

**OPENMAT - XXVII : Entrance Test for
Management Programmes 2010**

February, 2010

14452

Total No. of Questions : 200

Time : 180 Minutes

- All questions are *Compulsory*.
- Use of calculator is *not* allowed. Rough work may be done in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet.
- The Test Booklet has the following *four* tests :

Test - I	General Awareness	No. of Questions 30
Test - II	English Language	No. of Questions 50
Test - III	Quantitative Aptitude	No. of Questions 50
Test - IV	Reasoning	No. of Questions 70

Read the instructions given on the OMR Response Sheet carefully before you start.

**How to fill up the information on the OMR Response Sheet
(Examination Answer Sheet)**

1. Write your complete enrolment no. in 9 digits. This should correspond to the enrolment number indicated by you on the OMR Response Sheet . Also write your correct name, address with pin code in the space provided. Put your signatures on the OMR Response Sheet with date. Ensure that the Invigilator in your examination hall also puts his signatures with date on the OMR Response Sheet at the space provided.
2. On the OMR Response Sheet student's particulars are to be filled in by pen. However use HB pencil for writing the Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code as well as for blackening the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question.
3. Do not make any stray remarks on this sheet.
4. Write correct information in numerical digit in Enrolment No. and Examination Centre Code Columns. The corresponding circle should be dark enough and should be filled in completely.
5. Each question is followed by four probable answers which are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. You should select and show only one answer to each question considered by you as the most appropriate or the correct answer. Select the most appropriate answer. Then by using HB pencil, blacken the circle bearing the correct answer number against the serial number of the question. If you find that answer to any question is none of the four alternatives given under the question, you should darken the circle with '0'.
6. If you wish to change your answer, ERASE completely the already darkened circle by using a good quality eraser and then blacken the circle bearing your revised answer number. If incorrect answer is not erased completely, smudges will be left on the erased circle and the question will be read as having two answers and will be ignored for giving any credit.
7. No credit will be given if more than one answer is given for one question. Therefore, you should select the most appropriate answer.
8. You should not spend too much time on any one question. If you find any particular question difficult, leave it and go to the next. If you have time left after answering all the questions, you may go back to the unanswered ones. There is no negative marking for wrong answers.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. No cell Phones, calculators, books, slide-rules, note-books or written notes, etc. will be allowed inside the examination hall.
2. You should follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent and by the Invigilator at the examination venue. If you violate the instructions, you will be disqualified.
3. Any candidate found copying or receiving or giving assistance in the examination will be disqualified.
4. The Test Booklet and the OMR Response Sheet (Answer Sheet) would be supplied to you by the Invigilators. **After the examination is over, you should hand over the OMR Response Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.** Any candidate who does not return the OMR Response Sheet will be disqualified and the University may take further action against him/her.
5. All rough work is to be done on the test booklet itself and not on any other paper. Scrap paper is not permitted. For arriving at answers you may work in the margins, make some markings or underline in the test booklet itself.
6. The University reserves the right to cancel scores of any candidate who impersonates or uses/adopts other malpractices or uses any unfair means. The examination is conducted under uniform conditions. The University would also follow a procedure to verify the validity of scores of all examinees uniformly. If there is substantial indication that your performance is not genuine, the University may cancel your score.
7. In the event of your qualifying the Entrance Test, the hall ticket should be enclosed with your admission form while submitting it to the University for seeking admission in Management programmes along with your testimonials and programme fee. Admission forms received without hall ticket in original will be summarily rejected.

TEST - II
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions for Questions 31 to 45 :

This section consists of two passages followed by questions based on the contents of the passages. Answer the questions following each passage based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

Passage 1

Weathering refers to all the ways in which rocks can be broken down. It takes place because minerals formed in a particular way (say at higher temperatures, in the case of igneous rocks) are often unstable when exposed to various conditions. Weathering involves the interaction of the lithosphere (the Earth's crust) with the atmosphere and the hydrosphere (air and water). It occurs at different rates and in different ways, depending upon the climactic and environmental conditions. But all kinds of weathering ultimately produce broken minerals and rock fragments and other products of the decomposition of stone.

Soil is the most obvious and, from the human point of view, the most important result of the weathering process. Soil is the better part of the Earth's crust that is capable of sustaining plant life. Its character depends upon the nature of the rock from which it is formed. It also depends on the climate and on the relative "age" of the soil. Immature soils are little more than broken rock fragments. Over time, immature soil develops into mature soil, which contains quantities of humus, formed from decayed plant matter. Mature soil is darker, richer in microscopic life, and more conducive to plant growth.

31. The first paragraph primarily describes :
- (1) a biological process
 - (2) the process by which rocks are broken down
 - (3) the weathering of igneous rocks
 - (4) gradual changes in the Earth's weather patterns
32. The first paragraph suggests that :
- (1) rocks are formed in a particular way
 - (2) minerals formed in some ways are unstable
 - (3) all minerals are unstable
 - (4) all rocks are unstable
33. The main topic of the second paragraph is :
- (1) the evolution of soil
 - (2) the growth of plants
 - (3) a description of immature soil
 - (4) a description of mature soil

34. The main idea of entire passage is that :
- (1) weathering breaks down rocks and leads to the development of soil
 - (2) soils may be classified as mature or immature
 - (3) the process of soil development is more important to humans than is that of weathering
 - (4) the Earth's crust is constantly changing
35. Weathering is primarily an interaction between :
- (1) air and water
 - (2) the earth's crust and water
 - (3) the earth's crust and hydrosphere
 - (4) the climactic and environmental conditions

Passage 2

A recently issued report reveals in facts and figures what should have been known in principle, that quite a lot of business companies are going to go under during the coming decade, as tariff walls are progressively dismantled. Labour and capital valued at \$ 12 billion are to be made idle through the impact of duty free imports. As a result, 35,000 workers will be displaced. Some will move to other jobs and other departments within the same firm. Around 15,000 will have to leave the firms now employing them and work elsewhere.

The report is measuring exclusively the influence of free trade with Europe. The authors do not take into account the expected expansion of production over the coming years. On the other hand, they are not sure that even the export predictions they make will be achieved. For this presupposes that a suitable business climate allows the pressure to increase productivity materialise.

There are two reasons why this scenario may not happen. The first one is that industry on the whole is not taking the initiatives necessary to adapt fully for the new price situation it will be facing as time goes by.

This is another way of saying that the manufacturers do not realise what lies ahead ? The government is to blame for not making the position absolutely clear. It should be saying that in ten years' time tariffs for all industrial goods imported from Europe will be eliminated. There will be no adjustment assistance for manufacturers who cannot adapt to this situation.

The second obstacle to adjustment is not stressed in the same way in the report; it is the attitude of the service sector. Not only are service industries unaware that the Common Market treaty concerns them too, they are artificially insulated from physical pressures of international competition. The manufacturing sector has been forced to apply its nose to the grindstone for some time now, by the increasingly stringent import liberalisation programme.

The ancillary services on which the factories depend show a growing indifference to their work obligations. These seem unaware that overmanned ships, underutilised ports, and repeated work stoppages slow the country's attempts to narrow the trade gap. The remedy is to cut the fees charged by these services so as to reduce their earnings—in exactly the same way that earnings of industrial undertakings are reduced by the tariff reduction programme embodied in the treaty with the European Community.

There is no point now in dismissing 15000 industrial workers from their present jobs during the coming decade, if all the gain in productivity is wasted by costly harbour, transport, financial, administrative and other services. The free trade treaty is their concern as well. Surplus staff should be removed, if need be, from all workplaces, not just from the factories. Efficiency is everybody's business.

36. The attitude of the report, as described in the passage, may be best expressed as :
- (1) Harshly condemning, because industry is not more responsive to the business climate
 - (2) Optimistic, the government will compel the industry to make the required change
 - (3) Objective, in assessing the influence of trade on employment
 - (4) Pessimistic, that anything can be done to reduce the trade gap
37. What is the meaning of the term *free trade* as given in the passage ?
- (1) Unlimited sale of goods in Europe
 - (2) Trade on a barter basis
 - (3) The elimination of tariffs
 - (4) Sale of price discounted goods to European countries
38. It can be inferred that the term adjustment assistance used in the paragraph, four mainly refers to :
- (1) unemployment compensation
 - (2) some sort of financial assistance to manufacturers hurt by free trade
 - (3) aid in reducing work stoppages
 - (4) subsidy payments to increase exports
39. The author's central recommendation seems to be that :
- (1) redundant labour should be removed in all sectors
 - (2) unemployment should be avoided at all costs
 - (3) governments should control the service sector
 - (4) tariffs should not be lowered
40. Which of the following will occur because of duty free imports ?
- (i) 12 billion dollars of capital will be idled.
 - (ii) Thirty five thousand workers will be unemployed.
 - (iii) 15,000 firms will face bankruptcy
- (1) (i) only (2) (ii) only (3) (i) and (ii) only (4) (ii) and (iii) only
41. According to the passage, the government is responsible for :
- (1) increasing tariffs (2) subsidising exports
 - (3) not explaining its position (4) adjustment assistance
42. Tariffs will be reduced on :
- (1) all manufactured goods (2) manufactured and agricultural goods
 - (3) industrial and consumer goods (4) industrial goods

43. Which industries will be affected by tariff reductions ?
- (i) Services
(ii) Manufacturing
(iii) Extracting
- (1) (i) only (2) (ii) only (3) (i) and (ii) only (4) (i), (ii) and (iii)
44. The ancillary services have been criticised in the passage on account of :
- (1) failure to narrow the trade gap
(2) charging high fee
(3) not being responsive to their work obligations
(4) repeated work stoppages
45. Which of the following titles describes the contents of the passage ?
- (1) The prospects for free trade
(2) The government intervention in world trade
(3) Trade with the common market
(4) What lies ahead ?

Directions for Questions 46 to 50 :

*Each of these questions consists of a word in capital letters followed by four alternative words or phrases. From among the alternatives, choose the word most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters in each case.*

46. ABET :
- (1) Conceive (2) Encourage (3) Evade (4) Protect
47. BANAL :
- (1) Trite (2) Dramatic (3) Philosophical (4) Heedless
48. BUCOLIC :
- (1) Diseased (2) Rustic (3) Repulsive (4) Cold
49. CALLOW :
- (1) Holy (2) Mild (3) Coloured (4) Youthful
50. FOMENT :
- (1) Spoil (2) Instigate (3) Interrogate (4) Spray

Directions for Questions 51 to 55 :

Each of these questions consists of a word in capital letters followed by four alternative words or phrases. From among the alternatives, choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters in each case.

51. GRANDIOSE :
(1) Docile (2) Unimposing
(3) Uncommunicative (4) Unlikely to occur
52. ENTRENCH :
(1) Defy (2) Squander (3) Extinguish (4) Oust
53. INDUSTRY :
(1) Pragmatism (2) Sloth (3) Abasement (4) Promptness
54. ADMONITION :
(1) Commendation (2) Premonition (3) Hallucination (4) Trepidation
55. UNASSAUGED :
(1) Presumed (2) Deceptive (3) Faulty (4) Soothed

Directions for Questions 56 to 60 :

Each of these questions consists of a sentence with one or two lines blanks, followed by four alternative words or set of words. In each case, choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

56. Citric acid gives lemons and limes their _____ taste.
(1) temperate (2) toxic (3) tart (4) bitter
57. Alfred Hitchcock directed a number of _____ psychological dramas; among the most _____ were *Psycho* and *North by Northwest*.
(1) timid effervescent (2) thrilling exciting
(3) trivial effective (4) thriving boring
58. If a ruby is _____ it _____ temporarily lose its colour.
(1) dropped would (2) heated will
(3) scratched does (4) scratched has
59. To answer _____ is more important than _____ .
(1) accurately to finish quickly (2) right a quick finish
(3) first finishing quickly (4) correct your finishing quickly
60. In the desert, dry creeks may turn into raging _____ after heavy rainstorms.
(1) trickles (2) streams (3) torrents (4) pools

Directions for Questions 61 to 70 :

Each of these questions consists of a sentence with some portions underlined. Identify in each case, the underlined part that is not correct as per standard written English. Mark 0 if the sentence contains no error.

61. The value of the rupee declines as the rate of inflation raises.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
62. The duties of the secretary are to take the minutes, mailing the correspondence and calling the members before meetings.
(1) (2) (3)
(4)
63. Before she died, Mike Pereira's daughter who lives in the family mansion, used to take tourists to a tour of her house.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
64. The new model costs twice more than the last year's model.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
65. Although we are concerned about the problem of energy source we must not fail recognising the need for environmental protection.
(1) (2) (3)
(4)
66. Those of us who smoke should have their lungs x-rayed regularly.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
67. The more the relative humidity rises, the worst the heat affects us.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
68. Despite of many attempts to introduce a universal language, the effort has met with very little success.
(1) (2) (3)
(4)
69. If Robert Kennedy would have lived a little longer he probably would have won the election.
(1) (2) (3) (4)
70. According to the programme prospectus, student housing is more cheaper than housing off campus.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

Directions for Questions 71 to 75 :

Each of these questions consists of a related pair of words in capital letters, followed by four alternative pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed by the pair in the capitalized letters.

71. CITADEL :: DEFENSE :
(1) chapel :: refreshment (2) marina :: refuge
(3) warehouse :: storage (4) pillar :: supervision
72. APOSTATE :: RELIGION :
(1) traitor :: country (2) bureaucrat :: government
(3) jailor :: law (4) teacher :: education
73. CAMOUFLAGE :: DISCERN :
(1) encode :: decipher (2) adorn :: admire
(3) renovate :: construct (4) magnify :: observe
74. RUFFLE :: COMPOSURE :
(1) flounce :: turmoil (2) provoke :: discussion
(3) upset :: equilibrium (4) adjust :: balance
75. QUALIFY :: PARTICULAR :
(1) restrain :: effusive (2) mollify :: agreeable
(3) acknowledge :: specific (4) flout :: arbitrary

Directions for Questions 76 to 80 :

Each of these questions consists of an Idiom followed by four alternatives. Select, in each case the alternative that gives the most appropriate meaning of the idiom.

76. Get under way :
(1) Begin or start (2) Take the under pass
(3) Interfere (4) Get in the path of
77. Off the cuff :
(1) Out of one's hands (2) Become free of responsibility
(3) Spontaneous (4) Hands on
78. Run of the mill :
(1) Extraordinary (2) Manage the business
(3) Ordinary (4) Stock from the factory
79. Give somebody the cold shoulder :
(1) Act unfriendly (2) Become familiar
(3) Go too far (4) Decline
80. On pins and needles :
(1) On a very tight budget (2) In uncomfortable discussion
(3) Nervous and anxious (4) Fine tuned for