

**I I F T**  
**SECTION – A (Part – i)**

1.  $\frac{(3-2\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2}-1)+(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{2})(5+2\sqrt{6})}{(\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}-1)(-2-2\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{6})} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{2}-1} + \frac{\sqrt{6}-\sqrt{3}+2-\sqrt{2}}{2+2\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{6}} =$
- (A) 2 (B)  $2\sqrt{2}$  (C) 1 (D) -1 (E) None of these
2. If the distance of the point (x, y) from A (a, 0) be a + x, then  $y^2$  is
- (A) 2ax (B) 4ax (C) 8ax (D) 6ax (E) None of these
3. If the letters of the word REGULATIONS are arranged at random, the chance that there will be exactly four letters between R and E is
- (A)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (B)  $\frac{2}{7}$  (C)  $\frac{6}{55}$  (D)  $\frac{7}{55}$  (E) None of these
4. The pair of rational number lying between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  is
- (A)  $\frac{262}{1000}, \frac{752}{1000}$  (B)  $\frac{63}{250}, \frac{187}{250}$  (C)  $\frac{13}{50}, \frac{264}{350}$  (D)  $\frac{9}{40}, \frac{31}{41}$  (E) None of these
5.  $\{(0.013)^3 + 0.000000343\} / \{(0.013)^2 - 0.000091 + 0.000049\} =$
- (A) 0.020 (B) 0.002 (C) 0.023 (D) 0.021 (E) None of these
6. Given  $z = \frac{x^2}{y}$ , if x and y are both increased by 10%, then z is
- (A) unchanged (B) increased by 10%  
(C) increased by 11% (D) increased by 20% (E) None of these
7. The area bounded by the region  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $|x| = 1$  and  $|y| = 1$  is
- (A) 2 (B) 4 (C)  $\pi$  (D)  $4 - \pi$  (E) None of these
8. A milkman saves milk in two vessels, a cuboidal and the other a cylindrical. The capacity of the cuboidal vessel is 20 litres more than the cylindrical one. When 30 litres of milk is drawn from each of the two full vessels, the amount left in the cuboidal vessel is twice that left in the cylindrical vessel. The capacity (in litres) of the cuboidal vessel is
- (A) 30 (B) 70 (C) 130 (D) 50 (E) None of these
9. If A, B and C are three consecutive points on the arc of a semi-circle such that the angles subtended by the chords AB and AC at the centre of the circle are 60 and 100 degrees respectively. The  $\angle BAC$  is
- (A)  $30^\circ$  (B)  $50^\circ$  (C)  $25^\circ$  (D)  $15^\circ$  (E) None of these
10. If  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  then,  $\sec^2 \theta = \frac{4XY}{(X+Y)^2}$  is possible only when
- (A)  $X < Y$  (B)  $X > Y$  (C)  $X = Y$  (D)  $X = 0, Y = 0$  (E) None of these
11.  $\cot 15^\circ \cot 16^\circ \cot 17^\circ \dots \dots \dots \cot 73^\circ \cot 74^\circ \cot 75^\circ =$
- (A) 2 (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) -1 (E) None of these
12. If  $P = \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ$ , then
- (A)  $0 < P < 1$  (B)  $1 < P < 1.5$  (C)  $1.5 < P < 2$  (D)  $P = 2$  (E) None of these
13.  $\frac{\sin 300^\circ \tan 330^\circ \sec 420^\circ}{\cot 135^\circ \cos 210^\circ \operatorname{cosec} 315^\circ} =$
- (A)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (B)  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (C)  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$  (D)  $-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$  (E) None of these

14. Consider the tangent table, given below:

	0'	6'	12'	18'	24'	30'	36'	42'	48'	54'	1' 2' 3' 4' 5'
66°	2.246	257	267	278	289	300	311	322	333	344	2 4 6 7 9

- Based on the above extract from the tangent table and the fact that  $\tan \theta = 2.340$ , then  $\theta =$   
 (A)  $66^\circ 48'$  (B)  $66^\circ 44'$  (C)  $66^\circ 50'$  (D)  $66^\circ 52'$  (E) None of these
15. A balloon of radius  $R$  subtends an angle  $\alpha$  at the eye of an observer and the angle of elevation of its centre is  $\beta$ . The height of its centre from the ground level is  
 (A)  $R \cos \beta \sec \alpha$  (B)  $R \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sec \alpha$  (C)  $R \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\alpha}{2}$   
 (D)  $R \sin \beta \operatorname{cosec} \frac{\alpha}{2}$  (E) None of these
16. If  $AB$  is a diameter of a circle and  $c$  is any point on the circumference of the circle, then  
 (A) the perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$  is minimum when it is isosceles  
 (B) the area of  $\triangle ABC$  is minimum when it is isosceles  
 (C) the area of  $\triangle ABC$  is maximum when it is isosceles  
 (D) the perimeter of  $\triangle ABC$  is maximum when it is isosceles  
 (E) None of the above
17. A person can row  $7\frac{1}{2}$  kms an hour in still water and he finds that it takes him twice as long to row down the river. The rate of the stream is  
 (A) 2.4 kms per hour (B) 2.5 kms per hour (C) 3.4 kms per hour  
 (D) 3.5 kms per hour (E) None of these
18. A certain city has a circular wall around it, and the wall has four gates pointing north, south, east and west. A house stands outside the city, three kms north gate, and it can just be seen from a point, nine kms east of the south gate. The diameter of the wall that surrounds the city is  
 (A) 6 km (B) 9 km (C) 12 km (D) 20 km (E) None of these
19. The owner of an art shop conducts his business in the following manner: Every once in a while he raises his prices by  $X\%$ , then a while later he reduces all the new prices by  $X\%$ . After one such up-down cycle, the price of painting decreased by Rs. 441. After a second-up-down cycle, the painting was sold for Rs. 1944.81. The original price of the painting was  
 (A) 2756.25 (B) 2256.25 (C) 2500 (D) 2000 (E) None of these
20.  $\frac{1}{\log_a bc + 1} + \frac{1}{\log_b ca + 1} + \frac{1}{\log_c ab + 1} =$   
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) None of these
21.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4x+1}} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1+\sqrt{4x+1}}{2} \right]^7 - \left[ \frac{1-\sqrt{4x+1}}{2} \right]^7 \right\}$  is a polynomial of degree  
 (A) 7 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 6 (E) None of these
22. If  $\vec{e}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$  and  $\vec{e}_2 = (1, 1, -1)$  and  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  are two vectors such that  $\vec{e}_1 = 2\vec{a} + \vec{b}$  and  $\vec{e}_2 = \vec{a} + 2\vec{b}$  then angle between  $\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{b}$  is  
 (A)  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{9}\right)$  (B)  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7}{11}\right)$  (C)  $\cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{7}{11}\right)$  (D)  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{7\sqrt{2}}{11}\right)$  (E) None of these

23. The minimum value of  $2^{\sin x} + 2^{\cos x}$  is  
 (A) 1 (B) 2 (C)  $2^{\frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}}}$  (D)  $2^{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$  (E) None of these

24. Consider the system of linear equations

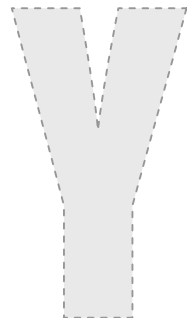
$$kx + y + z = 1$$

$$x + ky + z = k$$

$$x + y + kz = k^2$$

The value of 'k' for which this system has a real solution are

- (A)  $k \neq 1$  and  $k \neq -2$  (B)  $k \neq -1$  and  $k \neq 2$  (C)  $k \neq -1$  and  $k \neq -2$   
 (D)  $k \neq 1$  and  $k \neq 2$  (E) None of these
25. The equation of the projection of line  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-3}{3}$  on the plane  $x + y + z = 1$ .  
 (A)  $x + y + z - 1 = 0 = 2x - y - z + 3$  (B)  $x + y + z - 1 = 0 = x + 2y - z + 3$   
 (C)  $2x - y + 3z - 1 = 0 = x + y + z + 1$  (D)  $x + 2y - 3z = 0 = x + y + z + 1$  (E) None of these



**SECTION – A (Part – ii)**

**Directions for questions 26 – 28:** Study the table given below and answer the questions.

Prince Movement of Selected Shares (Rs.)						
Shares	Day					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Finolex	315	335	340	365	350	335
Bajaj Auto	495	515	520	480	470	465
L&T	82	86	87	89	92	90
DCW	48	60	62	66	55	60
Food Specialties	135	138	132	130	130	132
Tata Steel	665	670	655	650	645	625
HLL	70	71	78	72	71	72
Colgate	200	201	202	205	215	200
Genelec	45	46	75	72	60	65
Gentury Enka	1200	1230	1180	1160	1020	1080

26. Finolex can only be purchased in lots of 50 shares. If a person had Rs. 79,000 on day 1, Rs. 50,650 on day 2, Rs. 51,300 on day 3 and Rs. 19,250 on day 4 and if he had purchased the maximum possible number of Finolex shares on each day using the day's money only, on which day would he have been left with the least cash balance?  
 (A) Day 1            (B) Day 2            (C) Day 3            (D) Day 4            (E) None of these
27. Which share has had the second highest appreciation, in percentage terms, in the six day period?  
 (A) Genelec            (B) DCW            (C) Finolex            (D) HLL            (E) None of these
28. After the data was published, the stock exchange released a 'correction' stating that the rates for DCW and Genelec had been interchanged due to oversight for Days 3 and 4. Based on this revised information, what is the difference between the average price of DCW and that of Genelec?  
 (A) 13/3            (B) 26/3            (C) 10/6            (D) 10/3            (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 29 – 32:**

The following table gives scores of five Indian batsmen in all the matches, they played in 2006-07.

Batsmen	Total number of Innings	Total runs	Average
Sachin	60	2080	40
Ganguly	52	2034	45.2
Dravid	48	1911	54.6
Laxman	46	1680	42
Dhoni	44	1620	40.5

$$\text{Average} = \frac{\text{Total runs scored}}{\text{Number of innings in which the batsman is out}}$$

**Answer the following questions.**

29. Who was not out in highest number of matches?  
 (A) Sachin            (B) Dravid            (C) Dhoni            (D) Laxman            (E) Ganguly

30. If in the next match, all the batsmen except Ganguly were out for zero, how many minimum runs Ganguly has to score if he wants to have the highest average? (It is given that he is not out in that match).  
 (A) 296 (B) 297 (C) 354 (D) 355 (E) None of these
31. If in the next match all the above five batsmen score exactly 50 and all were out, whose average changes the maximum?  
 (A) Sachin (B) Ganguly (C) Dravid (D) Laxman (E) None of these
32. If total number of innings were considered to find the average instead of number of outs, whose average changes maximum percentage?  
 (A) Ganguly (B) Dravid (C) Laxman (D) Dhoni (E) Sachin

**Directions for questions 33 – 36:**

A survey was conducted among software professionals to find the best business school among IIM-A, IIM-B, IIM-C and IIM-L. The survey results are given below.

Software professionals (s/w)	Vote for				We don't know about IIM's
	IIM-A	IIM-B	IIM-C	IIM-L	
Fresher	400	500	800	600	1000
<1 year experience	1500	1600	2500	1200	200
1-2 years experience	2500	3200	4500	4800	300
2-3 years experience	1500	400	1000	1400	500
> 3 years experience	600	800	300	1000	500

Some professionals vote for none of the above four schools.

Total number of professionals surveyed is given below.

Software (s/w) professional	Total number of professionals surveyed
Fresher	4000
< 1 year experience	9600
1 – 2 years experience	15800
2 – 3 years experience	7000
> 3 years experience	5600

**Answer the following questions.**

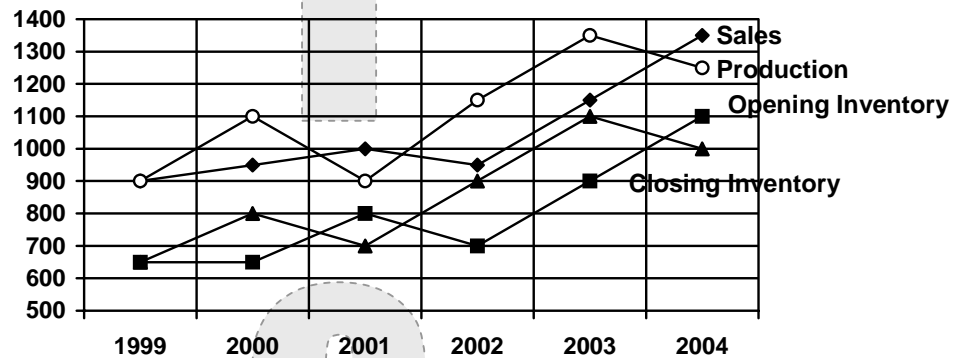
33. Approximately, what percentage of experienced professionals preferred none of the four schools?  
 (A) 18.5% (B) 20% (C) 28% (D) 35% (E) 40%
34. What is the difference between the professionals who have at least 2 years of experience and who prefer IIM-B to the professionals, with about 2 years of experience and prefer none of the four schools?  
 (A) 1200 (B) 1900 (C) 2600 (D) 3800 (E) 4000
35. If all the professionals who don't know about IIM's vote for IIM-A, then what is the minimum percentage of professionals who vote for none of these should vote for IIM-A to make IIM-A as the best business school? (The school, which gets most votes, is the best school).  
 (A) 1.2% (B) 4.5% (C) 10% (D) 20% (E) 30%

36. What is the ratio of professionals, who have at least 1 year experience and vote for none to the professional who have at the most 2 years experience and don't know about IIMs?  
 (A) 3 : 1                      (B) 7 : 4                      (C) 11 : 6                      (D) 17 : 5                      (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 37 – 39:** Read the information given below and examine the graph to solve the questions.

The below given graph shows the Twister Manufacturing Ltd sales, opening and closing inventory figures for the last 6 years. Answer the questions given below.

Note: Sales = Opening Inventory + Production – Closing Inventory



37. What is the percentage growth in average annual sales of the last 3 years versus average sales of first 4 years? Select the closest from the given choices.  
 (A) 21%                      (B) 19%                      (C) 24%                      (D) 23%                      (E) None of these
38. What is the difference between the average closing inventory and the average opening inventory over the given period?  
 (A) 57                      (B) 54                      (C) 59                      (D) 53                      (E) None of these
39. If production figures are plotted on the graph, then the shape of the production line  
 (A) depicts a linear trend  
 (B) resembles more like the sales curve  
 (C) resembles more like the closing inventory curve  
 (D) resembles more like the opening inventory curve  
 (E) None of the above

**Directions for questions 40 – 46:** The data given below pertains to seven different industry sectors with respect to income, expenditure, profits. Study the data and answer the questions.

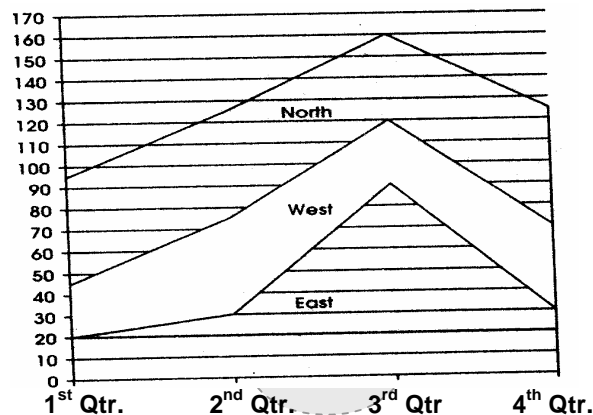
	Particulars	Chemical	Diversified	Electricity	Food	Machinery	Services	Textiles
1	Sales	498,476	128,125		82,808			56,401
2	Other Income	7,303		2,374		2,887	6,097	1,705
3	<b>Total Income = (1 + 2)</b>		<b>130,830</b>			<b>128,733</b>		<b>58,106</b>
4	Raw Material cost	338,683	78,237	31,060	48,188	54,994	81,600	33,738
5	Power & Fuel expenses	18,467		4,865	2,003	1,973		
6	Salaries and wages	13,791	4,412		4,284	20,038	44,371	4,361
7	Depreciation	11,065	4,807	6,311		5,026	22,854	3,013
8	Interest payments	11,135	2,923	5,756			133,619	5,259
9	Other expenses		24,706	5,604	23,570	34,271	97,092	10,368
10	<b>Total expenses = (4+5+6+7+8+9)</b>		<b>119,316</b>	<b>58,769</b>	<b>80,750</b>	<b>120,557</b>	<b>385,694</b>	
11	Profit Before Tax (3 – 10)		11,514		3,814	8,176	50,484	
12	Tax paid	7,467		2,394				0
13	<b>Profit After Tax = (11 – 12)</b>	19,861	8,887	8,501	2,538	5,001	32,698	–2,874

40. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- (A) Depreciation expense is the lowest for food industry.  
 (B) Power and fuel expenses are 5<sup>th</sup> largest item in the expenditure of diversified industries.  
 (C) Electricity industry earns more of 'other income' as a percentage of total income compared to other industries.  
 (D) Raw material cost is the largest item of expense in all industry sectors.  
 (E) None of the above
41. Depreciation as a percentage of total expenses is maximum in which industry sector?
- (A) Chemical (B) Diversified (C) Electricity  
 (D) Machinery (E) Textiles
42. Which industry sector has 'salaries and wages' as 3<sup>rd</sup> largest item in its expenses?
- (A) Food (B) Services (C) Textiles & Food  
 (D) Food & Machinery (E) None of these
43. If the industry sectors are ranked on the basis of 'Tax paid as a proportion of sales' in the ascending order, then which industry will be placed at rank 3?
- (A) Machinery (B) Electricity (C) Food (D) Diversified (E) None of these
44. If power and fuel charges are increased by 200% and the rankings are based on Profit. Before Tax in the descending order, then which of the following statement is wrong?
- (A) The service industry retains its rank.  
 (B) Chemical changes its rank from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>  
 (C) Diversified changes its rank from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>  
 (D) Machinery and food industry improve their ranking  
 (E) None of the above

45. If the ranking is based on Profit Before Tax in the descending order, subject to the condition that 'other expenses' of all the industry sectors equals zero, then which of following statements is wrong?
- (A) Rank of chemical industry does not change  
 (B) Rank of electricity industry declines  
 (C) Diversified industry rank changes from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>  
 (D) Rank of food industry changes from 5<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>  
 (E) Rank of textile industry does not change
46. If sales in all industries decrease by 10% and salaries & wages increase by 10%, which industry will fall in the middle of the ranks based on profit Before Tax?
- (A) Textiles      (B) Diversified      (C) Electricity      (D) Chemical      (E) Machinery

**Directions for questions 47 – 51:** Refer to the following graph.

**ANNUAL SALES OF ABC LTD. IN THE THREE ZONES  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 1995  
 (In Rs. Lakhs)**



47. Which zone shows an increase in sales in two successive quarters?
- (A) East zone      (B) West Zone      (C) North Zone      (D) All of these      (E) None of these
48. Which zone recorded the least change in sales in any of the quarters?
- (A) East zone      (B) West Zone      (C) North Zone  
 (D) Both East & West Zones      (E) indeterminate
49. Which quarter recorded the plummeting of sales of the company in more than one zone?
- (A) 1st quarter      (B) 2nd quarter      (C) 3rd quarter      (D) 4th quarter      (E) None of these
50. In how many quarters do we see the sales of any one zone being greater than the sales of the other two combined?
- (A) 1      (B) 2      (C) 3      (D) 4      (E) None of these
51. What was the total sales turnover of ABC Ltd.
- (A) 55 lakhs      (B) 45 lakhs      (C) 4.5 cr      (D) 5.05 cr      (E) 5.5 cr.



**SECTION – B (Part – i)**

**Directions for the questions 52 – 63:** Read the following two passages and answer the questions given at the end of each passage.

**PASSAGE – I**

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so-called immoral characters so interesting that young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that, "novel-reading occasions the destruction of mind's powers."

These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (In any case, a novelist published anonymously, as Austen was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention.) The literary response that was accorded to her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth-century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals "outside of ordinary experience," for example, Scott made an insightful remark about the merits of Austen's fiction. "Her novels", wrote Scott, "present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth-century Flemish painting". Scott did not use the word "realism," but he undoubtedly used a standard of realistic probability in judging novels. The critic, Whately, did not use the word "realism" either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's realistic method. Her characters, wrote Whately, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons "so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own." Moral instruction, explained Whately, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonising narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create characters who "mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled." Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Dickens', stating his preference for Austen's.

Yet the response of nineteenth-century literary critics to Austen was not always so laudatory, and often anticipated the reservations of twentieth-century critics. An example of such a response was Lewes' complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subjects and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that nonetheless her focus was too often upon only the unlofty and the commonplace. (Twentieth-century Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper-middle class.) In any case, having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austen steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

Labelling Zora Neale Hurston "a writer of the Harlem Renaissance" is a characterization that may, at first glance, obscure, rather than clarify, the particularities of her career. The Harlem Renaissance was a spirit more than a movement, and because a spirit is ephemeral, generalizations about the Harlem Renaissance and its writers are either too hard or too easy. They have come easily enough to a whole generation of critics, but their pithy summaries seldom reflect the wide divisions between Blacks and Whites, the Black intelligentsia and Black workers, Black writers and their middle class audience, that marked the era. When one studies in depth, the phenomenon of what was then called the Negro Renaissance or the New Negro Renaissance, and what is now called the Harlem Renaissance, one comes away with a bewildering complex of notions, statements, affirmations, and manifestos. Although there is general agreement that the Harlem Renaissance is bounded by the 1918 armistice ending the First World War and the beginning of the Great Depression in 1930, some historians have stretched the boundaries to before the war (1914) and after Franklin Delano Roosevelt's second term (1941). There has been a widespread tendency to regard the

Harlem Renaissance as a monolithic cultural movement, capable of reduction to one orthodoxy or another or to a set of characteristic principles. This presumption reflects the bias in most American scholarship that postulates Black people as united entity and then poses theories ignoring individuation of thought and feeling. Sometimes, however, an individual career can be best assessed in the context of an age, and this is largely the case with the writer and anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston. She spends exactly two paragraphs on the Renaissance in her autobiography, and her other writing, public and private, offers very little discussion of what the Harlem Renaissance meant to her. Yet her part in the Renaissance is well-documented in the reminiscences of others, with unanimous agreement that she was one of the most memorable personages of the period. As Langston Hughes put it in *The Big Sea*, she “was certainly the most amusing” of the Harlem Renaissance artists, “full of side-splitting anecdotes, humorous tales, and tragicomic stories.” Hughes’s should not imply that she was solely an entertainer. Although she was independent and scornful of literary movements, she shared in the historical and cultural forces that made the Harlem Renaissance an identifiable moment in intellectual history, a part of a historical process that, as most critics recognize, altered Black life in America. She, in turn, responded to and helped to shape the aesthetic assumptions of that era. Between 1919 and 1930, Black writers were published in greater numbers than in any single decade in American life prior to the 1960s. Hurston’s awareness of this literary ferment certainly contributed to her development as a writer.

52. The passage suggests that twentieth-century Marxists would have admired Jane Austen’s novels more if the novels, as the Marxists understood them, had
- (A) described the values of upper-middle class society
  - (B) avoided moral instruction and sermonising.
  - (C) depicted ordinary society in a more flattering light.
  - (D) portrayed characters from more than one class of society.
  - (E) anticipated some of the controversial social problems of the twentieth century.
53. Which of the following, according to the passage, is the characteristic of a movement but not a spirit?
- (A) Individual statement of purpose
  - (B) Conflicts between rivals
  - (C) The cultivation of notoriety
  - (D) The development of new ideas
  - (E) An explicit ideology
54. Which of the following is an overlooked yet significant aspect of the Harlem Renaissance, according to the passage?
- (A) The similarity of the works produced by Black writers during the Harlem Renaissance.
  - (B) The perceptions of the central figures of the Harlem Renaissance as recorded in autobiographies and letters.
  - (C) The interdisciplinary nature of Hurston’s work.
  - (D) The nature of the relationship between Black artists and their audiences.
  - (E) The effect of Roosevelt’s policies on artists and writers.
55. Which of the following facts, mentioned in the passage, supports the author’s statement that the Harlem Renaissance was “an identifiable moment in American intellectual history”?
- (A) During this period, scholars who had previously been unaware of Black literary tradition began to assess that tradition.
  - (B) Widespread social reform took place during this period.
  - (C) During this period, Black people acted upon common concerns for the first time in the twentieth century.
  - (D) The number of published works by Black writers increased dramatically during this period.
  - (E) The armistice ending the First World War began a period of increased prosperity of Americans.

56. The lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austen can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes towards the novel EXCEPT the
- (A) assurance felt by many people that novels weakened the mind.
  - (B) certainty shared by many political commentators that the range of novels was too narrow.
  - (C) lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously.
  - (D) fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that novels had the power to portray immoral characters attractively.
  - (E) belief held by some religious and political groups that novels had no practical value.
57. What is the meaning of 'verisimilitude' in the above passage?
- (A) language quality and appeal
  - (B) presentation quality in writing
  - (C) expressiveness of ideas
  - (D) quality of truthlikeness in writing
  - (E) None of these

### PASSAGE – II

Formal dispute settlement at the WTO is a last-resort option. Many differences between Members are unlikely ever to become an issue at the WTO, and even if they do, they will not necessarily trigger formal dispute settlement procedures. Some issues are settled at the committee level or defused in that context. The WTO Secretariat cannot challenge any Member. It has no right to prosecute. It is up to governments to decide whether or not to bring a dispute against another government to the WTO. And it is also entirely up to the complainant to argue its case. The dispute is only between governments, and only about alleged failures to comply with WTO agreements or commitments.

Settling disputes is the responsibility of the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). The DSB has sole authority to establish "panels" of experts to consider the case, and to adopt the panels' findings or the results of an appeal. It monitors the implementation of the rulings and recommendations of panels and the Appellate Body, and has the power to authorise retaliation when a country does not comply with a ruling.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a relatively new international organization. However, it is responsible for a system that is over 50 years old. Established on 1 January 1995, the WTO replaced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which dated back to 1948. One of the most profound changes introduced by the transition from GATT to WTO in 1995 was the agreement to implement a dispute settlement process that would be speedier and more "automatic", with fixed deadlines. This Agreement is set out in the WTO Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (the "Dispute Settlement Understanding" or the "DSU"). It is more automatic in the sense that the dispute settlement process, including the adoption of the final panel report and the authorization of sanctions in case of non-compliance, can only be blocked if there is a consensus to do so (sometimes referred to as "reversed consensus"). Previously, under the GATT, it took a consensus among all countries to adopt the report – hence the "losing" part to the dispute could always block an unfavourable ruling.

In a first stage, the DSU requires countries in dispute to consult with each other to see if they can settle their differences by themselves (for at least 60 days). Parties can also agree to ask the WTO Director-General to mediate. Mediation, conciliation and good offices may be requested at any time in parallel to the dispute settlement process. If the consultations between the parties fail, the complaining country can ask for a panel to be appointed.

Panels resemble arbitral tribunals, the composition of which is normally also under the control of the parties to the dispute. Only if the two sides cannot agree does the WTO director-general appoint them. Panels consist of three (occasionally five) experts from different countries, who examine the evidence. Panel and Appellate Body findings have to be based on the agreements cited and should normally be given to the parties to the dispute within nine months from the establishment of the panel.



61. Effective resolution of disputes is ensured by:
- (A) asking the defaulting country to promptly correct the measure at issue.
  - (B) imposing the financial compensation.
  - (C) withdrawing that country's membership of WTO.
  - (D) posting the DSB ruling on WTO website.
  - (E) None of the above
62. Which of the following statements are true?
- I. panelists have to strictly follow their governments instructions.
  - II. mediation, conciliation & good offices is independent of consultations.
  - III. panel reports can be appealed.
  - IV. failure to act within a reasonable period entails compensation.
- Pick up the right option.
- (A) I, II, III are true.
  - (B) Only I and II are true.
  - (C) Only II and III are true.
  - (D) Only III and IV are true.
  - (E) None of these
63. **Match the following:**
- |                  |     |  |
|------------------|-----|--|
| I. Conciliation  | (A) | Tariff reduction in areas of particular interest to the complaining side.  |
| II. Mediation    | (B) | Discussion with other party.   |
| III. Inquiry     | (C) | Third-party intervention put on a formal legal and institutionalized basis.  |
| IV. Compensation | (D) | Active participation of (a state, international organization or individual) who is authorized and expected to transmit and interpret each party's proposals to the other and to advance his own proposals. |
| V. Negotiations  | (E) | Ascertaining disputed issues of fact.  |
- (A) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D, V-E
  - (B) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C, V-E
  - (C) I-D, II-E, III-B, IV-A, V-C
  - (D) I-C, II-D, III-E, IV-A, V-B
  - (E) None of these

**SECTION – B (Part – ii)**

**Directions for the questions 64 – 67:** Write the letter of the pair of words related to each other in the same way as the word in the capitalized pair.

64. **POLE VAULTING : DECATHLON**

(A) goalpost : football

(B) arena : bullfight

(C) bull pen : baseball

(D) calf-roping : rodeo

(E) rink : ice hockey

65. **NONAGENARIAN : LONGEVITY**

(A) truant : attendance

(B) zealot : enthusiasm

(C) spendthrift : foresight

(D) chatterbox : silence

(E) child : experience

66. **HYPOSENSITIZE : SENSITIVE**

(A) enlighten : knowledgeable

(B) congratulate : proud

(C) liberate : free

(D) demote : important

(E) educate : independent

67. **ARSON : FELONY**

(A) treason : misdemeanor

(B) white lie: perjury

(C) contraband : arrest

(D) spy : espionage

(E) hydrogen : element

**Directions for the questions 68 – 71:** Pick up the nearest correct meaning of the words given below.

68. **MENAGE**

(A) suffocation

(B) system

(C) law

(D) household

(E) plate

69. **VARIEGATED**

(A) set type

(B) multi-coloured

(C) different

(D) rejected

(E) solved

70. **ERSATZ**

(A) pleasure

(B) freshness

(C) liveliness

(D) glaze

(E) imitation

71. **PERSIFLAGE**

(A) banter

(B) oppression

(C) sarcasm

(D) bigotry

(E) smile

**Directions for questions 72 – 75:** Filling the blanks.

72. He is...by nature but becomes quite communicative in the presence of close friends.

(A) garrulous

(B) reticent

(C) verbose

(D) loquacious

(E) None of these

73. The opening of gruel centres all over the famine affected areas brought .... to the poor.

(A) scanty

(B) alert

(C) succour

(D) earth

(E) None of these

74. He seemed to take .... at my well meant advice.

(A) vagueness

(B) frankness

(C) amity

(D) umbrage

(E) None of these

75. With nervous .... she waited for her husband to demand an explanation for her gross misconduct.

(A) trepidation

(B) composure

(C) calm

(D) self possession (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 76 – 77:** In each of these questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, different ways of phrasing the underlined part are given. Choose the best alternate

76. He correctly predicted that lives would be saved if the speed limit was set at 55 kilometres per hour.

(A) If the speed limit was 55 kilometres per hour.

(B) If the speed limit were set at 55 kilometres per hour.

(C) If the speed limit had been set at 55 kilometers per hour.

(D) If the speed limit is set at 55 kilometres per hour.

(E) No change needed.

77. A broad range of opinions was represented between the various members of the Steering Committee.
- (A) A broad range of opinions were represented between  
 (B) A broad range of opinions had been held by  
 (C) A broad range of opinions was represented among  
 (D) A broad range of opinions were represented among  
 (E) No change needed

**Directions for questions 78 – 80:** Four different spellings are given for each of the words in these questions. Choose the correct one:

78. (A) Insouciance (B) Ensouciance (C) Insousance (D) Insousiance (E) None of these  
 79. (A) Puillanimous (B) Pusilanimous (C) Pusilanmious (D) Pusilanimus (E) None of these  
 80. (A) Ineqitous (B) Iniquctus (C) Iniquitus (D) Iniquitous (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 81 – 83:** Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

81. **PERT**  
 (A) Impudent (B) Brash (C) Saucy (D) Polite (E) None of these
82. **INVEIGH**  
 (A) Impugn (B) Traduce (C) Efface (D) Venerate (E) None of these
83. **LIBIDINOUS**  
 (A) Lustful (B) Lecherous (C) Lascivious (D) Moral (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 84 – 85:** Choose the phrase which correctly expresses the sentence and complete it.

84. You humbly stood before him  
 (A) hand in hand (B) hand in gloves (C) tooth and nail (D) cap in hand (E) None of these
85. The careless officers of today  
 (A) stand upright (B) come by and by (C) let things slide  
 (D) measure up (E) None of these

**SECTION – C**

86. Which of the following countries has no official capital?  
 (A) Tunisia (B) Western Sahara (C) Palau (D) Swaziland
87. India is a member of  
 1. NATO 2. WTO 3. IAEA 4. NAFTA  
 (A) 2 and 3 (B) 1 and 4 (C) 1, 2 & 3 (D) 1, 2, 3 & 4
88. What does TRIMs stand for?  
 (A) Trade Related International Movements (both goods and services).  
 (B) Trade in Resources, which are Internationally Mobilized.  
 (C) Trade Related Investment Measures.  
 (D) Trade Rising in International Markets.

**Directions for questions 89 to 95:** Mark all the options A..D of List 1 that have corresponding matches anywhere (not necessarily in the same row) in each of the other lists (List II, List III and List IV)

89.

List I	ListII	ListIII	List IV
A. Kumar MamglamBirla	Steel	SahityaParishadAward	SUNTV
B. I.GPatel	Voiceandradio products	Emt & YoungEntrepreneur Award2005	BajajAuto
C. PawanMunjaj	Aluminium& Copper	NDTV AutomobilesManof theYear 2005	RBI
D. KalanithiMaran	Policy Formulation	CNBCBusinessExcellence Award2005	Grasim

90.

List I	ListII	ListIII	ListIV
A. Padmasree Warrior	Integrated CommunicationsSolutions	SahityaParishadAward	Maruti
B. RanaKapoo	IGNIS	Chennai	Motoraola
C.Jagdish Khattar	IntegratedBusiness Solutions	FaradyMedal	Wipro
D. AzimPremji	Rabobank	Start – UpEntrepreneur Award2005	YESBank

91.

List I	ListII	ListIII	ListIV
A. Namibia	Textiles	Copenhagen	Dollar
B. Norway	Diamonds	Abuja	Dinar
C. NewZeland	Oil	Windhoek	Naira
D. Nigeria	DairyProducts	Melbourne	Kroner

92.

List I	ListII	ListIII	ListIV
A. Sir Walter Scott	RipWanWinkle	TheLifeofNaolean Bonaparte	Russia
B. Cervantes	Ivanhoe	NoveleasEjmplares	Scotland
C. Washington Irving	Dr Zhivago	My sister – life	New York
D. Boris Pasternak	DonQuixote	Stratford – on – Avon	Spain



93.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
A. L.N.Mittal	BerkshireHathwayInc	Slovakia	Steel
B. Warren Buffet	Microsoft	Paris	Bill&MelindiaGates Foundation
C. BillGates	ISATInternational	Omaha	HarvardUniversity
D. JRDTata	AirIndia	Gopalur SEZ	Severstal

94.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
A. Infosys	Hyderabad	Computer software	Nandan Nilekani
B. TataSteel	Kolkata	FinishedSteel	Sanjay.S.Lalbhai
C. EscortsSteel	Faridabad	Tractors	RajanNanda
D. ArvindMills	Pune	Textiles	B.Muthuraman

95.

List I	List II	List III	List IV
A. Dr.Reddy's	Pfizer	Generic drugs	Italy
B. Tata	EightO'Clock	Razor	Germany
C. Holcim	L & T	Textiles	US
D. Johnson&Johnson	Betapharm	Cement	Indian

96. World Gold Council is situated in which among the following cities?  
 (A) Paris (B) Boston (C) London (D) Zurich
97. Jawahar Lal Nehru started which newspaper?  
 (A) Pioneer (B) Times of India (C) Patroit (D) National Herald
98. Which of the following combinations is/ are correct?

List I	List II
a. R.V. Rao	i. Automobiles Manufacture
b. C.K. Prahalad	ii. Fisheries Economy
c. John Kurien	iii. Information Technology and Software
d. Kiran Karnik	iv. Poultry Farming
	v. Management Science

- (A) a-i, b-v, c-ii (B) b-v, c-ii, d-iii (C) a-iv, c-ii, d-iii (D) a-i, c-iv, d-ii
99. Which of the following combinations is/ are correct?

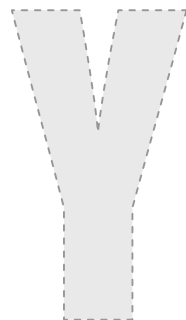
List I	List II
a. MyPresidentialYears	i. S.Radhakrishnan
b. TheHinduViewofLife	ii. V.V.Giri
c. VoiceofConscience	iii. N.SanjivanReddy
d. WithoutFearorFavour	iv. R.Venkatraman
	v. K.R.Narayanan

- (A) a-iv, c-ii, d-iii (B) b-v, c-i, d-ii (C) b-i, c-ii, d-iv (D) b-i, c-ii, d-iii
100. Nassau is the capital of  
 (A) Austria (B) Bermuda (C) Bahamas (D) Cuba
101. The classification of subsidies in different boxes of amber, blue and green, at WTO is done in the area of:  
 (A) Agriculture (B) Textiles (C) Pharmaceuticals (D) Services

**Directions for questions 102 to 114:** Mark all the correct statements

102. (A) The only Veda to have been rendered musically is the Sama Veda.  
(B) Port Blair is situated in North Andaman.  
(C) The outermost layer of the Sun is called photosphere.  
(D) Nhava Sheva, a major Indian port, is in the state of Gujarat.
103. (A) The full form of AIDS is Abnormal Immuno Deficiency Syndrome.  
(B) Petrology refers to the study of the economy in relation to petroleum products.  
(C) A diverging lens can be used as magnifying glass.  
(D) Laparoscopy is concerned with gynecological operations.
104. (A) The parliamentary term 'crossing the floor' may be best described as leaving a house by a minister in between a session to attend the other house.  
(B) It is necessary to be a member of either house of parliament to be appointed as governor of a state.  
(C) A cognizable offence is one where arrests can be made without warrants.  
(D) The Chief Minister of a State in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential elections if he is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature.
105. (A) Hanumantha Rao replaced Verghese J. Kurien as the chairman of the National Dairy Development Board.  
(B) Dabur is the best known institution of Unani medicine worldwide which ploughs back nearly 90% of its 1200 odd unani products into social welfare.  
(C) Pascal Lamy is current the Director General of the World Trade Organization.  
(D) Jawahar Lal Nehru had said that it was his ultimate aim to wipe every tear from every eye.
106. (A) In an eye donation, it is the lens that is donated.  
(B) Dialysis of kidneys involves the process of reverse osmosis.  
(C) IC chips used in computers are usually made of chromium.  
(D) The age of the tree can be found by counting the annual growth rings in a section of its stem.
107. (A) All metals are solids at ordinary temperatures.  
(B) Nitric acid is, when pure, a colourless liquid, possessing great oxidising power, turning yellow the skin and other organic bodies.  
(C) Ammonia gas may be synthetically prepared from its elements by passing the silent electric discharge through a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen.  
(D) The composition of the air by weight may be shown by passing a given volume of pure dry air over a weighed quantity of heated metallic copper, the increase in weight showing the weight of oxygen present in the volume of air, the nitrogen also being collected and the weight ascertained.
108. (A) Chandragupta, who ruled from 324 to 301 B.C., was the architect of the first Indian imperial power – the Mauryan Empire (324 - 184 B.C.).  
(B) The period from 1707 AD – the year when Aurangzeb died, 1857, the year of the Indian Uprising, saw the gradual increase of the European influence in the India.  
(C) Between 1746 – 48, the French and English finally came to blows in the first Carnatic War.  
(D) Tilak, who was one of the first nationalist leaders with a following and deep understanding of the grassroots of India, voiced the thought of Home Rule in 1825.
109. (A) 198 nations attempted to qualify for the 2006 FIFA World Cup.  
(B) South Africa will host the FIFA World Cup 2010.  
(C) Special Olympics 2005 took place during 2-9 August 2005 at Glasgow.  
(D) New Zealand was the Champion in Sultan Azlan Shah Hockey tournament in 2005.

110. (A) Four scientists shared the Nobel Prize in Physics in the year 2005.  
(B) International Atomic Energy Agency was the co-recipient of Nobel Peace Prize in the year 2005.  
(C) The flow of heat by conduction occurs via collisions between atoms and molecules in the substance and the subsequent transfer of potential energy.  
(D) Madam Curie, pioneer in the early field of radiology, was born in France.
111. (A) Sand dunes occur only in arid desert regions.  
(B) Central Africa is home to the second largest rainforest.  
(C) The heat buildup inside the earth reached a high early in the earth's history.  
(D) The troposphere is a layer of the earth's atmosphere near its surface which is cooler higher up and warmer farther down.
112. (A) Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is one of the major rural development initiatives in India.  
(B) Dogri and Gojri are two festivals celebrated in Jammu & Kashmir.  
(C) The Surajkund Craft Mela of international fame is held every year in the month of December.  
(D) Prasar Bharati is the public service broadcaster in India with All India Radio and Doordarshan as its two constituents.
113. (A) The two planets - Mercury and Mars - that move within the Earth's orbit are known as inferior planets.  
(B) All planets can be seen at night.  
(C) An ion is an atom or molecule that has become electrically charged by the loss or gain of one or more electrons.  
(D) Human eyelids open and close about 20 times a minute.
114. (A) Chlorine may be collected by downward displacement of air, as it is two and a-half times heavier than air, or it may be collected over warm water.  
(B) Chlorine is a greenish yellow gas, easily condensed to a liquid; it does not burn in air, but many substances burn in it, forming chlorides, just as bodies burning in oxygen form oxides.  
(C) Because of combining with free hydrogen, chlorine is not able to separate hydrogen from some of its compounds and to combine with it.  
(D) Chlorine bleaches mineral colouring matters.



**SECTION – D (Part – i)**

**Directions for questions 115 – 118:** Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

A famous museum issues entry passes to all its visitors for security reasons. Visitors are allowed in batches after every one hour. In a day there are six batches. A code is printed on entry pass which keeps on changing for every batch. Following is an illustration of pass-codes issued for each batch.

**Batch I :** mama was caught in the power crisis situation

**Batch II :** situation mama was crisis power caught in the

**Batch III:** the situation mama in caught was crisis power

115. If pass-code for the third batch is 'gulfs fronts with narrow rears wider experience tides', what will be the pass-code for the sixth batch?
- (A) rears wider tides fronts gulfs experience with narrow  
 (B) wider rears tides fronts gulfs experience narrow with  
 (C) wider rears tides experience fronts gulfs narrow with  
 (D) rears wider tides experience fronts gulfs with narrow  
 (E) None of the above
116. If 'visit in zoo should the we time day' is the pass-code for the fifth batch, 'zoo we the should visit day time in' will be the pass-code for which of the following batches?
- (A) II (B) IV (C) I (D) III (E) IV
117. Rani visited the museum in the fourth batch and was issued I pass-code 'to fast rush avoid not do very run'. What would have been the pass-code for her had she visited the museum in the second batch?
- (A) rush do not avoid to run very fast (B) rush not do avoid to run very fast  
 (C) avoid rush not do to run very fast (D) rush not do to avoid run very fast  
 (E) None of the above
118. If pass-code for the second batch is 'to confidence hard you leads work and success', what will be the pass-code for the fourth batch?
- (A) leads success to you hard confidence and work  
 (B) leads success you to hard confidence and work  
 (C) leads success to you hard confidence work and  
 (D) leads to success you hard confidence and work  
 (E) None of the above

**Directions for questions 119 – 124:** Read the sixteen statements given below and answer the questions.

- S 1: There is a group of seven persons A, B, C, D, E, F and G.  
 S 2: There are four males, three females, two married couples and three unmarried persons in the group.  
 S 3: These seven persons are seated in a row on the bench.  
 S 4: Their professions are: engineer, teacher, doctor, Psychologist, entrepreneur, architect and student.  
 S 5: B, the psychologist, is not married and is the most intelligent.  
 S 6: The engineer is married to the teacher, who is the least intelligent of the group.  
 S 7: D is an architect. He is sitting in the centre.  
 S 8: The student is sitting on the rightmost corner of the bench.  
 S 9: The doctor is married to C. C is the second most intelligent of the group followed by her husband.  
 S 10: The least intelligent of the group is sitting on the immediate left of G. The most intelligent is sitting on the immediate left of F.  
 S 11: There are as many more intelligent persons than the engineer as there are less intelligent.

- S 12: Student who is a male and unmarried has two females sitting next to him.  
 S 13: The psychologist is a female and unmarried.  
 S 14: C, an entrepreneur, sitting immediately left of her husband.  
 S 15: The student is more intelligent than the architect. They have two people in between them.  
 S 16: E is married and is sitting at the left most position of the row.

119. Who is sitting on the immediate right of D?  
 (A) B (B) E (C) C  
 (D) cannot be deduced from above information (E) None of F, E, C
120. What is the profession of A?  
 (A) Engineer (B) Doctor (C) Teacher (D) Data insufficient (E) None of these
121. What is the profession of F?  
 (A) Doctor (B) Engineer (C) Teacher (D) Data insufficient (E) None of these
122. Which two are sitting together?  
 (A) D and E (B) E and A (C) Teacher and Entrepreneur  
 (D) Engineer and doctor (E) None of these
123. Which of these represent the correct order of intelligence (in the decreasing sequence)?  
 (A) EGD (B) CDF (C) ECB (D) BCF (E) None of these
124. Which of the given statements in the question is definitely superfluous?  
 (A) S2 (B) S6 (C) S11 (D) S13 (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 125 – 129:** Read the information given below and answer the questions.

There are five villages A, B, C, D and E. Two of these have post offices, three have schools and three are accessible by road. Two have population of more than 5000 each, two have population between 2000 and 5000 each, and one has a population of less than 2000. Two of these villages have electricity in addition to certain other facilities such as school and accessibility by road. One village with a population of less than 2000 has a school but neither has a post office nor is accessible by road while each of the villages with a population of more than 5000 has a school. Of the two villages having population between 2000 and 5000 only one has a post office and is accessible by road. A is accessible by road. B has a population of more than 5000, D has a school and is accessible by road by does not have a post office, while E has a school but is not accessible by road. C does not have a post office.

125. Which village has a school and also a post office?  
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E
126. Which village does not have any of the facilities available to other villages?  
 (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E
127. Which two villages have electricity?  
 (A) A, B (B) B, C (C) B, D (D) C, D (E) None of these
128. Which three villages are accessible by road?  
 (A) A, B, E (B) A, D, E (C) B, D, E (D) A, B, C (E) None of these
129. Which village has a population of less than 2000?  
 (A) B (B) C (C) D (D) A (E) None of these
130. If WEEWTGOD is the code for CUCUMBER using a particular coding algorithm, then CPHKGUNK is the code for  
 (A) FINALISE (B) ENTRANCE (C) TERRIBLE (D) RESISTED (E) None of these

131. If DVHQVR is the code for SEASON using a particular coding algorithm, then FGHWHQ is code for  
(A) CARROT (B) TRYING (C) ENGAGE (D) DECENT (E) None of these
132. If DCCDCECB is the code for ABBACABA using a particular coding algorithm, then CDCDCFCD code for  
(A) CABABABA (B) BABADABA (C) LALABACA (D) BADABACA (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 133 – 134:** Read the statement and answer the questions.

A cube is colored green on all sides. It is cut into 125 smaller cubes of equal size.

133. How many cubes are not colored on any face?  
(A) 30 (B) 23 (C) 27 (D) 35 (E) None of these
134. How many cubes are colored on three faces?  
(A) 12 (B) 8 (C) 16 (D) 18 (E) None of these

**Directions for questions 135 – 137:** The questions are based on different situations. Read the situations and answer the question that follows.

135. Between 1960 and 1970, ivory poachers in the African nation of Zinbaku killed over 6,500 elephants. During that period, the total elephant population in Zinbaku fell from about 35,000 to just under 30,000. In 1970, new anti-poaching measures were implemented in Zinbaku, and between 1970 and 1980 poaches were arrested and expelled from the country. Nevertheless, by 1980, the elephant population in Zinbaku had fallen to about 21,000.  
Which of the following, if true, would best help to explain the apparent paradox presented above?
- (A) The poachers arrested in Zinbaku between 1970 and 1980 were rarely sentence to long prison terms.  
(B) Because of highly publicized campaigns against the slaughter of elephants, demand for ivory fell between 1970 and 1980.  
(C) The elephant population in neighbouring Mombasa rose slightly between 1970 and 1980.  
(D) Before 1970, the anti-poaching laws passed by the parliament in Zinbaku were rarely enforced.  
(E) In Zinbaku, between 1970 and 1980, thousands of acres of forest, the elephant's natural habitat, were cleared for farming.
136. Partly because of bad weather, but also partly because some major pepper growers have switched to high-priced cocoa, world production of pepper has been running well below worldwide sales for three years. Pepper is consequently in relatively short supply. The price of pepper has soared in response: it now equals that of cocoa.  
Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Pepper is a profitable crop only if it is grown on a large scale.  
(B) World consumption of pepper has been unusually high for three-years.  
(C) World production of pepper will return to previous levels once normal weather returns.  
(D) Surplus stocks for pepper have been reduced in the last three years.  
(E) The profits that the growers of pepper have made in the past three years have been unprecedented.

137. Technological education is worsening. People between eighteen and twenty-four, who are just emerging from their formal education, are more likely to be technologically illiterate than somewhat older adults. And yet, issues for public referenda will increasingly involve aspects of technology. Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn from the statements above?
- (A) If all young people are to make informed decisions on public reference many of them must learn more about technology.
- (B) Thorough studies of technological issues and innovations should be made a required part of the public and private school curriculum.
- (C) It should be suggested that prospective voters attend applied science courses in order to acquire a minimal competency in technical matters.
- (D) If young people are not to be overly influenced by famous technocrats, they must increase their knowledge of pure science.
- (E) On public referenda issues, young people tend to confuse real or probable technologies with impossible ideals.

**Directions for questions 138 – 139:** In a nation called 'Devnagar' a king must do what he says he will. One day, the king said to a convict that, "if I happen to contradict your statement, I will hang you and if I happen to support your statement, I will shoot you." After this, he asked the convict "What punishment should I give you?"

138. The convict wants to reply in such a way so that he can save himself. The reply of convict was that you will.....
- (A) hang me      (B) shoot me      (C) release me      (D) release or shoot me      (E) Indeterminable
139. In the end, the convict was ...
- (A) hanged      (B) shot      (C) released
- (D) hanged or released      (E) neither shot nor hanged

**SECTION – D(Part – ii)**

**Directions for the questions 140 – 150:** Read the following two passages and answer the questions given at the end of each passage.

**PASSAGE – I**

Exsys CORVID is a revolutionary approach to developing and fielding online knowledge automation expert systems – for the Web, and as stand-alone systems, which can be delivered cross-platform. For the first time, it is possible to convert complex problem – solving logic into a form that can be easily incorporated into a Web site.

Providing access to expert decision-making knowledge is the best way for business to attract and retain customers, realize efficiency gains, and have a significant competitive edge. For over 20 years EXSYS Inc. has been the leader in providing proven technology to build and deploy interactive knowledge automation expert systems, which deliver a company's most valuable asset, expert knowledge – to the people who need it, whenever they need it.

Distributed enterprise-wide, organizations are increasing productivity, cutting costs and improving customer relations – while creating new profit centers and achieving demonstrable return on investment. Exsys CORVID converts expert knowledge into a form that allows delivery of advice and recommendations to improve performance, capability and efficiency, while reducing training and costly errors. EXSYS products are used by over 50% of the Fortune 100 companies, many Government agencies, and thousands of businesses and organizations.

CORVID was developed by EXSYS Inc. – the company that first brought practical expert system development to the PC in 1983, and first brought expert systems to the Web in 1996. EXSYS Inc's founder, Dustin Huntington, and the company's software developers have over 21 years experience in the artificial intelligence field and in designing practical expert system development tools. The original EXSYS Developer software is the longest lived such product on the market, with continuous use in business and industry for over 20 years.

Exsys CORVID resulted from a broad and intensive examination of what is needed to build and field expert system in today's Internet oriented world. CORVID is designed to provide a unique powerful product that allows businesses and organizations to easily develop and field powerful online advisory applications, while still maintaining EXSYS's long support for other types of expert systems.

CORVID brings three revolutionary changes to knowledge automation expert system development.

Understandable, Systematic Rule-Based Logic  
A practical, Efficient Development Environment  
Easy, Cross-Platform Java-Based Web Deployment

In examining how to enable users build expert systems in the most effective manner, many approaches were considered. EXSYS products have traditionally used a pure rule-based approach to logic and this has proven to be extremely effective for thousands of users. Some other expert system tools have taken a rigorously object-oriented approach, which results in a much more difficult and complex development environment. An object-oriented approach is very effective for programming, but often does not work well for human decision-making processes. Most decisions are thought of and described by people as, "If.... Then..." type logic. Often this does not easily convert to a class hierarchy or an object-oriented approach, and does not match the way they think about the decision-making process.

While many decision-making problems are not easy to express in an object-oriented methodology, there are tremendous benefits in using object-structured components. This difference between true object-oriented programming and object-structured programming is what has made Microsoft's Visual Basic (VB) so popular. VB is not a true object-oriented programming language, though it provides many object-based features.



This simplification has allowed VB to be used by more programmers than practically all other languages combined. Exsys CORVID is based on the VB model. It provides an object structure that makes it easy to build systems using methods and properties of variable classes, while not requiring the developer to change the way they think and describe their decision-making steps and logic. The result is a very flexible and powerful development environment that can easily be learned.

CORVID has seven types of variables that provide a wide range of functions. The powerful collection variable allows data to be “collected” from multiple runs and enables many new capabilities. A variety of methods and properties for all of the variables allow them to be used in new and unique ways to solve problems and display results.

CORVID introduces a new concept in managing decision-making logic – Logic Block. In previous EXSYS products, there are tree logic diagrams, and individual ‘If-Then’ rules. Many systems required multiple trees and rules to collectively provide each decision-making step, with no consistent way to organize the related logic. CORVID’s Logic Blocks are a superset of rules and trees, with some new features not found in either. A Logic Block can be any combination of rules and trees that have a related function. This allows the logic to be organized into blocks that behave as objects. A Logic Block can be anything from an entire knowledge base to a single rule – it all depends on what the problem calls for. Logic Blocks can be run using forward or backward chaining. They can also be associated with a spreadsheet file to apply the logic in the block sequentially to each row. This enables a product selection system to be built that has all the “generic” logic in blocks, and the entire product details in a spreadsheet file. Updating and maintaining the system is as simple as changing the spreadsheet to have new data. Product selection problems have never been simpler – especially for situations where the product line or details are frequently changing, such as inventory or pricing.

Logic Blocks are built and maintained in a very visually oriented development environment that is easy to learn and use. The underlying knowledge representation in the block is still an If/Then rule, making it easy to read and understand, but a Logic Block provides a way to organize and use the rules in a way not previously possible.

140. What is Exsys CORVID?

- (A) Exsys CORVID is a knowledge automation expert system development software tool for capturing and disseminating decision-making expertise.
- (B) Exsys CORVID represents a totally new paradigm for the distribution of online expertise that provides answers, not just information, to clients, prospects and employees.
- (C) Exsys CORVID is designed to enable domain experts to quickly and easily develop decision support systems using everyday language without having to learn complex, arcane programming syntax.
- (D) All the above statements are correct.
- (E) None of the above statements are correct.

141. Why was Exsys product line developed?

- (A) To move forward from the earlier proven and successful tool, EXSYS Developer to knowledge automation expert system.
- (B) To provide unique, interactive “experts” that deliver individualized decision-making knowledge from a Web page, or stand-alone systems.
- (C) To allow expert knowledge to be captured in a form that makes it deliverable via the Web to improve performance, capability and efficiency, while reducing training and costly errors.
- (D) To provide successful knowledge automation expert systems providing significant cost savings, increased profitability and a competitive edge to their Web sites.
- (E) All the above statements are correct.

142. Who is Exsys?
- (A) Founded by Dustin Huntington, EXSYS Inc. brought practical expert system development to the PC in 1983, and was the first company to bring knowledge automation to the Web in 1996.
  - (B) It is a software solution provider, providing cost-effective software, training, support, and consultancy to help businesses and organizations deliver knowledge and decision-making expertise.
  - (C) EXSYS software is the longest lived such product on the market, with continuous use in business and industry.
  - (D) Both statements 'A' and 'B' are correct but statement 'c' is dubious.
  - (E) All the statements 'A', 'B' and 'C' are correct.
143. What does the term "CORVID" mean in the context of the passage?
- (A) An eagle
  - (B) A crow
  - (C) A magpie
  - (D) A lion
  - (E) A peacock
144. Author mentions Exsys CORVID as "knowledge Automation Expert System". What does the term "knowledge" mean in the context?
- (A) Facts, truths, and beliefs, perspectives and concepts, judgments and expectations, methodologies and know-how.
  - (B) Accumulated and integrated pool held over time to handle specific situations and challenges.
  - (C) Unlike other decision support approaches like data mining or case-based reasoning, EXSYS provides the only interactive technology that always provides direct delivery of "best fit" recommendations to end-users.
  - (D) Both statements 'A' and 'C' convey the prime message but statement 'B' is dubious.
  - (E) All the statements 'A', 'B' and 'C' are conveying the prime messages of the passage.
145. According to the author's what is the prime message or content of the passage?
- (A) Exsys CORVID provides knowledge representation that makes it easier to build systems, without requiring the developer to change the way they think and describe their decision-making steps and problem-solving logic.
  - (B) Exsys CORVID uses the approach of directly delivering knowledge rather than data. The user is asked questions, and based on their input, they are provided with an analyzed decision specific to the individual situation.
  - (C) Unlike other decision support approaches like data mining or case-based reasoning, EXSYS provides the only interactive technology that always provides direct delivery of "best fit" recommendations to end-users.
  - (E) All the statements (A), (B) and (C) are conveying the prime messages of the passage.

## PASSAGE – II

South of the Deccan plateau, the land between the hills of Venkatam and Kanyakumari is called Tamizhakam or Tamilaham. The Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas are three principal chiefdoms to Tamilaham. Our knowledge of these three South Indian kingdoms is based on the Sangam literature.

The Sangam literature was collected and classified at the three successive assemblies, the Sangams which were held in the town of Madurai during AD 100 – 250. However, the works of the last Sangam alone has survived. At the Sangams, eminent scholars in literature assembled and functioned as a board of censors, and the choicest literature was rendered in the nature of anthologies. Ettutogai or the eight collections of poems and Pattupattu or the ten idylls are the two categories of anthologies that comprise heroic poems. The poems were orally composed and transmitted across a fairly long span of time, i.e. from about 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to AD 3<sup>rd</sup> century before they were classified and compiled. The poems are the earliest specimens of Dravidian language (barring aside a few short inscriptions). By and large, the Tamil heroic poems signify the tradition of boards referred to as the panar who roamed about singing the praise of their patron chiefs.

However, all the poetic compositions were not by wandering bards. Some of them were composed by scholarly poets referred to as pulavar, who followed by bardic tradition. Kapilar Pananar, Avvayar and Gautamanar were some of the well known poets of the period. It is thus not the literature of any particular social group, but part of a common way of life.

The anthologies are divided into akam, dealing with themes of subjective experience like love of affection, and puram, dealing with themes of objective interest like raid or plunder. Akananuru, a collection of four hundred poems based on akam themes and Purananuru, a similar collection based on puram themes are two examples of the Ettutogai category. Similarly there are examples of both akam and puram anthologies in the Pattupattu category. Apart from the heroic anthologies, the classified corpus of Sangam literature includes Tolkappiyam, the earliest treatise on Tamil grammar and Patinenkizkanakku, the eighteen didactic texts, Tirukkuval is another of the eighteen didactic texts. Both Tolkappiyam and Patinenkizkanakku were composed after most of the Ettutogai and Pattupattu poems had been composed. Tolkappiyam in its present form was written not earlier than the AD 3<sup>rd</sup> century, though the basic parts of the text could have been done slightly earlier. All the Kizkanakku texts belong to a period later than AD 3<sup>rd</sup> Century.

The heroic poems and other works of the Sangam tradition testify the prevalent literary culture of the early Tamizhakam. They also indicate the linguistic maturity of the Tamils by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Century. The two epics, Silappadikaram and Manimekalai, written by Illango adigal and Sattanar respectively, were regarded by some scholars as contemporaneous with the heroic poems but now they are identified as works of a much later period. Incidentally, Manimekalai is the only important ancient work which glimpses of the development of fine arts in the Sangam age. The Sangam literature reflects the economy and society of the time fairly accurately, even though it does not give us sufficient information about the political life of the times, the organisation of political units and the chronological account of political events.

The Sangam literature tells us that the Tamilaham represented a combination of diverse ecological zones referred to as tinai, viz; hilly region, river valleys, coastal areas, grass lands, etc. Each had its own subsistence pattern, level of production, social division of labour and lifestyles. However, there was an interaction and interdependence between different eco-zones which led to the development of larger eco-zones. In different regions, power was wielded by chiefs who are known to us from poems written in their praise by bards. Among them, the chiefs of the Cholas, the Pandyas and the Cheras were like kings because they controlled the river valleys where agrarian settlements were expanding and also the coastal ports which were becoming prosperous because of lucrative trade. Besides, they derived considerable income from tributes termed as tirai, plunder and other means. A regular system of taxation does not seem to have been known. However, the Tamil literature mentions rai which seems to have been a more regular contribution than tirai. Unfortunately, not much is known about the rate and mode of collection of revenue. The rulers were often advised to be gentle and moderate in the collection of revenue. This seems to suggest that coercion and excesses were practised by the authority in collecting their share from the cultivators.

The major concern of all the three ruling groups was the integration of the lesser chiefs under their subjugative and martial policies. War was a normal feature of the society, and was celebrated as a noble heroic act. It was even institutionalised. The cult of war was propagated through the praise of the courage of warriors whose memorials were made cult objects of worship. Wars must have led to destruction of resources and commitment of excesses against the poor peasant-grains and cattle were looted and what could not be carried away was destroyed, peasant settlements were set on fire and harvesting fields were devastated. The defenseless plight of the peasants and the way they were terrorised and exploited are attested by a number of songs of the Sangam anthologies.

Society in ancient Tamilaham was essentially tribal in character with its kingship organisation, totem worship, and tribal cults and practices. In all the tinai, tribal customs prevailed, but a change was gradually coming about in the predominantly agricultural region. In this region, social organisation was becoming complex. This was characterised by the gradual breaking up of old kingship ties and the introduction of the brahmanical varna concept. Social stratification or inequality appeared. Craft specialization was only rudimentary and was



150. According to the passage, which of the following statements are true about 'Pattupattu'?

- I. Is one category of anthology
- II. Also called as ten idylls
- III. love or affection are themes of pattupattu
- IV. raid or plunder are themes of pattupattu
- V. These are sung by pannars

Pick up the right option.

(A) I, II, III and IV are true.

(C) I, III, IV and V are true.

(B) I, II, IV and V are true.

(D) All the statements are true.

(E) None of these

E

Y

**IIFT**  
**ANSWERS**

- |                    |                    |                   |               |                    |               |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. (C)             | 2. (B)             | 3. (C)            | 4. (B)        | 5. (A)             | 6. (B)        |
| 7. (C)             | 8. (B)             | 9. (E)            | 10. (C)       | 11. (C)            | 12. (D)       |
| 13. (D)            | 14. (D)            | 15. (D)           | 16. (C)       | 17. (B)            | 18. (B)       |
| 19. (A)            | 20. (A)            | 21. (E)           | 22. (B)       | 23. (D)            | 24. (A)       |
| 25. (C)            | 26. (A)            | 27. (B)           | 28. (E)       | 29. (B)            | 30. (D)       |
| 31. (D)            | 32. (B)            | 33. (B)           | 34. (C)       | 35. (A)            | 36. (D)       |
| 37. (A)            | 38. (E)            | 39. (C)           | 40. (D)       | 41. (C)            | 42. (D)       |
| 43. (C)            | 44. (C)            | 45. (D)           | 46. (D)       | 47. (A)            | 48. (D)       |
| 49. (C)            | 50. (B)            | 51. (D)           | 52. (D)       | 53. (A)            | 54. (C)       |
| 55. (A)            | 56. (B)            | 57. (D)           | 58. (B)       | 59. (E)            | 60. (C)       |
| 61. (A)            | 62. (C)            | 63. (D)           | 64. (D)       | 65. (B)            | 66. (D)       |
| 67. (E)            | 68. (D)            | 69. (B)           | 70. (E)       | 71. (A)            | 72. (B)       |
| 73. (C)            | 74. (D)            | 75. (A)           | 76. (E)       | 77. (C)            | 78. (A)       |
| 79. (A)            | 80. (D)            | 81. (D)           | 82. (D)       | 83. (D)            | 84. (D)       |
| 85. (C)            | 86. (B)            | 87. (A)           | 88. (C)       | 89. (A), (D)       |               |
| 90. (B), (C), (D)  | 91. (A), (D)       | 92. (A), (B), (D) | 93. (A), (B)  | 94. (C)            | 95. (A)       |
| 96. (C)            | 97. (D)            | 98. (B), (C)      | 99. (A), (D)  | 100. (C)           | 101. (A)      |
| 102. (A), (D)      | 103. (D)           | 104. (C)          | 105. (C), (D) | 106. (B), (D)      |               |
| 107. (B), (C), (D) | 108. (B), (C)      | 109. (A), (B)     | 110. (B)      | 111. (B), (C), (D) | 112. (A), (D) |
| 113. (C), (D)      | 114. (A), (B), (D) | 115. (C)          | 116. (D)      | 117. (A)           | 118. (A)      |
| 119. (A)           | 120. (B)           | 121. (E)          | 122. (E)      | 123. (D)           | 124. (D)      |
| 125. (B)           | 126. (C)           | 127. (C)          | 128. (E)      | 129. (E)           | 130. (A)      |
| 131. (D)           | 132. (E)           | 133. (C)          | 134. (B)      | 135. (E)           | 136. (E)      |
| 137. (A)           | 138. (A)           | 139. (E)          | 140. (D)      | 141. (E)           | 142. (E)      |
| 143. (E)           | 144. (E)           | 145. (E)          | 146. (E)      | 147. (D)           | 148. (C)      |
| 149. (D)           | 150. (A)           |                   |               |                    |               |

