists, mystics and drug takers
 - [2] Infants and Symbolists and Musicians
 - [3] Some artists, babies and avid drug takers
 - [4] Artists and babies
68. According to Richard Cytowic the most primitive part of the brain is:
- [1] Medulla
 - [2] Cerebrum
 - [3] Cortex
 - [4] Limbic system
69. Which statement best describes the experience of synesthesia?
- [1] It is a long immense disordering of all the senses
 - [2] All the sentences are correct
 - [3] A thick garment of perception is woven thread by overlapping thread
 - [4] A garment of thought is woven idea by idea, like the light muslin cloth
70. Which composer/s associated E major with blue, while writing?
- [1] Alessandr Scriabin and Rimski-Korsakov
 - [2] Alessandr Scriabin and Bob Dylan
 - [3] Alek Sandr Scriabin
 - [4] Bob Dylan and Rimski-Korsakov

71. According to synesthesia:
[1] “the stimulation of one sense stimulates another”
[2] all of the above
[3] the brain tries to see “the one hidden in nature behind the many”
[4] “all arts are parallel translations of one fundamental mystery”
72. Non-synesthetes (complete the sentence):
[1] can never become artists and reach extraordinary heights
[2] would love to take LSD (for a short time) while watching Walt Disney’s Fantasia
[3] tame all the sensory impressions into rigorous categories of common sense
[4] are living cognitive fossils who use their limbic system more
73. From the passage, which other category of people (not mentioned in the passage) could be experiencing synesthesia
[1] Mystics [2] Actors [3] Scientists [4] Chefs
74. People with intense synesthesia respond in predictable ways. Which of the following experience is not shared by co-synesthetes?
[1] Musical note A Major is green
[2] All are not shared by synesthetes
[3] Low sounds are associated with dark colours
[4] High sounds are associated with bright colours

Passage 4

How can technology be defined? Technology often is considered a means to a particular end, the means being artificially created, not natural, and something that is not directly necessary for the individual or the end user; it serves, rather, to fulfil the need to produce something that is later to be consumed. However, we use the term in a broader sense. We regard technology as being more than just sum of such artefacts, which are merely the crystallized, concrete manifestations of human behavioural patterns. A method is the how, the way in which a goal is reached and which involves the use of means. A means is a medium in that it mediates between the starting point and the desired result, regardless of what sort of action is involved. Thus one could speak of social technology (e.g., psychotherapy) as a technology and not merely of technology as something used for material production in a society. So technology also includes the know-how involved in the use of the application of the artefacts. In short, technology embraces the ways and means of acting in pursuit of a goal.

How can culture be defined? Using the same analogy of technology, it could be understood to be an equally artefact based concept, which is not a means to an end, but rather an end in itself. That is to say, it is not in itself an essential of life, but rather something that represents a human desire (i.e., what makes humans distinct from other living beings). Here, too, there is a notion that culture is not only the result of a process but also this very process itself as it moves towards a goal; that is to say, culture is a characteristic of goal-oriented actions (i.e., striving towards goals as well as the goals themselves).

Are there imaginable connections between culture and technology? The two ideal typical extreme positions are well known, each making a single direction of determination.

The first position can be referred to as technological determinism, which postulates the total, or at least dominating, influence of technology on culture. Technology is supposed to develop more or less on its own, pushing social development along as it goes. This may be interpreted positively or negatively. An uncritical opinion of Marxist origin saw social advancement as an inevitable result of technical achievements, just as the ideology of the bourgeoisie justified the progress of technically possible as socially desirable. This view is opposed entirely by fundamentalists who hold technological development

responsible for the loss of human values in a society. Neither philosophy accepts the possibility of technological development being influenced in any way. Both ignore the fact that there would be no such development if multinational corporations and national governments were to stop investing in research and development; if there was no political, economic and military interests. The fact that on a micro-level there are countless thousands of engineers constantly involved in technology design, and that on a macro-level managers and politicians decide which technological options are realised, supports the second theory—social constructivism—that technology is constructed deliberately to be a part of a society. According to this view, the interests of those groups that dominate the genesis of technology finally are embodied in the technology, which in itself cannot be neutral. Here again both a critical and an approving variant may be distinguished. While one bemoans the inability of existing technology to pursue ethically justifiable, socially acceptable, and peaceful and environmentally sound objectives, the other sees the existing economic, democratic and human rights structures as the best guarantee of developing optimal technological options. Both approaches neglect the inherent dynamism within technological development.

Do the two theories—technological determinism and social constructivism—together give a realistic view of the relationship between culture and technology? This would mean that two equally matched factors—technical and cultural would not be complete without other. Though as a corollary you may like to add that they are a little independent also of each other. This is a superficial answer. A better explanation can be put forward. Technology is based on cooperation, be it in the application of special methods, the implementation of these in specific social areas, their invention and development or any situation in which skills and knowledge of members of society are required. The same holds true for convictions, value judgements, instructions, standards, behavioural pattern and the like. These are just as much part of content that promote or discourage technological methods. Technology makes every technologically mediated action into a socially determined one, and its use is a human characteristic. Technological development is part of cultural development; this means that technology is part of culture, and their relationship to each other is one of part and whole. Culture is the all embracing factor in this context.

In each part whole relationship, the parts are the necessary precondition for the emergence of the whole but are not the sufficient condition for the complete determination of the result. The whole arises from parts but exerts control over them in the form of downward causation. This means technology has the purpose of solving social problems. Social interests and culture are therefore in the origin of invention of technology—and culture becomes the reason for the existence of technology. But technology is ambivalent, sometimes it fails to do what is wanted, and other times not only fulfils expectations but goes on to do other useful tasks not anticipated. Realizable goals therefore, do not exist at the start of the process, but may be discovered as option made available by technology. However, whether society decides to pursue these goals on grounds they are possible is no longer a question of technology but rather social decision making. To conclude, the relationship of technology and culture is dialectic. A relationship is usually dialectic if, first, the sides of the relation are opposed to each other; second, both sides depend on each other; and third, they form a relationship that is asymmetrical. A part-whole relationship is dialectic since part and whole represent opposites, the whole depends on parts as well as parts on the whole, and parts and whole build up a hierarchy in which the different levels cannot be replaced by each other. Such is the relationship between technology and culture.

75. With respect to “defining technology” which statement is true?
- [1] Technology is the sum of the artefacts which are crystallized and concrete manifestations of human behavioural patterns.
 - [2] None of the above.
 - [3] Technology is a complex phenomenon and is about the “know how” and “means” to achieve goals that are not natural to human beings.
 - [4] Technology is more than the sum of parts that mediates goals and the realization of goals.

76. Which statement best represents the 'meaning of culture'?
- [1] Culture is the set of goal oriented activities and their solutions, that are shared by a particular group.
 - [2] All of the above.
 - [3] Culture is the summation of goals that people strive for and the means to achieve them.
 - [4] The trajectory of fulfilling human desires, through chosen ways and the resultant outcomes is culture.
77. Which statement is true?
- [1] Technology and culture shape each other equally.
 - [2] All are wrong.
 - [3] Technology shapes culture.
 - [4] Culture shapes technology.
78. What is common between technology and culture?
- [1] Both lead to new needs and desired goals
 - [2] Statement [3] and [4]
 - [3] Both are shared phenomenon
 - [4] Both are shaped by each other
79. Which of the following statements is true?
- [1] The Fundamentalists are against technological development.
 - [2] All the statements are correct.
 - [3] The bourgeoisie equate technological growth with socially desirable.
 - [4] The Marxists believe that technology propel social advancement.
80. The passage refers to part-whole relationship. Which of the following statements is *correct* in this regard?
- [1] The relationship between part-whole is bidirectional, dynamic and hierarchical.
 - [2] [3] and [4] are correct.
 - [3] In part-whole relationships, the whole is sum of parts.
 - [4] The whole exerts influence on parts, and not the other way round.
81. Which of the following statements is false?
- [1] Realizable goals do not exist, unless technology finds ways to realize them.
 - [2] All goals that are realizable are based on societal decisions.
 - [3] Technology is ambivalent; it both realizes social goals and changes pre-existing goals.
 - [4] Culture defines goals that technology strives to realize.
82. The passage talks of three viewpoints regarding the relationship between technology and culture. Which of the following does not represent a viewpoint?
- [1] Technological determinism and social constructivism together give a realistic view of the relationship between technology and culture.
 - [2] Technology has the task of functioning as a means for solving social problems, and culture influences the invention, diffusion and application of technology; but sometimes technology also creates new goals.
 - [3] Technology develops more or less on its own, pushing social development.
 - [4] Interests of those groups that dominate the genesis of technology finally are embodied in the technology.

Passage 5

One of the ironies of counterfeiting is that while it reduces demand for authentic products—thus reducing employment that would otherwise be employed in making those products—it also creates jobs in the factories, sweatshops, and back-alley operations where counterfeits are made.

“In advanced Western economies, job creation is regarded as a vital imperative for all governments and politicians. This is because unemployment impacts on society in all sorts of ways, in lost tax revenue, unemployment pay, and attendant social costs. In developing countries where counterfeiting is rife, different considerations apply. Counterfeiters are able to tap a vast pool of low cost labor, which has no access to the sort of welfare benefits available in well developed industrialized countries. In addition, taxes are minimal or nonexistent, and counterfeiters can masquerade as Robin Hood figures providing a valuable service for the community at the expense of ‘wealthy’ rights owners ... the message is that (while counterfeiting does destroy the jobs of victim companies and their suppliers...it does create jobs for those in the counterfeiting industry. This of course may well be one reason why countries that have become well known as havens of counterfeiting have been reluctant to clamp down on this industry too hard.”

—Peter Lowe, Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau In those economies where counterfeiting is an industry itself, jobs are created when counterfeiters employ people to make fake products. In one startling example described by the Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau, an investigator in China visiting the city of Wenzhou, about 400 kilometres south of Shanghai, uncovered a vast industrial zone, with perhaps as many as a thousand companies engaged in the business of producing counterfeit low-voltage electrical switchgear. The investigator estimated that somewhere between 2,00,000 to 3,00,000 people were employed in these businesses.

Although this type of employment may appear as a benefit to those being employed, it often has other problems associated with it. The same investigator who described the switchgear counterfeiting industry in Wenzhou also described seeing child labor in the various establishments producing fake products. He described unsafe working conditions, with the assembly of finished goods often taking place on the street. Workers are paid by the piece, and unprotected by any insurance, benefits, union representation, or holidays.

Poor working conditions are endemic throughout much of the developing world—where much counterfeiting takes place. But one key difference between being employed by a counterfeiter and being employed by a legitimate industry is obvious : Counterfeiters have little long-term incentive to improve working conditions, and any legislation or change in government policy would not likely affect counterfeiters. When government interference or regulation becomes too onerous— or makes counterfeiting too risky an occupation in a certain location—the counterfeiters simply move to a more conducive locale.

It may not come as a surprise, though, to realize that support in local communities for counterfeiters can be quite high—these establishments, while illegal, create employment. Often this support can overwhelm government attempts to enforce crack downs:

A violent conflict erupted in Xintang Town, Zengchen City when 5,000 people who were involved in the manufacture of fake jeans and other imitation products confronted a team of government officials who had been sent to crack down on the trade in counterfeits. In what must have been a chilling experience for the enforcers, the local people surrounded the motorcade of more than 60 government officials, reporters and public security officers from Guangzhou who had come to maintain order. The situation turned critical when some of the local people threatened to disarm the public security officials. A “stand off” of more than three hours ensued after which negotiations were started which finally diffused the situation.

The costs of hosting counterfeiting to a community are not simply those normally associated with low wages and child labor in unsafe conditions. More far-reaching consequences are being uncovered as the scope of counterfeiting throughout the globe has become more apparent. In the McKinsey Quarterly in the spring of 2000, a group of McKinsey consultants looked at the Russian economy's inability to generate growth throughout the 1990s. Among the factors cited as contributing to the poor labor productivity and the disincentive to invest in research and development was counterfeiting:

The software industry, one of the prime creators of jobs and value in healthy modern economies, employs a mere 8,000 workers in Russia, compared with 6,40,000 in the United States. Why is this important industry so small? For starters, 89% of all packaged software in Russia is produced illegally. Russian packaged-software firms, therefore, can't produce sufficient returns to justify investing in new products, or in research and development to improve existing ones. In addition, the software consuming sectors, whose demand drives the emergence and growth of software firms, are both smaller and less interested in productivity-enhancing software tools than are their Western counterparts. In modern economies, for example, supermarkets—with their complex inventory management systems—are big consumers of software, but Russia has few of them. Similarly, modern banks use software to keep costs low and customer service high, but in Russia, where success in banking depends on relationships with the authorities, the demand for banking software is nearly nonexistent relative to demand in the United States.

This conclusion was echoed in the Counterfeiting Intelligence Bureau's book *Countering Counterfeiting*, which also concluded that "another national consequence resulting from the costs incurred by 'victim' companies is a general decline in R&D, since a company cannot expect the full return from its investment.

In addition, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has highlighted the loss of direct foreign investment that can arise as a result of a country becoming known as a haven for counterfeiting. In the OECD's own report on the Economic Impact of Counterfeiting (1998), the organization writes that "such countries suffer both tangible and intangible losses... foreign producers of reputable products become reluctant to manufacture their products in countries where counterfeiting is rife as they cannot rely on the enforcement of their intellectual property rights. Hence, such countries not only lose direct foreign investment but also miss out on foreign know-how."

While counterfeiting can create jobs, it can also create a series of other problems that ultimately could lead to an economy being less competitive, less integrated into the stream of international commerce, and less productive than economies where governments choose to crack down on counterfeiters.

83. Which one of the following would be a suitable title for the passage?
- [1] Economic and social consequences of counterfeiting
 - [2] The irony of counterfeiting as a creator of employment
 - [3] Social consequences of counterfeiting
 - [4] Advantages and disadvantages of counterfeiting
84. Based on the arguments presented in the passage which concrete inference can be made regarding counterfeiting:
- [1] counterfeiting exists because there is a market for it
 - [2] all of the above
 - [3] counterfeiting is a necessary evil in developing countries as it generates employment
 - [4] counterfeiting hurts the economy of developed nations
85. In Russia the software industry is small because:
- [1] almost 90% packaged software is illegal and therefore its market also is limited
 - [2] all of the above
 - [3] very little money is invested in R&D needed for developing new softwares that can help the industry grow
 - [4] Russian banks and supermarkets do not need complex software solutions, and so there is no market for software development in this area

86. What are some of the consequences of counterfeiting in developing countries?
[1] It perpetuates poor global work ethics
[2] [3] and [4]
[3] It encourages exploitation of labour
[4] It discourages investments in research and development
87. Which statement is true?
[1] The confrontation between the crackdown team against counterfeiting and thousands of people involved in manufacture of counterfeit goods turned violent in Xintang Town, Zengchen city
[2] All the statements are true
[3] 5,000 people from Wenzhou confronted 60 government officials from Guangzhao
[4] People of Zengchen city were exploited by their employers and worked in poor conditions
88. In the final analysis who benefits from counterfeiting?
[1] Counterfeiting organization and its employees
[2] No one
[3] Developing countries and its people
[4] The counterfeiting organization
89. What recommendations would you like to make to developing countries which engage in producing counterfeit goods?
[1] The passage does not provide information for making recommendations
[2] Allow global regulatory agencies to independently handle the counterfeit economy
[3] Clamp down on organizations which produce counterfeit goods
[4] Allow employment through counterfeit but force, such organizations, to provide better work conditions to the employees
90. Which cluster according to you is the best solution for handling the problem of counterfeiting?
[1] Play of market forces; sanctions; allow counterfeiting
[2] None of the above
[3] Allow counterfeiting; regulate work conditions; invest in R&D
[4] MOU between original and counterfeiting organization; government regulation; activism

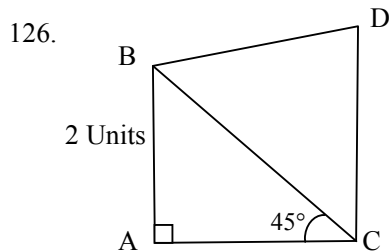
SECTION—III

91. A managing committee of 7 members is to be constituted from a group comprising 8 gentlemen and 5 ladies. What is the probability that the committee would comprise 2 ladies?
[1] $\frac{10}{249}$ [2] $\frac{56}{429}$ [3] $\frac{392}{429}$ [4] $\frac{140}{429}$
92. One junior student is asked to divide half a number by 6 and the other half by 4 and then add the quantities. Instead of doing so, the student divides the given number by 5. If the answer is 4 short of the correct answer, then the actual number is:
[1] 320 [2] 360 [3] 480 [4] 400
93. If 'p' and 'q' are the roots of $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$, then the value of $p^3 + q^3$ becomes:
[1] 4 [2] -4 [3] 2 [4] -2
94. The value of 'x' for the equation $x^2 + 9x + 18 = 6 - 4x$ are:
[1] (-1, -12) [2] (1, 12) [3] (-1, 12) [4] (1, -12)
95. The market value of a 10.5% stock, in which an income of Rs 756 is realised by investing Rs 9,000, the brokerage being 0.25%, is:
[1] Rs 124.75 [2] Rs 112.20 [3] Rs. 125.25 [4] Rs 108.25

96. Distributor of a canned apple juice has 5,000 cans in the store that it intends to distribute in a given quarter. Experience shows that the demand, D in number of cans can be expressed as follows:
 $D = -2000p^2 + 2000p + 17,000$
 The price per can that would result in zero inventory (stock) would be:
 [1] Rs 2
 [2] Cannot be determined on the basis of the data given
 [3] Rs 3
 [4] Rs 5
97. A manufacturer produces 80 television (TV) sets at a cost of Rs 2,20,000 and 125 TV sets at a cost of Rs 2,87,500. Assuming cost curve to be linear (straight line), the cost of 95 sets would be:
 [1] Rs 2,42,500
 [2] Cannot be determined on the basis of the data given
 [3] Rs 26,12,500
 [4] Rs 2,18,500
98. The equation of the straight line passing through the points $(-5, 2)$ and $(6, -4)$ is:
 [1] $6x + 11y + 8 = 0$ [2] $x + y - 4 = 0$
 [3] $11x + 6y + 8 = 0$ [4] $x + y + 4 = 0$
99. The point of intersection between the straight lines $3x + 2y = 6$ and $3x - y = 12$ should lie in:
 [1] 3rd quadrant [2] 4th quadrant [3] 1st quadrant [4] 2nd quadrant
100. A right angled triangle is formed by the straight line $4x + 3y = 12$ with the axes. The length of the perpendicular from the origin to the hypotenuse would be:
 [1] 3.5 units [2] 4 units [3] 4.2 units [4] 2.4 units
101. The points $(1, -1)$, $(-\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3})$ and $(-1, 1)$ are the vertices of a triangle which is:
 [1] Equilateral
 [2] Cannot be determined on the basis of the data given
 [3] Right angled
 [4] Isosceles
102. The centroid of a triangle with vertices $(1, -2)$, $(-5, 3)$ and $(7, 2)$ is given by:
 [1] $(-1, 1)$ [2] $(1, 1)$ [3] $(0, 0)$ [4] $(1, -1)$
103. The value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{x}$ would be
 [1] 2 [2] Non-existent [3] 0 [4] 1
104. The derivative of $y = \sqrt{x+1}$
 [1] $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$ [2] $-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+1}}$ [3] $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$ [4] $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}}$
105. The points $(2, -1)$, $(-2, 3)$, $(3, 4)$ and $(-3, -2)$ are the vertices of a:
 [1] Parallelogram [2] Rectangle [3] Square [4] Rhombus
106. Which of the following sums would produce Rs.28,600 as interest in 3 years and 3 months at 2.5% annual simple interest?
 [1] Rs.2,50,000 [2] Rs.2,00,000 [3] Rs.3,52,000 [4] Rs.3,00,000

107. A sum of money doubles itself in 10 years. The number of years it will take to triple itself would be:
 [1] 25 years [2] 17.5 years [3] 15 years [4] 20 years
108. A machine is depreciated at the rate of 20% on reducing balance. The original cost of the machine was Rs.1,00,000 and its ultimate scrap value was Rs.30,000. The effective life of the machine is approximately:
 [1] 5 years [2] 4 years [3] 4.5 years [4] 5.4 years
109. When Dr. Deng arrives at his clinic, he finds 12 patients waiting to see him. If he can see only one patient at a time, the number of ways, he can schedule his patients after 3 patients have already left in disgust before Dr Deng gets to see them, would be:
 [1] $^{12}P_a$ ways [2] 362880 ways [3] 12 ! ways [4] 3 ! ways
110. In an academic programme at FMS, there are 6 foreign students of whom 2 are Chinese, 2 Americans and the remaining two from SAARC countries. They have to stand in a row for a photograph so that the two Chinese are together, the two Americans are together and so also the two SAARC citizens. The number of ways in which the students could do so is:
 [1] 24 ways [2] 48 ways [3] 6 ways [4] 12 ways
111. There are 10 trains plying between Delhi and Jammu Tawi. The number of ways in which a person could go from Delhi to Jammu Tawi and return by a different train is:
 [1] 80
 [2] Cannot be determined on the basis of the data given
 [3] 99
 [4] 90
112. The 'm'th term of an arithmetic progression series is 'n' and the 'n'th term is 'm'. The 'r'th term of the series would be:
 [1] $\frac{m+n+r}{2}$ [2] $\frac{m+n-r}{2}$ [3] $m+n-r$ [4] $n+m-2r$
113. The number of the term of the series—
 $10+9\frac{2}{3}+9\frac{1}{3}+9\dots$ that would amount of 155
 [1] 32nd term [2] 33rd term [3] 30th term [4] 31st term
114. If $y = x(x-1)(x-2)$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is:
 [1] $3x^2+2$ [2] $3x^2$ [3] $3x^2-6x+2$ [4] $-6x+2$
115. The value of $\int x\sqrt{x}dx$ would be
 [1] $\frac{2}{5}x^{5/2}+c$ [2] $\frac{3}{2}x^{2/5}$ [3] $\frac{2}{5}x^{3/2}$ [4] $\frac{2}{5}x^{3/2}+c$
116. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, $B = \{3, 5, 7\}$, then the set $(A - B) \cup (B - A)$ would be:
 [1] $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$ [2] $\{5, 7\}$ [3] $\{1, 2, 4, 5, 7\}$ [4] $\{3\}$
117. In a class of 60 at a business school, 40 students like marketing management, 36 like production management and 24 like both. The number of students who like only production management are:
 [1] 16 [2] 52 [3] 8 [4] 12

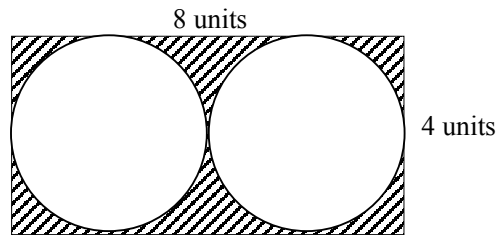
118. A salesman's commission is 5% on all sales upto Rs.10,000 and 4% on all sales exceeding this amount. He remits Rs 31,100 to the parent company after deducting his commission. His sales were worth:
 [1] Rs 35,100 [2] Rs 32,500 [3] Rs 35,000 [4] Rs 36,100
119. The wheel of a loco-engine, 7.5 metres in circumference, makes 7 revolutions in 9 seconds. The speed of the train in km per hour would be:
 [1] 130 [2] 135 [3] 150 [4] 132
120. During a landscaping operation, the length of a rectangular garden is decreased by 10% and its breadth is increased by 10% . The area of the new rectangular garden is:
 [1] Decreased by 1% [2] Decreased by 10%
 [3] Neither increased nor decreased [4] Increased by 1%
121. Two cylindrical blocks have their diameters in the ratio 3 : 1 and their heights in the ratio 1 : 3. Their volumes would, thus, be in the ratio of:
 [1] 3 : 1 [2] 3 : 4 [3] 1 : 2 [4] 2 : 3
122. The number of small cubes with edge 10 cm that can be accommodated in a cubical box of 1 metre edge would be:
 [1] 100 [2] 10 [3] 10,000 [4] 1,000
123. An aluminium metal sheet 27 cm long, 8 cm broad and 1 cm thick is melted into a cube. The difference in the surface areas of the two solids would be:
 [1] 284 cm² [2] Nil [3] 296 cm² [4] 286 cm²
124. A sphere of copper with radius 3 cm is beaten and drawn into a wire of diameter 0.2 cm. The length of the wire would be:
 [1] 9 m [2] 12 m [3] 36 m [4] 24 m
125. Which is a better investment: 12% stock at par with an income tax at the rate of Re 0.05 per rupee or $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ stock at 120 free from income tax?
 [1] Both are equally good
 [2] Cannot be determined on the basis of data given
 [3] 12% stock
 [4] $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ stock



In the figure above, the perimeter of $\triangle ABC$ would be:

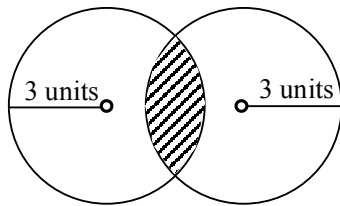
- [1] $3\sqrt{2}$ [2] $6\sqrt{2}$ [3] 12 [4] $2\sqrt{2}$

127. What is the area of the shaded portion of the figure drawn below:



- [1] $32 - 8\pi$ [2] $32 + 8\pi$ [3] $32 - 4\pi$ [4] $32 + 4\pi$

128. In the figure shown below, if the radius of the circles is 3, what is the perimeter of the shaded part of the figure?

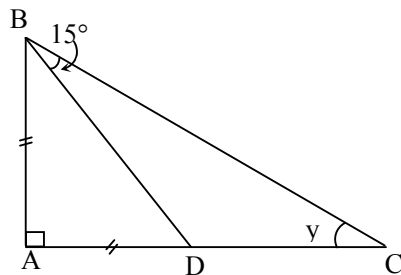


- [1] 6π [2] 8π [3] 3π [4] 4π

129. The equation of the curve whose slope at (x, y) is $9x$ and which passes through the origin is:

- [1] $y = \frac{9x^2}{2}$ [2] $y = \frac{9x^2}{2} + c$ [3] $y = 9x^2$ [4] $y = 9x$

130.



In the figure above, the value of y° would be:

- [1] 30° [2] 15° [3] 60° [4] 40°

131. If $\frac{a}{4} = \frac{b}{5}$ then:

- [1] $\frac{a-4}{a+4} = \frac{b+5}{b-5}$ [2] $\frac{a-4}{a+4} = \frac{b-5}{b+5}$ [3] $\frac{a+4}{a-4} = \frac{b-5}{b+5}$ [4] $\frac{a+4}{a-4} = \frac{b+5}{b-5}$

132. If $x^{1/p} = y^{1/q} = z^{1/r}$ and $xyz = 1$, then the value of $p + q + r$ would be:

- [1] 2 [2] A rational number
[3] 1 [4] 0

133. The independent probabilities that the three sections of an accounts department will encounter a computer error are 0.2, 0.3 and 0.1 per week respectively. What is the probability that there would be at least one computer error per week?

- [1] .504 [2] .006 [3] .60 [4] .496

134. If $x = 3^{1/3} + 3^{1/3}$, $d \cdot xyz = 1$, then the value of $3x^{3-9x}$ would be:
 [1] 12 [2] 9
 [3] 15 [4] None of these
135. If $\alpha = \log_{24} 12$, $b = \log_{36} 24$ and $c = \log_{48} 36$, then the value of $1 + abc$ would be:
 [1] $2ac$ [2] $2bc$ [3] bc [4] $2ab$
136. The value of $\log \left[1 - \left\{ -(1-x^2)^{-1} \right\}^{-1} \right]^{-1/2}$ can be expressed as :
 [1] $\log \frac{1}{x}$ [2] $\log \sqrt{x}$ [3] $\log x^2$ [4] $\log x$
137. If $a = \frac{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}$, then the value of $a^2 + b^2$ would be:
 [1] 98 [2] 99 [3] 10 [4] 100
138. If $a = b^2 = c^3 = d^4$, then the value of $\log_a (abcd)$ would be:
 [1] $\log_a 1 + \log_a 2 + \log_a 3 + \log_a 4$ [2] $\log_a 24$
 [3] $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$ [4] $1 + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!}$
139. The root of the equation $\frac{x+4}{4} = \frac{x-5}{3} = 11$ is:
 [1] 12 [2] 20 [3] 2 [4] 10

SECTION—IV

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate allusion from the options given:

140. Her uncle and cousins are reporters, and she, too, hopes to join the.....
 [1] juggernaut [2] Armageddon [3] fourth estate [4] fifth column
141. The freedom fighters knew they would be hanged if caught, but they nevertheless decided to.....
 [1] carry coal to Newcastle [2] juggernaut
 [3] hoist with one's own petard [4] cross the Rubicon

Which pair of words in the options are related to each other in the same way as the capitalized pair?

142. **CICCERONE** : **SIGHTSEER**
 [1] Understudy : actor [2] Audio : video
 [3] Baedeker : tourist [4] Mentor : guidance
143. **QUISLING** : **TREASON**
 [1] Accomplice : guilt [2] Murderer : homicide
 [3] Renegade : loyalty [4] Perjurer : arson
144. **POLLYANNA** : **OPTIMISM**
 [1] Diehard : resistance [2] Environmentalist : pollution
 [3] Malingerer : illness [4] Reactionary : change

145. LARGE : GARGANTUAN

[1] Emaciated : thin

[3] Obese : stout

[2] Wise : Machiavellian

[4] Small : tiny

Directions (Qs. 146 to 150) :Read each statement, and from the options select the best idiom that describes what is being said in the statement.

146. Reena felt queasy and slightly unwell in office because of the late night party she had attended the night before:

[1] to be off colour

[3] to be colourless

[2] to be coloured

[4] to be under colour

147. Ronald continued to report for work during the strike in defiance of trade union instructions. Ronald is.

[1] a black spot

[3] a black leg

[2] in the black

[4] the black sheep

148. A period of great happiness came into Rita, a widow, and Ranjan, a widower's life when they married late in life, after fulfilling the responsibilities towards their respective children. This phase is for them:

[1] the autumn of life

[3] an Indian summer

[2] unexpected rain

[4] the spring of their life

149. Which idiom correctly expresses the following : to regret bitterly, either one's own mistakes or success of somebody of whom one is jealous?

[1] To grit one's teeth

[3] To grind one's teeth

[2] To show one's teeth

[4] To gnash one's teeth

150. The idiom.....refers to a male adult who mentally remains fixated on his childhood.

[1] Tommy Atkins

[3] Peter Pan

[2] Simple Simon

[4] Paul Pry

151. A dwelling is a place of residence. Pairs of different types of dwellings are given below. Identify the pair; which is not a dwelling:

[1] bungalow—barrack

[3] hermitage—Hogan

[2] diazo—sappanwood

[4] prefab—piority

152. Which one is not a synonym of 'devil'?

[1] Mephisto

[2] Velavu

[3] Lucifer

[4] Beelzebub

153. Calligraphy is to cartooning as gouache is to...

[1] baguette

[2] chevron

[3] scumbling

[4] beading

154. Shrewdness of apes is similar to tidings of...

[1] larks

[2] nightingales

[3] swallows

[4] magpies

155. Autocracy is by an absolute ruler as timocracy is by.....

[1] property owners

[3] elected representatives

[2] rich

[4] priests

156. One of the options does not contain different types of units of measurement, all others are:

[1] radian, lambert, coulomb, kelvin

[3] acre, month, quintal, pound

[2] spartan, klang, caslon, sabon

[4] byte, cubit, furlong, gallon

157. The words given below are all applied to things that are unusual or unfamiliar; they generally also suggest that something is in some way surprising. Which word is the most “neutral” term, and expresses the least of above qualities?
[1] Strange [2] Odd [3] Peculiar [4] Curious
158. When a person shakes while experiencing “extreme fear”, which of the following words would be the most appropriate?
[1] Shiver [2] Quiver [3] Quake [4] Tremble
159. The following words imply a “mocking attitude”. Which one of the following conveys the greatest degree of criticism or rejection?
[1] Sardonic [2] Sarcastic [3] Caustic [4] Ironic
160. All the four verbs given below can just mean ‘puzzle’; but they also hint at different stages along the road to bewilderment. Select the option in which the verbs are listed from low to the highest level of bewilderment in ascending order.
[1] Perplex, mystify, puzzle, baffle [2] Baffle, puzzle, mystify, perplex
[3] Mystify, perplex, baffle, puzzle [4] Puzzle, perplex, mystify, baffle
161. These words are all applied to qualities or features that are a central element in something’s nature. “.....” refers to a feature of someone or something that is so important to their nature that without it they would not be the same person or thing.
[1] innate [2] inherent [3] essential [4] intrinsic
162. “Consistency is contrary to nature, contrary to life. The only completely consistent people are the dead.” –Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)
In this quotation the author is talking about:
[1] change is natural [2] change is contrary to life
[3] consistency is natural [4] life is consistent
163. “Take care to get what you like or you will be forced to like what you get.”
–George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)
In this quotation the author is referring to:
[1] choosing what we want [2] all of the above
[3] choices we make in life [4] importance of making choices
164. “I must have a prodigious quantity of mind; it takes me as much as a week, sometimes, to make it up.” –Mark Twain (1835-1910)
In this quotation the author is referring to:
[1] carefully weigh pros and cons [2] how people decide
[3] powerful memory [4] inability to decide quickly

Directions (Qs. 165 to 174): Read the following ten statements and answer Questions.

- (i) During the interview Rakesh answered all the questions in mono syllables like : “yes”, “no”, and “perhaps”.
- (ii) Mona advised Sujata, not to end all her business calls with a “feel free to call me” statement, as it was an over used expression. Sujata however disregarded the advice and continued to do so.
- (iii) When Shyam was recovering from a severe bout of jaundice, his mother Ramola had no option but to be very strict with Shyam’s diet. She called herself a “mean mother” at that time.
- (iv) In 1942, Abel Tasman, a Dutch navigator discovered the island of Tasmania off the South-eastern coast of Australia.

- (v) When the class, yet again failed to submit the assignment in time, Reena, the class teacher, angrily denounced the class for full fifteen minutes.
- (vi) Seema could have very well written WHO, and saved time. By writing the full form World Health Organization, she missed winning the last round of quiz by two seconds.
- (vii) “O’ Henry”, the short story writer was actually William Sydney Porter in real life.
- (viii) When Krishna gave the sales figures of the last five years, the client was convinced that the product was “successful” and this was not an exaggeration.
- (ix) All the team members were so excited that they rushed to answer first and thus gave many wrong answers in the quiz. Jai, the leader scolded them and said, “Look before you leap”.
- (x) Sunita was planning a surprise party for her husband. She felt hurt when Bimal, her husband asked, “What are you scheming behind my back.”

165. Who used an oxymoron?

- [1] Sujata [2] Reena [3] Jai [4] Ramola

166. Who had used a Pseudonym?

- [1] Vivek [2] Ramola
[3] William Sydney Porter [4] Abel Tasman

167. Who used a maxim?

- [1] Jai [2] O’ Henry [3] Reena [4] Mona

168. Who spurned an acronym?

- [1] Ramola [2] Picasso [3] Seema [4] O’ Henry

169. Who was inarticulate?

- [1] Reena [2] Sujata [3] Seema [4] Rakesh

170. Who clung to a cliché?

- [1] Fred [2] Mona [3] Sujata [4] Jai

171. Who became an eponym?

- [1] Abel Tasman [2] None of these
[3] O’ Henry [4] William Sydney Porter

172. Who used a pejorative expression?

- [1] Ramola [2] Mona [3] Bimal [4] Jai

173. Who made an abstract term concrete?

- [1] Ramola [2] Krishna [3] Shyam [4] Bimal

174. Who unleashed a diatribe?

- [1] Anita [2] Fred [3] Mona [4] Reena

