CAT 2000

SECTION I
Number of Questions – 55

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 1 to 5:*** *Sentence given in each question when properly sequenced from a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentence from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

1.

1. If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.
2. The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.
3. Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.
4. This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse starvation, so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.
5. Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.

1. BECDA 2. ECADB 3. BCDAE 4. ECDAB

2.

A. This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world
B. Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still revelling in its age-old habit in mere images or truth.
C. But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around claiming our attention.
D. The inventory started in 1839 and since then just about everything has been photographed or so it seems.
E. In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.

1. EABCD 2. BDEAC 3. BCDAE 4. ECDAB

3.

A. To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.
B. Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.
C. It is by no means confined to "culture" narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.
D. Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.
E. The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science.

1. AECBD 2. DECBA 3. ACBED 4. DBCAE

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4.

A. Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.
B. The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owners expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks.)
C. A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over property.
D. These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.
E. A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.

1. ABCDE 2. CABDE 3. ACBED 4. CBEDA

5.

A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.
B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.
C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.
D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.

1. ABCD 2. ADCB 3. DBCA 4. DBAC

DIRECTIONS for questions 6 to 10*: *Sentences given in each questions, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

6.

1. Security links exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.
A. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each travelled slightly different distances.
B. The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.
C. The distance the two travel determines which wavelengths and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright.
D. Because light is an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.
6. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.

1. ABCD 2. BADC 3. BDAC 4. DCAB

7.

1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.
A. The birds spent far more of their time - up to a third - pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.
B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.
C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment
D. Alerting the birds' environment, by adding bales of wood-shaving to their pens can work wonders.
6. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.

1. DCAB 2. CDBA 3. DBAC 4. BDCA

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8. 1. The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.
A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.
B. There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.
C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.
D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.
6. However the fiction has been and continues to be at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

1. DBAC 2. ABCD 3. BACD 4. DACB

9. 1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished
A. But no such mechanism exists in the humanities - much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.
B. Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.
C. Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.
D. Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.
6. Scientists funding data have no such defences.

1. BDCA 2. ABDC 3. CABD 4. CDBA

10. 1. Horses and communism were, on the whole, a poor match.
A. Fine horses bespoke the nobility the party was supposed to despise.
B. Communist leaders, when they visited villages, preferred to see cows and pigs.
C. Although a working horse was just about tolerable the communists were right to be wary.
D. Peasants from Poland to the Hungarian Pustza preferred their horses to party dogma.
6. "A farmer's pride is his horse; his cow may be thin but his horse must be fat", went a Slovak saying

1. ACDB 2. DBCA 3. ABCD 4. DCBA

***DIRECTIONS*: Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions dolling each of them on the basis of contents thereof.**

PASSAGE I

In a modern computer, electronic and magnetic storage technologies play complementary roles. Electronic memory chips are fast but volatile (their contents are lost when the computer is unplugged). Magnetic tapes and hard disks are slower, but have the advantage that they are non-volatile, so that they can be used to store software and documents even when the power is off.

In laboratories around the world, however, researchers are hoping to achieve the best of both worlds. They are trying to build magnetic memory chips that could be used in place of today's electronic ones. These magnetic memories would be non-volatile: but they would also be faster, would consume less power, and would he able to stand up to hazardous environments more easily. Such chips would have obvious applications in storage cards for digital cameras and music- players; they would enable handheld and laptop computers to hoot up more quickly and to operate for longer; they would allow desktop computers to run faster; they would doubtless have military and space-faring advantages too.

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But although the theory behind them looks solid, there are tricky practical problems that need to be overcome.

Two different approaches, based on different magnetic phenomena, are being pursued. The first, being investigated by Gary Prinz and his colleagues at the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) in Washington, D.C., exploits the fact that the electrical resistance of some materials changes in the presence of a magnetic field-a phenomenon known as magneto-resistance. For some multi-layered materials this effect is particularly powerful and is, accordingly, called "giant" magneto-resistance (GMR). Since 1997, the exploitation of GMR has made cheap multi-gigabyte hard disks commonplace. The magnetic orientations of the magnetised spots on the surface of a spinning disk are detected by measuring the changes they induce in the resistance of a tiny sensor. This technique is so sensitive that it means the spots can he made smaller and packed closer together than was previously possible, thus increasing the capacity and reducing the size and cost of a disk drive.

Dr. Prinz and his colleagues are now exploiting the same phenomenon on the surface of memory chips, rather than spinning disks. In a conventional memory chip, each binary digit (bit) of data is represented using a capacitor- reservoir of electrical charge that is either empty or full-to represent a zero or a one. in the NRL's magnetic design, by contrast, each hit is stored in a magnetic element in the form of a vertical pillar of magnetisable material. A matrix of wires passing above and below the elements allows each to he magnetised, either clockwise or anti- clockwise, to represent zero or one. Another set of wires allows current to pass through any particular element. By measuring an element's resistance you can determine its magnetic orientation, and hence whether it is storing a zero or a one. Since the elements retain their magnetic orientation even when the power is off, the result is non- volatile memory. Unlike the elements of an electronic memory, a magnetic memory's elements are not easily disrupted by radiation. And compared with electronic memories, whose capacitors need constant topping up, magnetic memories are simpler and consume less power. The NRL researchers plan to commercialise their device through a company called Non-Volatile Electronics, which recently began work on the necessary processing and fabrication techniques. But it will be some years before the first chips roll off the production line.

Most attention in the field is focused on an alternative approach based on magnetic tunnel-junctions (MTJs), which are being investigated by researchers at chip makers such as IBM, Motorola, Siemens and Hewlett-Packard. IBM's research team, led by Stuart Parkin, has already created a 500-element working prototype that operates at 20 times the speed of conventional memory chips and consumes 1% of (lie power. Each element consists of a sandwich of two layers of magnetisable material separated by a harrier of aluminum oxide just four or five atoms thick. The polarisation of lower magnetisable layer is fixed in one direction, but that of the upper layer can be set (again, by passing a current through a matrix of control wires) either to the left or to the right, to store a zero or a one. The polarisations of the two layers are then in either the same or opposite directions.

Although the aluminium-oxide barrier is an electrical insulator, it is so thin that electrons are able to jump across it via a quantum-mechanical effect called tunnelling. It turns out that such tunnelling is easier when the two magnetic layers are polarised in the same direction than when they are polarised in opposite directions. So, by measuring the current that flows through the sandwich, it is possible to determine the alignment of the topmost layer, and hence whether it is storing a zero or a one.

To build a full-scale memory chip based on MTJs is, however, no easy matter. According to Paulo Freitas, an expert on chip manufacturing at the Technical University of Lisbon, magnetic memory elements will have to become far smaller and more reliable than current prototypes if they are to compete with electronic memory. At the same lime, they will have to be sensitive enough to respond when the appropriate wires in the control matrix are switched on, but not so sensitive that they respond when a neighbouring element is changed. Despite these difficulties, the general consensus is that MTJs are the more promising ideas. Dr. Parkin says his group evaluated the GMR approach and decided not to pursue it. Despite the fact that IBM pioneered GMR in hard disks. Dr. Prinz, however, contends that his plan will eventually offer higher storage densities and lower production costs.

Not content with shaking up the multi-billion-dollar market for computer memory, some researchers have even more ambitious plans for magnetic computing. In a paper published last month in Science,

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Russell Cowburn and Mark Welland of Cambridge University outlined research that could form the basis of a magnetic microprocessor- a chip capable of manipulating (rather than merely storing) information magnetically. In place of conducting wires. a magnetic processor would have rows of magnetic dots, each of which could be polarised in one of two directions. Individual bits of information would travel down the rows as magnetic pulses, changing the orientation of the dots as they went. Dr. Cowburn and Dr. Welland have demonstrated how a logic gate (the basic element of a microprocessor)could work in such a scheme. In their experiment, they fed a signal in at one end of the chain of dots and used a second signal to control whether it propagated along the chain.

It is, admittedly, a long way from a single logic gate to a full microprocessor, but this was true also when the transistor was first invented. Dr. Cowburn, who is now searching for backers to help commercialise the technology, says he believes it will be at least ten years before the first magnetic microprocessor is constructed. But other researchers in the field agree that such a chip is the next logical step. Dr. Prinz says that once magnetic memory is sorted out "the target is to go after the logic circuits." Whether all-magnetic computers will ever be able to compete with other contenders that are jostling to knock electronics off its perch-such as optical, biological and quantum computing-remains to he seen. Dr. Cowburn suggests that the future lies with hybrid machines that use different technologies. But computing with magnetism evidently has an attraction all its own.

11. In developing magnetic memory chips to replace the electronic ones, two alternative research paths are being pursues. Theses are approaches based on :

1. Volatile and non-volatile memories
2. Magneto-resistance and magnetic tunnel-junctions.
3. Radiation-disruption and radiation-neutral effects.
4. Orientation of magnetised spots on the surface of a spinning disk and alignment of magnetic dots on the surface of a conventional memory chip.

12. A binary digit or bit is represented in the magneto-resistance based magnetic chip using

1. A layer of aluminium oxide.
2. A capacitor
3. A vertical pillar of magnetised material.
4. A matrix or wires.

13. In a magnetic tunnel-junctions (MTJs) tunnelling is easier when :

1. Two magnetic layers are polarised in the same direction.
2. Two magnetic layers are polarised in the opposite directions.
3. Two aluminium-oxide barriers are polarised in the same direction.
4. Two aluminium-oxide barriers are polarised in opposite directions.

14. A major barrier on the way to build a full-scale memory chip based on MTJs is :

1. The low sensitivity of the magnetic memory elements.
2. The thickness of aluminium oxide barriers.
3. The need to develop more reliable and far smaller magnetic memory chip.
4. All the above

15. In MTJs approach, it is possible to identify whether the topmost layer of the magnetised memory element is storing a zero or one by :

1. Measuring an element's resistance and thus determining its magnetic orientation
2. Measuring the degree of disruption caused by radiation in the elements of the magnetic memory.
3. Magnetising the elements either clockwise or anti-clockwise.
4. Measuring the current that flows through the sandwich.

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16. A line of research which is trying to build a magnetic chip that can both store and manipulate information, is being pursued by :

1. Paul Freitas.
2. Stuart Parkin.
3. Gary Prinz.
4. None of the above.

17. Experimental research currently underway, using rows of magnetic dots, each of which could be polarised in one of the two directions, has led to the demonstration of :

1. Working of a microprocessor.
2. Working of a logic gate.
3. Working of a magneto-resistance based chip.
4. Working of a magneto tunnelling-junction(MTJ) based chip.

18. From the passage, which of the following cannot be inferred?

1. Electronic memory chips are faster and non-volatile.
2. Electronic and magnetic storage technologies play a complementary role.
3. MTJs are the more promising idea, compared to the magneto-resistance approach.
4. non-volatile Electronics is the company set up to commercialise the GMR chips.

PASSAGE II

The story begins as the European pioneers crossed the Alleghenies and started to settle in the Midwest. The land they found was covered with forests. With incredible effort they felled the trees, pulled the stumps and planted their crops in the rich, loamy soil. When they finally reached the western edge of the place we now call Indiana, the forest stopped and ahead lay a thousand miles of the great grass prairie. The Europeans were puzzled by this new environment. Some even called it the "Great Desert". It seemed untillable. The earth was often very wet and it was covered with centuries of tangled and matted grasses. With their cast iron plows, the settlers found that the prairie sod could not be cut and the wet earth stuck to their plowshares. Even a team of the best oxen bogged down after a few years of tugging. The iron plow was a useless tool to farm the prairie soil. The pioneers were stymied for nearly two decades. Their western march was halted and they filled in the eastern regions of the Midwest.

In 1837, a blacksmith in the town, of Grand Detour, Illinois, invented a new tool. His name was John Deere and the tool was a plow made of steel. It was sharp enough to cut through matted grasses and smooth enough to cast off the mud. It was a simple tool, the "sod buster" that opened the great prairies to agricultural development.

Sauk County, Wisconsin is the part of that prairie where I have a home. It is named after the Sauk Indians. In 1673, Father Marquette was the first European to lay his eyes upon their land. He found a village laid out in regular patterns on a plain beside the Wisconsin River. He called the place Prairie du Sac. The village was surrounded by fields that had provided maize, beans and squash for the Sauk people for generations reaching hack into the unrecorded time.

When the European settlers arrived at the Sauk prairie in 1837, the government forced the native Sauk people west of the Mississippi River. The settlers came with John Deere's new invention and used the tool to open the area to a new kind of agriculture. They ignored the traditional ways of the Sauk Indians and used their sod-busting tool for planting wheat. Initially, the soil was generous and the farmers thrived. However, each year the soil lost more of its nurturing power. It was only thirty years after the Europeans arrived with their new technology that the land was depleted. Wheat farming became uneconomic and tens of thousands of farmers left Wisconsin seeking new land with sod to bust.

It took the Europeans and their new technology just one generation to make their homeland into a desert. The Sauk Indians who knew how to sustain themselves on the Sauk prairie land were banished to

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another kind of desert called a reservation. And they even forgot about the techniques and tools that had sustained them on the prairie for generations unrecorded. And that is how it was that three deserts were created-Wisconsin, the reservation and the memories of a people. A century later, the land of the Sauks is now populated by the children of a second wave of European farmers who learned to replenish the soil through the regenerative powers of dairying, ground cover crops and animal manures. These third and fourth generation farmers and townspeople do not realise, however, that a new settler is coming soon with an invention as powerful as John Deere's plow.

The new technology is called 'bereavement counselling'. It is a tool forged at the great state university, an innovative technique to meet the needs of those experiencing the death of a loved one, a tool that can "process" the grief of the people who now live on the Prairie of the Sauk. As one can imagine the final days of the village of the Sauk Indians before the arrival of the settlers with John Deere's plow, one can also imagine these final days before the arrival of the first bereavement counsellor at Prairie du Sac. In these final days, the farmers and the townspeople mourn at the death of a mother, brother, son or friend. The bereaved is joined by neighbours and kin. They meet grief together in lamentation, prayer and song. They call upon the words of the clergy and surround themselves in community.

It is in these ways that they grieve and then go on with life. Through their mourning they are assured of the bonds between them and renewed in the knowledge that this death is a part of the Prairie of the Sauk. Their grief is common property, an anguish from which the community draws strength and gives the bereaved the courage to move ahead.

It is into this prairie community that the bereavement counsellor arrives with the new grief technology. The counsellor calls the invention a service and assures the prairie folk of its effectiveness and superiority by invoking the name of the great university while displaying a diploma and certificate. At first, we can imagine that the local people will be puzzled by the bereavement counsellor's claim. However, the counsellor will tell a few of them that the new technique is merely to assist the bereaved's community at the time of death. To some other prairie folk who are isolated or forgotten, the counsellor will approach the County Board and advocate the right to treatment for these unfortunate souls. This right will be guaranteed by the Board's decision to reimburse those too poor to pay for counselling services. There will be others, schooled to believe in the innovative new tools certified by universities and medical centres, who will seek out the bereavement counsellor by force of habit. And one of these people will tell a bereaved neighbour who is unschooled that unless his grief is processed by a counsellor, he will probably have major psychological problems in later life. Several people will begin to use the bereavement counsellor because, since the County Board now taxes them to insure access to the technology, they will feel that to fail to be counselled is to waste their money, and to be denied a benefit, or even a right.

Finally, one day, the aged father of a Sauk woman will die. And the next door neighbour will not drop by because doesn't want to interrupt the bereavement counsellor. The woman's kin will stay home because they will have learned that only the bereavement counsellor knows how to process grief the proper way. The local clergy will seek technical assistance from the bereavement counsellor to learn the correct form of service to deal with guilt and grief. And the grieving daughter will know that it is the bereavement counsellor who really cares for her because only the bereavement counsellor comes when death visits this family on the Prairie of the Sauk.

It will be only one generation between the bereavement counsellor arrives and the community of mourners disappears. The counsellor's new tool will cut through the social fabric, throwing aside kinship, care, neighbourly obligations and community ways of coming together and going on. Like John Deere' s plow, the tools of bereavement counselling will create a desert where a community once flourished. And finally, even the bereavement counsellor will see the impossibility of restoring hope in clients once they are genuinely alone with nothing but a service for consolation. In the inevitable failure of the service, the bereavement counsellor will find the deserts even in herself.

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19. Which of the following best describes the approach of the author ?

1. Comparing experiences with two innovations tried, in order to illustrate the failure of both.
2. Presenting community perspectives on two technologies which have had negative effects on people.
3. Using the negative outcomes of one innovation to illustrate the likely outcomes of another innovation.
4. Contrasting two contexts separated in time, to illustrate how 'deserts' have arisen.

20. According to the passage, bereavement handling traditionally involves :

1. The community bereavement counsellors working with the bereaved to help him/her overcome grief.
2. The neighbours and kin joining the bereaved and meeting grief together in mourning and prayer.
3. Using techniques developed systematically in formal institutions of learning, a trained counsellor helping the bereaved cope with grief.
4. The Sauk Indian Chief leading the community with rituals and rites to help lessen the grief of the bereaved.

21. Due to which of the following reasons, according to the author, will the bereavement counsellor find the deserts even in herself?

1. Over a period of time, working with Sauk Indians who have lost their kinship and relationships. she becomes one of them.
2. She is working in an environment where the disappearance of community mourners makes her work place a social desert.
3. Her efforts at grief processing with the bereaved will fail as no amount of professional service can make up for the loss due to the disappearance of community mourners.
4. She has been working with people who have settled for a long time in the Great Desert.

22. According to the author, the bereavement counsellor is :

1. A friend of the bereaved helping him or her handle grief.
2. An advocate of the right to treatment for the community.
3. A kin of the bereaved helping him/her handle grief.
4. A formally trained person helping the bereaved handle grief.

23. The Prairie was a great puzzlement for the European pioneers because :

1. It was covered with thick, untillable layers of grass over a vast stretch.
2. It was a large desert immediately next to lush forests.
3. It was rich cultivable land left fallow for centuries.
4. It could be easily tilled with iron plows.

24. Which of the following does the 'desert' in the passage refer to ?

1. Prairie soil depleted by cultivation of wheat.
2. Reservations in which native Indians were resettled.
3. Absence of, and emptiness in, community kinship and relationships.
4. All of the above.

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25. According to the author, people will begin to utilise the service of the bereavement counsellor because :

1. New County regulations will make them feel it is a right, and if they don't use it, it would be a loss
2. The bereaved in the community would find her a helpful friend.
3. She will fight for subsistence allowance from the country Board for the poor among the bereaved.
4. Grief processing needs tools certified by universities and medical centres.

26. Which one of the following parallels between the plow and bereavement counselling is not claimed by the author?

1. Both are innovative technologies.
2. Both result in migration of the communities into which the innovations are introduced.
3. Both lead to 'deserts' in the space of only one generation.
4. Both are tools introduced by outsiders entering existing communities.

PASSAGE III

The teaching and transmission of North Indian classical music is, and long has been, achieved by largely oral means. The *raga* and its structure, the often breathtaking intricacies of *tala* or rhythm, and the incarnation of *raga* and *tala* as *bandish* or composition, are passed thus, between *guru* and *shishya* by word of mouth and direct demonstration, with no printed sheet of notated music, as it were, acting as a go-between. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee is given, in this model, a further instance, and a new, exotic complexity and glamour.

These days, especially with the middle class having entered the domain of classical music and playing not a small part in ensuring the continuation of this ancient tradition, the tape recorder serves as a handy technological slave and preserves, from oblivion, the vanishing, elusive moment of oral transmission. Hoary *guru*s, too, have seen the advantage of this device, and increasingly use it as an aid to instructing their pupils; in place of the shawls and other traditional objects that used to pass from *shishya* to *guru* in the past, as a token of the regard of the former or the latter, it is not unusual, today, to see cassettes changing hands.

Part of my education in North Indian classical music was conducted via this rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic, which I carried with me to England when I was an undergraduate. One cassette had stored in it various *tala*s played upon the *tabla*, at various tempos, by my music teacher's brother-in-law, Hazarilaiji, who was a teacher of *Kathak* dance, as well as a singer and a *tabla* player. This was a work of great patience and prescience, a one- and-a-half hour performance without any immediate point or purpose, but intended for some delayed future moment when I'd practise the *tala*s solitarily.

This repeated playing out of the rhythmic cycles on the *tabla* was inflected by the noises-an irate auto driver blowing a horn; the sound of overbearing pigeons that were such a nuisance on the banister; even the cry of a *kulfi* seller in summer-entering from the balcony of the third floor flat we occupied in those days, in a lane in a Bombay suburb, before we left the city for good. These sounds, in turn, would invade, hesitantly, the ebb and flow of silence inside the artificially Ideated room, in a borough of West London, in which I used to live as an undergraduate. There, in the trapped dust, silence and heat, the *theka* of the *tabla*, qualified by the imminent but intermittent presence of the Bombay suburb, would come to life again. A few years later, the *tabla* and, in the background, the pigeons and the itinerant *kulfi* seller, would inhabit a small graduate room in Oxford.

The tape recorder, though, remains an extension of the oral transmission of music, rather than a replacement of it. And the oral transmission of North Indian classical music remains, almost uniquely, a testament to the fact that the human brain can absorb, remember and reproduce structures of great complexity and sophistication without the help of the hieroglyph or written mark or a system of

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notation. I remember my surprise on discovering that Hazarilaiji-who had mastered *Kathak* dance, *tala* and North Indian *classical music*, and who used to narrate to me, occasionally, compositions meant for dance that were grand and intricate in their verbal prosody, architecture and rhythmic complexity-was near illiterate and had barely learnt to write his name in large and clumsy letters.

Of course, attempts have been made, throughout the 20* century, to formally codify and even notate this music, and institutions set up and degrees created, specifically to educate students in this "scientific" and codified manner. Paradoxically, however, this style of teaching has produced no noteworthy student or performer; the most creative musicians still emerge from the *guru-shishya* relationship, their understanding of music developed by oral communication.

The fact that North Indian classical music emanates from, and has evolved through, oral culture, means that this music has a significantly different aesthetic, and that this aesthetic has a different politics, from that of Western classical music. A piece of music in the Western tradition, at least in its most characteristic and popular conception, originates in its composer, and the connection between the two, between composer and the piece of music, is relatively unambiguous precisely because the composer writes down, in notation, his composition, as a poet might write down and publish his poem. However far the printed sheet of notated music might travel thus from the composer, it still remains his property; and the notion of property remains at the heart of the Western conception of "genius", which derives from the Latin *gignere* or 'to beget'.

The genius in Western classical music is, then, the originator, begetter and owner of his work-the printed, notated sheet testifying to his authority over his product and his power, not only of expression or imagination, but of origination. The conductor is a custodian and guardian of this property. Is it an accident that Mandelstam, in his notebooks, compares-celebratorily-the conductor's baton to a policeman's, saying all the music of the orchestra lies mute within it, waiting for its first movement to release it into the auditorium?

The *raga*-transmitted through oral means-is, in a sense, no one's property; it is not easy to pin down its source, or to know exactly where its provenance or origin lies. Unlike the Western classical tradition, where the composer begets his piece, notates it and stamps it with his ownership and remains, in effect, larger than, or the father of, his work, in the North Indian classical tradition, the *raga*-unconfined to a single incarnation, composer or performer-remains necessarily greater than the artiste who invokes it.

This leads to a very different politics of interpretation and valuation, to an aesthetic that privileges the evanescent moment of performance and invocation over the controlling authority of genius and the permanent record. It is a tradition, thus, that would appear to value the performer, as medium, more highly than the composer who presumes to originate what, effectively, cannot be originated in a single person-because the *raga* is the inheritance of a culture.

27. The author's contention that the notion of property lies at the heart of the Western conception of genius is best indicated by which one of the following?

1. The creative output of a genius is invariably written down and recorded.
2. The link between the creator and his output is unambiguous.
3. The word "genius" is derived from a Latin word which means "to beget"
4. The music composer notates his music and thus becomes the "father" of a particular piece of music.

28. Saussure's conception of language as a communication between addresser and addressee, according to the author, is exemplified by the :

1. Teaching of North Indian classical music by word of mouth and direct demonstration.
2. Use of the recorded cassette as a transmission medium between the music teacher and the trainee.
3. Written down notation sheets of musical compositions.
4. Conductor's baton and the orchestra.

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29. The author holds that the "rather ugly but beneficial rectangle of plastic" has proved to be a "handy technological slave" in :

1. Storing the *tala*s played upon the *tabla*, at various tempos.
2. Ensuring the continuance of a n ancient tradition.
3. Transporting North Indian classical music across geographical borders.
4. Capturing the transient moment of oral transmission.

30. The oral transmission of North Indian classical music is an almost unique testament of the :

1. Efficacy of the *guru-shishya* tradition.
2. Learning impact of direct demonstration.
3. Brain's ability to reproduce complex structures without the help of written marks.
4. The ability of an illiterate person to narrate grand and intricate musical compositions.

31. According to the passage, in the North Indian classical tradition, the *raga* remains greater than the artiste who invokes it. This implies an aesthetic which :

1. Emphasises performance and invocation over the authority of genius and permanent record.
2. Makes the music no one's property.
3. Values the composer more highly than the performer.
4. Supports oral transmission of traditional music.

32. From the author's explanation of the notion that in the Western tradition music originates in its composer, which one of the following cannot be inferred?

1. It is easy to transfer a piece of Western classical music to a distant place.
2. The conductor in the Western tradition, as a custodian, can modify the music, since it 'lies mute' in his baton.
3. The authority of the Western classical music composer over his music product is unambiguous.
4. The power of the Western classical music composer extends to the expression of his music.

33. According to the author, the inadequacy of teaching North Indian classical music through a codified, notation based system is best illustrated by :

1. A loss of the structural beauty of the *raga*s.
2. A fusion of two opposing approaches creating mundane music.
3. The conversion of free-flowing *raga*s into stilted set pieces.
4. Its failure to produce any noteworthy student or performer.

34. Which of the following statements best conveys the overall idea of the passage?

1. North Indian and Western classical music are structurally different.
2. Western music is the intellectual property of the genius while the North Indian rage is the inheritance of a culture.
3. Creation as well as performance are important in the North Indian classical tradition.
4. North Indian classical music is orally transmitted while Western classical music depends on written down notations.

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PASSAGE IV

The current debate on intellectual property rights (IPRs) raises a number of important issues concerning the strategy and policies for building a more dynamic national agricultural research system, the relative roles of public and private sectors, and the role of agribusiness multinational corporations (MNCs). This debate has been stimulated by the international agreement on Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs), negotiated as part of the Uruguay Round.

TRIPs, for the first time, seeks to bring innovations in agricultural technology under a new worldwide IPR regime. The agribusiness MNCs (along with pharmaceutical companies) played a leading part in lobbying for such a regime during the Uruguay Round negotiations. The argument was that incentives are necessary to stimulate innovations, and that this calls for a system of patents which gives innovators the sole right to use (or sell/lease the right to use) their innovations for a specified period and protects them against unauthorised copying or use. With strong support of their national governments, they were influential in shaping the agreement on TRIPs, which eventually emerged from the Uruguay Round. The current debate on TRIPs in India - as indeed elsewhere - echoes wider concerns about 'privatisation' of research and allowing a free field for MNCs in the sphere of biotechnology and agriculture. The agribusiness corporations, and those with unbounded faith in the power of science to overcome all likely problems, point to the vast potential that new technology holds for solving the problems of hunger, malnutrition and poverty in the world. The exploitation of this potential should he encouraged and this is best done by the private sector for which patents arc essential. Some, who do not necessarily accept this optimism, argue that fears of MNC domination are exaggerated and that farmers will accept their products only if they decisively outperform the available alternatives. Those who argue against agreeing to introduce an IPR regime in agriculture and encouraging private sector research are apprehensive that this will work to the disadvantage of farmers by making them more and more dependent on monopolistic MNCs. A different, though related apprehension is that extensive use of hybrids and genetically engineered new varieties might increase the vulnerability of agriculture to outbreaks of pests and diseases. The larger, longer-term consequences of reduced biodiversity that may follow from the use of specially bred varieties are also another cause for concern. Moreover, corporations, driven by the profit motive, will necessarily tend to underplay, if not ignore, potential adverse consequences, especially those which are unknown and which may manifest themselves only over a relatively long period. On the other hand, high-pressure advertising and aggressive sales campaigns by private companies can seduce farmers into accepting varieties without being aware of potential adverse effects and the possibility of disastrous consequences for their livelihood if these varieties happen to fail. There is no provision under the laws, as they now exist, for compensating users against such eventualities.

Excessive preoccupation with seeds and seed material has obscured other important issues involved in reviewing the research policy. We need to remind ourselves that improved varieties by themselves are not sufficient for sustained growth of yields. In our own experience, some of the early high yielding varieties (HYVs) of' rice and wheat were found susceptible to widespread pest attacks; and some had problems of grain quality. Further research was necessary to solve these problems. This largely successful research was almost entirely done in public research institutions. Of course, it could in principle have been done by private companies, but whether they choose to do so depends crucially on the extent of the loss in market for their original introductions on account of the above factors and whether the companies are financially strong enough to absorb the losses', invest in research to correct the deficiencies and recover the lost market. Public research, which is not driven by profit, is better placed to take corrective action. Research for improving common pool resource management, maintaining ecological health and ensuring sustainahility is both critical and also demanding in terms of technological challenge and resource requirements. As such research is crucial to the impact of new varieties, chemicals and equipment in the farmer's field, private companies should be interested in such research. But their primary interest is in the sale of seed material, chemicals, equipment and other inputs produced by them. Knowledge and techniques for resource management are not 'marketable' in the same way as those inputs. Their application to land, water and forests has a long gestation and their efficacy depends on resolving difficult problems such as designing institutions for proper and equitable

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management of common pool resources. Public or quasi-public research institutions informed by broader, long-term concerns can only do such work.

The public sector must therefore continue to play a major role in the national research system. It is both wrong and misleading to pose the problem in terms of public sector versus private sector or of privatisation of research. We need to address problems likely to arise on account of the public-private sector complementarity, and ensure that the public research system performs efficiently. Complementarity between various elements of research raises several issues in implementing an IPR regime. Private companies do not produce new varieties and inputs entirely as a result of their own research. Almost all technological improvement is based on knowledge and experience accumulated from the past, and the results of basic and applied research in public and quasi-public institutions (universities, research organisations). Moreover, as is increasingly recognised, accumulated stock of knowledge does not reside only in the scientific community and its academic publications, but is also widely diffused in traditions and folk knowledge of local communities all over.

The deciphering of the structure and functioning of DNA forms the basis of much of modern biotechnology. But this fundamental breakthrough is a 'public good' freely accessible in the public domain and usable free of any charge, Varieties/techniques developed using that knowledge can however be, and are, patented for private profit. Similarly, private corporations draw extensively, and without any charge, on germ plasm available in varieties of plants species (neem and turmeric are by now famous examples). Publicly funded gene banks as well as new varieties bred by public sector research stations can also be used freely by private enterprises for developing their own varieties and seek patent protection for them. Should private breeders be allowed free use of basic scientific discoveries? Should the repositories of traditional knowledge and germ plasm be collected which are maintained and improved by publicly funded institutions? Or should users be made to pay for such use? If they are to pay, what should be the basis of compensation? Should the compensation be for individuals or for communities/institutions to which they belong? Should individuals/institutions be given the right of patenting their innovations? These arc some of the important issues that deserve more attention than they now get and need serious detailed study to evolve reasonably satisfactory, fair and workable solutions. Finally, the tendency to equate the public sector with the government is wrong. The public space is much wider than government departments and includes co-operatives, universities public trusts and a variety of non-governmental organisations giving greater autonomy to research organisations from government control and giving non-government public institutions the space and resources to play a larger more effective role in research is therefore an issue of direct relevance in restructuring the public research system.

35. Which one of the following statements describes an important issue, or important issues, not being raised in the context of the current debate on IPRs ?

1. The role of MNC s in the sphere of biotechnology and agriculture
2. The strategy and policies for establishing an IPR regime for Indian agriculture
3. The relative roles of public and private sectors.
4. Wider concerns about ‘privatisation’ of research

36. The fundamental breakthrough in deciphering the structure and functioning of DNA has become a public good. This means that :

1. Breakthroughs in fundamental research on DNA are accessible by all without any monetary considerations.
2. The fundamental research on DNA has the characteristic of having beneficial effects for the public at large.
3. Due to the large scale of fundamental research on DNA it falls in the domain of public sector research institutions.
4. The public and other companies must have free access to such fundamental breakthroughs in research.

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37. In debating the respective roles of the public and private sectors in the national research system it is important to recognise :

1. that private companies do not produce new varieties and inputs entirely on their own research.
2. That almost all technological improvements are based on knowledge and experience accumulated from the past.
3. The complementary role of public and private sector research.
4. The knowledge repositories are primarily the scientific community and its academic publications.

38. Which one of the following may provide incentives to address the problem of potential adverse consequences of biotechnology?

1. Include IPR issues in the TRIPs agreement.
2. Nationalise MNCs engaged in private research in biotechnology.
3. Encourage domestic firms to patent their innovations.
4. Make provisions in the law for user compensation against failure of newly developed varieties.

39. Which of the following statements is not a not a likely consequence of emerging technologies in agriculture?

1. Development of newer and newer varieties will lead to increase in biodiversity.
2. MNCs may underplay the negative consequences of the newer technology on environment.
3. Newer varieties of seeds may increase vulnerability of crops to pests and diseases.
4. Reforms in patent laws and user compensation against crop failures would be needed to address new technology problems.

40. The TRIPs agreement emerged from the Uruguay Round to :

1. Address the problem of adverse consequences of genetically engineered new varieties of grain.
2. Fulfil the WTO requirement to have an agreement on trade related property rights.
3. Provide incentives to innovators by way of protecting their intellectual property.
4. Give credibility to the innovations made by MNCs in the field of pharmaceuticals and agriculture.

41. Public or quasi-public research institutions are more likely than private companies to address the negative consequences of new technologies because of which of the following reasons?

1. Public research is not driven by profit motive.
2. Private companies may not be able to absorb losses arising out of the negative effects of the new technologies.
3. Unlike new technology products, knowledge and techniques for resource management are not amenable to simple market transactions.
4. All of the above

42. While developing a strategy and policies for building a more dynamic national agricultural research system, which one of the following statements needs to be considered?

1. Public and quasi-public institutions are not interested in making profits.
2. Public and quasi-public institutions have a broader and long-term outlook than private companies.
3. Private companies are incapable of building products based on traditional and folk knowledge
4. Traditional and folk knowledge cannot be protected by patents.

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PASSAGE V

One of the criteria by which we judge the vitality of a style of painting is its ability to renew itself— its responsiveness to the changing nature and quality of experience, the degree of conceptual and formal innovation that it exhibits. By this criterion, it would appear that the practice of abstractionism has failed to engage creatively with the radical change in human experience in recent decades. It has, seemingly, been unwilling to re-invent itself in relation to the systems of artistic expression and viewers' expectations that have developed under the impact of the mass media.

The judgement that abstractionism has slipped into 'inertia gear' is gaining endorsement, not only among discerning viewers and practitioners of other art forms, but also among abstract painters themselves. Like their companions elsewhere in the world, abstractionists in India are asking themselves an overwhelming question today: Does abstractionism have a future? The major crisis that abstractionists face is that of revitalizing their picture surface; few have improvised any solutions beyond the ones that were exhausted by the 1970s. Like all revolutions, whether in politics or in art, abstractionism must now confront its moment of truth: having begun life as a new and radical pictorial approach to experience, it has become an entrenched orthodoxy itself. Indeed, when viewed against a historical situation in which a variety of subversive, interactive and richly hybrid forms are available to the art practitioner, abstractionism assumes the remote and defiant air of an aristocracy that has outlived its age; trammelled by formulaic conventions yet buttressed by a rhetoric of sacred mystery, it seems condemned to being the last citadel of the self-regarding 'fine art' tradition, the last hurrah of painting for painting's sake.

The situation is further complicated in India by the circumstances in which an indigenous abstractionism came into prominence here during the 1960s. From the beginning it was propelled by the dialectic between two motives, one revolutionary and the other conservative—-it was inaugurated as an act of emancipation from the dogmas of the nascent Indian nation state, when art was officially viewed as an indulgence at worst, and at best, as an instrument for the celebration of the republic's hopes and aspirations. Having rejected these dogmas, the pioneering abstractionists also went on to reject the various figurative styles associated with the Santiniketan circle and others. In such a situation, abstractionism was a revolutionary move. It led art towards the exploration of the subconscious mind, the spiritual quest and the possible expansion of consciousness. Indian painting entered into a phase of self-inquiry, a meditative inner space where cosmic symbols and non- representational images ruled. Often, the transition from figurative idioms to abstractionist ones took place within the same artist.

At the same time, Indian abstractionists have rarely committed themselves wholeheartedly to a non-representational idiom. They have been preoccupied with the fundamentally metaphysical project of aspiring to the mystical-holy without altogether renouncing the symbolic. This has been sustained by a hereditary reluctance to give up the murti, the inviolable iconic form, which explains why abstractionism is marked by the conservative tendency to operate with images from the sacred repertoire of the past. Abstractionism thus entered India as a double-edged device in a complex cultural transaction. Ideologically, it served as an internationalist legitimization of the emerging revolutionary local trends. However, on entry, it was conscripted to serve local artistic preoccupations—a survey of indigenous abstractionism will show that its most obvious points of affinity with European and American abstract art were with the more mystically oriented of the major sources of abstractionist philosophy and practice, for instance the Kandinsky-KJee school. There have been no takers for Malevich's Suprematism, which militantly rejected both the artistic forms of the past and the world of appearances, privileging the new-minted geometric symbol as an autonomous sign of the desire for infinity.

Against this backdrop, we can identify three major abstractionist idioms in Indian art. The first develops from a love of the earth, and assumes the form of a celebration of the self's dissolution in the cosmic panorama; the landscape is no longer a realistic transcription of the seen, but is transformed into a visionary occasion for contemplating the cycles of decay and regeneration. The second idiom phrases its departures from symbolic and archetypal devices as invitations to heightened planes of awareness. Abstractionism begins with the establishment or dissolution of the motif, which can be drawn from diverse sources, including the hieroglyphic tablet, the Sufi meditation dance or the Tantric diagram. The third idiom is based on the lyric play of forms guided by gesture or allied with formal improvisations

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like the assemblage. Here, sometimes, the line dividing abstract image from patterned design or quasi-random expressive marking may blur. The flux of forms can also be regimented through the poetics of pure colour arrangements, vector-diagrammatic spaces and gestural design.

In this genealogy, some pure lines of descent follow their logic to the inevitable point of extinction, others engage in cross-fertilization, and yet others undergo mutation to maintain their energy. However, this genealogical survey demonstrates the wave at its crests, those points where the metaphysical and the painterly have been fused in images of abiding potency, ideas sensuously ordained rather than fabricated programmatically to a concept. It is equally possible to enumerate the troughs where the two principles do not come together, thus arriving at a very different account. Uncharitable as it may sound, the history of Indian abstractionism records a series of attempts to avoid the risks of abstraction by resorting to an overt and near-generic symbolism, which many Indian abstractionists embrace when they find themselves bereft of the imaginative energy to negotiate the union of metaphysics and painterliness.

Such symbolism falls into a dual trap: it succumbs to the pompous vacuity of pure metaphysics when the burden of intention is passed off as justification; or then it is desiccated by the arid formalism of pure painterliness, with delight in the measure of chance or pattern guiding the execution of a painting. The ensuing conflict of purpose stalls the progress of abstractionism in an impasse. The remarkable Indian abstractionists are precisely those who have overcome this and addressed themselves to the basic elements of their art with a decisive sense of independence from prior models. In their recent work, we see the logic of Indian abstractionism pushed almost to the furthest it can be taken. Beyond such artists stands a lost generation of abstractionists whose work invokes a wistful, delicate beauty but stops there.

Abstractionism is not a universal language; it is an art that points up the loss of a shared language of signs in society. And yet, it affirms the possibility of its recovery through the effort of awareness. While its rhetoric has always emphasized a call for new forms of attention, abstractionist practice has tended to fall into a complacent pride in its own incomprehensibility; a complacency fatal in an ethos where vibrant new idioms compete for the viewers' attention. Indian abstractionists ought to really return to basics, to reformulate and replenish their understanding of the nature of the relationship between the painted image and the world around it. But will they abandon their favourite conceptual habits and formal conventions, if this becomes necessary?

43. According to the author, the introduction of abstractionism was revolutionary because it:

1. Celebrated the hopes and aspirations of a newly independent nation.
2. Provided a new direction to Indian art, towards self-inquiry and non-representational images.
3. Managed to obtain internationalist support for the abstractionist agenda.
4. Was an emancipation from the dogmas of the nascent nation state.

44. Which one of the following is not part of the author's characterisation of the conservative trend in Indian abstractionism?

1. An exploration of the subconscious mind.
2. A lack of full commitment to non-representational symbols.
3. An adherence to the symbolic while aspiring to the mystical.
4. Usage of the images of Gods or similar symbols.

45. Which one of the following, according to the author, is the most important reason for the stalling of abstractionism's progress in an impasse?

1. Some artists have followed their abstractionist logic to the point of extinction.
2. Some artists have allowed chance or pattern to dominate the execution of their paintings.
3. Many artists have avoided the trap of a near-generic and an open symbolism.
4. Many artists have found it difficult to fuse the twin principles of the metaphysical and the painterly.

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46. According to the author, the attraction of the Kandinsky-Klee school for Indian abstractionists can be explained by which one of the following?

1. The conservative tendency to aspire to the mystical without a complete renunciation of the symbolic.
2. The discomfort of Indian abstractionists with Malevich's Suprematism.
3. The easy identification of obvious points of affinity with European and American abstract art, of which the Kandinsky-Klee school is an example.
4. The double-edged nature of abstractionism which enabled identification with mystically-oriented schools.

47. Which one of the following is not stated by the author as a reason for abstractionism losing its vitality?

1. Abstractionism has failed to reorient itself in the context of changing human experience.
2. Abstractionism has not considered the developments in artistic expression that have taken place in recent times.
3. Abstractionism has not followed the path taken by all revolutions, whether in politics or art.
4. The impact of mass media on viewers' expectations has not been assessed, and responded to, by abstractionism.

48. Given the author's delineation of the three abstractionist idioms in Indian art, the third idiom can be best distinguished from the other two idioms through its:

1. Depletion of nature's cyclical renewal.
2. Use of non-representational images.
3. Emphasis on arrangement of forms.
4. Limited reliance on original models.

49. Which one of the following, according to the author, is the role that abstractionism plays in a society?

1. It provides an idiom that can be understood by most members in a society.
2. It highlights the absence of a shared language of meaningful symbols which can be recreated through greater awareness.
3. It highlights the contradictory artistic trends of revolution and conservatism that any society needs to move forward.
4. It helps abstractionists invoke the wistful, delicate beauty that may exist in society.

50. According to the author, which one of the following characterizes the crises faced by abstractionism?

1. Abstractionism appear to be unable to transcend the solution tried out earlier.
2. Abstractionism has allowed itself to be continued by set forum and practices
3. Abstractionism have been unable to use the multiplicity of form now becomes available to an artist
4. All of above

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DIRECTIONS ***for questions 51 to 55:*** Complete the sentences below

51. It will take some time for many South Koreans to _____ the conflicting images of North Korea, let alone to _____ what to make of their northern cousins.

1. Reconcile, decide
2. Understand, clarify
3. Make out, decide
4. Reconcile, understand

52. The law prohibits a person from felling a sandalwood tree, even if it grows on one's own land, without prior permission from the government. As poor people can't deal with the government, this legal provision leads to a rip-roaring business for _____, who care neither for the _____, nor for the tree.

1. middlemen, rich
2. the government, poor
3. touts, rich
4. touts, poor

53. The manners and _____ of the nouveau riche is a recurrent _____ in the literature.

1. style, motif
2. morals, story
3. wealth, theme
4. morals, theme

54. In these bleak and depressing times of _____ prices, non-performing governments and _____ crime rates, Sourav Ganguly has given us, Indians, a lot to cheer about.

1. escalating, increasing
2. spiraling, booming
3. spiraling, soaring
4. Ascending, debilitating

55. Though one eye is kept firmly on the _____, the company now also promotes _____ contemporary art.

1. present, experimental
2. future, popular
3. present, popular
4. market, popular

End of Section I

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SECTION II
Number of Questions – 55

56. The number of triangles with integral sides that can be made which have perimeter of 14, are

1. 6 2. 5 3. 4 4. 3

57. N = 1421 × 1423 × 1425. What is the remainder when N is divided by 12?

1. 0 2. 9 3. 3 4. 6

58. x is number of numbers between 100 and 200 such that x is odd and x is divisible by 3 but not by 7. What is x ?

1. 16 2. 12 3. 11 4. 13

59. Let S be the set of prime numbers greater than or equal to 2 and less than 100. Multiply all elements of S. With how many consecutive zeros will be product end?

1. 1 2. 4 3. 5 4. 10

60. The integers 34,041 and 32,506 when divided by a three-digit integer n leave the same remainder. What is n?

1. 289 2. 367 3. 453 4. 307

61. Let x, y and z be distinct integers, that are odd and positive. Which one of the following statements cannot be true?

1. xyz^2 is odd
2. $(x-y)^2 z$ is even
3. $(x+y-z)^2 (x+y)$ is even
4. $(x-y)(y+2)(x+y-z)$ is odd

62. Sam has forgotten his friend's seven-digit telephone number. He remembers the following : the first three digits are either 635 or 674, the number is odd, and the number nine appears once. If Sam were to use a trial and error process to reach his friend, what is the minimum number of trials he has to make before he can be certain to succeed?

1. 10,000 2. 2430 3. 3402 4. 3006

63. There are two positive integers – x and y. A function of x and y is defined such that:
$f(0,y) = y + 1$,
$f(x+1,0) = f(x, 1)$
$f(x+1,y+1) = f(x, f(x+1,y))$
What is the value of $f(1, 2)$?

1. 2 2. 4 3. 3 4. Cannot be determined

64. The number 1982 in the decimal system when written in the base 12 is

1. 1182 2. 1912 3. 1192 4. 1292

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65. A farmer has decided to build a wire fence along one straight side of his property. For this, he planned to place several fence-posts at six metre intervals, with posts fixed at both ends of the side. After he bought the posts and wire, he found that the number of posts he had bought was five less than required. However, he discovered that the number of posts he had bought would be just sufficient if he spaced them eight metres apart. What is the length of the side of his property and how many posts did he buy?

1. 100, 15 2. 100, 16 3. 120, 15 4. 120, 16

66. Two full tanks, one shaped like a cylinder and the other like a cone, contain jet fuel. The cylindrical tank holds 500 litres more than the conical tank. After 200 litres of fuel has been pumped out from each tank the cylindrical tank contains twice the amount of fuel in the conical tank. How many litres of fuel did the cylindrical tank have when it was full?

1. 700 2. 1000 3. 1100 4. 1200

67. A shipping clerk has five boxes of different but unknown weights each weighing less than 100 kgs. The clerk weighs the boxes in pairs. The weights obtained are 110, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120 and 121 kgs. What is the weight, in kgs, of the heaviest box?

1. 60 kg 2. 62 kg 3. 64 kg 4. Can't be determined

68. A truck travelling at 70 km/h consumes 30% more fuel than another that is travelling at 50 km/h. If the truck travelling at 50 km/h has a fuel efficiency of 19.5 km /litre, then how many km can the truck travelling at 70 km/h travel on 10 litres of fuel?

1. 130 2. 140 3. 150 4. 175

69. What is the value of the following expression?
$1 / (2^2 - 1) + 1 / (4^2 - 1) + 1 / (6^2 - 1) + 1 / (2^2 - 1) + \ldots + 1 / (20^2 - 1) =$

1. 9/19 2. 10/19 3. 10/21 4. 11/21

70. If $x > 2$ and $y > -1$, then which of the following is true?

1. $xy > -2$ 2. $-x < 2y$ 3. $xy < -2$ 4. $-x > 2y$

71. One red, three white and two blue flags are arranged in a straight line such that no two adjacent flags have the same color. Also the flags at the end have different colors. In how many ways can such an arrangement of flags be made?

1. 6 2. 4 3. 10 4. 2

72. Two variables x and y are defined such that for the $x = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ the respective values of y are 4, 8, 14, 22, 32 and 44. If a, b and c are real non-zero constants, then the relationship between x and y can be defined as

1. $y = a + bx$ 2. $y = a + bx + cx^2$ 3. $y = e^{a + bx}$ 4. None of these

73. A series is defined such that $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 5$, where n is 1, 2, … What is the value of a_{100} ?

1. $5 \times 2^{99} + 6$ 2. $5 \times 2^{99} - 6$ 3. $6 \times 2^{99} + 5$ 4. $6 \times 2^{99} - 5$

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74. D is a recurring decimal of type 0. $a_1a_2\,a_1a_2\,a_1a_2\,a_1a_2\,a_1a_2$ .... Here a_1 and a_2 are single digit numbers between 0 and 9, both inclusive. This number D, when multiplied by which of the following numbers gives a product which is an integer?

1. 18 2. 108 3. 198 4. 288

75. There are seven consecutive integers. The average of the first 5 is *n*. What is the average of all seven?

1. *n* 2. $n + 1$
3. k*n*, here k is a functio*n* of *n* 4. $n + 2/7$

76. ABCD is a rhombus with AC and BD intersecting on the origin. The equation of side AD is $x + y = 1$. What is the equation of BC?

1. $x + y = 1$ 2. $x + y = -1$ 3. $x - y = 1$ 4. $x - y = -1$

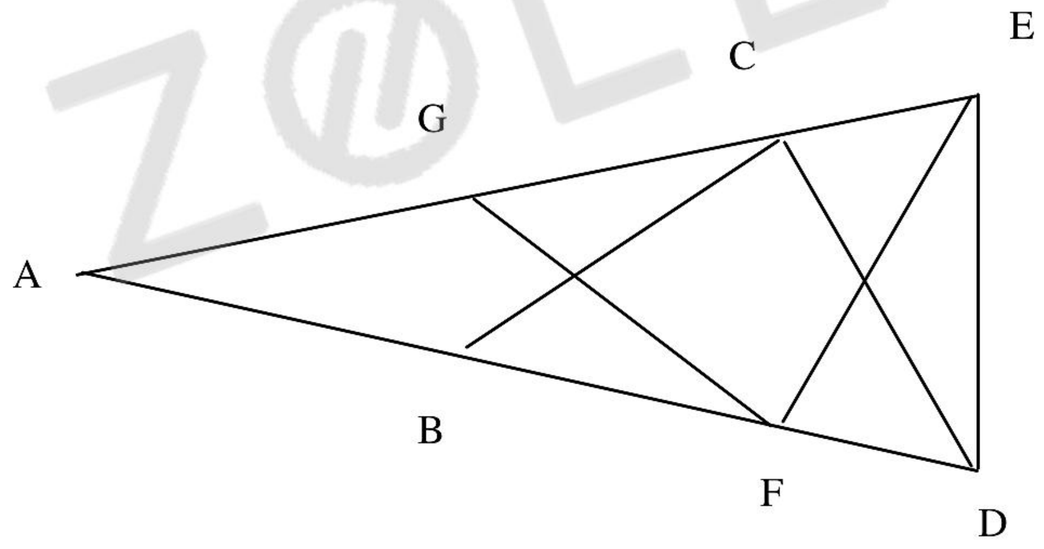
77. What is the area bounded by the curves $|x + y| = 1$, $|x| = 1$, $|y| = 1$?

1. 4 2.3 3. 2 4. 1

78. x and y are defined such that $x^2 + y^2 = 0.1$ If $|x - y| = 0.2$, what would be the value of $|x| + |y|$?

1. 0.3 2. 0.4 3. 0.2 4. 0.6

79. Referring to the diagram below, if AB = BC = CD = DE = EF = FG = GA, then ∠DAE = ?



1. 15^0 2. 20^0 3. 30^0 4. 25^0

80. If $x^3 - ax^2 + bx - a = 0$ has 3 real roots then,

1. b = 1 2. b ≠ 1 3. a = 1 4. a ≠ 1

81. The expression $N = 55^3 + 17^3 - 72^3$ is exactly divisible by

1. 7 & 13 2. 3 & 13 3. 17 & 7 4. 3 &17

82. A circle of radius 1 has 7 sectors S1, S2, … S7, which are adjacent to each other, such that the total area of all sectors taken together is one eighth the area of the circle. Also the area of the jth sector is twice the area of the j-1th sector. What is the angle subtended by the arc forming sector S1 at the center of the circle?

1. π /508 2. π / 2040 3. π /1016 4. π / 1524

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83. The three sides of a triangle have lengths a, b, and c. If $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = ab + bc + ca$, then the triangle is

1. equilateral 2. isosceles 3. right angled 4. obtuse

84. There are two disjointed sets S_1 and S_2 where –
$S_1 = \{f(1), f(2), f(3), \ldots\ldots\ldots\}$
$S_2 = \{g(1), g(2), g(3), \ldots\ldots\ldots\}$ such that $S_1 \cup S_2$ forms the set of natural numbers.
Also $f(1) < f(2) < f(3)\ldots\ldots\ldots$ & $g(1) < g(2) < g(3)\ldots f(n) = g(g(n)) + 1$
Then what is $g(1)$?

1. 0 2. 1 3. 2 4. Can't be determined

85. ABCDEFGH is a regular octagon. A and E are opposite vertices of the octagon. A frog starts jumping from vertex to vertex, beginning from A. From any vertex of the octagon except E, it may jump to either of the two adjacent vertices. When it reaches E, the frog stops and stays there. Let a_n be the number of distinct paths of exactly n jumps ending in E. Then what is the value of a_{2n-1}?

1. Zero 2. Four 3. 2n – 1 4. Can't be determined

86. There are three cities A, B and C. Each of these cities is connected with the other two cities by at least one direct road. If a traveler wants to go from one city to another city she can do so either by traversing a road connecting the two cities directly, or by traversing two roads, the first connecting the origin to the third city and the second connecting the third city to the destination. In all there are 33 routes from A to B. Similarly there are 23 routes from B to C. How many roads are there from A to C directly. ?

1. 6 2. 3 3. 5 4. 10

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 87 – 88:*** *A certain relation is defined among variables a & b. Using the relation, answer the questions given below.*

@ (A, B) = average of A & B
\ (A, B) = product of A & B
x (A, B) = the result when A is divided by B.

87. The sum of A & B is given by

1. \ (@ (A, B), 2)
2. @ (\(A, B),2)
3. @ (X (A, B) 2)
4. None of these

88. The average of A, B & C is given by

1. @(x (\ (@ (A, B), 2), C), 3)
2. \ (x (\ (@ (A, B)) C, 2)
3. x (@ (\ (@ (A, B), 2) C, 3)
4. @ (\ (@ (A,B), 2), C)

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DIRECTIONS ***for questions 89 – 90*****:**

For real number x, let

$f(x) = 1 / (1+ x)$, if x is non-negative

$= 1 + x$, if x is negative

$f^n(x) = f(f^{n-1}(x))$, $n = 2, 3, ...$

89. What is the value of product, $f(2)\, f^2(2)\, f^3(2)\, f^4(2)\, f^5(2)$?

1. 1/3 2. 3 3. 1/18 4. None of these

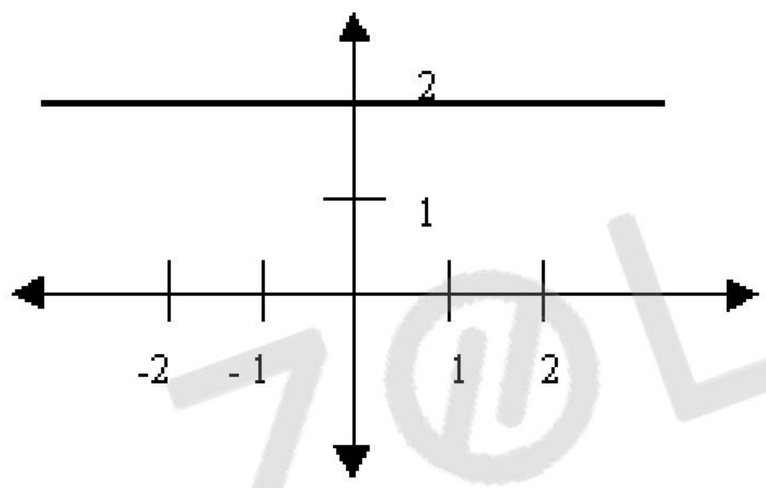
90. If r is an integer $r \geq 2$, then what is the value of $f^{r-1}(-r) + f^r(-r) + f^{r+1}(r)$?

1. -1 2. 0 3. 1 4. None of these

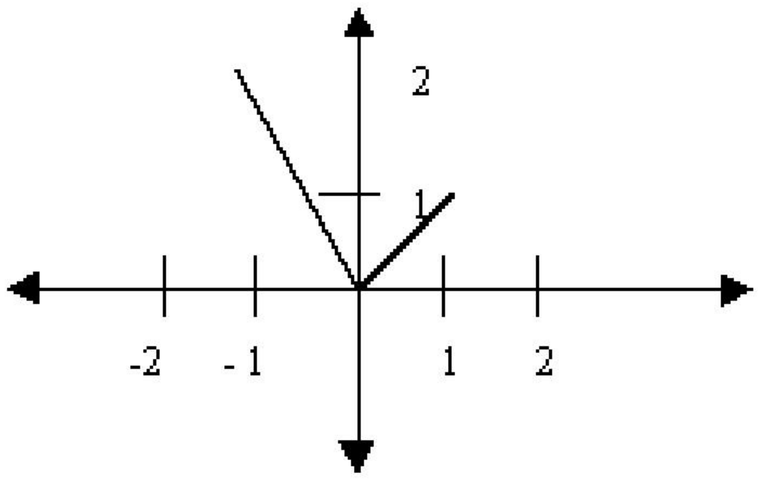
DIRECTIONS ***for questions 91-93:*** Graphs of some functions are given. Mark option

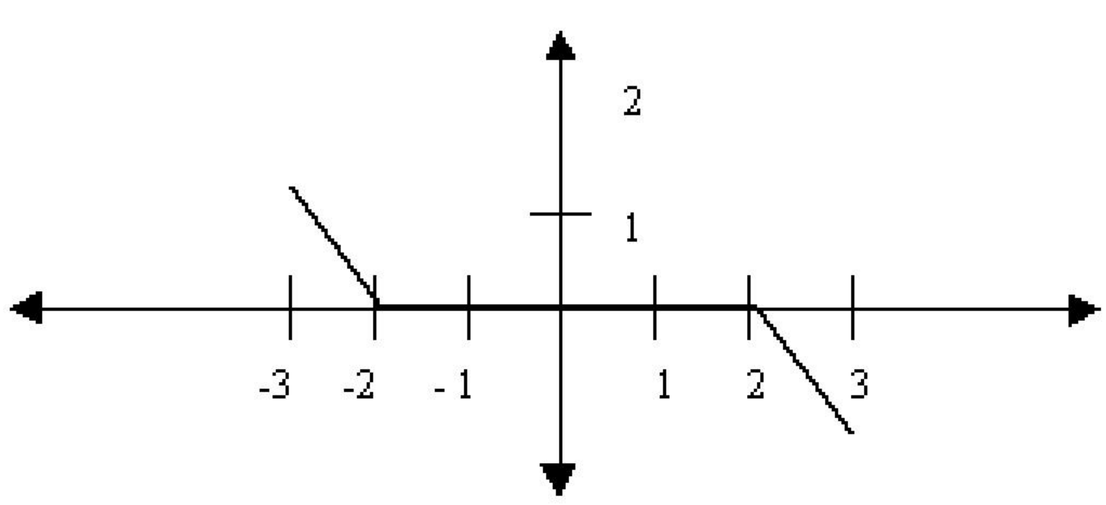
1. If $f(x) = 3f(-x)$
2. If $f(x) = f(-x)$
3. If $f(x) = -f(-x)$
4. If $3f(x) = 6f(-x)$

91.



92.





93.

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DIRECTIONS ***for questions 94 – 96:***

*F*or three distinct real numbers x, y and z, let
$f(x, y, z) = \min(\max(x, y), \max(y, z), \max(z, x))$
$g(x, y, z) = \max(\min(x, y), \min(y, z), \min(z, x))$
$h(x, y, z) = \max(\max(x, y), \max(y, z), \max(z, x))$
$j(x, y, z) = \min(\min(x, y), \min(y, z), \min(z, x))$
$m(x, y, z) = \max(x, y, z)$
$n(x, y, z) = \min(x, y, z)$

94. Which of the following is necessarily greater than 1?

1. $(h(x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)) / j(x, y, z)$
2. $j(x, y, z) / h(x, y, z)$
3. $f(x, y, z) / g(x, y, z)$
4. $f(x, y, z) + h(x, y, z) - g(x, y, z)) / j(x, y, z)$

95. Which of the following expressions is necessarily equal to 1?

1. $(f(x, y, z) - m(x, y, z)) / (g(x, y, z) - n(x, y, z))$
2. $(m(x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)) / (g(x, y, z) - n(x, y, z))$
3. $(j(x, y, z) - g(x, y, z)) / h(x, y, z)$
4. $(f(x, y, z) - h(x, y, z)) / f(x, y, z)$

96. Which of the following expressions is indeterminate?

1. $(f(x, y, z) - h(x, y, z)) / (g(x, y, z) - j(x, y, z))$
2. $(f(x, y, z) + h(x, y, z) + g(x, y, z) + j(x, y, z)) / (j(x, y, z) + h(x, y, z) - m(x, y, z) - n(x, y, z))$
3. $(g(x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)) / (f(x, y, z) - h(x, y, z))$
4. $(h(x, y, z) - f(x, y, z)) / (n(x, y, z) - g(x, y, z))$

97. If a *f*unction $f(x)$ satis*f*ies the equation $f\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$, $x \neq 0$, then $f(x)$ equals

1. $x^2 - 2$ *f*or $x \neq 0$
2. $x^2 - 2$ *f*or all satis*f*ying $|x| \geq 2$
3. $x^2 - 2$ *f*or all satis*f*ying $|x| < 2$
4. None o*f* these

98. Let n be the number of different 5 digit numbers, divisible by 4 with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, no digit being repeated in the numbers. What is the value of n?

1. 144
2. 168
3. 192
4. None of these

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 99 – 103:*** Sixteen teams have been invited to participate in the ABC Gold Cup cricket tournament. The tournament is conducted in two stages. In the first stage, the teams are divided into two groups. Each group consists of eight teams, with each team playing every other team in its group exactly once. At the end of the first stage, the top four teams from each group advance to the second stage while the rest are eliminated. The second stage comprises of several rounds. A round involves one match for each team. The winner of a match in a round advances to the next round, while the loser is eliminated. The team that remains undefeated in the second stage is declared the winner and claims the Gold Cup.
The tournament rules are such that each match results in a winner and a loser with no possibility of a tie. In the first stage a team earns one point for each win and no points for a loss. At the end of the first stage teams in each group are ranked on the basis of total points to determine the qualifiers advancing to the next stage. Ties are resolved by a series of complex tie-breaking rules so that exactly four teams from each group advance to the next stage.

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99. What is the total number of matches played in the tournament?

1. 28 2. 55 3. 63 4. 35

100. The minimum number of wins needed for a team in the first stage to guarantee its advancement to the next stage is :

1. 5 2. 6 3. 7 4. 4

101. What is the highest number of wins for a team in the first stage in spite of which it would be eliminated at the end of first stage?

1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4

102. What is the number of rounds in the second stage of the tournament?

1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4

103. Which of the following statements is true?

1. The winner will have more wins than any other team in the tournament.
2. At the end of the first stage, no team eliminated from the tournament will have more wins than any of the team qualifying for the second stage.
3. It is possible that the winner will have the same number of wins in the entire tournament as a team eliminated at the end of the first stage.
4. The number of team with exactly one win in the second stage of the tournament is 4

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 104 – 105:*** There are three containers A, B and C with capacity 5, 3 and 2 litres respectively. They are connected to each other by drains and filling pipes. There are valves in the piping circuit which are controlled by a computer program, with the following set of instructions.

FILL (X,Y)	Fills container X from container Y (if all the liquid in Y can completely fit into X)
EMPTY(X,Y)	Empties container X into container Y (if all the liquid in X can completely fit into Y)
DRAIN (X)	Completely drains container X

Initial condition is that container A is full and B and C are empty.

104. After executing a sequence of these instructions, bottle A contains one litre of water. The first and the third of these instructions are shown below :

FILL (C,A)

FILL (C, A)

Then which of the following statements about the instructions is true?

1. The second instruction is FILL (B, A).
2. The second instruction is EMPTY (C,B).
3. The second instruction transfers water from B to C.
4. The second instruction involves using the water in bottle A.

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105. Consider the same sequence of three instructions and the same initial state mentioned above. Three more instructions are added at the end of the above sequence to have A contain 4 litres of water. In this total sequence of six instructions, the fourth one is DRAIN (A). This is the only DRAIN instruction in the entire sequence. At the end of the execution of the above sequence, how much water (in litres) is contained in C?

1. 1 2. 2 3. 0 4. None of the above

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 106-107:*** A function $f(x, y)$ is defined such that
$f(x, y) = (x + y)^{0.5}$ (the positive root) if $(x + y)^{0.5}$ is real
$f(x, y) = (x + y)^2$ otherwise
$g(x, y) = (x + y)^2$ if $(x + y)^{0.5}$ is real
$g(x, y) = -(x + y)$ otherwise

106. Which expression yields positive values for non zero and real values of x and y?

1. $f(x,y) - g(x,y)$ 2. $f(x,y) - [g(x,y)]^2$ 3. $g(x,y) - [f(x,y)]^2$ 4. $f(x,y) + g(x,y)$

107. When is $f(x,y) > g(x,y)$?

1. $y \geq x$
2. Both x & y are less than –1
3. Both x & y are greater than 0
4. Both x & y are less than 0

108. Each of the numbers $x_1, x_2, \ldots\ldots x_n$, $n \geq 4$, is equal to 1 or –1. Suppose,
$x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 + x_2 x_3 x_4 x_5 + x_3 x_4 x_5 x_6 \ldots\ldots x_{n-3} x_{n-2} x_{n-1} x_n + x_{n-2} x_{n-1} x_n x_1 + x_{n-1} x_n x_1 x_2 + x_n x_1 x_2 x_3 = 0$,
then

1. n is even
2. n is odd
3. n is an odd multiple of 3
4. n is prime

109. The table below shows the age-wise distribution of the population of Reposia. The number of people aged below 35 years is 400 million.

Age group	Percentages
Below 15 years	30.00
15 – 24	17.75
25 – 34	17.00
35 – 44	14.50
45 – 54	12.50
55 – 64	7.10
65 and above	1.15

If the ratio of females to males in the 'below 15 years' age group is 0.96, then what is the number of females (in millions) in that age group?

1. 82.8 2. 90.8 3. 80.0 4. 90.0

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110. There is a vertical stack of books marked 1, 2 and 3 on Table-A, with 1 at the bottom and 3 on the top. These are to be placed vertically on Table-B with 1 at the bottom and 2 on the top, by making a series of moves from one table to another. During a move, the topmost book, or the topmost two books, or all the three, can be moved from one of the tables to the other. If there are any books on the other table, the stack being transferred should be placed on the top of the existing books, without changing the order of the books in the stack that is being moved in that move. If there are no books on the other table, the stack is simply placed on the other table without disturbing the order of books in it. What is the minimum number of moves in which the above task can be accomplished?

1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 4. 4

End of Section II

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SECTION III
Number of Questions – 55

DIRECTIONS ***for Questions 111 to 120:*** *Each question is followed by two statements A and B. answer the question using the following instructions.*

Choose 1 If the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but cannot be answered using the other statement alone.
Choose 2 if the question can be answered by using either statement alone.
Choose 3 if the question can be answered by using both statements together, but cannot be answered using either statement alone.
Choose 4 if the question cannot be answered even by using both statements together.

111. In a triangle PQR, PRQ = 90 degrees. What is PR + RQ =?

A. The diameter of the incircle is 10.
B. The diameter of the circumcircle is 18.

112. Two concentric circles have the same centre O. A chord on the outer circle AE, intersects the inner circle in points B and D. C is a point on the segment BD. What is the ratio of AC to CE?

A. Ratio of lengths of BC to CD is 1.
B. A third circle intersects the inner circle at B and D. C is on the line joining the centres of the third and inner circle.

113. What are the ages of X and Y?

A. The difference in their ages is 6.
B. The product of their ages is divisible by 6.

114. x is a real number. Is $|x| < 3$?

A. $x\,(x+3)<0$
B. $x\,(x-3)>0$

115. $a \oplus b = 1$ if $a, b > 0$ or $a, b < 0$
$a \oplus b = -1$ otherwise.

What is $(2 \oplus 0) \oplus (-5 \oplus -6)$?

A. $a \oplus b = 0$ if $a = 0$
B. $a \oplus b = b \oplus a$

116. Harshad bought shares of a certain company on one day and sold them the next day. He paid a brokerage of 1%. What was Harshad's profit per rupee?

A. His selling price was 1.05 times his purchase price.
B. The number of shares he purchased was 100.

117. How many people watch program P?

A. The number watching Q is 1000 ; The number watching both P & Q is 100
B. The number of people watching either P or Q or both is 1500.

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118. Two lines are given by the equations, $ax + by = c$ and $dx + ey = f$. Do they intersect?

A. a, b, c, d, e & f are distinct & real.
B. c & $f \neq 0$

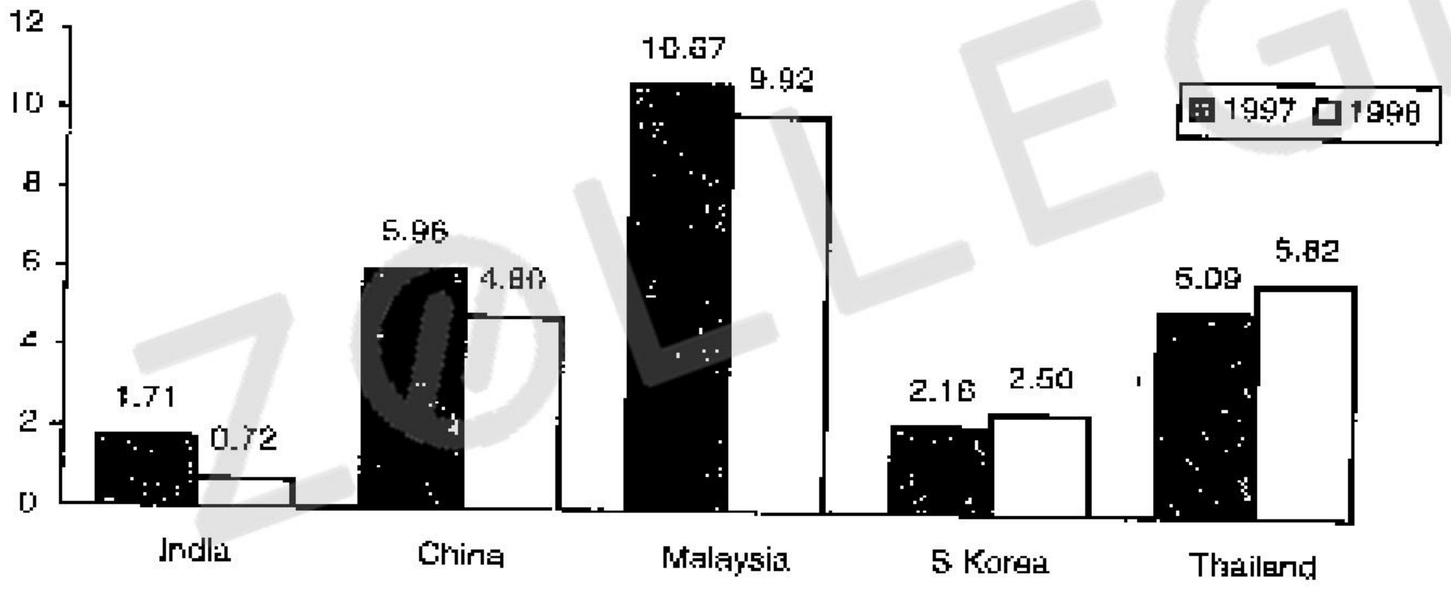
119. Ghosh flies to South Africa from Mumbai non stop. His flight leaves Mumbai at 5 am on 10th December 2000 as per Indian Standard Time. What is the local time in South Africa when Mr Ghosh reaches there?

A. The average speed of the plane during the flight is 700 km/h.
B. The flight distance is 10,500 km

120. Is z the smallest of x, y, z?

A. x is greater than atleast one of y & z
B. y is greater than atleast one of x & z.

DIRECTIONS *for questions 121 to 124*: The following graph gives the data about Foreign Equity Inflow (FEI) for the four countries for two years 97 and 98. FEI is taken as the ratio of foreign equity inflow to the country's GDP, which is expressed as percentage in the graph. For answering you can use the data from the preceding questions.



121. The country with the largest %age change in FEI in 1998 relative to its FEI in 1997, is :

1. India 2. China 3. Malaysia 4. Thailand

122. Based on the data provided, it can be concluded that

1. Absolute value of foreign equity inflows in 1998 was higher than that in 1997 for both Thailand and South Korea.
2. Absolute value of foreign equity inflows was higher in 1998 for Thailand and lower for China than the corresponding values in 1997.
3. Absolute value of foreign equity inflows was lower in 1998 for both India and China than the corresponding values in 1997.
4. None of the above can be inferred.

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123. It is known that China's GDP in 1998 was 7% higher than its value in 1997 while India's GDP grew by 2% during the same period. The GDP of South Korea on the other hand, fell by 5% which of the following statements is/are true?

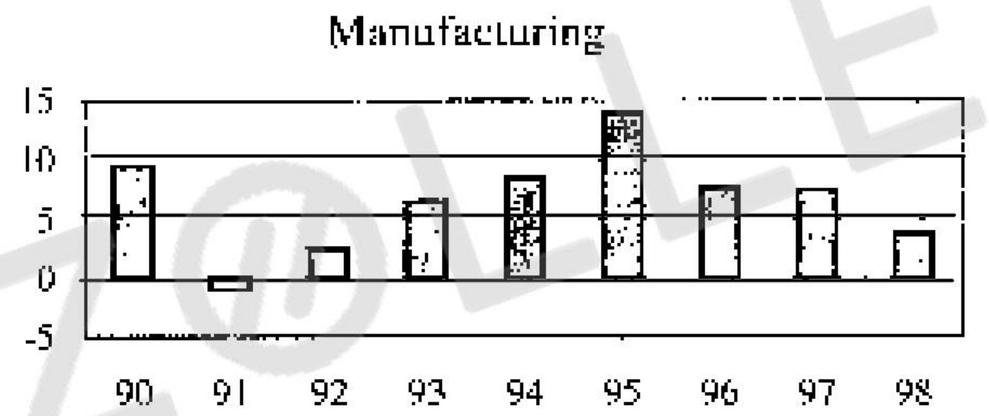
I. Foreign equity inflows to China were higher in 1998 than in 1997.
II. Foreign equity inflows to China were lesser in 1998 than in 1997.
III. Foreign equity inflows to India were higher in 1998 than in 1997.
IV. Foreign equity inflows to South Korea decreased in 1998 relative to 1997.
V. Foreign equity inflows to South Korea increased in 1998 relative to 1997

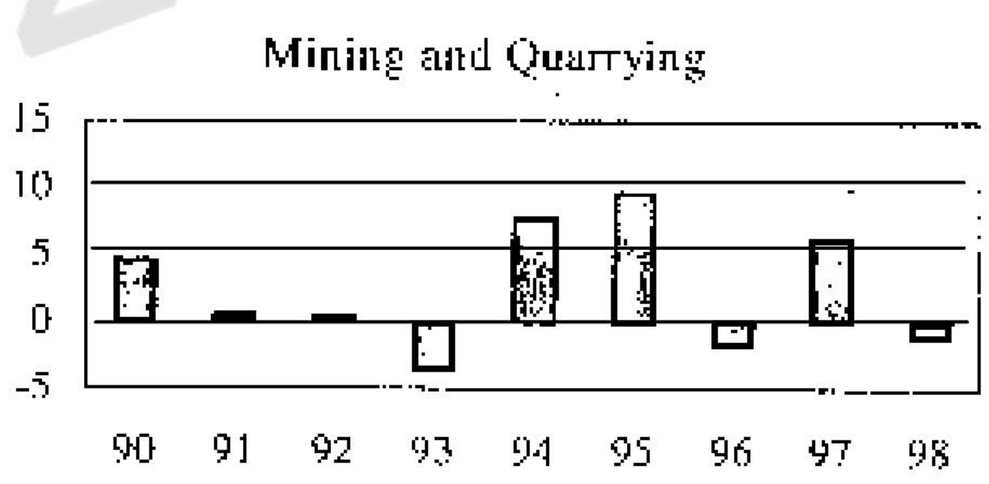
1. I, III &IV 2. II, III & IV 3. I, III & V 4. II & V

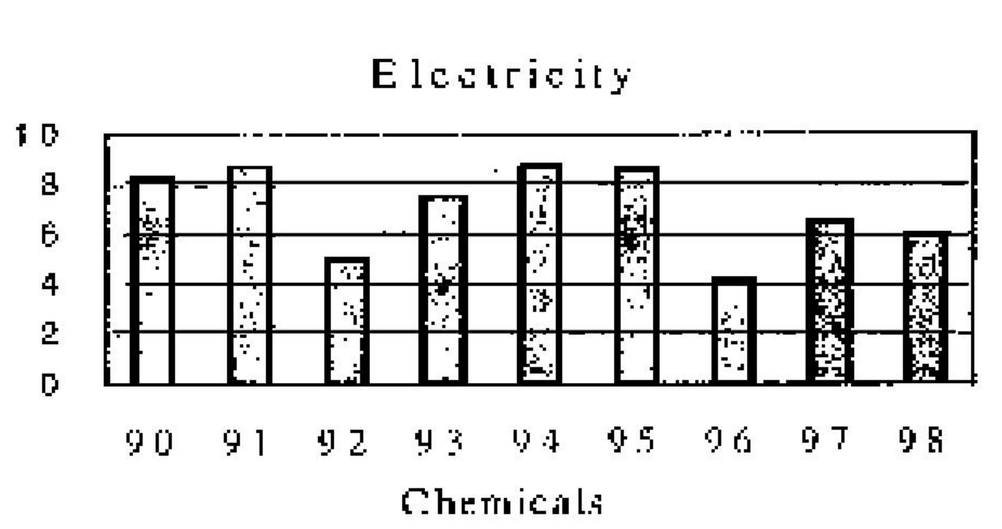
124. China's foreign equity inflows in 1998 were 10 times that into India. It can be concluded that :

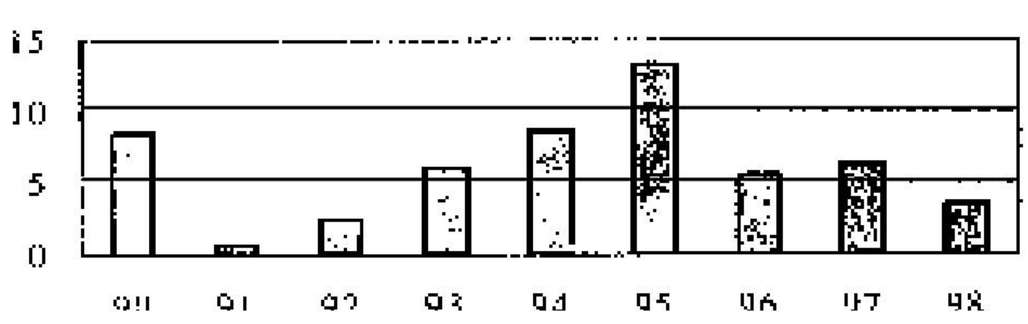
1. China's GDP in 1998 was 40% higher than that of India.
2. China's GDP in 1998 was 70% higher than that of India.
3. China's GDP in 1998 was 50% higher than that of India.
4. No inference can be drawn about relative magnitudes of China's and India's GDPs.

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 125 to 130*****:** The following graph gives the data about four of the commodities produced by a company. Manufacturing constitutes 20 %, Mining 15 %, Electricity 15 % and Chemicals 10 % of its production. The graph gives the percentage change in production over the previous year's production and 1989 production values have been assigned an index of 100 for each of the four commodities.









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125. Which is the sector with the highest growth during the period 1989 and 1998 ?

1. Manufacturing 2. Mining and quarrying 3. Electricity 4. Chemicals

126. The overall growth rate in 1991 of the four sectors together is approximately :

1. 10% 2. 1% 3. 2.5% 4. 1.5%

127. When was the highest level of production in the manufacturing sector achieved during the nine-year period 1990-1998?

1. 1998 2. 1995 3. 1990 4. None of these

128. When was the lowest level of production of the mining and quarrying sector achieved during the nine year period 1990-1998?

1. 1996 2. 1993 3. 1990 4. None of these

129. The percentage increase of production in four sectors namely, manufacturing, mining & quarrying, electricity and chemicals, taken together in 1994, relative to 1989, is approximately ?

1. 25 2. 20 3. 50 4. 40

130. It is known that the index of total industrial production in 1994 was 50 percent more that in 1989. Then, the percentage increase in production between 1989 and 1994 in sectors other than the four listed above is :

1. 57.5 2. 87.5 3. 127.5 4. 47.5

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 131 to 134:*** Refer to the following information about Trend in International Transactions of the Indian Corporate Sector. The following terms have been defined:

Deficit = Imports – Exports
Deficit Intensity = Deficit / Sales
Imports can be either Raw Material or Capital.

Trends in International Transactions of the Indian Corporate Sector (%)

Year ending	**98**	**97**	**96**	**95**	**94**
Export Intensity*	9.2	8.2	7.9	7.5	7.3
import Intensity*	14.2	16.2	15.5	13.8	12.4
import Raw Material / Total	20.2	19.2	17.6	16.3	16.0
import- K-Good / Gross Fixed.Assets	17.6	9.8	11.8	16.3	19.5

* = Export (Import) / Sales

131. The highest growth rate in deficit intensity was in the year ending --

1. 95 2. 96 3. 97 4. 98

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132. Referring to the previous question, the percentage increase in deficit intensity from year ending 94 to the year ending 95 was approximately:

1. 8.45% 2. 2.15% 3. 33.3% 4. 23.5%

133. In 98 total cost of Raw Material was approximately.50% of sales. Turnover of gross Fixed Assets (Sales / Gross Fixed Assets) in 98 is –

1. 3.3 2. 4.3 3. 0.33 4. Can't be determined

134. Which of the following statements is true?

1. Between 94 & 98, exports increase every year.
2. Between 94 & 98 imports decreased every year.
3. The deficit intensity in 98 was less than that in 94
4. The deficit intensity increased every year between 94 & 98

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 135 to 144:*** Read each of the ten short passages given below and answer the question that follows it.

135. In recent report, the gross enrollment ratios at the primary level, that is the number of children enrolled in class I – V, as a proportion of all children aged 6-10 years, were shown to be very high for most states, in many cases > 100%. These figures are not worth anything, since they are based on official enrolment rates compiled from school records. They might as well stand for gross exaggeration ratios.

Which of the following support the exaggeration above?

1. The definition of gross enrolment ratio does not exclude, in its numerator, children below 6 years or above 10 years enrolled in classes one to five.
2. A school attendance study found that many children enrolled in the school records were not meeting a minimum attendance requirement of 80 percent.
3. A study estimated that close to 22 percent of children enrolled in the class one records were below 6 years of age and still to start going to school.
4. Demographic surveys show shifts in the population profile which indicate that the number of children in the age group 6 to 10 years is declining.

136. Although in the limited sense of freedom regarding appointments and internal working, the independence of the Central Bank is unequivocally ensured, the same cannot be said of its right to pursue monetary policy without co-ordination with the central government. The role of the Central Bank has turned out to be subordinate and advisory in nature. Which one of the following best supports the conclusion drawn in the passage?

1. A decision of the chairman of the Central Bank to increase the bank rate by two percentage points sent shock-waves in industry, academic and government circles alike.
2. Government has repeatedly resorted to monetisation of the debt despite the reservations of the Central Bank.
3. The Central Bank does not need the central government's nod for replacing soiled currency notes.
4. The inability to remove coin shortage was a major shortcoming of this government.

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137. About 96% of Scandinavian moths have ears tuned to the ultrasonic pulses that bats, their predators, emit. But the remaining 4% do not have ears and are deaf. However, they have a larger wingspan than the hearing moths, and also have higher wing-loadings—the ratio between a wing's area and its weight—meaning higher maneuverability. Which one of the following can be best inferred from the above passage?

1. A higher proportion of deaf moths than hearing moths fall prey to bats.
2. Deaf moths may try to avoid bats by frequent changes in their flight direction.
3. Deaf moths are faster than hearing moths, and so are less prone to becoming a bat's dinner than hearing moths.
4. The large wingspan enables deaf moths to better receive and sense the pulses of their bat predators.

138. Szymanski suggests that the problem of racism in football may be present even today. He begins by verifying an earlier hypothesis that clubs' wage bills explain 90% of their performance. Thus, if players' salaries were to be only based on their abilities, clubs that spend more should finish higher. If there is pay discrimination against some group of players—fewer teams bidding for black players thus lowering the salaries for blacks with the same ability as whites—that neat relation may no longer hold. He concludes that certain clubs seem to have achieved much less than what they could have, by not recruiting black players. Which one of the following findings would best support Szymanski's conclusion?

1. Certain clubs took advantage of the situation by hiring above-average shares of black players.
2. Clubs hired white players at relatively high wages and did not show proportionately good performance.
3. During the study period, clubs in towns with a history of discrimination against blacks, under-performed relative to their wage bills.
4. Clubs in one region, which had higher proportions of black players, had significantly lower wage bills than their counterparts in another region, which had predominantly white players.

139. The offer of the government to make iodised salt available at a low price of one rupee per kilo is welcome, especially since the government seems to be so concerned about the ill effects of non-iodised salt. But it is doubtful whether the offer will actually be implemented. Way back in 1994, the government, in an earlier effort, had prepared reports outlining three new and simple but experimental methods for reducing the costs of iodisation to about five paise per kilo. But these reports have remained just those-reports on paper. Which one of the following, if true, most weakens the author's contention that it is doubtful whether the offer will be actually implemented?

1. The government proposes to save on costs by using the three methods it has already devised for iodisation.
2. The chain of fair-price distribution outlets now covers all the districts of the state.
3. Many small-scale and joint-sector units have completed trials to use the three iodisation methods for regular production.
4. The government which initiated the earlier effort is in place even today and has more information on the effects of non-iodised salt.

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140. The problem of traffic congestion in Athens has been testing the ingenuity of politicians and town planners for years. But the measures adopted to date have not succeeded in decreasing the number of cars on the road in the city centre. In 1980, an odds and evens number-plate legislation was introduced, under which odd and even plates were banned in the city centre on alternate days, thereby expecting to halve the number of cars in the city centre. Then in 1993 it was decreed that all cars in use in the city centre must be fitted with catalytic converters, a regulation had just then been introduced, substantially reducing import taxes on cars with catalytic converters, the only condition being that the buyer of such a 'clean' car offered for destruction a car at least 15 years old.

Which one of the following options, if true, would best support the claim that the measures adopted to date have not succeeded?

1. In the 1980s, many families purchased second cars with the requisite odd or even number plate.
2. In the mid-1990s, many families found it feasible to become first-time car owners by buying a car more than 15 years old and turning it in for a new car with catalytic converters.
3. Post-1993, many families seized the opportunity to sell their more than 15 year-old cars and buy 'clean' cars from the open market, even if it meant forgoing the import tax subsidy.
4. All of the above.

141. The pressure on Italy's 257 jails has been increasing rapidly. These jails are old and overcrowded. They are supposed to hold up to 43,000 people—9,000 fewer than now. San Vittore in Milan, which has 1,800 inmates, is designed for 800. The number of foreigners inside jails has also been increasing. The minister in charge of prisons fears that tensions may snap, and so has recommended to the government an amnesty policy.

Which one of the following, if true, would have most influenced the recommendation of the minister?

1. Opinion polls have indicated that many Italians favour a general pardon.
2. The opposition may be persuaded to help since amnesties must by approved by a two-thirds majority in parliament.
3. During a recent visit to a large prison, the Pope, whose pronouncements arc taken seriously, appealed for 'a gesture of clemency'.
4. Shortly before the recommendation was made, 58 prisons reported disturbances in a period of two weeks.

142. The Shveta-chattra or the "White Umbrella" was a symbol of sovereign political authority placed over the monarch's head at the time of the coronation. The ruler so inaugurated was regarded not as a temporal autocrat but as the instrument of protective and sheltering firmament of supreme law. The white umbrella symbol is of great antiquity and its varied use illustrates the ultimate common basis of non-theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition. As such, the umbrella is found, although not necessarily a white one, over the head of Lord Ram, the Mohammedan sultans and Chatrapati Shivaji. Which one of the following best summarizes the above passage?

1. The placing of an umbrella over the ruler's head was a common practice in the Indian subcontinent.
2. The white umbrella represented the instrument of firmament of the supreme law and the non-theocratic nature of Indian states.
3. The umbrella, not necessarily a white one, was a symbol of sovereign political authority.
4. The varied use of the umbrella symbolised the common basis of the non-theocratic nature of states in the Indian tradition.

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143. The theory of games is suggested to some extent by parlour games such as chess and bridge. Friedman illustrates two distinct features of these games. First, in a parlour game played for money, if one wins the other (others) loses (lose). Second, these games are games involving a strategy. In a game of chess, while choosing what action is to be taken, a player tries to guess how his /her opponent will react to the various actions he or she might take. In contrast, the card-pastime, 'patience' or 'solitaire' is played only against chance. Which one of the following can best be described as a "game?"

1. The team of Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary climbing Mt. Everest for the First time in human history.
2. A national level essay writing competition.
3. A decisive war between the armed forces of India and Pakistan over Kashmir.
4. Oil Exporters' Union deciding on world oil prices, completely disregarding the countries which have at most minimal oil production.

144. Argentina's beef cattle herd has dropped to under 50 million from 57 million ten years ago in 1990. The animals are worth less, too: prices fell by over a third last year, before recovering slightly. Most local meat packers and processors are in Financial trouble, and recent years have seen a string of plant closures. The Beef Producers' Association has now come up with a massive advertisement campaign calling upon Argentines to eat more beef - their "juicy, healthy, rotund, plate-Filling" steaks. Which one of the following, if true, would contribute most to a failure of the campaign?

1. There has been a change in consumer preference towards eating leaner meats like chicken and Fish.
2. Prices of imported beef have been increasing, thus making locally grown beef more competitive in terms of pricing.
3. The inability to cross breed native cattle with improved varieties has not increased production to adequate levels.
4. Animal rights pressure groups have come up rapidly, demanding better and humane treatment of farmyard animals like beef cattle.

DIRECTIONS ***for questions 145 to 149:*** The information below is about the IT industry in India

I.T. Industry ($ million)

	Year ending	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**
Software	Domestic	350	490	670	950	1250
	Export	485	734	1083	1750	2650
Hardware	Domestic	590	1037	1050	1205	1026
	Export	177	35	286	201	4
Peripheral	Domestic	148	196	181	229	329
	Export	6	6	14	19	18
	Training	107	143	185	263	302
	Maintenance	142	172	182	221	236
	Networking	36	73	156	1936	237
	TOTAL	2041	2886	3807	5031	6052

145. The total annual exports lay between 35 and 40 percent of the total annual business of the IT industry, in the years :

1. 97-98 & 94-95
2. 96-97 & 97-98
3. 96-97 & 98-99
4. 96-97 & 94-95

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146. The highest percentage growth in the total IT business, relative to the previous year was achieved in :

1. 95-96 2. 96-97 3. 97-98 4. 98-99

147. Which of the following statements is correct?

1. The annual software exports steadily increased but annual hardware exports steadily declined during 1994-1999
2. The annual peripheral exports steadily increased during 1994-1999.
3. The IT business in training during 1994-1999 was higher than the total IT business in maintenance during the same period.
4. None of the above statements is true.

Additional information for questions 148 – 149:

For any activity, A, year X dominates year Y if IT business in activity A, in the year X, is greater than the IT business in activity A, in the year Y. For any two IT business activities, A & B , year X dominates year Y if

I. The IT business in activity A, in the year X, is greater than or equal to the IT business in activity A in the year Y.
II. The IT business in activity B, in the Year X, is greater than or equal to the IT business in activity B in the year Y and
III. There should be strict inequality in the case of at least one activity.

148. For the IT hardware business activity which one of the following is not true ?

1. 1997-98 dominates 1996-97
2. 1997-98 dominates 1995-96
3. 1995-98 dominates 1998-99
4. 1998-99 dominates 1996-97

149. For the two It business activities hardware and peripherals, which one of the folowing is true ?

1. 1996-97 dominates 1995-96
2. 1998-99 dominates 1995-96
3. 1997-98 dominates 1998-99
4. None of the these

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DIRECTIONS ***for questions 150 to 154:*** The information below is about the corporate sector in India.
% of total

	Factories	Employment	Fixed Capital	Gross output	Value Added
All PSUs	7.0	27.2	43.2	25.8	30.8
Central PSU	1.0	10.5	17.5	12.7	14.1
State & Local PSU	5.2	16.2	24.3	11.6	14.9
Central & State PSU	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8
Joint Sector	31.8	5.1	6.8	8.4	8.1
Private Sector	90.3	64.6	46.8	63.8	58.7
Others	0.9	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.4

150. If the overall average employment per factory was 60 then the average employment in a private factory is

1. 43 2. 47 3. 50 4. 54

151. The Value Added per employee is highest in

1. Central PSU 2. C & S PSU 3. Joint Sector 4. Private Sector

152. Capital productivity (= gross output per Rupee of Fixed Capital) in the 3 sectors with the highest capital productivity, arranged in descending order is

1. Joint, private, C & S
2. Private, joint , C & S
3. Private , C & S, Joint
4. Joint, Private, Central

153. A sector is defined as "Pareto efficient" if its value added per employee and its value added per rupee of fixed capital is higher than those of all other sectors. Based on the table data, the pareto efficient sector is:

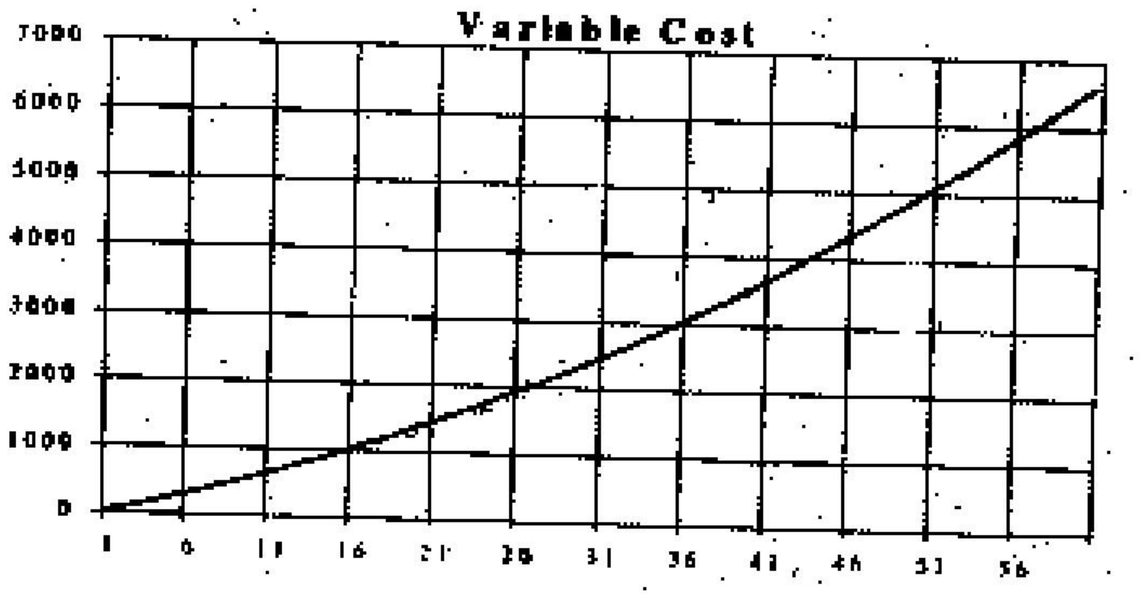
1. Wholly private 2. Joint
3. Central and State/Local 4. Others

154. Total Value Added in all sectors in the economy was approximately Rs. 140,000 crores. The number of firms in the joint sector was 2700 Average Value added /Factory in the centre was?

1. 141 2. 14.1 3. 131 4. 13.1

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DIRECTIONS ***for questions 155 to 160:*** The following graph represents the variable cost of widgets as a function of quantity produced. The cost of production has two components, variable cost - which is given in the graph, and fixed cost - which is Rs. 800 for the first shift in which 30 widgets can be produced and if more production is desired then a second shift is started which can produce an additional 30 widgets The fixed cost of the second shift is Rs.1200.



Average cost is defined as The total cost / Total number of the widgets
Marginal cost is defined as change in total cost /change in number of widgets produced.

155. Total production in July is 40 units. what is the approximate average unit cost for July ?

1. 3600 2. 90 3. 140 4. 115

156. ABC Ltd. is considering increasing the production level. what is the approximate marginal cost or increasing production from its July level of 40 units?

1. 110 2. 140 3. 150 4. 160

157. From the data provided it can be inferred that, for production levels in the range of 0 to 60 units

1. MC is an increasing function of production quantity.
2. MC is a decreasing function of production quantity
3. Initially MC is a decreasing function of production quantity, attains a minimum and then it is an increasing function of production quantity.
4. None of the above

158. Suppose that each widget sells for Rs. 150. What is the profit earned by ABC Ltd. in July ? (profit is defined as the excess of sales revenue over total cost)

1. 2400 2. 1600 3. 400 4. 0

159. Assume that the unit price is Rs. 150 and profit is defined as the excess of sales revenue over total costs. What is the monthly production level of ABC Ltd. at which the prfit is highest ?

1. 30 2. 50 3. 60 4. 40

160. For monthly production level in the rage of 0 to 30 units

1. AC is always higher than MC
2. AC is always lower than MC
3. AC is lower than MC up to a certain level and then is higher than MC.
4. None of the above is true.

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161. Persons X, Y, Z and Q live in red, green, yellow or blue colored houses placed in a sequence on a street. Z lives in a yellow house. The green house is adjacent to the blue house. X does not live adjacent to Z. The yellow house is in between the green and red houses. The color of the house X lives in is :

1. Blue
2. Green
3. Red
4. Not possible to determine

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

1. Hut
2. Palace
3. Fort
4. House

163. Harry's bag can carry at most 10 books. Harry must carry to his school at least one book of Medicine, Quant, Physics and French. For every Medicine book that Harry carries he must carry more than two french books. For every Quant book that he carries, he must carry more than two books of physics. A Medicine, Quant, Physics and French book carries 4, 3, 2 and 1 points respectively. What are the maximum points that Harry can earn?

1. 20
2. 21
3. 22
4. 23

164. Eighty kilograms of store material is to be transported to a location 10 km away. Any number of couriers can be used to transport the material. The material can be packed in any number of units of 10, 20 or 40 kg Courier charges are Rs. 10 per hour. Couriers travel at the sped of 10 km/hr if they are not carrying any load, at 5 km/hr if carrying 10 kg, at 2 km/hr if carrying 20 kg and at 1 km/hr if carrying 40 kg. A courier cannot carry more than 40 kg of load. The minimum cost at which 80 kg of store material can be transported to its destination will be :

1. Rs. 180
2. Rs. 160
3. Rs. 140
4. Rs. 120

165. In a certain zoo, animals are kept in enclosures. There are 5 enclosures: X, Y, Z, P and Q. There are 5 species of animals: Lion, Panther, Bison, Bear and Deer. There are 2 animals of each species. Two animals of the same species cannot be put into the same enclosure. The enclosures are looked after by attendants: Jairam, Makhan, Harihar, Snehit and Revati. The Lion and the Deer cannot be together in the same enclosur, The panther cannot be together with any of the deer or the bison. Snehit can attend to Panthers, Bisons, Bears and Deers. Makhan attends to en enclosure having a Lion and a Panther. Jairam attends to an enclosure with a deer or a Lion or a Bison. The enclosures X, Y and Z are allocated to Makhan, Jairam and Revati respectively. The enclosures X and Q are placed at either end and they have animals belonging to the same pair of species. The enclosures Z and P also have animals belonging to the same pair of species. Snehit looks after:

1. Bison and Bear
2. Bison and Deer
3. Bear and Lion
4. Bear and Panther

End of Section III

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