

Sample Questions for MAT Practice Paper - MBA Entrance Exams

SECTION-I

Directions (Q 1-5): Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four numbered words or phrases. Choose the numbered word or phrase that is most nearly **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. **BAROQUE**
 1. polished
 2. constant
 3. transformed
 4. simple
2. **BENISON**
 1. curse
 2. bachelor
 3. wedding
 4. orgy
3. **BIGOTRY**
 1. arrogance
 2. approval
 3. mourning
 4. promptness
4. **BIZARRE**
 1. roomy
 2. veiled
 3. subdued
 4. triumphant
5. **BLASÉ**
 1. fiery
 2. clever
 3. intriguing
 4. slim

Directions (Q 6-10): Each of the questions below consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four numbered words or phrases. Choose the numbered word or phrase that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters and write the letters of your choice on your answer paper.

6. **BALMY**
 1. venturesome
 2. dedicated
 3. mild
 4. fanatic
7. **BANAL**
 1. philosophical
 2. trite
 3. dramatic
 4. heedless
8. **ABNEGATION**
 1. blackness
 2. self-denial
 3. selfishness
 4. cause
9. **ABORIGINE**
 1. first design
 2. absolution
 3. finale
 4. concept
10. **ABYSMAL**

1. bottomless
2. eternal
3. meteoric
4. diabolic

Directions (Q 11-15): Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are four numbered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

11. Although leprosy is not a highly contagious disease, those who have contracted it have always been pariahs and _____ by others.
 1. ostracized
 2. Accepted
 3. Sheltered
 4. Admonished
12. Although the novel was generally boring and awkwardly written, there were _____ passages of power and lyricism which hinted at the author's _____.
 1. occasional .. potential
 2. frequent .. malevolence
 3. static .. style
 4. ill-conceived .. superficiality
13. Portraits painted in Colonial America are quite charming but _____ and demonstrate the isolation of the American painter; they show little or no _____ of the development of painting in Europe.
 1. grotesque .. concern
 2. frivolous .. affirmation
 3. deliberate .. domination
 4. primitive ... knowledge
14. Although the manager of the corporation was wrong, his stubborn refusal to _____ or even to compromise _____ an already tense situation.
 1. arbitrate .. thwarted
 2. Capitulate .. exacerbated
 3. censure .. rectified
 4. Mandate .. violated
15. No longer _____ by the belief that the world around as was expressly designed for humanity, many people try to find

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intellectual _____ for that lost
certainty in astrology and in mysticism.

1. satisfied ... reasons
2. sustained ... substitutes
3. reassured ... justification
4. hampered .. equivalents

Directions: This is an area of learning which can be mastered through practice. Your perceptive powers are being tested. The recommended method for solving such questions is that you quickly read through the given sentences and try to spot the initial flow or the concluding part. Then armed with this finding attack the answer choices and test the answer choice(s) that correspond(s) to your judgement about the initial or the concluding part.

16. P. Group activity involves coordination and cooperation.

Q. The success of the group, community or nation will depend, to a large extent, upon its leaders.

R. Depending upon the nature and size of the group, the coordination task may be simple or complex.

S. It is the leader who is responsible for launching the group on its task and ensuring its completion.

1. SRQP
2. QSPR
3. RSPQ
4. none of these

17. P. In short, we occupy a period of transition from a bipolar to a multipolar world, a period that may constitute a unipolar moment but that will pass.

Q. The U.S.A. constitutes the only superpower in the sense that its reach and ambition is global both militarily and economically.

R. On every issue of importance that confronts Indian foreign policy makers, US interests and capabilities are vital, and it is this ubiquitous ness that makes it different from any other powerful state.

S. Some argue that this is temporary: that the USA is in decline, that the Russians will fight back, that the Germans, Japanese, or Europeans are coming; that China is not far away.

1. SRPQ
2. QRSP

3. QSRP
4. SRQP

18. P. The question is, how do we deal with hegemony, primacy or dominance.

Q. No one who holds this view can tell us how long the transition will be, when the unipolar moment will pass.

R. My judgement is that the US is somewhere between primacy and dominance, depending on the issue.

S. I shall not essay a prediction either, but if it is a transition it must remain true that it is a transition marked by unipolarity . . . whether that means, to use Varun Sahni's terms, a unipolarity of outright hegemony, simple primacy or mere dominance.

1. QSRP
2. QRSP
3. PSRQ
4. PRQP

19. P. Conventional and conservative, as most of us are, we seldom welcome a new idea.

Q. A wise hen does not count her chickens before the eggs are hatched.

R. The conception of an idea is an open affront to the one that it is going to challenge or replace.

S. In the same vein, a far-sighted thinker does not become euphoric unless his new idea gets accepted and integrated in the social ethos.

1. SRQP
2. QRPS
3. PQRS
4. QSRP

20. P. The sad episode on Oct.25, 1996 shows the fast declining standards in the country.

Q. What is reported either in the daily press or projected on the small screen is only a tip of the iceberg.

R. Worse things are happening and a lot that the members of the public ought to know may not get on to the print or the sight and sound of the small screen.

S. People have a right to know and a free press cannot survive where such freedom to report is suppressed by bullying, intimidation and outright harassment.

1. PRSQ
2. SRQP
3. QRSP
4. PQRS

Directions (Q 21-30): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four words

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are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words in each case.

Do women _____ (21) _____ leadership differently than men do? And if so, will feminine leadership _____ (22) _____ where _____ (23) _____ leadership does not? A recent study suggests somewhat paradoxically that female managers _____ (24) _____ their male _____ (25) _____ even when the personal characteristics of both are very _____ (26) _____. Of the two schools of thought, the structuralist theory argues that men and women do not receive the same treatment in the workplace and that stamping out _____ (27) _____ bias would stamp out the observed _____ (28) _____. In contrast, the socialisation theory contends that men and woman experience work differently because men see work as more _____ (29) _____ to their lives. These _____ (30) _____ explanations apart, today business appears to be undergoing a feminization of leadership.

21. (1) exercise (2) undertake
(3) authorise (4) empower
22. (1) affect (2) succeed
(3) compete (4) progress
23. (1) traditional (2) charismatic
(3) masculine (4) benevolent
24. (1) out-live (2) out-cast
(3) out-work (4) out-do
25. (1) employees (2) subordinates
(3) managers (4) counterparts
26. (1) minimal (2) distinct
(3) unique (4) similar
27. (1) employment (2) culture
(3) gender (4) class
28. (1) variations (2) discriminations
(3) resemblances (4) distortions
29. (1) needy (2) desperate
(3) preliminary (4) central
30. (1) contradictory (2) corresponding
(3) discriminating (4) analogical

Direction (Q 31-35): In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by four numbered pairs of words or phrases,

Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

31. **DRAWBRIDGE : CASTLE ::**
1. lawn : house 2. gangway : ship
3. aisle : stage 4. hallway : building
32. **INSULIN : PANCREAS ::**
1. bile : liver
2. menthol : eucalyptus
3. oxygen : heart
4. honey : bee
33. **TALON : EAGLE ::**
1. fang : snake 2. hoof : horse
3. quill : porcupine 4. Claw : panther
34. **ARTICULATE : CLEARLY ::**
1. orate : strongly 2. shout : loudly
3. lecture : wilfully 4. malign : incoherently
35. **NUANCE : DISTINCTION ::**
1. remnant : preservation
2. shade : spectrum
3. hint : suggestion
4. trace : existence
- Directions (Q 36-40):** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer.
36. There was a hot discussion between him and I.
1 2 3 4
37. Whom do you think will win.
1 2 3 4
38. This is the man whom I said had picked my pocket.
1 2 3 4
39. His brother gave him a five rupees note.
1 2 3 4
40. There are many news published in this paper.
1 2 3 4

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Directions (Q 41-45): Each of these questions has four numbered sentences, three of which are grammatically incorrect. Select the numbered sentence that is grammatically correct.

41. 1. One should not except insult and undue criticism.
2. The wealthy tycoon advised the poor man to plan for the future.
3. Nothing affects our monsoon more than the El Nino current.
4. When everything was already for take-off, the computers conked off.
42. 1. He summed up, "My wife is all together stupid."
2. Rekha was about seventy kgs when she signed Silsila.
3. I was fortunate to seat besides Sachin Tendulkar.
4. You and your sisters may share the cost of the VCR between yourself.
43. 1. "Would you please pass on a few cookies?"
2. The innocent man was hung for no fault of his.
3. Get in the ship before it picks up a lot of speed.
4. It's temperament is more vehement than that of the viper.
44. 1. The money was laying on the floor of the hall.
2. It was indeed tragic for you to loose the wallet while in a strange and hostile land.
3. Nearly fifty-two percent of Indian population is literate.
4. Some doubts were risen about the inauspicious timing of the launch of the party.
45. 1. You can't be smarter then my niece, she is simply brilliant.
2. Who did you counsel with in reference to the malaise?
3. Who did you say abused the infant?
4. Whom did you find offensive?

Directions (Q 46-50): Each question contains four words, of which one is spelt wrong. Select that as the answer.

46. 1. Prerogative 2. Reactionary
3. Prehencile 4. Physiological
47. 1. Jurisprudence 2. Millenium
3. Maladroitt 4. Lexicography
48. 1. Interlocutory 2. Audiance
3. Assimilation 4. Attendance
49. 1. Agglomoration 2. Autocracy
3. Archipelago 4. Acquiescence
50. 1. Caterpillar 2. Configre
3. Consolatory 4. Confectioner

END OF THIS SECTION

SECTION-II

Directions (Q 51-60): Each of these questions has four numbered choices. Mark the best of the answer choices.

51. A and B each have a certain number of mangoes. A says to B, "if you give me thirty of your mangoes I will have twice as many as left with you." B replies, "if you give me ten, I will have thrice as many as left with you." How many mangoes does each have?
1. 34, 62 2. 30, 60
3. 24, 52 4. 32, 64
52. Shyama thinks of a three digit number. If she takes twice of tens digit and adds this to thrice the hundreds digit, she gets 31. If she takes thrice of the tens digit and adds this to twice the hundreds digit, she gets 29. However if she takes twice the units digit, and adds this to five times the tens digit, she gets 43. Which of these can be the number she had thought of?
1. 759 2. 579
3. 957 4. 597
53. If a number is divided by 323, the remainder is 56. What is the remainder when the same number is divided by 19?
1. cannot be determined
2. 16
3. 0
4. 18

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54. Find the least number which when divided by 36, 48, & 64 leaves remainder 25, 37 & 53 respectively
1. 565 2. 570
3. 580 4. None
55. Find the numbers between 200 & 300 such that when they are divided by 6, 8 or 9 leaves no remainder?
1. 2 2. 4
3. 6 4. None
56. Divide 16 into two parts such that the twice of the square of the greater part exceeds the square of the smaller part by 164
1. 6, 10 2. 6, 12
3. 5, 12 4. 8, 14
57. There is an integer x such that $-40 \leq x \leq 120$. What is the average value of x ?
1. 40 2. 60
3. 80 4. none
58. The average age of 40 students in a class is 15 years. When 10 new students are admitted, the average is increased by 0.2 year. Find the average age of the new students.
1. 18 Years 2. 16 years
3. 10 years 4. 12 years
59. In a coconut grove, $(x + 2)$ trees yield 60 nuts per tree per year, x trees yield 120 nuts per tree per year & $(x-2)$ trees yield 180 nuts per tree per year. If average yield per year per tree be 100, find x .
1. 6 2. 4
3. 8 4. 10
60. The average weight of 29 students in a class is 48 kg. IF the weight of the teacher is included, the average weight rises by 500 gm. Find weight of the teacher?
1. 60 kg 2. 67 kg
3. 53 kg 4. 63 kg

Directions (Q 61-62): The sigma of a natural number is the number of prime number factors it has, even if they are not distinct.

For example $20 = 2 \times 2 \times 5$, $\text{sigma}(20) = 3$.

Similarly $24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$, so $\text{sigma}(24) = 4$.

61. **Sigma(1000) =**
1. 3 2. 4
3. 5 4. 6
62. Which of these numbers has the least sigma?
1. 222 2. 22
3. 2222 4. 8

Directions (Q 63-64): Given that $a = 10$, $b = 16$, and $c = 20$

63. The Geometric mean of $(b + c)$ and $25(2a - b)$ is
1. $\sqrt{60}$ 2. 60
3. $\sqrt[3]{60}$ 4. 3600
64. The Harmonic mean of a , b and c is nearly
1. 12.24 2. 13.01
3. 14.12 4. 15.98

Directions (Q 65-67): Defined that $X \# Y =$ the least of X^Y and Y^X
 $X \& Y =$ the larger of $(X + Y)$ and $(X - Y)$

65. $(-3) \# (-4) =$
1. 81 2. $\frac{1}{81}$
3. $-\frac{1}{64}$ 4. None of these
66. $(-3) \& (-4) =$
1. 1 2. -7
3. 7 4. -1
67. $(2 \# 3) \& (4 \# 6) =$
1. 1288 2. 1305
3. 4104 4. 1304

Directions (Q 68-70): The following table gives the batting average details of four batsmen.

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Name	No. of innings played till yesterday	No. of times not out	Average score per inning till yesterday	Runs scored in today's innings	Average score per inning including today's knock
Vinod K	50	2	40	89	41
Rahul D	40	0	60	82 not out	x
V Prasad	80	10	12	y	13
Robin	28	z	35	87	37

68. $x =$

1. 61.5 2. 62.05
3. 63 4. None of these

69. $y =$

1. 71 2. 70 3. 70 not out 4. Data adequate

70. $z =$

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

Directions (Q 71-75): The following statistics pertain to census 1991:

States/ UTs	Capital	No. of Dist †	Area in sq km	Population	Population Den. per sq km	Sex Ratio	% Literacy	Growth rate %
UP	Lucknow	97	294411	139112287	473	879	41.60	25.48
WB	Calcutta	17	88752	68077965	767	917	57.70	24.73
And. & Nico is.*	Port Blair	2	8249	280661	34	818	73.02	48.70
Chandigarh*	Chandigarh	--	114	642015	5632	790	77.81	42.16
Dadar & Nagar Haveli*	Silvassa	--	491	138477	282	952	40.71	33.57
Daman & Diu*	Daman	2	112	101586	907	969	71.20	28.62
Delhi*	Delhi	--	1483	9420644	6352	827	75.29	51.45
Laksha.*	Kavaratti	--	32	51707	1616	943	81.78	28.47
Pondichery*	Pondichery	4	492	807785	1642	979	74.74	33.64
All India	New Delhi	--	3287263	846302688	273	927	52.19	23.85

UTs have been marked with *

71. If the states / UT's are arranged in the decreasing order of Population Density then the average of first three states / UT's is ?

1. 4542 2. 5542
3. 6540 4. None

72. Ratio between the % literacy of the States / UT's having maximum and minimum population is?

1. 50 : 80 2. 52 : 89

3. 55 : 85 4. None

73. Find the average population density of the States / UT's having density more than 1600?

1. 3820 2. 3920

3. 3810 4. None

74. Find the average growth rate of States / UT's having area less than 500 sq.km?

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1. 33.3
3. 43.8
2. 43.5
4. None.
75. If the States /UT's are arranged as in dictionary the average % literacy rate of

- first four States/UT's is more than all India average by?
1. 14.50
3. 15.50
2. 13.50
4. None

Directions (Q 76-80): Grasp the following table and answer the accompanying questions appropriately.

THE ECONOMIC TIMES WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX (BASE 1969 - 70 = 100)							
COMMODITIES	Sep. 04 1998	Sep. 03 1998	Sep. 02 1998	Sep. 01 1998	Aug. 31 1998	Week ago	Month ago
Rice	897.2	897.2	897.2	897.2	897.2	897.2	903.8
Wheat	488.9	488.9	492.2	492.8	494.3	497.7	492.2
Groundnut oil	901.8	896.1	905.5	915.1	922.5	927.7	855.2
Sugar	553.4	557.2	557.2	557.2	557.2	558.5	564.2
Gur	1472.1	1472.1	1472.1	1472.1	1472.1	1472.1	1482.2
Raw Jute	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0
Cotton	1124.3	1124.3	1124.3	1124.3	1118.0	1118.0	1136.8
Groundnut	836.2	836.2	836.2	836.2	836.2	836.2	836.2
Cotton Yarn	503.1	503.1	503.1	503.1	503.1	503.1	503.1
Jute Mfrs.	891.4	891.4	893.8	893.8	893.8	893.8	888.1
Metals	1072.8	1072.8	1072.8	1071.6	1078.6	1079.9	1116.7
Sub Groups							
Chemicals	790.5	790.5	790.5	790.5	790.5	790.5	790.5
Cereals	735.6	735.6	736.7	736.8	737.0	738.4	738.7
Pulses	991.4	993.1	992.6	991.8	991.8	990.6	1002.6
Veg. Oils	1006.6	1005.0	1009.8	1013.9	1018	1020.6	969.3
Spices	1512.7	1512.7	1512.7	1512.7	1518.7	1526.3	1509.3
Indl. Fibres	716.8	716.8	716.8	716.8	713.3	713.3	723.8
Oilseeds	985.9	985.0	974.3	967.4	963.0	963.9	930.6
Textile Yarn	386.7	386.7	988.7	386.7	386.7	386.7	386.7
Groups							
Food Articles	895.0	895.3	896.5	897.1	698.1	900.1	892.5
Raw Materials	760.2	759.8	755.6	753.1	750.0	750.3	743.6
Mfrs.	661.6	661.6	658.6	656.8	656.6	656.2	650.4
All Commodities	776.6	776.6	775.0	774.0	773.6	774.4	767.7

76. Find the average ET Wholesale Commodity Price Index for the Metals from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4 1998?
1. 1074
3. 1076
2. 1075
4. None

77. What is the ratio of ET Wholesale Commodity Price Index for the Chemicals and Veg. Oils on Sept. 3 1998?
1. 3 : 4
3. 5:6
2. 4:5
4. None

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78. Find the average ET Wholesale Commodity Price Index for the Sub Groups on Sept. 2 1998?

1. 965 2. 975
3. 1005 4. None

79. If the Sub Groups are arranged in alphabetical order. Find the sum of ET Wholesale Commodity Price Index for the last two commodities on Sept 4, 1998?

1. 1590 2. 1490
3. 1390 4. None

80. What is the ratio of ET Wholesale Commodity Price Index Week Ago between Wheat and Groundnut oil?

1. 5 : 9 2. 7 : 5
3. 3 : 5 4. None

Directions (Q 81-85): Select the choice that represents the best number to replace the question mark.

81. 200, 165, 148, 117, ?

1. 97 2. 104
3. 112 4. 77

82. 318, 368, ?, 395, 372

1. 345 2. 400
3. 422 4. 449

83. 812, 398, 192, 90, ?

1. 85 2. 92
3. 40 4. 70

84. 4, 8, ? 22, 18

1. 36 2. 14
3. 24 4. 11

85. 6072 ?, 200, 48, 14

1. 1008 2. 1010
3. 1020 4. 1015

Directions (Q 86-90): Each of these questions has a certain number of items in a particular sequence, however one of these is missing. Find the missing item.

86. ejo, tyd, ins, xch, ?

1. nrw 2. msx
3. mrw 4. nsx

87. aku, fpz, ? pzj, ueo

1. kue 2. jtd
3. jue 4. kve

88. FI, JL, MP, QS, ?

1. TV 2. XY
3. WY 4. TW

89. XYZ, CBA, UVW, ? RST

1. FGH 2. FED
3. STU 4. DEF

90. nd, iy, dt, ? tj

1. oe 2. me
3. yn 4. yo

END OF THIS SECTION

SECTION-III

Directions (Q 91-110): Each passage in this group is followed by question(s) based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in the passage.

PASSAGE-I

The youngest independent country in the Western Hemisphere, Trinidad and Tobago, celebrated its first anniversary on August 31. For a long time, the new nation has attracted tourists it is the home of Calypso music and limbo dancing and in recent years, its healthy economy has attracted investors as well.

91. According to the passage

1. Trinidad and Tobago has long history of independence
2. Trinidad and Tobago lies in the Western oceans
3. Trinidad & Tobago is catching the fancy of investors
4. Trinidad & Tobago were exposed to Calypso by the Spaniards

PASSAGE-II

Rocks which have solidified directly from molten materials are called igneous rocks. Igneous rocks are commonly referred to as primary rocks because they are the original source of material found in sedimentaries and metamorphics. Igneous rocks compose the greater part of the earth's crust, but they are generally covered at the surface by a relatively thin layer of sedimentary or metamorphic rocks. Igneous rocks are distinguished by the following characteristics:

- (1) they contain no fossils;
- (2) they have no regular arrangement of layers; and
- (3) they are nearly always made up of crystals.

92. Mark the incorrect assertion.

1. The passage reveals what kind of rocks are called primary rocks
2. The passage gives three numbered characteristics of igneous rocks
3. The passage does not reveal what rocks form a thin layer on igneous rocks
4. The passage mentions what rocks are the original rocks

93. According to the passage

1. Igneous rocks may sometimes have fossils
2. We can admit of a possibility wherein igneous rocks may not be crystalline
3. Igneous rocks are rocks formed by solidifying of vaporised material
4. Igneous rocks have a regular arrangement of strata

PASSAGE-III

But, even while enjoying the results of technical progress he must defend the primacy and autonomy of pure knowledge. Knowledge sought directly for its practical application will have immediate and foreseeable success, but, not the kind of important result whose revolutionary scope is in large part unforeseen, except by the imagination of the Utopians. Let me recall a well-known example. If the Greek mathematicians had not applied themselves to the investigation of conic sections, zealously and without the least suspicion that it might some day be useful, it would not have been possible for centuries "...to navigate far from shore."

94. According to the author, what makes it possible for far-from-shore-navigation

1. Imagination of Utopias
2. Investigation of cylinders
3. Study of novels
4. Greek mathematicians' study of conics

PASSAGE-IV

The first man to study the nature of electricity could not imagine that their experiments, carried on because of mere intellectual curiosity, would eventually lead to modern electrical technology, without which we can scarcely conceive of contemporary life. Pure knowledge is valuable for its own sake, because the human spirit cannot resign itself to ignorance. But, in addition, it is the foundation for practical results that would not have been reached, if this knowledge had not been sought disinterestedly.

95. According to the passage, the first men to study the nature of electricity

1. Couldn't imagine the final outcome of their efforts
2. Were narrow-minded
3. Were short-sighted and not visionary at all
4. Did so for mercenary benefits

PASSAGE-V

Trinidad and Tobago is a single country composed of two islands: Trinidad, with the majority of the country's 900,000 inhabitants, is a rectangle of roughly fifty by forty miles; Tobago, nineteen miles to the north, is smaller and has a population of about 35,000.

Situated at the end of the long chain of Windward and Leeward Islands, Trinidad is at one point only seven miles off the coast of Venezuela. Its geology, flora, and fauna are similar to those of the South American mainland. Like Venezuela, the backbone of Trinidad and Tobago's economy is petroleum and its first colonists were Spaniards.

96. The passage does not support which of the following assertions?

1. Trinidad is to the south of Tobago
2. Trinidad is larger than Tobago
3. Trinidad and Tobago had at least two colonists

4. Windward and Leeward islands form a rectangle

PASSAGE-VI

For me, scientific knowledge is divided into mathematical sciences, natural sciences or sciences dealing with the natural world (physical and biological science), and sciences dealing with mankind (psychology, sociology, all the sciences of cultural achievements, every kind of historical knowledge). Apart from these sciences is philosophy, about which we will talk later. In the first place, all this is pure or theoretical knowledge, sought only for the purpose of understanding, in order to fulfil the need to understand that is intrinsic and consequential to man. What distinguishes man from animals is that he knows and needs to know.

97. **The passage**

1. Says that a man knows how another man is distinguished from other men
2. Says that a man hasn't learnt all that need to be learnt
3. States that philosophy is a branch of scientific knowledge
4. States that mathematical sciences deal with the natural world

98. **The author promises that**

1. He would delve into details of mathematical sciences alongwith those of physics
2. He would elaborate upon philosophy at some other instant.
3. Chemistry is a natural science.
4. Pure knowledge is eventually inconsequential

PASSAGE-VII

Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be changed by pressure, heat, solution or cementing action. When individual grains from existing rocks tend to deform and interlock, they are called metamorphic rocks. For example, granite, an igneous rock may be metamorphosed into a gneiss or a schist. Limestone, a sedimentary rock when subjected to heat and pressure may become marble, a metamorphic rock. Shale under pressure becomes slate.

99. **According to the passage**

- I. Separate grains of existing rocks deform and interlock to form metamorphic rocks
- II. Gneiss is metamorphosed into granite
- III. Limestone, an igneous rock under heat becomes marble, a metamorphic rock

1. I and II but not III
2. I only
3. I and III but not II
4. I, II and III

PASSAGE-VIII

Three mountain ranges, with summits of up to 3,000 feet, cross Trinidad from east to west, while Tobago is a relatively flat coral island, rimmed with fine beaches. The broad plains between Trinidad's mountain ranges are dominated by vast fields of sugar cane that present a symmetrical green pattern when seen from the air. A closer inspection reveals the coconut plantations along the coast and the profusion of brilliant red and yellow flowers of various species that are found all over the island. Houses on both islands tend to be light-coloured, with an open style of architecture, in many cases with open space under the entire dwelling. Port-of-Spain, the capital, is a bustling modern city where the pulse of the people reflects British, Spanish, and East Indian influences.

100. **The passage does not throw light on which aspect of Trinidad and Tobago?**

1. The size of the typical houses
2. The vegetation
3. The height of its mountain peaks
4. The cultural influences on the people in its capital

101. **The underlined word may be most closely replaced with**

1. Static
2. Noisy
3. Lively
4. Polluted

PASSAGE-IX

Sedimentary rocks are composed largely of minute fragments derived from the disintegration of existing rocks and in some instances from the remains of animals. As sediments are transported, individual fragments are assorted according to size. Distinct layers of such sediments as gravel, sand, and clay build up, as they are deposited by water and occasionally wind. These sediments vary in size with the material and the power of the eroding agent. Sedimentary materials are laid down in layers called strata.

102. **The layers in which sedimentary materials are laid are called**

1. Gravel-layers
2. Sand-layers
3. Fragments
4. Strata

103. According to the passage, what characteristic of individual fragments affects their segregation?

1. Size
2. Shape
3. Composition
4. Colour

PASSAGE-X

The money-changers have two irregular modes of making a profit by their traffic; if they state the fair price of silver to the customer, they cheat him in the weight; if their scales and their method of weighing are accurate, they diminish the price of the silver accordingly. But, when they have to do with Tartars, they employ neither of these methods of fraud; on the contrary, they weigh the silver scrupulously, and sometimes allow a little overweight, and even, they pay them above the market price; in fact, they appear to be quite losers by the transaction, and so they would be, if the weight and the price of the silver alone were considered, their advantage is derived, in these cases, from their manner of calculating the amount.

104. The basis of the profit money-changers derive from Tartars is said to be

1. Manner of computation of the amount
2. Manipulation in the price of silver
3. Underweighing via false balances
4. Exploitation of Tartars' superstition

PASSAGE-XI

When sediments harden into sedimentary rocks, the names applied to them change to indicate the change in physical state. Thus, small stones and gravel cemented together are known as conglomerates; cemented sand becomes sandstone; and hardened clay becomes shale. In addition to these, other sedimentary rocks such as limestone frequently result from the deposition of dissolved material. The ingredient parts are normally precipitated by organic substances such as shells of clams or hard skeletons of other marine life.

105. Spot the inappropriate analogy in context of the contents of the passage.

1. small stones & gravel : conglomerates
2. cemented sand : sandstone

3. limestone : dissolved material
4. hardened clay : shale

PASSAGE-XII

If man did not know that the world existed, and the world was of a certain kind, that he was in the world and that he himself was of a certain kind, he wouldn't be man. The technical aspects or applications of knowledge are equally necessary for man and are of the greatest importance, because they also contribute to defining him as man and permit him to pursue a life increasingly more truly human.

106. The author asserts that

1. An apt definition of man is illusive.
2. A particular way of loving others makes one truly human.
3. Man is not man.
4. None of these.

PASSAGE-XIII

When they come to reduce the silver into sapeks, they do indeed reduce it, making the most flagrant miscalculations, which the Tartars, who can count nothing beyond their beard, are quite incapable of detecting, and which they, accordingly, adopt implicitly, and even with satisfaction, always considering they have sold their bullion well, since they know the full weight has been allowed, and that the full market price has been given.

107. The passage suggests that

1. The Tartars receive full worth of their silver.
2. The Tartars possess poor enumeration skills.
3. The sapeks are divided into silver.
4. The Tartars are scheming people.

PASSAGE-XIV

The ordinary form of mercury thermometer is used for temperatures ranging from -40°F to 500°F . For measuring temperatures below -40°F , thermometers filled with alcohol are used. These are, however, not satisfactory for use at high temperatures. When a mercury thermometer is used for temperatures above 500°F , the space above the mercury is filled with some inert gas, usually nitrogen or carbon dioxide, placed in the thermometer under pressure.

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As the mercury rises, the gas pressure is increased, so that it is possible to use these thermometers for temperatures as high as 1,000°F. This is the limit, however, as the melting point of glass is comparatively low. For temperatures exceeding 800°F, some form of pyrometer is generally used. The simplest of these is the metallic or mechanical pyrometer. This consists of two metals having different rates of expansion, such as iron and brass, attached to each other at one end and with the other ends free. By a system of levers and gears the expansion of the metals is made to move a hand over a dial graduated in degrees. This should not be used for temperatures exceeding 1,000°F to 1,200°F.

108. **The passage supports the conclusion that**
1. The pyrometer is used for detecting low temperatures.
 2. The pyrometer is employed for measuring temperatures in excess of 1200°F.
 3. The pyrometer is used for measuring high temperatures.
 4. The pyrometer is alcohol based.

109. **According to the passage, a mercury thermometer cannot be used for measuring very high temperatures since**
1. The inert gas is inflammable at high temperatures.
 2. Glass does not have as high a melting point as that of mercury.
 3. The glass container cannot sustain the high pressure of the inert gas filled above the mercury layer.
 4. Not explained in the passage.

110. **The passage states that**
1. The ordinary mercury thermometer measures temperatures between 40°F and 500°F.
 2. The thermocouple of iron and brass aids in measuring high temperatures.
 3. A modification has to be brought in a mercury thermometer by inserting an inert gas when the temperature to be measured is above 500°F.
 4. A modification has to be brought in a mercury thermometer by inserting an inert gas when the temperature to be measured is above 1000°F.

SECTION-IV

111. **The Constituent Assembly was formed under the provision of.**
1. Cripps Mission
 2. Cabinet mission plan
 3. Mountbatten Plan
 4. Wavell Plan
112. **The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on**
1. 9th Dec 1946
 2. 10th June 1946
 3. 26th Nov 1949
 4. 26th Jan 1950
113. **The word 'Socialist' and Secular were added to the preamble by**
1. 44th Amendment
 2. 42nd Amendment
 3. 38th Amendment
 4. 25th Amendment
114. **Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution are**
1. Absolute
 2. Justiciable but reasonable restrictions may be placed on them on special circumstances
 3. Unlimited
 4. Non Justiciable

115. **Right to Freedom under which Article is automatically suspended with the declaration of national emergency under Art. 352.**
1. 19
 2. 20
 3. 21
 4. 22
116. **The writ issued against wrongful detention and for releasing a person if his innocence is proved is**
1. Habeas Corpus
 2. Mandamus
 3. Quo Warranto
 4. Certiorari
117. **The Fundamental Duties are**
1. Justiciable like Fundamental Rights
 2. None Justiciable like Directive Principles
 3. Their deliberate violation is punishable
 4. None of the above
118. **The Right to work is mentioned in the Directive principle under which Article**
1. 44
 2. 41

3. 42 4. 43
- 119. The structure of the Indian Constitution is**
1. Federal in form and unitary in spirit
 2. Unitary
 3. Rigid
 4. Purely federal
- 120. The States Reorganization in 1956 created**
1. 17 States and 9 Union Territories
 2. 15 States and 9 Union Territories
 3. 14 States and 6 Union Territories
 4. 17 States and 9 Union Territories
- 121. The Parliament of India consists of**
1. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 2. The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 3. Lok Sabha, President and Council of Ministers
 4. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, President and Council of Ministers
- 122. Which one of the following is the popularly elected Houses of the Parliament**
1. Lok Sabha
 2. Rajya Sabha
 3. Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha
 4. None of the above
- 123. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by**
1. The people on the basis of universal adult franchise
 2. The representatives of the local bodies
 3. The members of legislative Assemblies of the States
 4. None of the above
- 124. The Rajya Sabha is**
1. a permanent body
 2. has a maximum life of 6 years
 3. has a maximum life of 5 years
 4. has no fixed life
- 125. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of**
1. Three years 2. Six years
 3. Five years 4. Nine years
- 126. The impeachment process of ground of President is initiated on the ground of**
1. proved misbehavior and incapacity
 2. gross delinquency
 3. corruption
 4. violation of the constitution
- 127. The majority required to pass a resolution for the impeachment of the President is**
1. the majority of the present and voting
 2. 2/3 of present and voting and majority of the total number of the members
 3. 2/3 of the total membership
 4. none of the above
- 128. The Article of the constitution stating that the president shall act according to the advice of the Council of Ministers is**
1. 74 2. 75
 3. 76 4. 77
- 129. In which of the bills, it is not obligatory for the President to give assent once it is passed by both the Houses**
1. Bill for the Amendment of the Constitution
 2. Bill for the declaration of Emergency
 3. A Money Bill
 4. Bill for the creation or abolition of Second Chamber in a State
- 130. The Strength of the Council of Ministers is fixed by**
1. the Constitution 2. by the PM
 3. by the Parliament 4. by the President
- 131. Constitutionally, the member of the Council of Ministers hold office during**
1. the pleasure of the President
 2. the pleasure of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 3. the pleasure of the Parliament
 4. the pleasure of the Prime Minister
- 132. The meeting of the Council of Ministers is presided over by**
1. the President
 2. the Speaker
 3. the Prime Minister
 4. the Parliamentary affairs minister
- 133. The Vice President is removed**
1. through the impeachment passed by both the Houses with a majority
 2. by the President
 3. by the speaker of the Lok Sabha
 4. by a resolution passed by Rajya Sabha with a special majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha
- 134. The maximum gap between two Sessions of the Parliament should not exceed**

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1. six months 2. six weeks
3. two months 4. one month
135. **The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and**
1. 7 others Judges 2. 15 other Judges
3. 25 other Judges 4. 30 other Judges
136. **The Judge of the Supreme Court are removed by**
1. The Chief Justice
2. the Comptroller and Auditor General
3. by the President on an address by both Houses of the Parliament to this effect
4. None of the above
137. **The Supreme Court Judges hold office till they reach the age of**
1. 58 years
2. 60 years
3. 65 years
4. there is no upper age limit
138. **All cases regarding the interpretation of the Constitution can be brought to the Supreme Court under its**
1. Original Jurisdiction
2. Appellate Jurisdiction
3. Advisory Jurisdiction
4. None of the above
139. **The Supreme Courts power of Judicial Review has been borrowed from the Constitution of**
1. Britain 2. USA
3. Switzerland 4. France
140. **Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a federal feature of the Indian polity**
1. A written Constitution
2. An independent Judiciary
3. Division of powers between the Union and the States
4. Dual citizenship
141. **Education was initially a State subject but was transferred to the concurrent list by**
1. 24th Amendment 2. 25th Amendment
3. 42nd Amendment 4. 44th Amendment
142. **New All India Service can be created on the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha under**
1. Article 311 2. Article 312
3. Article 329 4. Article 343
143. **The Scope of Supreme Courts Power of Judicial Review regarding the Constitutional Amendments was blocked by**
1. 42nd Amendments 2. 43th Amendments
3. 44rd Amendments 4. 45th Amendments
144. **The maximum duration of a national emergency under Art. 352 under situation of war, external aggressions or armed rebellion**
1. upto six month
2. upto two years
3. upto three years
4. upto any period of time if being
145. **The Planning Commission is**
1. A statutory body to determine tax distribution between Centre and States
2. A non-Statutory body to determine distribution of taxes between Centre and States
3. A statutory body to assist formulation of planned development
4. A non statutory body to assist formulation of planned development
146. **The major portion of the Indian Constitution can be amended by**
1. Parliament alone
2. by the President's ordinance
3. Parliament with State Consent
4. the State Legislature alone
147. **Who said that the "Indian Constitution establishes a unitary State with subsidiary federal features rather than federal state with subsidiary unitary features".**
1. K.C. Wheare 2. Sir Ivor Jehnings
3. K.M. Panikkar 4. B.R. Ambedkar
148. **The territories of the units of the Indian federations may be altered to redistributed by the Parliament by a simple majority**
1. Unconditionally
2. on presidents recommendation of the bill
3. one of the consent of the state concerned
4. none of the above
149. **Sikkim is**
1. An associated State of India
2. Part of the Indian territory
3. The 24th State of the Indian Union

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4. all the above
150. A person is entitled to Indian citizenship if he is
1. domiciled in India

2. born in India
3. a refugee migrated to India from Pakistan
4. in all the above cases

END OF THIS SECTION

ANSWERS

SECTION-I

- 1: 41233 6: 32211 11: 11422 16: 22143 21: 12344 26: 43141 31: 21423
36: 41242 41: 32133 46: 32112

SECTION-II

- 51: 11411 56: 11224 61: 42233 66: 14244 71: 14312 76: 12134 81: 21341
86: 31424

SECTION-III

- 91: 33241 96: 42221 101: 34113 106: 42323

SECTION-IV

111. 31221 116. 13213 121. 21313 126. 42143 131. 13413 136. 33224 141. 32144
146. 11224