

SECTION – I

Directions (Qs. 1 to 6): Find out the closest meaning of the word given in the question from the four options given below:

1. Perspicacious
 [1] To receive justice [2] Shrewd [3] Confusing [4] None of the above
2. Hermaphrodite
 [1] Property of mineral products [2] Animal like characteristics
 [3] Harmful [4] None of the above
3. Yoke
 [1] Moisture resistant board made from wood
 [2] The art of work in a building with brick and stone
 [3] The condition of a building after monsoon
 [4] None of the above
4. Dilate
 [1] To suffer from dilemma [2] A compound which helps to dilute
 [3] To make wider [4] None of the above
5. Prioress
 [1] Woman holding a position corresponding to that of a prior
 [2] A woman who seeks priority
 [3] A woman close to princess
 [4] None of the above
6. Coeval
 [1] Product with medicinal values [2] Unmindful
 [3] Of same age [4] None of the above

Directions (Qs. 7 to 11): Below are the words followed by prepositions. Find out which set(s) is/are incorrect.

7. I. Acquit of II. Abound with
 III. Averse from IV. Apprise of
 [1] I and II [2] I, II and III [3] I, II, III and IV [4] None of the above
8. I. Enamored to II. Expostulate with
 III. Denude with IV. Hanker after
 [1] I and II [2] I and III [3] II and III [4] None of the above
9. I. Indicate to II. Endow with
 III. Intrigue on IV. Trample on
 [1] I and IV [2] I and II [3] I, III and IV [4] None of the above
10. I. Trace to II. Sparing of
 III. Replete with IV. Wonder at
 [1] I and II [2] I, II and III [3] II, III and IV [4] None of the above

11. I. Oblivious to II. Embroil with III. Grapple of IV. Converge in
[1] I and III [2] I, II and III [3] I, II, III and IV [4] None of the above

Directions (Qs. 12 to 16): Each of the following questions has two sets of words. Match the words from the first set with those of the second which are opposite in meaning to each other.

12. a. Cordial i. Humble
b. Emancipate ii. Unfriendly
c. Haughty iii. Enslave
d. Mendacious iv. Truthful
[1] a-ii b - iii c- i d- iv
[2] a-ii b - iii c- iv d- i
[3] a-ii b - iv c- i d - iii
[4] None of the above
13. a. Crafty i. Expert
b. Adept ii. Simple
c. Censure iii. Condemnation
d. Quaint iv. Odd
[1] a-iii b-ii c-i d-iv
[2] a-ii b-iii c-i d-iv
[3] a-iii b-iv c-i d-ii
[4] None of the above
14. a. Quell i. Critical
b. Onerous ii. Easy
c. Eulogistic iii. Agitate
d. Fluster iv. Arrange
[1] a-ii b- i c -iii d-iv
[2] a-iii b-ii c-i d-iv
[3] a-iii b-iv c-i d -iii
[4] None of the above
15. a. Odious i. Pleasant
b. Clemency ii. Intolerance
c. Expurgate iii. Admit
d. Laudation iv. Criticism
[1] a-i b-ii c -iii d-iv
[2] a-ii b-iii c-i d-iv
[3] a-ii b-iv c-i d-iii
[4] None of the above
16. a. Incarcerate i. Humble
b. Pretentious ii. Liberate
c. Wane iii. Prosper
d. Gratify iv. Frustrate
[1] a-ii b-iii c-i d-iv
[2] a-ii b-iii c-iv d-i
[3] a-ii b- i c -iii d-iv
[4] None of the above

Directions (Qs. 17 to 22): Choose the right Pair is of speech of the words given in the questions.

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|----------|-------------------|
| 17. | Degauss
[1] Noun | [2] Adjective | [3] Verb | [4] None of these |
| 18. | Culvert
[1] Noun | [2] Adjective | [3] Verb | [4] None of these |
| 19. | Plumose
[1] Noun | [2] Adjective | [3] Verb | [4] None of these |
| 20. | Maraud
[1] Noun | [2] Adjective | [3] Verb | [4] None of these |
| 21. | Halcyon
[1] Noun | [2] Adjective | [3] Verb | [4] None of these |
| 22. | Shard
[1] Noun | [2] Adjective | [3] Verb | [4] None of these |

Directions (Qs. 23 to 28): Each question consists of four words. Choose from the options which one(s) is/are correctly spelt.

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|-----|--|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 23. | I. Truculent
III. Whittle
[1] I and II | II. Salubrious
IV. Syncopation
[2] II and IV | [3] I, III and IV | [4] All of them |
| 24. | I. Schizophrenia
III. Scribbling
[1] I and II | II. Schizoid
IV. Scrimage
[2] Only II | [3] Only IV | [4] None of them |
| 25. | I. Porselytize
III. Prosody
[1] III and IV | II. Ubiquitous
IV. Proscenium
[2] Only I | [3] II, III and IV | [4] All of them |
| 26. | I. Concoubitant
III. Condomnium
[1] II and III | II. Concurrance
IV. Concomitant
[2] II and IV | [3] Only IV | [4] All of them |
| 27. | I. Roustabout
III. Rout
[1] II, III and IV | II. Ribaldry
IV. Rhinestone
[2] I, III and IV | [3] II and III | [4] All of them |
| 28. | I. Bourgeoise
III. Butique
[1] II and IV | II. Bouzouki
IV. Bureaucracy
[2] II, III and IV | [3] I, II and III | [4] None of the above |

Directions (Qs. 29 to 33): Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with the most suitable word out of the alternatives given against each number.

...29... her monumental reputation, the Mona Lisa was a ...30... thirty-one inches by twenty-one inches, smaller even than the poster of her sold in the Louvre gift shop. She hung on the northwest wall of the Salle des Etats ...31... a two inch-thick pane of protective Plexiglas. Painted on a popular wood panel, her ...32... mist-filled atmosphere was attributed to Da Vinci's mastery of the sfumato style, in which forms appear to ...33... into one another.

29. [1] Despite [2] Unlikely to [3] Even with [4] None of the above
30. [1] Only [2] Mere [3] Just [4] None of the above.
31. [1] In [2] On [3] Behind [4] None of the above
32. [1] Ethereal [2] Curious [3] Pictorial [4] None of the above
33. [1] Get duplicated [2] Evaporate [3] Constituted [4] None of the above.

Directions (Qs. 34 to 38): Each question consists of a word, its meaning and the word from which it was originated. From the options choose the language from which the English word was most probably originated.

34. **Potpourri:** A collection of various things (most often dried flowers or fruits even foods), a small covered jar containing perfumed mixture; 'po.poore'
[1] Spanish [2] Italian [3] French [4] None of the above.
35. **Splice:** To unite, as two ropes or parts of a rope, so as to form one continuous piece; 'splissen'
[1] German [2] Dutch [3] Danish [4] None of the above.
36. **Margaic:** Of, pertaining to, or resembling pearl; 'margaron'
[1] Portuguese [2] Arabic [3] Greek [4] None of the above.
37. **Mammal:** A vertebrate animal whose female suckles its young; 'mamma'
[1] Greek [2] Latin [3] French [4] None of the above.
38. **Sanpan:** A small flat bottomed boat; 'san-pan'
[1] Chinese [2] Arabic [3] Persian [4] None of the above.

Directions (Qs. 39 to 41): Each question begins with a sentence which has two blanks. The sentence is followed by four choices. Each of them consists of a pair of words. Select the best possible choice that completes the sentence.

39. The widespread public shock at the news of the guilty verdict was caused by ____ new stories that had _____ acquittal.
[1] Biased predicted
[2] Sensational, condemned
[3] Impartial, mentioned
[4] None of the above
40. While some see in practical jokes a wish for mastery in miniature over a world that seems very _____, others believe that the jokes', purpose is to disrupt, by reducing all transactions to _____ .
[1] Unruly chaos
[2] Disorderly symmetry
[3] Dubious, confusion
[4] None of the above
41. In the days before the mass marketing of books, censorship was _____ source of _____, which helped the sale of the book and inspired Ralph Waldo Emerson to remark; "Every burned book enlightens the world".
[1] A respected, opinion
[2] An unpromising, criticism
[3] A prime, publicity
[4] None of the above

Directions (Qs. 42 to 46): There are 5 passages given in this section. Each of the passage is followed by questions based on its content. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question.

PASSAGE I

Since 1979, China's economy has experienced spectacular growth as a result of its successful economic reform and open-door policy. China has also become more closely integrated with its neighboring economies, including those of ASEAN, with both positive and negative spillover effects on the region in be process. Initially, the more developed Japan and the four East Asian newly industrialized economies (NIEs) of Hong Kong, China; the Republic of Korea; Singapore; and Taiwan Province of China, captured most of the benefits by actively trading with and investing in China. As China continued to press ahead with its export-oriented development strategies, it started to cast a large shadow on the less developed ASEAN economies, many of which were competing head on with China to attract FDI and export manufactured products to the same third-country markets.

The rise of China was at one time considered a disruptive force to the region's economic growth, which lost much of its former dynamism after the 1997 Asian financial crisis. To allay ASEAN's growing apprehension, China took the bold step of arranging an FTA with ASEAN, which would operate to increase mutual trade and investment to the benefit of both sides. Signed in November 2002, this landmark China-ASEAN FTA has since exerted a great deal of pressure on Japan and the Republic of Korea to follow suit by intensifying their economic relations with ASEAN under the general regional cooperation umbrella of "ASEAN+3" (ASEAN plus China, Japan and the Republic of Korea). With China as a rising regional political and economic power, its FTA initiative with ASEAN has thus sparked a new momentum towards the so-called New Age economic integration in East Asia. Over the longer run, the economic rise of China can be seen not only as a new engine for the region's economic growth, but also as a powerful force for integrating the East Asian economies. In fact, China in recent years has been the main driving force behind East Asia's growing regional trade interdependency, as most East Asian economies have experienced the largest percentage-point increases in their exports to China. It may be

said that the rise of Japan provided the engine for the first wave of East Asian growth and integration in the 1960s and the 1970s. The rise of the four NIEs marked the second wave to sustain the region's continuing growth and integration in the 1970s- 1980s. The rise of China will now constitute the third wave. As China is a vast and diverse economic entity, its participation in the region's growth and development will not only, boost the region's overall growth potential, but also profoundly affect the region's patterns of production, trade and investment, and resource flows.

In the 1980s, on account of the dynamic growth of the East Asian economics, it was common for commentators to refer to the rise of the Pacific Century. But the subsequent (relative) economic decline of Japan coupled with the increasing economic and technological predominance of the United States has rendered this notion much less credible. The rise of China, together with Japan's economic recovery, rekindles new hopes of making twenty-first century the Pacific Century. To realize this, China will have to sustain its economics growth momentum and develop even closer economic symbiosis with its neighboring economies so that the East Asian as a whole can benefit from China's economic rise. Continuing economic growth and integration are essentially what all these East Asian economics aim to achieve in the long run.

The Chinese economy grew at a highly impressive rate of 9.4 per cent a year during the period 1978 - 2003. Whereas the 1997 Asian financial crisis brought down many East Asian economics, China's economy was hardly affected by the crisis as it continued to grow at 8.8 per cent in 1997 and 7.8 per cent in 1998. After the crisis, China's economy was steaming ahead with strong growth and, despite disruptions caused by SARS and global economic recession, it still chalked up a hefty up a hefty 9.1 per cent growth. Furthermore, high growth was carried over to 2004, up by a sizzling 9.7 per cent in the first half. In fact, the Chinese Government is currently much concerned over economic overheating, having

taken a number of vigorous administrative and macroeconomic control measures to cool down overheated economic activities in order to achieve a soft landing.

In 2003, China's total GDP reached US\$ 1.24 trillion - or more than twice the combined GDP of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. China's per capita GDP in 2003, at US\$ 1,000, is about the same as that of the Philippines but higher than that of Indonesia. In nominal-terms GDP, China is the world's sixth-largest economy. In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), the Chinese economy today is already the problem of overstating China's real GDP by the PPP measure.

Indeed, when a huge country like China is industrializing so rapidly, every indicator of its economic activities inevitably turns out to be a jumbo number owing to the combined effect of scale and speed. In 2003, for example, the country produced 222 million tons of steel, 65 million colour TV sets, 50 million air conditioners, 22 million refrigerators, 182 million mobile phones and 32 million PCs. China also became the world's third-largest automobile manufacturer, with a total output of 4.4 million units, after the United States and Japan. By 2003, China had surpassed the United States as the world's largest telephone market (263 million fixed lines plus 269 million mobile phones (290 million by mid-2004)). Also, by mid-2004, China's registered Internet users had reached 87 million to form the world's second-largest "web population" after the United States.

According, the meteoric rise of China's economy has become a "hot" topic in international and regional media. Many economies in East Asia are concerned about the potential displacement effect of China becoming the factory of the world. Others even point the finger at China for their own economic woes, including the accusation that China is exporting deflation to them. Even Japan was worried by China's recent dynamic industrial expansion; Kenichi Ohmae used the senatorial title "Asia's next crisis: 'Made in China'" to talk alarmingly about the rise of China. Many small and mid-size American manufacturers see China's as "a company killer and a job killer," largely responsible for the disappearance of 2.7 million United States factory jobs since 2001.

A crucial question can be posed: Is China's dynamic growth warranted? Can it be sustained? To begin with, China's high economic growth of the past two decades, though very impressive, is actually not

exceptional in the historical context of many high-performance East Asian economies. Japan had near double-digit rates of growth in the 1950s and 1960s and most of the 1970s. The four NIEs had such high growth for more than decades, the 1960s through the 1980s, while several ASEAN economies also experienced similar high growth performance in the 1970s through part of the 1990s.

China is a much larger country than its East Asian neighbors. It should therefore have much more internal dynamics to sustain an even longer period of high growth, as China has virtually a whole continent to develop for itself. Of course, it is not possible for any economy to repeat a near double-digit rate of growth year after year without becoming overheated or running into physical and economic bottlenecks. But considering the historical pattern and structural conditions of China's past economic growth, its future growth potential remains highly promising.

It may be remembered that, even before the reform, the Chinese economy was still growing at over 5 per cent a year during 1952-1-978, despite its inherent inefficiencies and all the political disruptions. The economic reform introduced by Deng Xiaoping after 1978 set free the latent dynamic economic and social forces to further fuel China's economic growth. Nevertheless, China's growth potential remains dependent on the unfinished business of economic reform, particularly in the financial sector and the State-owned enterprises. It must also come to grips with several urgent problems like uneven development, income disparities and rural poverty.

42. Chinese initiative of developing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with ASEAN has motivated all of the following EXCEPT
- [1] To increase trade and investment among China and South East Asian countries.
 - [2] To compete with China in a third country markets.
 - [3] Japan and Korea Republic to come closer to ASEAN in terms economic cooperation.
 - [4] None of the above

43. Why do people see Chinese growth has a positive impact on ASEAN members ?
- [1] It will create a new market for ASEAN members.'
 - [2] Chinese good will be available at a cheaper rate in South East Asia.
 - [3] It will help countries to avoid Financial Crisis.
 - [4] None of the above
44. What did author imply indicating China as the factory of the world?
- [1] China produces large number of the good and services :
 - [2] China produces most of the goods and services using unfair means
 - [3] China has eaten up most of the jobs of the world
 - [4] None of the above
45. What are the policy consequences of the over heating of any economy ?
- [1] Allow inflation to slow down so that high demand can be managed
 - [2] Make supply side more flexible to cool down the economy
 - [3] Pursue macro economic policy controls
 - [4] None of the above
46. While comparing China with South East Asian countries author pointed out all of the following EXCEPT
- [1] The demand driven growth in China is sustainable for a longer time
 - [2] Export form ASEAN economies in China will increase
 - [3] The production pattern and the entire supply chain in the East Asia will take a hew turn
 - [4] None of the above

PASSAGE II

In Raisin in the Sun, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic moral promise of the American dream; rather she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. One we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry's intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accoutnodales national identities and roles.

47. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about Hansberry's use of irony in Raisin in the Sun?
- [1] It reflects Hansberry's reservations about the extent to which the American dream has been realized.
 - [2] It derives from Hansberry's eclectic approach to dramatic structure.
 - [3] It is justified by Hansberry's loyalty to a favourable depiction of American life.
 - [4] None of the above
48. In which of the following does the author of the passage reinforce his criticism of responses such as Isaacs' to Raisin in the Sun ?
- [1] The description of Fanon's internationalism as "ideal".
 - [2] The description of Du Bois' ideal as "well considered".
 - [3] The statement that Hansberry is "loyal" to the American dream.
 - [4] None of the above

PASSAGE III

After over a decade of economic boom, the recent global economic downturn has significantly accelerated and intensified market competition pressures, causing many multinational corporations to seek innovative ways to deal with the changed economic landscape. In the process, an increasing number of organizations worldwide have turned to business process outsourcing (BPO), which has significantly lowered overhead costs without sacrificing quality and productivity levels. Today BPO is considered not only as a simple cost-cutting mechanism but also strategic initiative, which is expected to shape and ready the organization for future business dynamics. Apart from cost cutting, BPO saves precious management time and resources allowing companies to concentrate on core competencies. BPO experts always have a process expertise and enjoy significant economies of scale and scope by offering the same services to different clients.

The impact of global division of labour through cross border BPOs on efficiency gains in developed countries is remarkable. U.S. banking industry alone saved around \$8 billion in the last four years due to outsourcing. In general,, the savings figures usually range from 30 to 60 percent. Most BPO clients have reported significant productivity gains, ranging from 15-25 percent McKinsey Global Institute showed that every dollar of corporate spending outsourced to India, the US economy gets as much as \$1.14 in return. As only around 5% of U.S. firms with revenues from 100 million to 4 billion US dollar have started to outsource, much untapped potential for this sort of cost saving and productivity gains remain. The Business Week (22nd March 2004) reports that since the start of the recession in March, 2001, output per hour in USA has risen at an astounding 4.6% annual rate which is, far ahead of the 8% productivity growth of the previous recession and recovery of the early 1990s. High productivity has enabled corporations to boost the profit while holding down price increases. Higher corporate operating profits are associated with very low inflation rate averaging 1.5% a year since 2001, which has helped consumers to save hundreds of billions of dollars.

BPO market is still immature but has huge potential. However, lack of reliable estimate prevents researchers to analyse the trend and predict the future of BPO market. It is hard to distinguish among many BPO services, as customer care often combine operations call center, customer database up gradation, technical support etc. for which data may not be reported separately. Further more, many services do not fit into standard international services classification and as a result, it is difficult to report detailed cross-border trade services, especially BPOs. No reliable estimates are available for trade in BPOs. In Balance of Payments category 'business services' include services such as computer and information services, financial, insurance service, 'other business services', etc. The heads somehow take care of the aggregate trade in services but not in details of all kinds BPOs. International consulting companies like Forrester, Gartner and IDC report to opportunities in BPOs offering growth projections of the market. The UNCTAD report (2003) quotes that ITES (IT enabled services)/BPO will be a \$300 billion market by 2003 (according to Gartner Inc) and has experienced a growth of 23% since 1999. Goldman Sachs has further predicted that it will be a market of \$585 billion by 2005. However Gartner has been arguing recently that BPO growth may come down in near future and many major deals will come to an end in 2004 and will be renegotiated giving one importance to number of problematic issues such as lack of quality and timely delivery and potentiality of various BPO providers for further growth. Forrester Research predicts that BPO market bonanza is a myth and the market will grow to only \$ 145 billion in 2005 and will be fragmented into segments such as simple bulk transactions (such as credit card operations), broad shared services (such as finance, administration), high volume vertical process (such as policy administration, claims, loan processing) and niche vertical application (environmental data reporting, chemical process monitoring).

To estimate the potentiality of BPO industry in a particular country is a difficult task as the size of the market depends on variety of assumptions and predictions considering that BPO to developing country is a completely new issue. Commonly quoted estimates do not make clear which segment of the market is spoken of. Many BPO deals are also being renegotiated and scrutinized as increasingly it is being realized that finding out the best and single vendor to manage complex processes is difficult. There are other

issues like lack of performance matrices, inflexible contracts, delivery and quality problem (especially in voice based BPOs) that pose new questions about the growth of BPO industry in developing countries in coming years. Poor privacy laws and monitoring violations in developing countries are another set of issues which bother many companies from the developed world. If the market is unlikely to grow rapidly, then the scope of new players is limited unless market is redistributed. Many critics argue that like primary products, competition between developing country providers of lower end services will commoditize some of the basic processes. This would drive down the prices and transfer the benefits of low wages to international corporations leaving little behind in the developing world. Moreover, BPO clients typically try to minimize their risk exposure committing a little amount of investment in developing countries which transfer the entire risk to BPO providers. It is expected that BPO business will get fragmented into different lines and there is a possibility that different countries will specialize in different aspects of BPOs. BPO services constitute a tiny portion of the organized service sector and employment opportunity is limited to mainly urban educated youth. Interestingly, in a country like India, high staff turnover is observed in BPO sector (annually around 50% in call-centers) due to reasons like job-related stresses and availing of jobs in rival companies with higher wages. Rising costs for hiring and training and the higher wages needed to attract quality employees is making India's BPO services more expensive.

India, with its skilled English-speaking workforce and salaries up to 80% lower than in developed countries, has captured a dominant share of the international outsourcing market. It is a primary outsourcing centre for software contracts. Of late Latin American countries are also becoming popular for their low labor costs, proximity to the United States and being in the same time zone. Companies such as Xerox and Unisys have committed to Brazil due to its large investments in ICT infrastructure and a large skilled labor pool. AOL Time Warner has opened call center services for its Spanish-speaking customers in Mexico. The Philippines, due to its familiarity with US standards of service especially in accounting has become popular outsourcing centers for companies from USA such as Procter and Gamble, Al G, American Express and Citibank. For European MNCs Central European countries are becoming the popular source due to their cultural and linguistic similarities and greater ease of ensuring compliance with European regulations, e.g. pertaining to privacy, as well as high levels of technical ability. GE has invested significantly in Hungary over the past 12 years moving a number of business processes to that country, in particular to support GLE units across Western Europe. Russia too has a large pool of technical talent and Russian aeronautics specialists in seven cities are designing parts of the 777 aircraft.

The BPO trend points out that the comparative advantage of developing countries will not be limited to standard 'back-office' services. In India cross-border service exports have already started to get transformed from lower-end, disentangled BPO services to more integrated services and companies are moving up the value chain by focusing on innovation, consulting, branding and increasingly integrated services such as online training and product designing. The rising wage in BPO sector in India and the movement of Indian service suppliers to higher value analytical tasks is expected to bring other countries to step in where wages in BPO are relatively less.

49. Apart from cost-cutting, BPO services provide advantages to clients on the following ground EXCEPT
- I. To save precious time to concentrate on strategic activities
 - II. To help companies to be ready for the future competition
 - III. To assist clients in taking advantages of the economies of scale of their own activities
 - IV. To increase productivity levels
- [1] III and IV [2] I and II [3] Only III [4] None of the above
50. IMF data on cross border trade in services are not sufficient to explain the dynamics of BPO services. Why?
- [1] IMF provides data aggregating different services
 - [2] IMF data is not reliable as many countries do not send data to IMF
 - [3] Disaggregated segment wise data on BPOs are not available
 - [4] None of the above

51. Commoditization of BPO services will
- Force developing countries to compete with each other driving down the prices
 - Not attract sufficient investment in one particular country .
 - Not ensure to develop a brand in BPO services
 - Not increase wages sufficiently in BPO sector
- [1] I and II [2] I, II and IV [3] Only IV [4] All of the above
52. Why does author question about the future growth of BPO industry in developing countries?
- Developing countries will not able to compete if there are strict performance evaluation parameters
 - Currently BPO sector trading data is unbreakably high
 - Developed countries look at the BPO data skeptically
 - Future demand of the BPO services is not sufficiently high to attract developing countries to engage themselves in this business.
- [1] Only I [2] III and IV [3] I, II and III [4] None of the above
53. New BPO contracts will be made on the basis of the following things.
- Scientific evaluation parameters of performances
 - Severe bargaining of prices as many new developing countries are offering the similar services.
 - Cultural and linguistic similarities among countries
 - More employment generation in developing countries
- [1] I and II [2] I, II and III [3] II and IV [4] None of the above

PASSAGE IV

The study of history traditionally has had fixed boundaries and focal points - periods, countries, dramatic events and great leaders. It also has had clear and firm notions of scholarly procedure: how one inquires into a historical problem, how, one presents and documents one's findings, what constitutes admissible and adequate proof.

Anyone who has followed recent historical literature can testify to the revolution that is taking place in historical studies. The currently fashionable subjects come directly from the sociology catalog: childhood, work, leisure. The new subjects are accompanied by new methods. Where history once was primarily narrative, it is now entirely analytic.

The old questions "What happened?" and "How did it happen?" have given way to the question, "Why did it happen?" Prominent among methods used to answer the question "Why" is psychoanalysis, and its use has given rise to psychohistory.

Psychohistory does not merely use psychological explanations in historical contexts. Historians have always used such explanations when they were appropriate and when there was sufficient evidence for them. But this pragmatic use of psychology is not what psycho historians intend. They are committed, not just psychology in general, but to Freudian psychoanalysis. The commitment precludes a commitment to history as historians have always understood it. Psychohistory drives its "facts" not from history, the detailed records of events and other consequences, but from psychoanalysis of the individuals who made history, and deduces its theories not from this or that instance in their lives, but from a view of human nature that transcends history. It denies the basic criterion of historical evidence: that evidence be publicly accessible to, and therefore assessable by, all historians. And it violates the basic tenet of historical method: that historians be alert to negative instances that would refute their theses. Psycho historians, convinced of the absolute rightness of their own theories, are also convinced that theirs is the "deepest" explanation of any event, that other explanations fall sort of the truth.

Psychohistory is not content to violate the discipline of history (in the sense of proper mode of studying and writing about the past); it also violates the past itself. It denies to the past an integrity and will of its

own, in which people acted out of a variety of motives and in which events had a multiplicity of causes and effect. It imposes upon the past the same determinism that it imposes upon the present, thus robbing people and events of their individuality and of their complexity. Instead of respecting the particularity of the past, it assimilates all events, past and present, into a single deterministic schema that is presumed to be true at all times and in all circumstances.

54. From the passage it can be inferred that one way in which traditional history can be distinguished from psychohistory is that traditional history usually
- I. relies on a single interpretation of human behaviour to explain historical events.
 - II. views past events as complex and having their own individuality.
 - III. interprets historical events in such a way that their specific nature is transcended.
 - IV. All of the above
- [1] Only II [2] Only III [3] I and II [4] None of the above
55. The passage does all of the following except
- I. make general statements without refer roe to specific examples.
 - II. point out inconsistencies in the psycho historians' application of their methods.
 - III. contrast the underlying assumptions of psycho historians with those of traditional historians.
 - IV. question the adequacy of the psycho historians' interpretation of events.
- [1] I, II and III [2] II and III [3] Only II [4] None of the above
56. The author of the passage suggests that psycho historians view history primarily as
- [1] A record of the way in which a closed set of immutable psychological laws seems to have shaped events.
 - [2] An episode account that lacks cohesion because records of the role of childhood, work and leisure in the lives of historical figures are rare.
 - [3] A proof of the existence of intricate casual interrelationships between past present events.
 - [4] None of the above.
57. It can be inferred from the passage that the methods used by psycho historians probably prevent them from
- [1] recognizing connections between a government's political actions and aspirations of government leaders.
 - [2] offering a consistent interpretation of the impact of personality on historical events.
 - [3] uncovering alternative explanations that might cause them to question their own conclusions.
 - [4] None of the above.
58. Which one of the following best states the main point of the passage
- [1] The approach of psycho historians to historical study is currently in vogue even though it lacks the rigor and verifiability of traditional historical method.
 - [2] Areas of sociological study such as childhood and work are of little interest to traditional historians.
 - [3] History is composed of unique and non repeating events that must be individually analysed on the basis of publicly verifiable evidence
 - [4] None of the above.

PASSAGE V

Why are women paid less than men? This seems to be a long-standing question, though nowadays we might question its normative status. The question applies to other types of discrimination also, e.g. of blacks. Related questions to ask are who gains from the discrimination? Who loses? Who does the discriminating? The theories of discrimination, are part of labour market theory since they try to explain relative wage levels, and took at some evidence, including the effects of the Equal pay Act.

One of the most famous theories of discrimination is that of Gary Becker (Nobel prize winner) who analysed a model of a 'taste' for discrimination. Owners of firms prefer to have male (or white, etc.) employees and are prepared to forego some profits to achieve it. The first essential point to note therefore is that Becker analyses the implications of discrimination, but not the causes. He does not ask why employers should behave this way (this is presumably for the psychologist).

Becker's model predicts

- reduced profits for the discriminating firm
- lower female employment at prevailing wage rates than without discrimination
- the greater the wage differential, the more women are employed
- the greater the taste for discrimination the more men are employed
- the less substitutable are men and women, the more women there would be in the, labour force.

Following Becker's model discriminating firms will be out-competed by non-discriminating firms. The latter will employ cheaper labour and, if productivity is the same, can produce at lower cost. Hence Becker's theory seems unable to explain long-term discrimination.

Becker's model can be criticised on the basis of

- separation of ownership and control. Owners would not want managers to discriminate.
- public sector - no pressure to maximise profits, e.g. of marriage in Civil Service and teaching profession.
- professional associations (e.g. lawyers) – regulate entry to industry and may be able to discriminate without cost to themselves.
- imperfect information - women perceived as less attached to labour force (child rearing) hence more risk for employer, who pays less, trains less, etc. But, why doesn't wage gap disappear once characteristics become known?

Taste for discrimination may not be confined to employer: employees might also have it. Men might not want to work with (or for) women. This could imply a permanent wage differential since a competitive firm could not hire workers who would not object to discrimination unless it offered them a mark up on the wage. If men and women are perfect substitutes in employment then you would get occupational segregation (air stewardesses, airlines pilots?). Employment segregation is likely, as in NI between Protestants and Catholics.

Customers may also have a preference about employees (stewardesses and pilots again?). Restaurant customers might prefer to be served by whites rather than blacks. Football crowds do not like seeing black players (esp. in the opposing team). Non-discriminating firms will not be able to drive out discriminating firms, due to customer preferences. This may explain the finding of S Szymanski (Beaten in the race for the ball, *New Economy*, Winter 97) that black footballers are paid less than their white colleagues, given their ability. He compares (using regression analysis) each team's league position with its salary bill (measuring the teams' ability). There it, not surprisingly, a positive correlation. But the proportion of black players in a team helped explain a team's performance, even after ability (the wage bill) had been taken into account. This suggests that black players were paid less than their marginal product.

If it is difficult to model and find the cause, economists can at least try to measure discrimination. This is usually done on the basis of an earnings function which relates earnings to several characteristics of the individual, such as education. This exposition follows Zabalza and Arrufat in the Xabalza and Tzannatos book.

Earnings are assumed to be a function of several **attributes**:

- years of schooling (from age 5 to 6 – compulsory education)
- A-levels (measured as years of schooling at ages 17–18)
- higher education years in university, college, etc after 18)
- potential job experience (age minus age when left education)

- actual job experience (for women, subtract years spent at home, child rearing, etc. from potential experience. For men, potential = actual experience)
- gender; race; health; other factors. Hence

$$W = a + b \text{ School} + c \text{ A-level} + d \text{ College} + e \text{ Exp} + f \text{ Sex} + g \text{ White} + \dots$$

This equation should apply to all individuals, but we can run separate regressions for men and for women. Wage differences could come about in two ways: (1) men and women have different amounts of the attributes, (2) the attributes are rewarded differently for men and women. A wage difference due to different investments in education (voluntarily chosen) would not be discriminatory. Different rewards to men and women for the same amount of education would.

Empirical results suggests that the difference in attributes are very small and certainly much smaller than the differences in the returns to attributes. This suggests that most of the observed difference between male and female wages must be due to discrimination. The authors calculated that 2.7% of the wage difference is due to differences in attributes, 97.3% to discrimination.

59. According to this passage
- [1] Men and women are not perfect substitute as factor of production
 - [2] Wage discrimination is due to economic and psychological factors
 - [3] Becker's model assumes that discrimination has an effect on profit
 - [4] All of them
60. While calculating the potential job experience of men and women the passage highlights on
- [1] Actual job experience of males
 - [2] Equality between males and females
 - [3] Higher weights for females
 - [4] None of the above
61. How can the discrimination against black footballer be identified?
- [1] On the basis of number matches they play
 - [2] On the basis of the difference between their salaries and marginal product
 - [3] Comparing the salaries between white and black players
 - [4] None of the above

SECTION III

62. In a rhombus ABCD the diagonals AC and BD intersect at the point (3, 4). If the point 'A' is (1, 2), the diagonal BD has the equation
- [1] $x - y - 1 = 0$
 - [2] $x - y + 1 = 0$
 - [3] $x + y - 1 = 0$
 - [4] $x + y - 7 = 0$
63. Ramesh takes twice as much time as Mahesh and thrice as much time as Suresh to complete a job. If working together, they can complete the job in 4 days, then the time taken by each of them separately to complete the work is
- [1] 36, 24 and 16 days
 - [2] 20, 16 and 12 days
 - [3] 24, 12 and 8 days
 - [4] None of these
64. Three sides of a triangular field are 20 meters, 21 meters and 29 meters long, respectively. The area of the field is
- [1] 215 sq.m.
 - [2] 230 sq.m.
 - [3] 210 sq.m.
 - [4] None of these
65. A circle has two parallel chords of lengths 6 cm and 8 cm. If the chords are 1 cm apart and the centre is on the same side of the chords, then a diameter of the circle is of length:
- [1] 5 cm
 - [2] 6 cm
 - [3] 10 cm
 - [4] 12 cm

66. What is the value of the following expression? $\log(9/14) - \log(15/16) + \log(35/24)$
[1] 0 [2] 1 [3] 2 [4] 3
67. Find the greatest number that will divide 964, 1238 and 1400 leaving remainders 41, 31 and 51. respectively.
[1] 71 [2] 81 [3] 61 [4] 73
68. Two alloys contain zinc and copper in the ratio of 2 : 1 and 4 : 1. In what ratio the two alloys should be added together to get as new alloy having zinc and copper in the ratio of 3 : 1?
[1] 7 : 5 [2] 5 : 7 [3] 3 : 5 [4] None of the above
69. Swati and Rajani enter into a partnership with their capitals in the ration 5 : 6. At the end of 8 months, Swati withdraws her capital. If they receive the profit in the ratio of 5 : 9, find how long Rajani's capital was used?
[1] 10 months [2] 12 months [3] 14 months [4] None of these
70. The number of students in three rooms is 138. The ratio of the number of students in 1st and 2nd room is 3:4. The ratio of the number of students in 2nd & 3rd room is 7:5. The number of students in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd room respectively is,
[1] 56, 40, 42 [2] 42, 56, 40 [3] 40, 56, 42 [4] 56, 40, 42
71. The odds against certain event are 5 : 2 and the odds favour of another independent event are 6 : 5. The probability that at least one of the event will happen
[1] $\frac{12}{77}$ [2] $\frac{25}{77}$ [3] $\frac{52}{77}$ [4] $\frac{65}{77}$
72. Number of times the hands of a clock are in a straight line every day is
[1] 44 [2] 24 [3] 42 [4] 22
73. A motor boat can travel at 10 km/h in still water. It travelled 91 km downstream in river and then returned, taking altogether 20 hours. Find the rate of flow of river.
[1] 3 km/hour [2] 5 km/hour [3] 6 km/hour [4] 7 km/hour
74. Let x, y be two positive numbers such that $x + y = 1$, then the minimum value of $\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{1}{y}\right)^2$ is.
[1] 12 [2] 20 [3] 12.5 [4] 13.3
75. A person invests Rs.5508 in '4% stock at 102'. He afterwards sells out at 105 and reinvest in '5% stoke at 126'. What is the change in his income?
[1] Rs. 20 [2] Rs. 7 [3] Rs. 10 [4] Rs. 9
76. The ratio between the number of sides of two regular polygons is 1 : 2 and the ratio between their interior angles is 2:3. The number of sides of these polygons are respectively:
[1] 4, 8 [2] 5, 10 [3] 6, 12 [4] 8, 16
77. How many two digit odd numbers can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8, if repetition of digit is allowed?
[1] 5 [2] 15 [3] 35 [4] 25

78. Three equal glasses are filled with mixtures of spirit and water. The ratio of the spirit to water is as follows: in the first glass as 3 : 4, in the second glass as 4: 5 and in the third glass as 5 : 6. The contents of the three glasses are emptied into a single vessel. What is the ratio of the spirit to water in the mixture now?
 [1] 920:1159 [2] 820:1149 [3] 1120:1134 [4] 1010:1122
79. Two pipes can fill a cistern in 14 and 16 hours respectively, the pipes are opened simultaneously and it is found that due to leakage in the bottom, 32 minutes extra are taken for the cistern to be filled up. If the cistern is full, in what time would the leak empty it?
 [1] 96 hours [2] 102 hours [3] 106 hours [4] 112 hours
80. If a flag-staff of 6 meters high placed on the top of a tower throws a shadow of $2\sqrt{3}$ meters along the ground, then the angle (in degrees) that the sun makes with the ground is
 [1] 60° [2] 45° [3] 30° [4] None of the above
81. For all non-negative integers x and y , $f(x, y)$ is defined as below.
 $f(0, y) = y + 1$.
 $f(x + 1, 0) = f(x, 1)$
 $f(x + 1, y + 1) = f\{x, f(x + 1, y)\}$
 Then, what is the value of $f(1, 2)$?
 [1] Two [2] Four [3] Three [4] Can't be determined
82. A covered wooden box has the inner measures as 115cm, 75cm and 35cm and the thickness of wood is 5cm. Find the volume of the wood?
 [1] 82125 cu. cm. [2] 81775 cu. cm. [3] 81000 cu. cm. [4] None of the above.
83. Find the value of $1/(1 + \tan^2 \theta) + 1/(1 + \cot^2 \theta)$
 [1] 1/2 [2] 2 [3] 1 [4] 1/4
84. If $x + 1/x = 3$, then $x^3 + 1/x^3 = ?$
 [1] 9 [2] 18 [3] 27 [4] 6
85. What is LCM of $(x + 5)^2(x + 1)^3(x - 3)$ and $(x + 1)(x - 3)^2(x + 5)$?
 [1] $(x + 5)(x + 1)(x - 3)$ [2] $(x + 5)^2(x + 1)(x - 3)$
 [3] $(x + 5)(x - 3)$ [4] $(x + 5)^2(x + 1)^3(x - 3)^2$
86. If the roots of equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are a and b . Then what is the value of $a^2 + b^2$?
 [1] $(b^2 - ac)/a^2$ [2] $(b^2 + 2ac)/a^2$ [3] $a^2/(b^2 - 2ac)$ [4] $a^2(b + 2ac)$
87. The positive numbers x, y, z are in arithmetic progression. They are also in harmonic progression. Then
 [1] they cannot be in geometric progression. [2] x and z cannot be equal
 [3] y, z, x cannot be in arithmetic progression [4] None of these
88. Let $f(x) = [\tan(\pi/4) - x]/\cot 2x$, $x' \pi/4$. For f to be continuous at $x = \pi/4$, the value of $f(\pi/4)$ must be
 [1] 1/2 [2] 1/3 [3] 1/4 [4] 1
89. A is an $n \times n$ matrix such that A^2 is symmetric. Then
 [1] $A(1 + A^2)$ is symmetric [2] $A^2(1 + A^2)$ is symmetric
 [3] $A^2(1 + A^2)$ is not symmetric [4] None of these
90. The second term in a geometric infinite series is 2 whose sum is $25/2$. Then the fourth term of the series is
 [1] 2/25 [2] 2/5 [3] 4/25 [4] 4/5

91. The equations: $x + ry + z = 2$, $x + 2y - z = 4$ and $3x - y + z = 6$ have a unique solution, if
[1] $r \neq 3/2$ [2] $r \neq -3/2$ [3] $r \neq 1/2$ [4] $r \neq -1/2$
92. If $\cos x / (1 - \sin x) = 0.6$, then $(1 + \cos x + \sin x) / \cos x$ equals
[1] 0.6 [2] 5/8 [3] 8/5 [4] 1.2
93. Three letters are drawn from the alphabet of 26 letters without replacement. The probability that they appear in alphabetical order is
[1] ${}^3C_1 / {}^{26}C_3$ [2] $1 / {}^{26}C_3$ [3] 1/3 [4] 1/6
94. A and B are independent events such that $P(A) = 0.3$. $P(A \cap B) = 0.4$. Then $P(B)$ equals
[1] 1/7 [2] 0.7 [3] 0.12 [4] 1/8
95. Consider the triangles ABC and DEF such that $(AB)^2 > (AC)^2 + (BC)^2$ and $(DE)^2 > (DF)^2 + (EF)^2$. Then
[1] $\angle ABC$ and $\angle DEF$ are acute angles [2] $\angle ACB$ and $\angle DEF$ are obtuse angles
[3] $\angle ACB$ is acute and $\angle DEF$ is obtuse [4] $\angle ACB$ is obtuse and $\angle DEF$ is acute
96. A function $f(x)$ defined in an interval $[a, b]$ attains a maximum value at $x = b$. Then
[1] $f'(b) = 0$ [2] $f'(b)$ need not exist
[3] $f(x)$ is monotonic in $[a, b]$ [4] $f'(b) > 0$
97. A function $f(x)$ is a polynomial in x with integral coefficients. This polynomial is repeatedly differentiated till it becomes a constant. This constant is
[1] Divisible by $(n + 1)$ if n is the degree of the polynomial
[2] Divisible by $(n - 1)$ if n is the degree of the polynomial
[3] Cannot be divisible by $(n + 2)$ if n is the degree of the polynomial
[4] None of the above
98. The smallest positive number x , which leaves a remainder 1 when divided by 2, 3, 4 and 5, is
[1] Greater than 75 [2] Divisible by 7
[3] A prime number [4] None of these
99. In rectangular coordinates system, the curve $x^2y^2 = 20$ has real points
[1] On all the four quadrants [2] On only the first and third quadrants
[3] On only the second and third quadrants [4] None of these
100. z is a complex number with $(z + 2\bar{z})(z - 2\bar{z}) = 9 + 20i$. Then $z\bar{z}$ is equal to:
[1] 5 [2] 8
[3] 10 [4] 12
101. Two random variables x and y are connected by the relation $y = \sin x$. Then the correlation coefficient between x and y is
[1] Always zero [2] Always ± 1
[3] In the open interval $(0, 1)$ [4] None of the above

104. Which products income has registered least reduction during the year 2002 compared to the previous year?
[1] Silver Jewellery [2] Table Clocks [3] Watches [4] Wall Clocks
105. What is the approximate proportion of the watches sold to total of all items sold during the 4 years? previous year?
[1] 75% [2] 80% [3] 85% [4] 90%
106. Which of the following statement is not true?
[1] Prices of silver Jewellery are constantly falling.
[2] Income from Gold Jewellery is constantly increasing.
[3] Sales of wall clocks (no. of pieces) exhibit erratic behaviour.
[4] None of the above
107. Which of the following statements are true?
I. Prices of Sunglasses are constantly increasing from the year 2001 onwards.
II. Income from, Sunglasses is constantly increasing,
III. Closing stock (No. of. Pieces) of Silver Jewellery is showing erratic behaviour.
[1] I only [2] I and III [3] I and II [4] II and III
108. If CBDL is BACK, then DOG should be written as
[1] RATST [2] MARCH [3] PQRST [4] None of these

Directions (Qs. 109 & 110): each of the questions is followed by two statements, I and II. Answer each question using following choice:

Choose [1] if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone but cannot be answered using the other statement alone.

Choose [2] if the question can be answered by either statement alone.

Choose [3] if the question can be answered by using statements together, but cannot be answered using either statement alone.

Choose [4] if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together.

109. A line graph on a graph sheet shows the revenue for each year from 1990 through 1998 by points and joins the successive points by straight line segments. The point for revenue of 1990 is labeled A, that for 1991 as B, and that for 1992 as C. What is the ratio of growth in revenue between 1991-92 and 1990-91?

Statement I: The angle between AB and X-axis when measured with a protractor is 40 degree and the angle between CB and X-axis is 80 degrees.

Statement II: The scale of Y-axis is 1 cm = Rs. 1000.

110. There is a circle with centre C at the origin and radius r cm. Two tangents are drawn from an external point D at a distance d cm of from the centre. What are the angles between each tangent and X-axis?

Statement I: The co-ordinates of D are given.

Statement II: The X-axis bisects one of the tangents.

111. Four boys were playing with balls and they were commenting on how many balls they each had. If Anand had three more balls, then he would have one less ball than Bala. Whereas Dhiraj has the same number as the other three boys put together. If Chinna had three less balls, he would have exactly treble the number of Anand. If they were evenly distributed they would have had each eleven balls. How many balls does Anand have?

[1] 2 [2] 3 [3] 4 [4] 5

112. Two malfunctioning analog clocks were set to the correct time at midnight on Sunday, July 31st 2005. The first clock loses 2 minutes every hour and the second clock gains 1 minute every hour. When will both the clocks show the correct time?

- [1] Midnight of 29th August 2005 [2] Midnight of 13th September, 2005
[3] Midnight of 20th September, 2005 [4] None of the above

113. In national survey taken between 1991 and 2001, the percentage of respondents who reported that they belong to below the poverty line rose from 28 per cent to 34 percent. However, statistics compiled during the same period by the movements of major states showed a gradual decline in below the poverty line population.

Which of the following statements will best explain the apparent contradiction in the statements above?

- I. There was a sharp drop in the number of persons who belong to below the poverty line on an occasional basis.
II. Statistics compiled by the government agency are often highly inaccurate.
III. Those responding to the surveys were not representative of the population as a whole.
IV. On an average, there is a significant increase in below the poverty line population among the states outside the major states.

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

114. At a recent birthday party there were five mothers and their children aged 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. From the clues below you have to work out whose child is whose and their relevant ages? It was Jane's child's birthday party. Brian is not the oldest child. Sarah had Anne just over a year ago. Michelle's child is older than Teresa's child. Laura's child will be 3 next birthday. Daniel is older than Charlie is one year older than Laura's child, John's age equals Brian's age plus age of birthday boy. Choose the right answer; choices are given in the form of [Mother-Child-Age of child].

- [1] Jane-Charlie-3; Teresa-Daniel-4; Laura-Brian-2; Sarah-Anne-1; Michelle-John-5
[2] Jane-Daniel-3; Teresa-Brian-4; Laura-Charlie-2; Sarah-Anne-1; Michelle-John-5
[3] Jane-Daniel-3; Teresa-Charlie-4; Laura-John-2; Sarah-Anne-1; Michelle-Brian-5
[4] None of the above

115. **Assertion(A)**: Some people treat IQ, as if it were a fixed number, stamped permanently on the forehead of each child.

Reasoning(R): Any ability or characteristic which has been measured and quantified in numbers can give rise to the fallacy that IQ is a fixed number. A change in the tool of measurement can get a different standard of comparison instead of numbers.

- [1] Both A and R are true and R explain A satisfactorily
[2] Both A and R true but R does not explain A
[3] Both A and R are true but they are unconnected
[4] Both A and R are false and unconnected

Directions (Qs. 116 to 123): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

There are 7 individuals (P, Q, R, S, X, Y, Z) to be accommodated in 11 row houses numbered 1 to 11. Each individual has 5 states of preferences towards the 11 houses. Each individual is happy when house of his choice is allotted and it can be measured. In the table below are given symbols for most preferred to most disliked and corresponding happiness points.

		Most Preferred	Neutral	Disliked	Most Disliked
Symbol	α	β	γ	δ	ϵ
Happiness points	+36	+24	+5	-24	-36

Different individual's preference for each of the houses is given in the following table:

Houses

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Individual	P	α	δ	γ	β	β	γ	ϵ	β	δ	δ	β
	Q	γ	α	β	β	β	β	γ	ϵ	γ	γ	γ
	R	β	γ	δ	ϵ	β	δ	γ	β	α	γ	β
	S	γ	β	β	δ	β	α	β	γ	γ	γ	ϵ
	X	β	δ	δ	α	β	δ	δ	β	ϵ	γ	β
	Y	γ	β	β	δ	δ	ϵ	β	γ	β	β	α
	Z	ϵ	β	β	δ	δ	β	α	δ	β	β	γ

For example, if P is allotted house numbered 1, then his happiness index is +36.

An individual feels happy when his adjacent house is occupied by his friend, feels bad when occupied by his enemy. Happiness points are +21 if occupied by a friend, -18 if occupied by an enemy, +3 if occupied by a neutral (neither friend nor enemy) or vacant

Each individual's preference for other individual is given in the following table:

Friends	Enemies	Neutral
P	Q, R, X	Y, Z, S
Q	Q, R, X	S, Y, Z
S	P, Y, Q	R, X, Z
X	P, Q, R	S, Y, Z
Y	S, S	P, Q, R, X
Z	S, Y	P, Q, R, X

Similarly, an individual feels jealous, if his enemies get their 'most preferred' house allotted. Then his own happiness will be reduced by 25% on the 'most preferred happiness points'.

Houses allotments under different schemes are given below:

Houses ®	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Scheme 1 Individual	R	Y	P			S	Z		Q	X
Scheme 2 Individual	Z	S		X	P		Q		R	Y

116. When added up the preferences of the individuals for each house, which house is the most preferred among the 11 houses?

- [1] 5 th house [2] 11th house [3] 2 nd house [4] 10 th house

117. When added up the preferences of the individuals for each house, which house is 3rd preferred among the 11 houses?

- [1] 4 [2] 3 [3] 6 [4] 8

118. Who is the 2nd happiest individual if houses are allotted according to scheme 2?

- [1] P [2] Q [3] S [4] X

119. Who is the happiest individual if houses are allotted according to scheme 1 ?

- [1] R [2] S [3] Y [4] Z

120. Who is the 3rd least happy individual if houses are allotted according to scheme I?
 [1] Q [2] R [3] S [4] X
121. Which scheme of house allotment is preferred by individual 'R'?
 [1] Scheme 1 [2] Scheme 2
 [3] Indifferent between scheme 1 and 2 [4] Data insufficient
122. Which scheme of house allotment is preferred by individual 'P'?
 [1] Scheme 1 [2] Scheme 2
 [3] Indifferent between scheme 1 and 2 [4] Data insufficiency
123. Which of the following statement is true?
 [1] Individual 'S' is indifferent between two schemes of allotment.
 [2] Individual 'Y' is indifferent between two schemes of allotment.
 [3] When added up the preferences of the all the individuals for each house House no.7 and 9 are equally preferred.
 [4] None of the above

Directions (Qs. 124 & 125): In each question some letters/numbers are missing. The letters/ numbers are given in the proper sequence as one of the alternatives among the one given under each question. Find the correct alternatives.

124. ab-ccc-dddbc-ddaa-acdd-aab-bb
 [1] bbabab [2] bddaab [3] aaabbb [4] bddaaa
125. 5804, ____, 364, 92, 24
 [1] 1500 [2] 1498 [3] 1396 [4] 1452
126. Ramesh, recently jointed 'Texas University' in USA, and was chatting over MSN messenger with Suresh, his school mate, in Chennai. When asked about the weather situation of Texas Ramesh informed Suresh that "We have been quite lucky with the weather recently, it has got steadily warmer each day, over the last five days. That is, the temperature rose by the same amount each day. The average temperature was 2 degrees Celsius and I know it froze on two occasions. I also know the product of the temperatures was over 600 degrees Celsius but below 2,000 degrees Celsius and each temperature was an integer." The temperatures rose by how many degrees each day?
 [1] 4 [2] 5 [3] 6 [4] 7
127. If DELHI is coded as EDMGJ, then KANPUR will be coded as
 [1] LZOOVQ [2] LZOQVR [3] LZOOVQ [4] LBOOVR

Directions (Qs. 128 to 130): Study the following information and answer the question.

In a certain code, the symbol for '0' is @ and for 1 is &. There are no other symbols for numbers greater than 1. The numbers greater than 1 are to be written only by using the two symbols given above. The value of the symbol for 1 doubles itself every time it shifts one place to the left. For example, 3 is written as '& &' and 4 is written as '& @ @'.

128. Find the average of & @ & @ @ and & @ & @?
 [1] & & & & [2] & @ @ & [3] & & @ & [4] None of the above
129. Which of the following will represent the HCF of & @ & @, & & & & @ @ & @?
 [1] & @ [2] & [3] & & [4] None of the above

130. Which of the following will represent the LCM of $2x^2y$, $3xy^2$, and $6xy$?
 [1] $6x^2y^2$ [2] $6x^2y^3$ [3] $6x^3y^2$ [4] None of the above
131. Sanjay went to a store named '7-11 store' selected four items to buy, and was told by the shopkeeper that the cost of the items was \$7.11. He was curious that the cost was the same as the store name, so he enquired as to how the figure was arrived at. The shopkeeper said that he had simply multiplied the prices of the our individual items. Sanjay protested that the four prices should have been added, not multiplied. The shopkeeper said that was OK with him, but, the result was still the same: exactly \$7.11. What were the four prices?
 [1] \$1.21, \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$3.15
 [2] \$1.22, \$1.24, \$1.50, and \$3.15
 [3] \$1.24, \$1.26, \$1.45, and \$ 3.16
 [4] None of the above

Directions (Qs. 132 & 133): Study the following information and answer the questions.

To bust a terrorists organization, security agency of the country had set up a spy network with 7 members. As secrecy is the most important, member of the network are not allowed to contact each other. The following rules give you who can contact whom.

- i. Sunny can contact Mallika and Akshay
 - ii. Govinda can be contacted by Shilpa, and David
 - iii. Amrita can be contacted by Akshya and Mallika
 - iv. David can be contacted by Shilpa
 - v. Amrota can contact Akshay
 - vi. Govinda can contact Mallika and Shilpa
 - vii. Akshay can contact Shilpa
132. If messages were sent using the smallest possible number of intermediaries only which message would require the greatest number of intermediaries ?
 [1] David to Shilpa [2] Mallika to Shilpa [3] David to Akshay [4] David to Amrita
133. If for some reason Akshay can not receive or send messages then which of the following message is still possible- ?
 [1] Mallika to Shilpa [2] Sunny to Shilpa [3] Sunny to Amrita [4] None of the above

Directions (Qs. 134 to 138): Study the following Information and table carefully. Answer the question that follow.

The table shows demand for certain chemical products in the country and production capacity of the existing and planned plants. Any short fall will be imported and surplus (demand < capacity) will be exported.

Demand and Capacity projections

Demand (in tones)	Capacity (in tones)						
	2005	2008	2011	Existing Plants	Expansion of existing New		Total
					Plants	Plants	
Ethylene oxide (non-MEG)	19,000	23,990	29,350	12,000	6,000	17,000	35,000
MEG	146,300	199,800	268,000	23,500	0	140,000	163,500
Propylene oxide	17,000	95,000	115,000	0	0	30,000	30,000
Acryionitrile	91,200	125,600	169,000	24,000	0	50,000	74,000
Phenol	48,950	68,050	92,000	56,000	0	15,000	71,000

139. How many have failed in one subject only?
[1] 152 [2] 144 [3] 47 [4] 56
140. How many have passed at least in one subject?
[1] 430 [2] 390 [3] 427 [4] 327

SECTION V

141. Liquefied petroleum gas is mainly a mixture of
[1] methane, ethane and hexane [2] ethane, butane and nonane
[3] methane, butane and propane [4] methane, hexane and nonane
142. The Kiel Canal links the
[1] Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea [2] Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
[3] North Sea and Baltic Sea [4] Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea
143. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
[1] Mediterranean regions receive rainfall in winter from cyclones.
[2] Rainfall generally increases away from the equatorial region both northwards and southwards up to about 30° north and south.
[3] Hot deserts of the world are found in the tropical regions between 15° and 30° north and south latitudes.
[4] Deserts generally receive less than 25cm of rainfall in a year.
144. Self sufficiency in food, in the true sense of freedom from hunger, has not been achieved in India, in spite of a more than three-fold rise in foodgrains production over 1950-1990. Which of the following are reasons for it?
I. The Green Revolution has been restricted to small pockets of the country.
II. The cost of food is too high compared to the earnings of the poor.
III. Too much emphasis is laid on wheat and paddy compared to the coarse grains.
IV. The grains of the green revolution have largely accrued to the cash crops rather than food crops.
[1] I, II, and III [2] I, II, and IV [3] I, III, and IV [4] II, III, and IV
145. Where was the 2004 International Indian Film Academy (UFA) Award ceremony held on June 12, 2005?
[1] Mumbai [2] New York [3] Singapore [4] Amsterdam
146. The battle of Haldi Ghati was fought in the year 1576 A.D. between Imperial Army and
[1] Rana Pratap [2] Rana Uday Singh [3] Rana Amar Singh [4] None of these
147. The first Governor-General of the of the Republic of India was
[1] Dr. S. Radhakrishnan [2] Dr. Rajendra Prasad [3] C. Rajagopalachari [4] None of these
148. Indian Constitution calls India a
[1] Unitary State [2] Federal State [3] Quasi State [4] Union of States
149. In which year did man first step out on the Moon?
[1] 1961 [2] 1965 [3] 1969 [4] 1971
150. How many satellites does Jupiter have?
[1] 11 [2] 13 [3] 15 [4] 16
151. The gas used in Soda Water is
[1] Oxygen [2] Ammonia [3] Carbon dioxide [4] Sulphur dioxide

152. Dialysis is used to perform the function of
[1] Lungs [2] Heart [3] Liver [4] Kidneys
153. Pulse rate helps the doctor to know
[1] Blood pressure [2] Respiration [3] Heart beats [4] None of these
154. Which among the following is rich in Vitamin C?
[1] Milk [2] Banana [3] Mangoes [4] Oranges
155. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee?
[1] Dr. Ambedkar [2] Dr. Rajendra Prasad [3] Sardar Patel [4] Moti Lal Nehru
156. Who among the following decides the cancellation of the election of a person to Parliament?
[1] Election Commission [2] Supreme Court [3] The Parliament [4] None of these
157. "Green Revolution" was meant to
[1] Increase food production [2] Grow more trees
[3] Organise farmers into a body [4] None of these
158. Why do fighter planes fly at great heights?
[1] To escape from birds [2] To cross the sound barrier
[3] To overcome gravitational force [4] To escape detection by radar
159. The Capital of Assam is
[1] Digboi [2] Imphal [3] Guwahati [4] Dispur
160. Bauxite is an ore of
[1] Zinc [2] Copper [3] Aluminium [4] Manganese
161. Genetics is the study of
[1] Diseases [2] Heredity [3] Plants [4] Languages
162. A man can jump higher on the moon than on the earth Why?
[1] There is no atmosphere on the moon [2] Gravity of the moon is less
[3] The surface of the moon is softer [4] None of these
163. Which of the following States is landlocked?
[1] Orissa [2] West Bengal [3] U.R. [4] Maharashtra
164. Lightning conductor is made of
[1] Copper [2] iron [3] Aluminium [4] Silver
165. Which acid is used lead storage batteries?
[1] Nitric acid [2] Sulphuric acid [3] Hydrochloric acid [4] None of these
166. Where is the Indian Military Academy?
[1] Wellington [2] Dehradun [3] Khadakwasla [4] Chennai
167. What was the name of Shivaji's mother?
[1] Krishna Devi [2] Jija Bai [3] Tripta [4] Jodha Bai
168. Which is the largest ocean in the world?
[1] Atlantic Ocean [2] Pacific Ocean [3] Indian Ocean [4] Red Sea

169. Name the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi?
[1] Mumbai [2] Rajkot [3] Porbander [4] Ahmedabad
170. Where was Nalanda University?
[1] Maharashtra [2] Bihar [3] Tamil Nadu [4] Assam
171. Which of the following industries was started in India first?
[1] Jute [2] Tea [3] Cotton [4] Iron
172. Who among the following was the first man to set foot on the surface of the moon?
[1] Yuri Gagarin [2] Neil Armstrong [3] Edwin Aldrin [4] Rakesh Sharma
173. The universal recipient blood group is
[1] O [2] AB [3] A [4] B
174. Which one among the following is not a nuclear power?
[1] China [2] USA [3] Japan [4] UK
175. Speed of the sound is maximum in
[1] Water [2] Air [3] Steel [3] Vacuum

