

SNAP 2014 Question Paper

Time Allowed :2 Hours	Maximum Marks :150	Total questions :150
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General Instructions

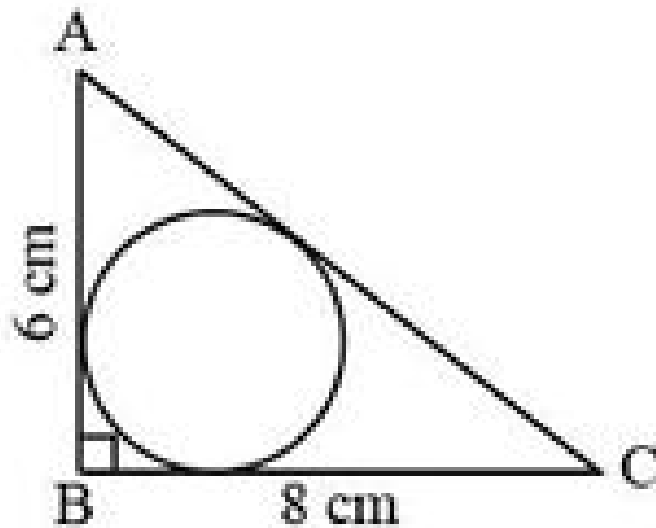
SNAP 2014 – INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. No clarification on the Question Paper will be entertained.
2. There are 60 MCQs; attempt all.
3. Each question carries 1 mark; total marks = 150.
4. Negative marking: -0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
5. Darken only one correct option on the OMR sheet with black/blue ballpoint pen.
6. Multiple or incorrect marking methods will be treated as wrong.
7. Do not write anything on the OMR except required details.
8. Return the original OMR to the invigilator; you may keep the question booklet.
9. Use of unfair means will result in cancellation; impersonation is a criminal offence.
10. No electronic devices allowed inside the test hall.
11. Do not leave before the end of the test.

Q1. How many different letter arrangements can be made from the letters of the word **EXTRA** in such a way that the vowels are always together?

- (A) 48
 - (B) 60
 - (C) 40
 - (D) 30
-

Q2. The radius of the incircle in the given right triangle (legs $AB = 6$ cm, $BC = 8$ cm) will be:



- (A) 1.8 cm
 - (B) 2 cm
 - (C) 2.5 cm
 - (D) 3.6 cm
-

Q3. If $\tan \theta + \sin \theta = m$ and $\tan \theta - \sin \theta = n$, then the value of $m^2 - n^2$ is equal to

- (A) $4mn$
- (B) $2\sqrt{mn}$

- (C) $4\sqrt{(mn)}$
(D) $2\sqrt{(m/n)}$
-

Q4. If A and B are two mutually exclusive and exhaustive events with $P(B) = 3P(A)$, then what is the value of $P(\overline{B})$?

- (A) $\frac{3}{4}$
(B) $\frac{1}{4}$
(C) $\frac{1}{3}$
(D) $\frac{2}{3}$
-

Q5. A and B entered into a partnership investing ₹16,000 and ₹12,000 respectively. After 3 months, A withdrew ₹5,000 while B invested ₹5,000 more. After 3 more months, C joins the business with a capital of ₹21,000. The share of B exceeds that of C, out of a total profit of ₹26,400 after one year, by:

- (A) 2400
(B) 3000
(C) 3600
(D) 4800
-

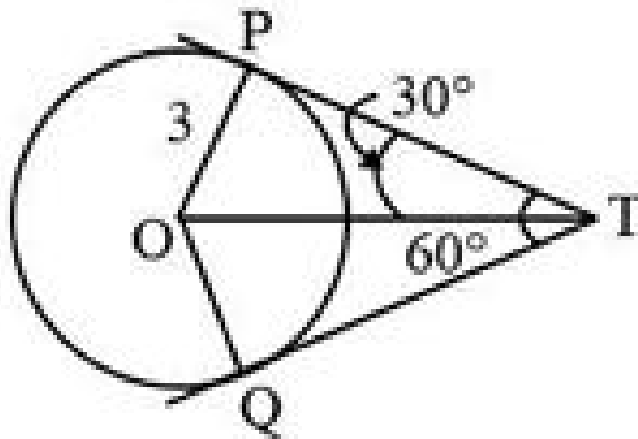
Q6. An aeroplane takes off 30 minutes later than the scheduled time and, to reach its destination 1500 km away on time, it increases its speed by 250 km/h over its usual speed. Find its usual speed.

- (A) 1000 km/h
(B) 750 km/h
(C) 850 km/h
(D) 650 km/h

Q7. What smallest number should be added to 4456 so that the sum is completely divisible by 6?

- (A) 4
- (B) 3
- (C) 2
- (D) 1

Q8. If two tangents inclined at an angle 60° are drawn to a circle of radius 3 cm, then length of each tangent is equal to



- (A) $\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$ cm
- (B) 6 cm
- (C) 3 cm
- (D) $3\sqrt{3}$ cm

Q9. Find the value of $\log_{3^2} 5^4 \times \log_{5^2} 3^4$.

- (A) 5
- (B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 2

Q10. Find the value of 1% of 1% of 25% of 1000.

(A) 0.025

(B) 0.0025

(C) 0.25

(D) 0.000025

Q11. C is the mid-point of $\overline{PQ}$. If $P = (4, x)$, $C = (y, -1)$ and $Q = (-2, 4)$, then x and y respectively are:

(A) -6 and 1

(B) -6 and 2

(C) 6 and -1

(D) 6 and -2

Q12. In a given race the odds in favour of three horses A, B, C are $1 : 3, 1 : 4, 1 : 5$ respectively. Assuming that dead heat is impossible, the probability that one of them wins is

(A) $\frac{7}{60}$

(B) $\frac{37}{60}$

(C) $\frac{1}{5}$

(D) $\frac{1}{8}$

Q13. A and B rent a pasture for 10 months; A puts in 80 cows for 7 months. How many cows can B put in for the remaining 3 months, if he pays *half as much again* as A ?

- (A) 120
 - (B) 180
 - (C) 200
 - (D) 280
-

Q14. A property dealer sells a house for ₹6,30,000 and in the bargain makes a profit of 5%. Had he sold it for ₹5,00,000, then what percentage of loss or gain would he have made?

- (A) $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ gain
 - (B) 10% loss
 - (C) $12\frac{2}{3}\%$ loss
 - (D) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ loss
-

Q15. The average of 11 numbers is 10.9. If the average of the first six numbers is 10.5 and that of the last six numbers is 11.4, then the middle number is:

- (A) 11.5
 - (B) 11.4
 - (C) 11.3
 - (D) 11.0
-

Q16. A can do a piece of work in 25 days and B in 20 days. They work together for 5 days and then A goes away. In how many days will B finish the remaining work?

- (A) 17 days
 - (B) 11 days
 - (C) 10 days
 - (D) 15 days
-

Q17. At simple interest, ₹800 becomes ₹956 in three years. If the interest rate is increased by 3%, how much would ₹800 become in three years?

- (A) 1020.80
 - (B) 1004
 - (C) 1028
 - (D) Data inadequate
-

Q18. The jogging track in a sports complex is 726 metres in circumference. Pradeep and his wife start from the same point and walk in opposite directions at 4.5 km/h and 3.75 km/h, respectively. They will meet for the first time in:

- (A) 5.5 min
 - (B) 6.0 min
 - (C) 5.28 min
 - (D) 4.9 min
-

Q19. What number must be added to the expression $16a^2 - 12a$ to make it a perfect square?

- (A) $\frac{9}{4}$
 - (B) $\frac{11}{2}$
 - (C) $\frac{13}{2}$
 - (D) 16
-

Q20. The monthly salaries of A and B together amount to ₹40,000. A spends 85% of his salary and B, 95% of his salary. If now their savings are the same, then the salary (in ₹) of A is:

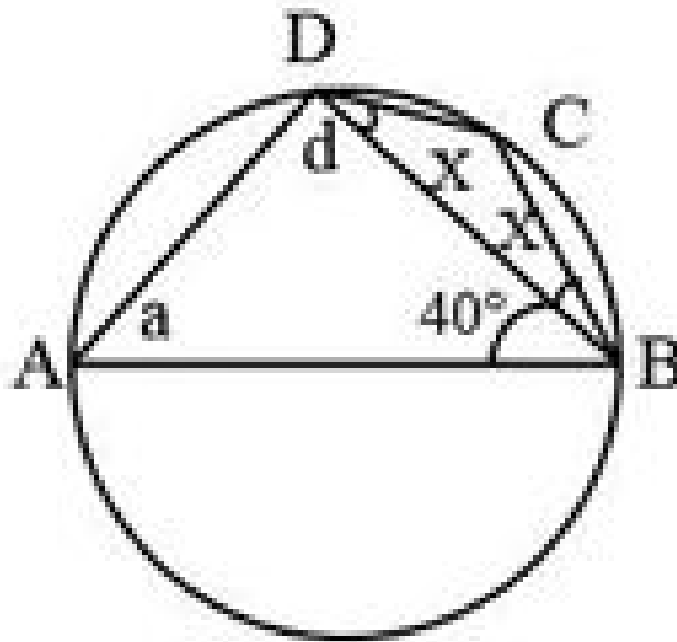
- (A) 10,000
- (B) 12,000

- (C) 16,000
(D) 18,000

Q21. The difference of two numbers is 1365. On dividing the larger number by the smaller, we get 6 as quotient and 15 as remainder. What is the smaller number?

- (A) 240
(B) 270
(C) 295
(D) 360

Q22. In the adjoining figure, $ABCD$ is a cyclic quadrilateral. If AB is a diameter, $BC = CD$ and $\angle ABD = 40^\circ$, find the measure of $\angle DBC$.



- (A) 65°
(B) 25°
(C) 45°

(D) 60°

Q23. A bag contains 5 white and 3 black balls, and 4 are successively drawn out without replacement. What is the chance of getting different colours *alternatively*?

(A) $\frac{1}{6}$

(B) $\frac{1}{5}$

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$

(D) $\frac{1}{7}$

Q24. What is the value of x in the following expression?

$$x + \log_{10}(1 + 2^x) = x \log_{10} 5 + \log_{10} 6$$

(A) 1

(B) 0

(C) -1

(D) 3

Q25. Which of the following functions is an odd function?

(A) $f(x) = 2^{-x^2}$

(B) $f(x) = 2^{x-x^4}$

(C) Both (a) and (b)

(D) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q26. The cost of the paint is ₹ 36.50 per kg. If 1 kg of paint covers 16 square feet, how much will it cost to paint the *outside* of a cube having side 8 feet?

(A) 692

- (B) 768
 - (C) 876
 - (D) 972
-

Q27. A horse takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ seconds to complete one round of a circular field. If its speed is 66 m/s, find the radius of the field. [Use $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$]

- (A) 25.62 m
 - (B) 26.52 m
 - (C) 25.26 m
 - (D) 26.25 m
-

Q28. One litre of water is evaporated from 6 litres of a solution containing 5% salt. The percentage of salt in the remaining solution is:

- (A) $4\frac{9}{6}\%$
 - (B) $5\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)\%$
 - (C) 5%
 - (D) 6%
-

Q29. The last two digits in the multiplication $122 \times 123 \times 125 \times 127 \times 129$ will be

- (A) 20
 - (B) 50
 - (C) 30
 - (D) 40
-

Q30. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 200% and the denominator is increased by 200%, then the resultant fraction is $2\frac{4}{5}$. What is the original fraction?

- (A) $\frac{4}{7}$
 (B) $\frac{13}{12}$
 (C) $\frac{11}{12}$
 (D) None
-

Q31. The value of

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \text{ divided by } \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}\right)}{2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 2\right)}$$

is

- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$
 (B) 2
 (C) $\frac{4}{3}$
 (D) 3
-

Q32. On a journey across Kolkata, a taxi averages 40 kmph for 60% of the distance, 30 kmph for 20% of the distance, and 10 kmph for the remainder. The average speed of the whole journey is

- (A) 25 kmph
 (B) 26 kmph
 (C) 24 kmph
 (D) 30 kmph
-

Q33. Two numbers are such that the square of the greater number is 504 less than 8 times the square of the other. If the numbers are in the ratio 3 : 4, find the numbers.

- (A) 15 and 20
 (B) 6 and 8

- (C) 12 and 16
(D) 9 and 12
-

Q34. A bag contains 100 tickets numbered 1, 2, 3, ..., 100. If one ticket is drawn at random, what is the probability that the ticket drawn has the digit 2 appearing on it?

- (A) $\frac{21}{100}$
(B) $\frac{19}{100}$
(C) $\frac{32}{100}$
(D) $\frac{23}{100}$
-

Q35. A train passes a station platform in 36 seconds and a man standing on the platform in 20 seconds. If the speed of the train is 54 km/h, then find the length of the platform.

- (A) 225 m
(B) 235 m
(C) 230 m
(D) 240 m
-

Study the pie chart and table carefully to answer the questions that below.



Departments	Men	Women
HR	1	1
Accounts	3	1
Production	3	2
IT	1	3
Marketing	1	1
Merchandising	5	1

Table 1: Ratio of men to women in different departments. Total number of employees = 4600.

Q36. What is the number of women in the **Accounts** department?

- (A) 86
- (B) 102
- (C) 80
- (D) 92

Q37. What is the total number of employees working in the **IT** department and **HR** department together?

- (A) 1628
- (B) 1742
- (C) 1766
- (D) 1702

Q38. What is the ratio of the total number of men to the total number of women working in all the departments together?

- (A) 63 : 41
- (B) 41 : 27
- (C) 53 : 47
- (D) 27 : 19

Q39. The number of women in the **Merchandising** department forms what percent of the total number of employees in the organization?

- (A) 3%
- (B) 6%
- (C) 1%
- (D) 12%

Q40. What is the ratio of the number of men in the **Production** department to the number of men in the **Marketing** department?

- (A) 7 : 3
- (B) 9 : 11
- (C) 13 : 7
- (D) 11 : 9

Q41. DRIVEN : EIDRVN :: BEGUM : ?

- (A) EUBGM
- (B) MGBEU
- (C) BGMEU
- (D) UEBGM

Q42. Shout : Whisper :: Run : ?

- (A) Stay
- (B) Stand
- (C) Walk
- (D) Hop

Q43. Question below has a three statement, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to consider every given statement as true (even if it does not conform to well-known facts). Read the conclusions and then decide which of the conclusions can be logically derived.

Statements:

- I. Some toys are pens.
- II. Some pens are papers.
- III. Some papers are black.

Conclusions:

- I. Some toys are black.
- II. No pen is black.
- III. No toy is black.
- IV. Some pens are black.

- (A) None follows
- (B) Either II or IV
- (C) Either I or III and either II or IV
- (D) Either I or IV
- (E) All of the above

Q44. A fires 5 shots to B's 3, but A kills only once in 3 shots while B kills once in 2 shots. When B has *missed* 27 times, A has killed

- (A) 30 birds
- (B) 60 birds
- (C) 72 birds
- (D) 90 birds

Q45. At what time between 9 PM and 10 PM will the minute hand and the hour hand be *opposite* to each other?

- (A) $9:15 \frac{4}{11}$
 (B) $9:16 \frac{4}{11}$
 (C) $9:12 \frac{4}{11}$
 (D) None of these

Q46. Read the following information and answer the question:

‘A + B’ means A is the daughter of B;

‘A × B’ means A is the son of B;

‘A - B’ means A is the wife of B.

If $P \times Q - S$, which of the following is true?

- (A) S is wife of Q.
 (B) S is father of P.
 (C) P is daughter of Q.
 (D) None of these.

In a school students at Pioneer career Kolkata wrote Mock test which has three subjects DI, VA and QA, here is the result of these students. 80 students cleared cut off in DI, 70 in VA and 60 in QA. Only 40 students cleared all the three subjects. 10 students failed to clear cut off even in one subjects. 50 students cleared cut off in VA and QA. 5 students cleared in cut off in only QA.

Q47. In a school students at Pioneer Career Kolkata wrote a Mock test with three subjects DI, VA and QA. Results: 80 students cleared the cut-off in DI, 70 in VA and 60 in QA. Only 40 students cleared *all three*. 10 students failed to clear the cut-off in even one subject (i.e., cleared none). 50 students cleared the cut-off in *VA and QA* (together). 5 students cleared the cut-off in *only QA*. What is the *minimum* number of students who appeared in the Mock test?

- (A) 105
 (B) 110

- (C) 115
(D) None of these
-

Q48. What is the *minimum* number of students who did *not* clear the cut-off in exactly two subjects?

- (A) 5
(B) 15
(C) 20
(D) None of these
-

Q49. What is the ratio of the number of students who *didn't clear DI but cleared QA* to the number of students who *didn't clear only VA*?

- (A) 3 : 1
(B) 3 : 2
(C) 1 : 3
(D) None of these
-

Q50. If the number of students who *didn't* clear the cut-off in *at least two* subjects is as large as possible, then how many students failed in *exactly one* subject?

- (A) 5
(B) 15
(C) 20
(D) None of these
-

Q51. Five persons P, M, U, T and X live separately in any one of the following: a palace, a hut, a fort, a house or a hotel. Each one likes two different colors from among: blue, black,

red, yellow and green. U likes red and blue. T likes black. The person living in a palace does not like black or blue. P likes blue and red. M likes yellow. X lives in a hotel. M lives in a:

- (A) Hut
- (B) Palace
- (C) Fort
- (D) House

Q52. Sangeeta remembers that her father's birthday was certainly after the *eighth* but before the *thirteenth* of December. Her sister Natasha remembers that it was definitely after the *ninth* but before the *fourteenth* of December. On which date of December was their father's birthday?

- (A) 10th
- (B) 11th
- (C) 12th
- (D) Data inadequate

Q53. Rohit walked 25 metres towards South. Then he turned to his left and walked 20 metres. He then turned to his left and walked 25 metres. He again turned to his right and walked 15 metres. At what distance is he from the starting point and in which direction?

- (A) 35 metres east
- (B) 35 metres north
- (C) 40 metres east
- (D) 60 metres east

Q54. In the following question, a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II.
Give answer:

Statement: The best way to escape from a problem is to solve it.

Conclusions:

I. Your life will be dull if you don't face problem.

II. To escape from problem, you should always have some solutions with you.

(A) if only conclusion I follows;

(B) if only conclusion II follows;

(C) if either I or II follows;

(D) if neither I nor II follows;

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Mr. Mansingh has five sons - Arun, Mahi, Rohit, Nilesh and Saurav, and three daughters - Tamanna, Kuntala and Janaki. Three sons of Mr. Mansingh were born first followed by two daughters. Saurav is the eldest child and Janki is the youngest. Three of the children are studying at Trinity School and three are studying at St. Stefan. Tamanna and Rohit study at St. Stefan School. Kuntala, the eldest daughter, plays chess. Mansorover school offers cricket only, while Trinity school offers chess. Beside, these schools offer no other games. The children who are at Mansorover School have been born in succession. Mahi and Nilesh are cricketers while Arun plays football. Rohit who was born just before Janki, plays hockey.

Q55. Mr. Mansingh has five sons (Arun, Mahi, Rohit, Nilesh, Saurav) and three daughters (Tamanna, Kuntala, Janki). Three sons were born first, followed by two daughters. Saurav is the eldest child and Janki is the youngest. Three children study at Trinity School and three at St. Stefan. Tamanna and Rohit study at St. Stefan. Kuntala (eldest daughter) plays chess. Mansorover School offers *only* cricket; Trinity *only* chess; no other games in these two schools. The children at Mansorover were born in succession. Mahi and Nilesh are cricketers; Arun plays football. Rohit, born just before Janki, plays hockey.

Arun is the __ child of Mr. Mansingh.

(A) 2nd

(B) 3rd

(C) 6th

(D) 5th

Q56. Saurav is a student of which school?

- (A) Trinity
- (B) St. Stefan
- (C) Mansorover
- (D) Cannot be determined

Q57. What game does Tamanna play?

- (A) Cricket
- (B) Hockey
- (C) Football
- (D) Cannot be determined

Q58. Which of the following pairs was *not* born in succession (ignore the order)?

- (A) Mahi and Nilesh
- (B) Kuntala and Arun
- (C) Rohit and Janki
- (D) Arun and Rohit

Q59. Read this question based on the information given below: Wendy, a student, is an avid backgammon player. All students play either chess or checkers, but some checkers players do not play chess because they do not understand chess strategy. Backgammon players never play checkers, because they do not find checkers challenging. Therefore, Wendy must understand chess strategy.

Which of the following must be true for the conclusion drawn above to be logically correct?

- (A) All chess players understand chess strategy

- (B) Backgammon is more challenging than checkers
(C) Chess is more challenging than backgammon
(D) All students who find backgammon challenging play checkers
-

Q60. In the following question, a statement is given followed by three assumptions I, II and III. Decide which assumptions are implicit.

Statement: India's economic growth has come at a terrible price of increased industrial and vehicular pollution.

Assumptions:

- I. Pollution is a part of industrial society.
II. Indian economic growth is based on only industrial growth.
III. A country desires economic growth with manageable side-effects.

- (A) Only I is implicit
(B) Only II is implicit
(C) Only I and III are implicit
(D) Only III is implicit
-

Q61. In a joint family, there are father, mother, 3 married sons and one unmarried daughter. Of the sons, two have 2 daughters each, and one has a son. How many female members are there in the family?

- (A) 2
(B) 3
(C) 6
(D) 9
-

Q62. In the following letter series, some of the letters are missing (underscores). Choose the correct alternative to fill the blanks:

- (A) EFFDED
- (B) EFFDDF
- (C) EFFDFE
- (D) None of the above

Q63. If every 2 out of 3 ready-made shirts need alterations in the sleeves, 3 out of 4 need alterations in the collar, and every 4 out of 5 need it in the body, how many *alterations* will be required for 60 shirts?

- (A) 88
- (B) 123
- (C) 133
- (D) 143

Q64. In the following question, a statement is given followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. Consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit.

Statement: “Smoking is injurious to health” — a warning printed on cigarette packets.

Assumptions:

- I. People read printed matter on the cigarette packet.
- II. People take careful note of the warning.
- III. Non-smoking promotes health.

- (A) Only I is implicit
- (B) Only I and II are implicit
- (C) Only II is implicit
- (D) All are implicit

Read the following information answer the question that follow:

Q65. Some people enter a conference room and are seated around a circular table. The following are known:

- (i) The first to enter sits opposite to the one who belongs to Durgapur, and that Durgapur person is to the right of the person from Ranchi.
 - (ii) The **Teacher** belongs to Kolkata and sits to the *right* of the **IT professional**.
 - (iii) The person from **Durgapur** is adjacent to the **Teacher** and the **Architect** and is opposite to the **Doctor**.
 - (iv) The person from **Ranchi** is opposite to the **Architect** (and the Architect is not from Dharbhanga).
 - (v) The **Doctor** belongs to Chennai and is adjacent to the persons who came at the 3rd and 6th positions.
 - (vi) The person from **Burdwan** is adjacent to the persons who came at the 3rd and 5th positions.
 - (vii) The **Professor** (not 5th) is equidistant from the persons from **Ranchi** and **Durgapur**.
- Who is opposite to the Professor?*

- (A) Teacher
- (B) IT professional
- (C) Dancer
- (D) None of these

Q66. With reference to the same arrangement, the guy from **Burdwan** is adjacent to which of the following?

- (1) Professor and Architect (2) Guys from Dharbhanga and Durgapur (3) Architect and IT professional
- (A) Only 1
 - (B) Only 2
 - (C) Only 2 and 3

(D) None of these

Q67. The guy from **Burdwan** (who sits opposite to the guy from **Ranchi**) came at which position?

(A) 2nd

(B) 4th

(C) 5th

(D) Cannot be determined

Q68. The dancer is from—

(A) Ranchi

(B) Dharbhanga

(C) Durgapur

(D) None of these

Q69. In a queue, A is eighteenth from the front while B is sixteenth from the back. If C is twenty-fifth from the front and is exactly in the middle of A and B , then how many persons are there in the queue?

(A) 45

(B) 46

(C) 47

(D) 48

Q70. “Efficiency is all right in its place, in the shop, the factory, the store. The trouble with efficiency is that it wants to rule our play as well as our work; it won’t be content to reign in the shop, it follows us home.”

It can be inferred from the above passage that:

- (A) Efficiency can become all-pervading
 - (B) Efficiency does not always pay
 - (C) Efficiency can be more of a torture than a blessing
 - (D) None of these
-

Q71. Choose the correct antonym of the word: **Native**.

- (A) Endemic
 - (B) Indigenous
 - (C) Genuine
 - (D) Foreign
-

Q72. Choose the correct antonym of the word: **Attenuate**.

- (A) Contract
 - (B) Expand
 - (C) Mitigate
 - (D) Disable
-

Q73. Choose the correct *antonym* for the word: **Cajole**.

- (A) Deceive
 - (B) Mislead
 - (C) Build up
 - (D) Bully
-

Q74. Choose the correct *synonym* for the word: **consanguinity**.

- (A) Illegitimate
 - (B) Adoptive
 - (C) Nonbiological
 - (D) Kin
-

Q75. Choose the word spelt correctly:

- (A) Demurrage
 - (B) Dimurrage
 - (C) Demurage
 - (D) Demerage
-

Q76. From the options below, choose the word with the *incorrect* spelling:

- (A) Allotted
 - (B) Generous
 - (C) Deprive
 - (D) Prenicious
-

Q77. **The long or short of it** is that I do not want to deal with that new firm.

Which phrase should replace the bold part to make the sentence grammatically and idiomatically correct?

- (A) The long and short of it
 - (B) The long and short for it
 - (C) The long or short for it
 - (D) No correction required
-

Q78. **Most of the Indian workers are as healthy as, if not healthier than, British workers.**

Choose the best correction, if any.

- (A) as if healthy as not healthier
 - (B) healthier but not as healthy
 - (C) as healthy, if not healthier
 - (D) No correction required
-

Q79. Choose the correct options for the given blank.

You would _____ surprised to get this letter.

- (A) doubtless be somewhat
 - (B) doubtlessly be somewhat
 - (C) somewhat doubtlessly be
 - (D) doubtlessly somewhat be
-

Q80. Choose the correct options for the given blank.

If you had been a little more proactive, this golden opportunity would not have _____.

- (A) Escaped your fingers
 - (B) Slipped through your fingers
 - (C) Slipped through your head
 - (D) Escaped your hands
-

Q81. Although the rival cricket team was quite competitive it did not _____ against our team of veterans.

- (A) Stand a ground
- (B) Stand a chance
- (C) Stand a stead
- (D) None of these

Q82. I told him that I could invest some money in a joint venture with him, but as I was busy with my own projects I could only be a _____.

- (A) Visiting partner
- (B) Half partner
- (C) Sleeping partner
- (D) Inactive partner

Q83. We must always _____ people who indulge in anti-social activities.

- (A) Steer clear of
- (B) Stay away
- (C) Stick out of
- (D) Steer clear

Q84. Are you telling the truth or just _____?

- (A) Spinning a tale
- (B) Spinning a yarn
- (C) Spinning a story
- (D) None of these

Q85. There is a _____ amount of fatty acids and carbohydrates in some of the imported chocolates.

- (A) neglecting
- (B) negligent
- (C) negligible
- (D) neglected

Q86. Some people _____ themselves into believing that they are indispensable to the organisation they work for.

- (A) force
- (B) denigrate
- (C) delude
- (D) fool

Q87. Many Tamil speaking Sri Lankans _____ from the island to escape the military and its atrocities.

- (A) flown
- (B) flee
- (C) fled
- (D) flew

Q88. These essays are intellectually _____ and represent various levels of complexity.

- (A) revealing
- (B) modern
- (C) demanding
- (D) superior

Q89. How do you expect that country to progress when her government is corrupt, _____ and still largely feudal?

- (A) devalued
- (B) dwindling
- (C) despotic

(D) demeaning

Q90. The teacher must _____ the unique style of a learner in order to _____ it to desired knowledge.

- (A) advocate direct
 - (B) perpetuate develop
 - (C) appreciate focus
 - (D) absorb maintain
-

Q91. He was an _____ musician, had been awarded the George medal during the Second World War and _____ with the title of Rai Bahadur.

- (A) outstanding popularise
 - (B) underestimate declared
 - (C) accomplished honoured
 - (D) impressive assigned
-

Q92. Management can be defined as the process of _____ organizational goals by working with and through human and non-human resources to _____ improve value added to the world.

- (A) getting deliberately
 - (B) managing purposefully
 - (C) targeting critically
 - (D) reaching continuously
-

Read the following Passage and answer the questions below:

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) was created in the early 1990s as a component of the Uruguay Round negotiation. However, it could have been negotiated as part of the Tokyo Round of the 1970's, since that negotiation was an attempt at a "constitutional reform" of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Or it could have been put off to the future, as the US government wanted. What factors led to the creation of the WTO in the early 1990s? One factor was the pattern of multilateral bargaining that developed late in the Uruguay Round. Like all complex international agreements, the WTO was a product of a series of trade-offs between principal actors and groups. For the United States, which did not want a new organization, the dispute settlement part of the WTO package achieved its long-standing goal of a more effective and more legal dispute settlement system. For the Europeans, who by the 1990s had come to view GATT dispute settlement less in political terms and more as a regime of legal obligations, the WTO package was acceptable as a means to discipline the resort to unilateral measures by the United States. Countries like Canada and other middle and smaller trading partners were attracted by the expansion of a rules based system and by the symbolic value of a trade organization, both of which inherently support the weak against the strong. The developing countries were attracted due to the provisions banning unilateral measures. Finally, and perhaps most important, many countries at the Uruguay Round came to put a higher priority on the export gains than on the import losses that the negotiation would produce, and they came to associate the WTO and a rules-based system with those gains. This reasoning—replicated in many countries—was contained in U.S. Ambassador Kantor's defense of the WTO, and it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment.

A second factor in the creation of the WTO was pressure from lawyers and the legal process. The dispute settlement system of the WTO was seen as a victory of legalists over pragmatists but the matter went deeper than that. The GATT, and the WTO, are contract organizations based on rules, and it is inevitable that an

organization created to further rules will in turn be influenced by the legal process. Robert Hudec has written of the “momentum of legal development”, but what is this precisely? Legal development can be defined as promotion of the technical legal values of consistency, clarity (or, certainty) and effectiveness; these are values that those responsible for administering any legal system will seek to maximize. As it played out in the WTO, consistency meant integrating under one roof the whole lot of separate agreements signed under GATT auspices; clarity meant removing ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions or to undertake waivers; and effectiveness meant eliminating exceptions arising out of grandfather-rights and resolving defects in dispute settlement procedures and institutional provisions.

Concern for these values is inherent in any rules based system of co-operation, since without these values, rules would be meaningless in the first place. Rules, therefore, create their own incentive for fulfillment. The momentum of legal development has occurred in other institutions besides the GATT, most notably in the European Union (EU).

Over the past two decades, the European Court of Justice (ECJ) has consistently rendered decisions that have expanded incrementally the EU’s internal market, in which the doctrine of “mutual recognition” handed down in the case *Cassis de Dijon* was a key turning point. The Court is now widely recognized as a major player in European integration, even though arguably such a strong role was not originally envisaged in the Treaty of Rome, which initiated the current European Union. One means the Court used to expand integration was the “teleological method of interpretation” whereby the actions of member states were evaluated against “the accomplishment of the most elementary community goals set forth in the Preamble to the [Rome] treaty.”

The teleological method represents an effort to keep current policies consistent with stated goals, and it is analogous to the effort in GATT to keep contracting party trade practices consistent with stated rules. In both cases legal concerns and procedures are an independent force for further co-operation. In large part, the

WTO was an exercise in consolidation. In the context of a trade negotiation that created a near-revolutionary expansion of international trade rules, the formation of the WTO was a deeply conservative act needed to ensure that the benefits of the new rules would not be lost. The WTO was about institutional structure and dispute settlement; these are the concerns of conservatives and not revolutionaries, which is why lawyers and legalists took the lead on these issues. The WTO codified the GATT institutional practice that had developed by custom over three decades, and it introduced a new single dispute settlement system to replace the old one; both old and new rules found their home inside the WTO structure. Both the international structure and the dispute settlement system were necessary to provide the discipline required to prevent the unilateral expansion of trade measures by the major trading nations.

Q93. What could be the closest reason why the WTO was not formed in the 1970s?

- (A) The US government did not like it.
- (B) Important players did not find it in their best interest to do so.
- (C) Lawyers did not work for the dispute settlement system.
- (D) The Tokyo Round negotiations was an attempt at constitutional reform.

Q94. The most likely reason for the acceptance of the WTO package by nations was that

- (A) it had the means to prevent the US from taking unilateral measures.
- (B) they recognized the need for a rules-based environment to protect the benefits of increased trade.
- (C) it settles disputes more legally and more effectively.
- (D) its rules-based system leads to export gains.

Q95. According to the passage, WTO promoted the technical legal values partly through

- (A) integrating under one roof the agreements signed under GATT.

- (B) rules that create their own incentive for fulfillment.
 - (C) grandfather-rights exceptions and defects in dispute settlement procedures.
 - (D) ambiguities about the powers of contracting parties to make certain decisions.
-

Q96. In the method of interpretation of the European Court of Justice

- (A) current policies needed to be consistent with stated goals
 - (B) contracting party trade practices needed to be consistent with stated rules
 - (C) enunciation of the most elementary community goals needed to be emphasized
 - (D) actions of member states needed to be evaluated against the stated community goals
-

Q97. In the statement “ ... it amounted to a recognition that international trade and its benefits cannot be enjoyed unless trading nations accept the discipline of a negotiated rules-based environment ”, ‘it’ refers to

- (A) Ambassador Kantor’s defence of the WTO
 - (B) the higher priority on export gains placed by many countries at the Uruguay Round
 - (C) the export gains many countries came to associate with a rules-based system
 - (D) the provision of a rules-based system by the WTO.
-

Q98. The importance of *Cassis de Dijon* is that it

- (A) gave a new impetus to the momentum of legal development at the European Court of Justice.
 - (B) resulted in a decision that expanded incrementally the EU’s internal market.
 - (C) strengthened the role of the Court more than envisaged in the Treaty of Rome.
 - (D) led to a doctrine that was a key turning point in European integration.
-

Read the following Passage and answer the questions below:

A TED talk (the acronym stands for Technology, Entertainment, and Design) is one of the routes to academic stardom that didn't exist a decade ago. (The 30th anniversary celebration aside, curators only began posting fame-making free online videos in 2006.) Although TED plays an inordinate role in setting the tone for how ideas are conveyed—not only because of the reach of its videos but also through spinoffs like regional “TEDx” events and the TED Radio Hour, one of the few places nonpolicy intellectuals get substantial on-air time—it's just one of a number of platforms that are changing the ecology of academic celebrity. These include similar ideas-in-nuggets conclaves, such as the Aspen Ideas Festival and PopTech, along with huge online courses and—yes, still—blogs. These new, or at least newish, forms are upending traditional hierarchies of academic visibility and helping to change which ideas gain purchase in the public discourse. In a famous essay, “The Unbearable Ugliness of Volvos,” first published in the early 90s, the literary scholar Stanley Fish wrote that “the flourishing of the lecture circuit has brought with it new sources of extra income . . . [and] an ever-growing list of stages on which to showcase one's talents, and geometric increase in the availability of the commodities for which academics yearn, attention, applause, fame, and ultimately, adulation of a kind usually reserved for the icons of popular culture.” Fish was Exhibit A among professors taking advantage of such trends, and his trailblazing as a lit-crit celebrity inspired the dapper, globe-trotting lit theory operator Morris Zapp, a character in David Lodge's academic satire *Small World*. But the world Fish was describing, where no one would live-tweet the lectures, let alone post the talks for worldwide distribution, now seems sepia-toned. “If David Lodge's Morris Zapp were alive and kicking today,” observes John Holbo, an associate professor of philosophy at the National University of Singapore, and blogger at Crooked Timber and the Valve, “he'd be giving a TED talk, not an MLA talk. Which is to say: he wouldn't be doing Theory. He probably wouldn't be in an English department.”

Q99. The passage is mainly about:

- (A) Technology, Entertainment, and Design
- (B) Turning over the conventional.

- (C) Gaining popular adulation.
 - (D) Changing presentations.
 - (E) Worldwide metamorphosis
-

Q100. The phrase “sepia-toned” implies:

- (A) The end of an era.
 - (B) The way things were.
 - (C) The brown pigment.
 - (D) The time bound nature of things.
 - (E) The decadence of ideas.
-

Q101. Which of the following *cannot* be inferred from the passage?

- (A) TED is the future.
 - (B) Theory can no longer be counted on.
 - (C) Philosophy is best understood through demos.
 - (D) TED is irreplaceable.
-

In questions below, each passage consist of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper order for the four sentences.

Q102. S1: In the middle of one side of the square sits the Chairman of the committee, the most important person in the room.

P: For a committee is not just a mere collection of individuals.

Q: On him rests much of the responsibility for the success or failure of the committee.

R: While this is happening we have an opportunity to get the 'feel' of this committee.

S: As the meeting opens, he runs briskly through a number of formalities.

S6: From the moment its members meet, it begins to have a sort of nebulous life of its own.

The proper sequence of the middle four sentences should be:

- (A) RSQP
 - (B) PQRS
 - (C) SQPR
 - (D) QSPR
-

Q103. S1: All the land was covered by the ocean.

P: The leading god fought the monster, killed it and chopped its body into two halves.

Q: A terrible monster prevented the gods from separating the land from the water.

R: The god made the sky out of the upper part of the body and ornamented it with stars.

S: The god created the earth from the lower part, grew plants on it and populated it with animals.

S6: The god moulded the first people out of clay according to his own image and mind.

The proper sequence of the middle four sentences should be:

- (A) PQRS
 - (B) PQSR
 - (C) QPSR
 - (D) QPRS
-

Q104. S1: And then Gandhi came.

P: Get off the backs of these peasants and workers, he told us, all you who live by their exploitation.

Q: He was like a powerful current of fresh air, like a beam of light, like a whirlwind that upset many things.

R: He spoke their language and constantly drew their attention to their appalling conditions.

S: He didn't descend from the top, he seemed to emerge from the masses of India.

S6: Political freedom took new shape and then acquired a new content.

The Proper sequence should be:

- (A) QSRP

- (B) SRQP
 - (C) RSQP
 - (D) PRSQ
-

Q105. In each of the following, a related pair of words is followed by options. Choose the pair that is *least similar* in relationship to the given pair.

Given pair: XENOPHOBIA : FOREIGNERS

- (A) claustrophobia : foreigners
 - (B) anglophobia : Englishmen
 - (C) bibliophobia : book
 - (D) hemophobia : blood
-

Q106. Given pair: SAIL : SHIP (find the pair *least similar* to this relation)

- (A) propeller : dog
 - (B) radar : satellite
 - (C) hydrogen : balloon
 - (D) accelerator : car
-

Q107. Given pair: CANINE : DOG (choose the pair *least similar*)

- (A) feline : cat
 - (B) aquatic : parrot
 - (C) serpentine : cobra
 - (D) vulpine : fox
-

Q108. In each item, a paragraph is split into parts (A–E). Identify which part(s) are correct in grammar/usage (spelling, punctuation, and logic).

- A.** In 1849, a poor Bavarian *imigrant* named Levi Strauss.
B. landed in San Francisco, California,
C. at the invitation of his brother-in-law David Stern.
D. owner of dry goods business.
E. This dry goods business would later become known as Levi Strauss & Company.

- (A) B only
(B) B and C
(C) A and B
(D) A only
(E) A, B and D
-

Q109. Choose the part(s) that are correct in grammar/usage.

- A.** In response to the allegations and condemnation pouring in,
B. Nike implemented comprehensive changes in their labour policy.
C. Perhaps sensing the rising tide of global labour concerns,
D. from the public would become a prominent media issue,
E. Nike sought to be a industry leader in employee relations.

- (A) D and E
(B) D only
(C) A and E
(D) A and D
(E) B, C and E
-

Q110. In each question, the sentences (A–E) form a paragraph. Identify which sentence parts are *correct* in grammar and usage (spelling, punctuation, and logic).

- A.** charges and countercharges mean nothing.
B. to the few million who have lost their home.
C. The nightmare is far from over, for the government.

D. is still unable to reach hundreds who are marooned.

E. The death count have just begun.

(A) A only

(B) C only

(C) A and C

(D) A, C and D

(E) D only

Q111. Which of the following is *not correct* with regard to the RTI Act, 2005?

(A) An officer as Public Information Officer shall be designated by every public authority to provide information to citizens.

(B) The Act provides for a penalty of up to ₹25,000 on the Public Information Officer if he fails to divulge information sought by a citizen.

(C) The Act provides for setting up a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions.

(D) The information sought shall be made available within 90 days.

Q112. Who estimated national income in India first?

(A) Dadabhai Naoroji

(B) R. C. Dutt

(C) V. K. R. V. Rao

(D) D. R. Gadgil

Q113. The banks are required to maintain a certain ratio between their liquid assets (cash, gold, approved securities) and their *liabilities*. This ratio is called:

(A) Statutory Bank Ratio (SBR)

- (B) Statutory Liquid Ratio (SLR)
 - (C) Central Bank Reserve (CBR)
 - (D) Central Liquid Reserve (CLR)
-

Q114. Dwarf wheat (Mexican) is introduced in India by

- (A) Dr. N. E. Borlaug
 - (B) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
 - (C) Dr. Subramanian
 - (D) Dr. B. P. Pal
-

Q115. A Russian spacecraft set a new record by reaching the International Space Station (ISS) in only 6 hours (earlier flights took 2–3 days). Which spacecraft was this?

- (A) Sputnik–II
 - (B) Soyuz
 - (C) Zond
 - (D) Venera
-

Q116. What contribution was made by Ernest Binfield Havell (E. B. Havell) in Indian art and culture?

- (A) An East India Company official whose efforts led to the establishment of the Asiatic Society
 - (B) Made efforts in establishing the Bengal School of Art
 - (C) A famous Indologist who translated several Sanskrit dramas into English
 - (D) A teacher at Pune who established the National Archives of India
-

Q117. The India Human Development Award in association with UNDP was instituted in:

- (A) 2010
 - (B) 2011
 - (C) 2012
 - (D) 2013
-

Q118. The book “*The Audacity of Hope*” is written by:

- (A) Nayantara Sahgal
 - (B) Aravind Adiga
 - (C) Vikram Seth
 - (D) Barack Obama
-

Q119. In which Olympic Games was field hockey introduced for the first time?

- (A) London, 1908
 - (B) Stockholm, 1912
 - (C) St. Louis, 1904
 - (D) Paris, 1900
-

Q120. Larry Page and Sergey Brin are well known as:

- (A) Creators of Bluetooth device
 - (B) Founders of Google
 - (C) Stem cell researchers
 - (D) Scientists
-

Q121. Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC):

- (A) a semi-circle curve suggesting increase in per-capita income increases the pollution
- (B) a U-shaped curve suggesting the level of development and carbon emission

- (C) suggest a U-shaped relationship between carbon emission and ozone-layer depletion
- (D) suggest a *bell-shaped* relationship between the concentration of certain pollution emission and per-capita real GDP
-

Q122. Which of the following are correctly matched?

1. **Vienna Convention:** protection of ozone layer
2. **Stockholm Convention:** Hazardous wastes convention and their disposal
3. **Rotterdam Convention:** Hazardous chemicals
4. **Basel Convention:** Persistent organic pollutants

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 3
- (C) 2, 3 and 4
- (D) 1, 2 and 4
-

Q123. Which of following statement is true about the **Primary deficit**?

- (A) It is difference between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure
- (B) It is difference between Capital Receipts and Interest Payment
- (C) It is difference between the Fiscal Deficit and Interest Payment
- (D) It is addition of Fiscal Deficit and Interest Payment
-

Q124. The slogan of 'poverty abolition' (*Garibi Hatao*) was given in which Five Year Plan?

- (A) Second Plan
- (B) Fourth Plan
- (C) Fifth Plan
- (D) Sixth Plan
-

Q125. REDD+ Programme is concerned with which of the following?

- (A) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
 - (B) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
 - (C) Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
 - (D) Earth Summit
-

Q126. Which is the largest stock exchange in the world?

- (A) The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)
 - (B) The Swiss Stock Exchange (SWX)
 - (C) The London Stock Exchange (LSE)
 - (D) The National Stock Exchange (NSE)
-

Q127. Between which two countries was the Battle of Stalingrad fought in 1942–43?

- (A) Russia and Germany
 - (B) Russia and Japan
 - (C) Germany and Italy
 - (D) Italy and Russia
-

Q128. International Day for Disaster Reduction is observed on:

- (A) 9th August
 - (B) 13th October
 - (C) 24th November
 - (D) 11th December
-

Q129. Name the India–China joint military exercise that started in Pune recently?

- (A) Surya–Kiran 2014
 - (B) Hand-in-Hand 2014
 - (C) Mitra–Maitri 2014
 - (D) Yudh Abhyas 2014
-

Q130. What would you study if you were a *speleologist*?

- (A) Mineral deposits
 - (B) Tress
 - (C) Birds
 - (D) Caves
-

Q131. In a swap transaction where two fixed–floating currency swaps are combined to form a *fixed-to-fixed* currency swap, the structure is known as:

- (A) Roller-coaster swap
 - (B) Amortized swap
 - (C) Amortizing swap
 - (D) Circus swap
-

Q132. In monetary terminology, what is called the "monetary base" or "high powered money"?

- (A) the total assets of RBI
 - (B) the total liability of RBI
 - (C) the total debt of the government
 - (D) the total foreign exchange of RBI
-

Q133. Which is considered as the *mother of all Central Banks*?

- (A) Bank of England
 - (B) Riksbank of Sweden
 - (C) Federal Reserve Bank
 - (D) Reserve Bank of India
-

Q134. The catch-line "*American dream, Indian soul*" was of which film?

- (A) American Desi
 - (B) Aa Ab Laut Chalein
 - (C) Indian
 - (D) Pardes
-

Q135. The words 'secular' and 'socialist' were added to the Indian Constitution in 1976 by amending the

- (A) All of the above
 - (B) Directive Principles
 - (C) Preamble
 - (D) Fundamental Rights
-

Q136. Who declared that his ultimate aim was to wipe "every tear from every eye"?

- (A) Rajendra Prasad
 - (B) Sardar Patel
 - (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (D) Mahatma Gandhi
-

Q137. Amnesty International is an organisation associated with which of the following fields?

- (A) Protection of cruelty to animals
 - (B) Environment protection
 - (C) Protection of human rights
 - (D) Protection of historic monuments
-

Q138. Google's main shopping service is called

- (A) Froggle
 - (B) Cragle
 - (C) Doulde
 - (D) Ibibo
 - (E) Google+
-

Q139. The branch of medical science concerned with the study of disease as it affects a *community* of people is called

- (A) epidemiology
 - (B) oncology
 - (C) paleontology
 - (D) pathology
-

Q140. Which port on a system unit is commonly used to attach an *external storage medium*/peripheral device?

- (A) VGA port
 - (B) USB port
 - (C) Parallel port
 - (D) Serial port
-

Q141. This personality is the father of radio science and has pioneered Bengali science fiction in the country. He invented the *crescograph*, a device that measures growth in plants. Identify him.

- (A) Homi Bhabha
- (B) Jagadish Chandra Bose
- (C) C. V. Raman
- (D) Govind Khurana

Q142. The Union Cabinet approved the signing of three SAARC agreements for the 18th SAARC Summit. Which of the following is *not* one of those agreements?

- (A) SAARC Regional Railways Agreement
- (B) SAARC Motor Vehicles Agreement
- (C) SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (Electricity)
- (D) SAARC Inter-governmental Transport Connectivity

Q143. The scientific term *Fallstreak Hole Cloud* was in news recently because

- (A) It appeared in the sky over Gippsland in eastern Victoria of Britain
- (B) It appeared in the sky over Gippsland in eastern Victoria of Burma
- (C) It appeared in the sky over Gippsland in eastern Victoria of Australia
- (D) It appeared in the sky over Gippsland in eastern Victoria of New Zealand

Q144. Hyderabad recently found an intelligent way to manage traffic problems using **H-TRIMS**. What is the full form of H-TRIMS?

- (A) Hyderabad Traffic Integrated Maintenance System
- (B) Hyderabad Traffic Integrated Management System
- (C) Hyderabad Traffic Integrated Manipulation System

(D) Hyderabad Traffic Inked Management System

Q145. Which international organisation recently passed a resolution on *sports autonomy* and on *sport as a means to promote peace and development*?

- (A) International Olympic Committee
 - (B) Commonwealth Games Federation
 - (C) United Nations
 - (D) Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
-

Q146. Liberty Medal is annually given to honour men and women of courage and conviction who strive to secure the blessings of liberty to people around the globe. It was established in:

- (A) 1987, to commemorate the bicentennial of the US Constitution
 - (B) 1988, to commemorate the bicentennial of the US Constitution
 - (C) 1990, to commemorate the bicentennial of the US Constitution
 - (D) 1997, to commemorate the bicentennial of the US Constitution
-

Q147. The Union Commerce Ministry recently cancelled approvals of nine Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

I. Hindalco Industries II. Chennai Business Park III. Essar Jamnagar IV. Adani Townships and Real Estate Company

Which option is correct?

- (A) I, II and III
 - (B) I, III and IV
 - (C) II and III
 - (D) I, II, III and IV
-

Q148. World Wildlife Fund released the *Living Planet Report 2014*. In this context, consider the following statements:

- I. The theme of the report is *Species and Spaces, People and Places*.
- II. Populations of fish, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles have declined by 52 percent since 1970.
- III. Freshwater species have declined by 76 percent.
- IV. The report's measure of humanity's Ecological Footprint is provided by the Global Footprint Network.

Which is/are correct?

- (A) I, II and III
 - (B) I, III and IV
 - (C) II and III
 - (D) I, II, III and IV
-

Q149. *Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)* was launched by the Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs to:

- (A) Lift human development indices of tribal people
 - (B) Ensure that forest dwellers are not deprived of their due
 - (C) Promote tribal language
 - (D) Establish a National Research Centre in the Tribal Research Institute
-

Q150. Name the player who won the **IBSF World Billiards Championship** in 2014.

- (A) Ashok Mehta
 - (B) Geet Sethi
 - (C) Pankaj Advani
 - (D) None of these
-