

The question set had 3 sections.

1. Verbal section: 10 synonyms, 10 antonyms, 10 fill in the blanks.

For this section, please go through barron's high frequency words, 5 model test papers and learn all the previous paper synonyms and antonyms.

2. Aptitude section:

those were mainly from the RS Aggarwala's. Those were quite workable (But time management is vital to be taken care of)

3. Critical Reasoning: 3 passages.. each followed by 4 questions.

Lastly for this section do all the passages from Barron's 12 edition model test papers. I am 101% sure that all questions are directly from that book (only in some cases they change the names & all). However, I did not go through many so I had nothing similar.. but I managed to solve all 3 correctly 😊.. and I also had 8 minutes left after solving this section.

****there is no sectional cut-off.**

Interviews

There were around 10 panels with two people in every panel.

These are some of the areas from where I was fired questions-...(they mainly emphasized on the tech part...)

Technicals

- *Amplitude Modulation.

- *Frequency Modulation.

- *Multiplexing/ demultiplexing

- *Pin config of 8085/8086

- *difference between DBMS & RDBMS

- *Oracle queries & basic theory (as I had mentioned that in my cv)

- *C++

- *define oops

- *swap program

- *data encapsulation

- *and they give me a program to a string in top to bottom format.

- *WAP to display fibonacci series

- *Lots of questions from my project (my role in it, learnings etc.)

HR

- *about yourself (please avoid "I am ABC, I did my schooling from XYZ I am in ABC college, I got so many marks n stuff... they can read this from your resume") they make question of what you say.. so be careful in what you say and be very sure of everything you write in your resume

- *why TCS?

TCS Interview Questions with answers:

Mathematical Questions:

1) Complete the series 7, 9, 13, __, 27, 37

ANS: 19

2) What is the largest prime number that can be stored in an 8-bit memory?

ANS: 127

3) Number of faces, vertices and edges of a cube

ANS: 6, 8, 12

4) In a triangle which one is not possible. Sides are (5, 5, 5), (5, 4, 5), (4, 4, 9), (3, 4, 5)?

ANS: (4, 4, 9) (HINT : for a triangle sum of smaller 2 sides should be greater than the other one which is larger)

5) Match the following:

1. Male – Boy a. A type of

2. Square – Polygon b. A part of

3. Roof – Building c. Not a type of

4. Mushroom – Vegetables d. A superset of

ANS: 1- d, 2- a, 3- b, 4- c

6) Given \$ means Tripling and % means change of sign then find the value of $\$ \% \$ 6 - \% \$ \% 6$?

ANS : -72

7) My flight takes off at 2am from a place at 18°N 10°E and landed 10 Hrs later at a place with coordinates 36°N 70°W. What is the local time when my plane landed.

a) 6:00 am b) 6:40am c) 7:40am d) 7:00pm e) 8:00 am

(Hint : Every 1 deg longitude change is equal to 4 minutes . If going from west to east add time else subtract time & there is no change for north to south)

ANS: (e) 8:00am

😊 In a two-dimensional array, X (9, 7), with each element occupying 4 bytes of memory, with the address of the first element X (1, 1) is 3000, find the address of X (8, 5).

ANS: 3212

9) Select the odd one out. a. Java b. Lisp c. Smalltalk d. Eiffel.

ANS: LISP

10) In which of the systems, decimal number 194 is equal to 1234?

ANS: 5

11) Find the singularity matrix from a given set of matrices? (Hint $\det(A)=0$)

12) units of basic quantities :

like $(\text{energy} \times \text{time} \times \text{time}) / (\text{mass} \times \text{dist}) = \text{distance}$

13) For a round trip, a car used $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of gasoline. If it used $\frac{1}{4}$ more gasoline going than coming back, how much gasoline was used coming back?

Ans: 2 gallons

14) A shopkeeper bought a watch for Rs.400 and sold it for Rs.500. What is his profit percentage?

Ans. 25%

15) $g[0]=1, g[1]=-1, g[n]=2*g[n-1]-3*g[n-2]$ then calculate $g[4]=$

16) .The ratio of boys to girls is 6:4. 60% of the boys and 40% of girls take lunch in the canteen. What % of class takes lunch? Ans) 52%

17) Which of the following set of numbers has the highest Standard deviation?

a) 1,0,1,0,1,0 b) -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1

c) 1,1,1,1,1,1 d) -1,1,-1, 1,-1, 1

ANS: D

18) units of basic quantities $(\text{momentum} * \text{velocity}) / (\text{force} * \text{time}) = \text{veloc}$

19) A power unit is there by the bank of the river of 750 meters width. A cable is made from power unit to power a plant opposite to that of the river and 1500mts away from the power unit. The cost of the cable below water is Rs. 15/- per meter and cost of cable on the bank is Rs.12/- per meter. Find the total of laying the cable.

ANS:20250

Some of the important questions asked by HR:

- Tell me about yourself.
- What are your core subjects that u have learnt so far?
- What are the different types of Topologies?, what are merits & demerits of each?
- What is the Topology used in ur college?
- Implement bubble sort in c using pointers?
- What are header & circular link list?
- What are different data structures & how & where do we use them?
- What are operational amplifier (inverting , non inverting , summer, integrator, differentiator)?
- What are flip flops & logic gates?(they can tell any function to implement)

- Why TCS?
- Tell me about famous Bhopal Gas tragedy?
- Tell me about famous historical temples, about kings, dates etc ?

TCS PLACEMENT PAPERS

This test consists of 50 questions. The Set Code for this paper is D.

- The C language terminator is
(a) semicolon (b) colon (c) period (d) exclamation mark
- What is false about the following -- A compound statement is
(a) A set of simple statements (b) Demarcated on either side by curly brackets
(c) Can be used in place of simple statement (d) A C function is not a compound statement.
- What is true about the following C Functions
(a) Need not return any value (b) Should always return an integer
(c) Should always return a float (d) Should always return more than one value
- Main must be written as
(a) The first function in the program (b) Second function in the program
(c) Last function in the program (d) Any where in the program
- Which of the following about automatic variables within a function is correct ?
(a) Its type must be declared before using the variable (b) They are local
(c) They are not initialized to zero (d) They are global
- Write one statement equivalent to the following two statements: `x=sqr(a); return(x);`
Choose from one of the alternatives
(a) `return(sqr(a));` (b) `printf("sqr(a)");`
(c) `return(a*a*a);` (d) `printf("%d",sqr(a));`
- Which of the following about the C comments is incorrect ?
(a) Comments can go over multiple lines
(b) Comments can start any where in the line
(c) A line can contain comments with out any language statements
(d) Comments can occur within comments
- What is the value of y in the following code?
`x=7;`
`y=0;`
`if(x=6) y=7;`
`else y=1;`
(a) 7 (b) 0 (c) 1 (d) 6
- Read the function `conv()` given below
`conv(int t)`
{

```
int u;
u=5/9 * (t-32);
return(u);
}
```

What is returned

(a) 15 (b) 0 (c) 16.1 (d) 29

10. Which of the following represents true statement either x is in the range of 10 and 50 or y is zero

(a) $x \geq 10 \ \&\& \ x \leq 50 \ || \ y == 0$ (b) $x < 50$

(c) $y != 10 \ \&\& \ x \geq 50$ (d) None of these

11. Which of the following is not an infinite loop ?

(a) `while(1){}` (b) `for(;;){...}`

(c) `x=0;` (d) `# define TRUE 0`

`do { /*x unaltered within the loop*/ ...`
`.....} while(x == 0); while(TRUE){}`

12. What does the following function print?

```
func(int i)
{
if(i%2)return 0;
else return 1;
}
main()
{
int =3;
i=func(i);
i=func(i);
printf("%d",i);
}
```

(a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 0 (d) 2

13. How does the C compiler interpret the following two statements

`p=p+x;`

`q=q+y;`

(a) `p= p+x;` (b) `p=p+xq=q+y;` (c) `p= p+xq;` (d) `p=p+x/q=q+y;`

`q=q+y; q=q+y;`

For questions 14,15,16,17 use the following alternatives:

a.int b.char c.string d.float

14. '9'

15. "1 e 02"

16. 10e05

17. 15

18. Read the following code

`# define MAX 100`

`# define MIN 100`

....

```
....
if(x>MAX)
x=1;
else if(x x=-1;
x=50;
if the initial value of x=200,what is the value after executing this code?
(a) 200 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) 50
```

19. A memory of 20 bytes is allocated to a string declared as char *s then the following two statements are executed:

```
s="Entrance"
l=strlen(s);
what is the value of l ?
(a)20 (b)8 (c)9 (d)21
```

20. Given the piece of code

```
int a[50];
int *pa;
pa=a;
To access the 6th element of the array which of the following is incorrect?
(a) *(a+5) (b) a[5] (c) pa[5] (d) *(*pa + 5}
```

21. Consider the following structure:

```
struct num nam
{
int no;
char name[25];
}
struct num nam n1[]={ {12,"Fred"},{15,"Martin"},{8,"Peter"},{11,"Nicholas"} };
....
....
printf("%d%d",n1[2],no,(*(n1 + 2),no) + 1);
What does the above statement print?
(a) 8,9 (b) 9,9 (c) 8,8 (d) 8,unpredictable value
```

22. Identify the in correct expression

(a)a=b=3=4; (b)a=b=c=d=0; (c)float a=int b= 3.5; (d)int a; floatb;a=b=3.5;

23. Regarding the scope of the variables;identify the incorrect statement:

(a) automatic variables are automatically initialized to 0 (b) static variables are are automatically initialized to 0
(c) the address of a register variable is not accessible (d) static variables cannot be initialized with any expression

24. cond 1?cond 2?cond 3?:exp 1:exp 2:exp 3:exp 4;
is equivalent to which of the following?

(a) if cond 1
exp 1;
else if cond 2
exp 2;
else if cond 3
exp 3;
else exp 4;

(b) if cond 1
if cond 2
if cond 3
exp 1;
else exp 2;
else exp 3;
else exp 4;

(c) if cond 1 && cond 2 && cond 3
exp 1 |exp 2|exp 3|exp 4;

(d) if cond 3
exp 1;
else if cond 2 exp 2;
else if cond 3 exp 3;
else exp 4;

25. The operator for exponentiation is

(a) ** (b) ^ (c) % (d) not available

26. Which of the following is invalid

(a) a+=b (b) a*=b (c) a>>=b (d) a**=b

27. What is y value of the code if input x=10

```
y=5;  
if(x==10)  
else if(x==9)  
else y=8;  
(a)9 (b)8 (c)6 (d)7
```

28. What does the following code do?

```
fn(int n, int p, int r)  
{  
    static int a=p;  
    switch(n)  
    {  
        case 4:a+=a*r;  
        case 3:a+=a*r;  
        case 2:a+=a*r;  
        case 1:a+=a*r;  
    }  
}
```

- (a) computes simple interest for one year (b) computes amount on compound interest for 1 to 4 years
(c) computes simple interest for four year (d) computes compound interest for 1 year

29.

```
a=0;
while(a<5)
printf("%d\\n",a++);
```

How many times does the loop occurs?

- (a) infinite (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 6

30. How many times does the loop iterated ?

```
for(i=0;i=10;i+=2)
printf("Hi\\n");
```

- (a) 10 (b) 2 (c) 5 (d) None of these

31. What is incorrect among the following

A recursive function

- (a) calls itself (b) is equivalent to a loop
(c) has a termination condition (d) does not have a return value at all

32. Which of the following go out of the loop if expn 2 becoming false

- (a) while(expn 1)\{...if(expn 2)continue;} (b) while(!expn 1)\{if(expn 2)continue;...}
(c) do{...if(expn 1)continue;...}while(expn 2); (d) while(!expn 2)\{if(expn 1)continue;...}

33. Consider the following program

```
main()
{
unsigned int i=10;
while(i>=0)
{
printf("%u",i)
i--;
}
}
```

How many times the loop will get executed

- (a) 10 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) infinite

34. Pick out the odd one out

- (a) malloc() (b) calloc() (c) free() (d) realloc()

35. Consider the following program

```
main()
{
int a[5]={1,3,6,7,0};
int *b;
b=&a[2];
```



```
}
```

The value of b[-1] is

(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) -6 (d) none

36. # define prod(a,b)=a*b

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
int x=2;
```

```
int y=3;
```

```
printf("%d",prod(x+2,y-10));
```

```
}
```

the output of the program is

(a) 8 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) None

37. Consider the following program segment

```
int n,sum=1;
```

```
switch(n)
```

```
{
```

```
case 2:sum=sum+2;
```

```
case 3:sum*=2;
```

```
break;
```

```
default:sum=0;
```

```
}
```

If n=2, what is the value of sum

(a) 0 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) None of these

38. Identify the incorrect one

1.if(c=1)

2.if(c!=3)

3.if(a 4.if(c==1)

(a) 1 only (b) 1&3 (c) 3 only (d) All of the above

39. The format specified for hexa decimal is

(a) %d (b) %o (c) %x (d) %u

40. Find the output of the following program

```
main()
```

```
{
```

```
int x=5, *p;
```

```
p=&x
```

```
printf("%d",++*p);
```

```
}
```

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 0 (d) none of these

41. Consider the following C code

```
main()
```

```

{
int i=3,x;
while(i>0)
{
x=func(i);
i--;
}
int func(int n)
{
static sum=0;
sum=sum+n;
return(sum);
}
}

```

The final value of x is

(a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 1 (d) 3

43. Int *a[5] refers to

(a) array of pointers (b) pointer to an array (c) pointer to a pointer (d) none of these

44. Which of the following statements is incorrect

(a) typedef struct new

```

{
int n1;
char n2;
} DATA;

```

(b) typedef struct

```

{
int n3;
char *n4;
} ICE;

```

(c) typedef union

```

{
int n5;
float n6;
} UDT;

```

(d) #typedef union

```

{
int n7;
float n8;
} TUDAT;

```

part A - Vocabulary(synonyms) 40 Questions

1. To merry, 2.To Alienate,3.To Solicit,4.To Heep,5.Cargo,
6.Momentary , 7.Volume, 8.To Veer, 9.To Admonish, 10.To Meager,
11.To lattitude, 12.Latent ,13. To Covet, 14. To Discretion,
15.Potential,16. To Emancipate, 17. To Wethargy,18. To Concur,
1:9.To Confiscate,20. To Dispel, 21. Baffle 22. Subsidise , 23.Misery
24.Pretentrous,25. Tranquil,26.Ellace,27. Tranquil,28.Rinaile,29.Obstina
30.Hover,31.Caprice,32.Merry,33.Belate,34.Brim,35.Divulge,36.Lamont,
37.Bileaf, 38. Embrace, 39.Adhesive,40. Miserable

Critical Reasoning

1. My Father is only child to his Father. My father has three sisters. All are married and have two children each. (state True or False Or Can't be determined)

1.1 My Grand father has two sons

1.2 I am having six cousins

1.3 I have three uncle

Part B (15 Questions)

::1. Two Pencils 8 cents 5 Pencils cost (Ans 20 cents)

2.A work is done by two people in 24 minutes. One of them alone can do it in 40 minutes. How much time will the other person wiil take to complete it (60 minutes)

3. A car is filled with 4.5 gallons of fuel for a round trip . Car is taken 1/4 more than in going than coming up. What is the fuel consumed in coming up ?

4. Low temperature at the night in a city is more than 1/2 high as higher temperature are 100. Then What is low temperature (Ans 40)

5. Person who decided to go to weekend trip should not exceed 8 hrs driving in a day. Average speed of forward journey is 40 miles/hour . Due to traffic in sundays ,in return journey average speed is 30mph . How far he can select a picnic spot ? (ans 120 miles)

6.A sales person multiplied by a number and get the answer 3. Instead of that number divided by 3. What is the answer she actually has to get $(1/3) * 1 * 3 = 3$ so the no= 1 divided by three. The answer =1/3

7. A ship started from port and moving with 'I' miles/hour and other ship started From L and moving with 'H' miles/hour . At the place where these two ships will meet.

8. A building with height D shadows up to G. A Neighbour building with what height shadows C feet.

9. A person was fined for exceeding the speed limit by 10mph. Another person was also fined for exceeding the speed limit by twice the same. If the second person was travelling at speed of 35mph . Find the speed limit (ans. 15mph)

10. A bus started from the bus stand at 8Am and after staying 30 minutes at a destination return back to the bus stand. The Destination is 27 miles from the bus stand . The Speed of the bus is 18mph . In the return journey the bus travells with 50% fast speed. At what time it is return to the bus stand (11am)

11. In a mixture R is two parts, S is one part . In order to mixture how much R is to be added. Ans S is 25% of R

Orissa Computer Application centere 2001C(bhubaneswar
TCS 2001

PART 1-A VERBAL COMPREHENSION

-
- 1.) Merry = c) Gay
 - 2.) To Heap = a) to pile
 - 3.) Cargo = d) Froight
 - 4.) Misery = e) Distress
 - 5.) Volume = b) Quantity
 - 6.) To Hamper = b) to obstruct
 - 7.) To Merit = c) to deserve
 - 8.) BRIM = a) Border
 - 9.) Tranquil = d) Serene
 - 10.) To Renounce = b) to reject
 - 11.) To Baffle = e) to frustrate
 - 12.) Meager = c) scant
 - 13.) Obstinate = c) Stubborn
 - 14.) To Instigate = d)
 - 15.) To Emancipate = a) to liberate
 - 16.) To Hover = a) to linger
 - 17.) Belief = d) Conviction
 - 18.) To Stifle = e) to smother
 - 19.) Discretion = a) Prudence
 - 20.) To Alienate = b)to estrange
 - 21.) To solicit = e)
 - 22.) Potential = a) Talent
 - 23.) To Veer = e) to diverge
 - 24.) To Subside = d) to wane

- 25.) To Confiscate = d) to appropriate
- 26.) Caprice = c) Whim
- 27.) Adhesive = e) Tenacious
- 28.) Latitude = a) Scope
- 29.) Inert = b) Passive
- 30.) To Covet! = a) to crave
- 31.) To Efface = b) deliberate
- 32.) To Concur = a) to acquiesce
- 33.) Furtive = c) Stealthy
- 34.) Incentive = d) Provocation
- 35.) Tolerant = d)
- 36.) Lethargy = e) Stupor
- 37.) To Admonish = b) to usurp
- 38.) Momentary = c) Transient
- 39.) Pretentious = b) obtentatious
- 40.) To Dispel = a) to dissipate.

PART 1-B GENERAL REASONING

- 1.) If 2 articles cost 8 cents, how much would five articles cost
d) 20 cents.
- 2.) A man was arrested for exceeding the speed limit of 10 miles an hour.
A second man was charged with exceeding the same limit by twice as much.
The second man was driving with 35 miles per hour. What was the speed limit.
b) 15 miles per hour
- 3.) A book keeper multiplied a number by 3 when it should have been divided by 3.
The answer she got was 3. What should the answer have been.
a) $\frac{1}{3}$
- 4.) A man on motorcycle rides 110 miles in 330 minutes. What is his average speed in miles per hour.
a) 20
- 5.) A stationary engine has enough fuel to run 12 hours when its tank is $\frac{4}{5}$ full. How long will it run when it is $\frac{1}{3}$ full.
e) 5 hours.
- 6.) The center of a storm shifts 45 miles in 2 hrs. At the same rate how long would it take to move 60 miles.
c) $2\frac{2}{3}$ hrs.
- 7.) A 3 gallon mix. contains 1 part S and 2 parts R. In order to change it to a mix containing 25% S. How much R should be added.
d) 1 gallon
- 8.) A bus left the station at 8.00 AM on an outgoing trip that covers 27 miles. After a 30 Min. stopover it returned. On the outgoing trip it averaged 50% faster. What time did it return to the station.
b) 11.00 am
- 9.) A tree grows only $\frac{3}{5}$ as fast as the one beside it. In four years the combined

growth of the 2 trees is 8 feet. How much does the shorter tree grow in 2 years.

a) less than 2 feet.

10.) For a round trip, a car used $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of gasoline. If it used $\frac{1}{4}$ more gasoline going than coming back how much gasoline was used coming back.

d) 2 gallons.

11.) A ocean liner L miles from port steams forward port at H miles per hour.

Another leaves the same port and steams towards the ocean liner at 1 mile per hour. How many miles away from the port will they meet.

c) Between I J. Closer to J.

12.) The lowest temp. during outgoing the night was $1\frac{1}{3}$ more than $\frac{1}{2}$ high as the highest temp. during the day. The two temp. added together totalled 100 deg.

What was the lowest temp.

b) 40 deg.

13.) A family planning a week end trip .Decided to spend not more than a total of eight hours driving. by leaving early in the morning they can average 40 miles per hour on the way to their destination. Due to the heavy Sunday traffic, they can average only 30 miles per hour on the return trip. What is the farthest distance from home they can plan to go.

b) Between 120 and 140 miles.

14.) Two workers load a truck in 24 min. One of the men alone can load it in 40 min. How long will it take the other man to do the job alone.

c) 60 minutes.

15.) A building D feet tall casts a shadow G feet long. How tall is a neighbouring building casts a shadow C feet long

b) B feet

PART 1-C CRITICAL REASONING

D. Organising the home can be perceived as conferring power, so large numbers of women are unwilling to let go of chores, even when they have careers. A survey found that, out of 65 new marriages, not one single wife expected her husband to share work equally. According to the Family Policy Studies Centre, 81% of working wives return home to do all the cooking. The average male has nearly half as much more free time at weekends than his wife and the typical new father spends just 37 seconds a day talking to his baby .

13. Most working wives not expect their husbands to share chores equally

14. The average wife has half as much free time at weekends as her .

15. Some women collude in the unequal distribution of household work because they want to retain control.

16. 39% of all men with working do the cooking and all the cleaning.

E. Confucius said that to know the future we have to understand the past. In his time transport communications and scientific knowledge were less developed are today. News took weeks to travel whereas today satellite links connect the world virtually instantaneously, but our technological advances in the field of communication seem not to have improved our capacity to understand one another.

17. In Confucius day people were more intelligent.
18. We understand each other better now than in Confucius time because we can travel more quickly.
19. We have made great improvements in transport since Confucius day.
20. none of our scientific discoveries has really improved our lives.

F. Words in totalitarian systems have an unhealthy importance and in such states now attempting to return to a more democratic normally there has been a natural inevitable and healthy devaluation of words. Whereas previously a single word used in a speech or even a play or poem, could be a serious political event now the words come cheaper almost free politics is politics is politics again and poetry only poetry.

21. totalitarian states devalue words.
22. Only non-totalitarian regimes produce poetry of political importance
- 23 Writers under totalitarian regimes have to choose their words carefully
- 24 The democratic political system is healthier than any other

G. Statistics show that millions of vehicles have been carried by shuttle over the past 30 years through Alpine tunnels without one ever catching fire. In the alpine tunnels driver and passengers sit in their vehicles on the shuttle trains. Only one vehicle has ever caught fire on the busy French motorail equivalent system this sort of accident is not possible in a closed shuttle. Assertions that a vehicle will lead to catastrophe have no basis. Since the resources exist to direct control and extinguish a fire and to remove any persons present safety to an adjoining wagon, leaving any surviving fire facing rapid extinction within a wagon built to contain fire for 30 minutes. Catastrophe seems very unlikely.

26. If a car caught fire in a rail shuttle probably none would be killed at least one vehicle has caught fire in an alpine tunnel.
27. if a fire started in a wagon it would be allowed to burn itself out in 30 minutes.
- 28, it would theoretically be possible for a car to catch fire in a closed shuttle system.

H. Every form of art is protected by copyright upon the expiration of which the property passes into the public domain and becomes freely available to anyone wishing to exploit it commercially,

The time has come when all treasures should pass to the control of a trust, and by this be made readily available to anyone on payment of a fee or royalty. The income from the works of Tagore would alone be enormous. Those who now gain financial benefit from his genius should make some contribution to the welfare of the arts in general.

29. Tagore's plays are not protected by copyright.
30. Tagore's descendants should be asked to make some contribution to the art.
31. instead of buying a ticket, theatregoers should pay a fee to a trust for the benefit of the arts.
32. More people could go to the theatre if copyright were abolished.

I. Hacking is a crime made possible by a relatively new technology, which is one of the reasons it is often poorly understood and reported. Many computers, but by no means all are now linked

together in networks which allow users on one computer to communicate with others on the same network. If a computer is not networked, no manipulation of its data from another machine is possible. So long as users are authorised networking is just a way of making work easier and more productive. Hacking on the other hand is the unauthorised use of networks or unauthorised entry into the computers themselves. Most people do not need to break into the networks use since they are already accredited users.

33. Most hackers are authorised to break into networks.

34. Computers are only vulnerable to the unauthorised manipulation of their data via another computer if they are networked.

35. the main reason why it is relatively easy to break into a computer is that few people understand the technology.

36. Hackers do not work for the firms whose networks they break into

J. Although invaders represent a threat to the conservation of flora and fauna, there are two special cases in which invasions have been deliberately brought about, One is the desire to control pests by natural predators. which may have to be brought in from other countries. The second is releasing organisms into the wild (or on to farms from which they might escape) that are completely novel, because they have been genetically engineered. There is nothing innately sinister about engineered organism, but any novelty must be regarded as a potential invader.

37. Pest control does not threaten the conservation of flora and fauna.

38. Genetically engineered organisms must always be regarded as potentially dangerous.

K1_Natural predators are more harmful than pests.

K2_Genetically engineered organisms escaped from the farm, they will pose a threat to wild life.

brecon technology is coming to the rescue of helicopters. which can be grounded or crash in icy conditions. The machines are especially vulnerable to the build-up of ice on both their rotors and engine air intake when operating in cold, damp conditions. The problem is twofold; ice increased the weight and the build-up makes the aerofoils less efficient. Now at last a detector has been devised which the company hopes will mean safer flights and less frequent grounding. Unlike most devices in use at present it can detect the liquid water content of cloud above freezing level. so the warning is given before the potential hazard is encountered.

39. An electronic device has been invented which will prevent the build up of ice on helicopter rotors.

40. Helicopters are sometimes grounded because in cold damp weather their engine air intakes and rotors malfunction owing to the formation of ice.

41. Only one device can at present detect the liquid water content of cloud above freezing level.

42. in future fewer helicopters will crash, or have to be grounded.

L. Anyone who has systematically examined faces will have perceived a preponderance although not a proliferation of asymmetry. Whether or not the expression is volitional and self-controlled or spontaneous appears to predict facial asymmetry, as does the type of the emotion portrayed. Positive emotions are usually displayed symmetrically although a left-sided

representation of a negative emotion is more common. Positive expressions and negative emotions are less likely to be symmetrically represented, and where asymmetry occurs relative left-sided expressiveness is the more common.

- 43. An angry person is more likely to have a lopsided expression than someone who is smiling.
- 44. A deliberately assumed facial expression will always be asymmetrical.
- 45. An actor is likely to smile symmetrically when acting.
- 46. More self-conscious people are likely to have less asymmetrical facial expressions than those who are less aware of themselves.

M. Human existence is not susceptible of arbitrary division between consciousness and unconsciousness. The conscious world invades and shapes the activities of the unconscious while many of the great achievements of humanity's waking hours were wholly or partly inspired by dreams. Even if it could be argued that dreams precede experience such a dichotomy could not be drawn, as the influence of dreaming on the waking state would remain unclear, but as yet no common vocabulary exists to record the substance of prenatal dreaming.

- 47. Sleep can be a creative state.
- 48. It is difficult to tell whether a sleeper is dreaming or not.
- 49. If we knew what babies dream about they are born, we could show that the conscious and unconscious mind influence one another.
- 50. It is untrue to claim that the conscious and unconscious worlds never impinge on one another.

PSYCHOMETRIC TEST.

DO NOT WORRY ABOUT MUCH ABOUT THIS TEST. BE OPTIMISTIC WHILE ANSWERING.

THERE WILL BE 150 QUESTIONS IN 30 MIN. THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION MAY BE REPEATED WITH SLIGHT VARIATIONS ANSWERS SHOULD BE SAME IN BOTH THE CASES.

(answers will be as yes/no/can't say)

for example

- 1> you will be interested in social activities.
 - 2> while going upstairs you will move two steps at a time.
 - 3> you will be making friendship with same *** or with opposite *** also.
 - 4> your friends will consider you as a leader in your group
 - 5> people think that you're serious minded.
 - 6> some times you feel dull without any reason.
 - 7> you're host or hostess for several parties.
 - 8> relatives come to your house you will entertain them.
 - 9> you will do work for long time without tiredness.
 - 10> in your company you want to lead the organization.
- etc.. the questions may be repeated several times so be careful and give same answers.

tcs talent test....2001

synonyms

- 1.paralance: * glance, discussion,equality, terminology.
 - 2.cajole: *symp[athise,disagree,coax,insist
 - 3.liaison: * potential,possible,link,desirable.
 - 4.obliterate: * eradicate,inappropriate,illiterate,elaborate.
 - 5.exasperate: *tire,narrate,provoke,depress.
 - 6.ramification: * collision,confusion,correction,consequence.
 - 7.altercation: *substitute,option,controversy,change,
 - 8.impasse: *route,deadlock,unlikely,insignificant.
 - 9.recapitulate: *summerise,remind,captivate,jumble
 - 10.semblance: * mixture,association,quietness,appearance.
-

antonyms

- 11.exonerate: testify,engender,accuse,inundate
 - 12.sagacity: foolishness,secure,broad,illegal
 - 13.commensurate: start,disproportionate,end,economic
 - 14.nonchalant: anxious,courtious,honest,irrelevant
 - 15.cryptic: hidden,essential,explicit,smooth,
 - 16:rupture: break,continue,enthusiasm,happiness.
 - 17.revocable: alterable,awakened,final,called upon.
 - 18.slump: calm,safe,prosperous,waste,
 - 19.translucent: clear,opaque,movement,efficient
 - 20.dangle : sound,ornament,small,secure.
-

part:2 quantitative

21.series: 2, 7, 24,77, ----- ans: 248

22.code: oenir: brave cyrnfr :-----
ans:please

23.1st and 2nd letters of a"parliamentarian" were interchanged.similarly 3rd and 4th, then 5th and 6 th .

so on continued.what would be the 14th letter from right.

24. (466)decimal= what is the number in base 7?

25.largest prime that can be stored in 8 bit computer. ans127

26. if $n=68*12*51$, which one is not a integer
1. $n/102$, 2. $n/72$, 3. $n/153$, 4. $n/136$ 5. $n/244$

27. which one is the power of 3 == 6245, 6762, 6074, 6561, 6178

28. odd out --- 1. mvs, 2. windowsnt, 3. sybase 4. linux.

29. odd out ---- 1. java, 2. smalltalk 3. eiffel 4. lisp

30. in a triangle which one is not possible. sides are (5, 5, 5.), (5, 4, 5), (4, 4, 9), (3, 4, 5).

31. no. of vertices, edges, faces are given. which one among these best suits for the solid planner cube.

12, 8, 6 6, 8, 12 4, 8, 12 8, 12, 6

32. which one among have higher deviation: 1. 7, 0, -7, 7, 0, -7 2. -7, -7, -7, -7, -7, -7

3. 7, -7, 7, -7, 7, -7 4. 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7

33. a & b can do a work in 14 days. if a does twice as much as work as b in a given time. find how long a alone would take to do the work.

34. which one among is a singular matrix. $\begin{bmatrix} 14 & 6 \\ -373 & 223 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1865 & -1115 \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

35. match the box

a. scooter --- automobile a. super set of

b. oxygen --- water b. not a type of

c. shop floor staff --- filters c. a type of

d. bug --- reptile d. part of

36. if & = doubling and % means sign change then what is the output

&%&(5) - %&%(5)

37. a sequence is defined recursively as $f(0) = f(1) = 1$. $f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2)$. what is the value of $f(6)$

38. what curve best suits for x y

0.99 .00001

10.04 1.02

99.98 1.997

1000 3.0

9990 4.004

39. a 2 dimensional array $x(7, 9)$ is stored linearly column wise in a computer memory. each element

requires 2 byte for storage of value. if the 1st byte address of $x(1, 1)$ is 3000 what would be the last byte address of $x(5, 8)$.

40. which of the pair is orthogonal set. $i+j$, $3i+2j$, $-7i+j$, $2i-3j$

41. solve $m(373, 11) + r(3.4) - t(7.7) + r(5.8)$. where m = modulo arithmetic r = round off, t = truncation

42. 3 independent mechanism a, b, c have been incorporated for fuel saving in a car producing respectively is 30%, 20%, 40% efficiency. assuming they operate independently. what is net fuel

efficiency achieved.

43. $x \log x$ (base 10)

3.142 0.4972061807

3.143 0.4473443810 find $\log 3.141$ (base 10)

44. temperature at Mumbai is $f(t) = -t^2/6 + 4t + 12$, where t = elapsed time since midnight. %rise or fall in temp between 5 pm & 8pm.

45. an aircraft takes off from a (72°N lat, 40°E long) at 2 am local time to b (32°N lat, 50°W long). if the flying time is 10 hrs, what is the local timing of landing at b.

46 A 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1

B 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1

C 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

what is the value of $(A \cup B)^n$. C. INTERPRET the resulting bit pattern as an integer in an 8bit computer

and write the decimal value.

47. A power cable is to be run from a power plant on the river bank 900m wide to a factory that is located 3000m downstream to the opposite bank. if the cost of laying cable under water is Rs 5/ per metre and that is laying overhead is Rs 4/ per metre. find the point downstream where the cable is to cut across the river.

48. b g b d q m b g d m g b g g b q m b g q b g d g b a m g b g m

How many b's are such that each b is followed by g next to it, if the g is not followed by d next to it.

reasoning

49. pilots fly round trip from city x to y.

the trip takes 2hrs. and airline has one round trip flight in the morning, one round trip in the afternoon, each day from Monday to Friday. pilots must be scheduled in accordance with the following rules.

w, x, y can fly morning flights.

v, x, z can fly afternoon flights,

no pilot can fly twice on the same day & on two consecutive days.

x must fly the Wednesday morning flight

z must fly the Tuesday afternoon flight.

a: which one is true?

1. w = Monday morn flight

2. x = Monday afternoon flight

3. y = Tuesday morn flight.

4. w = Thursday morn. flight.

5. z = Thursday afternoon

b: if x = Fri morn., then

1. x not equal to Mon after.

2. v Fri after

3. w thurs morn
4. y = thurs morn
- 5 neither w or y flies thurs morn

- c: if x one morning flight during the week
 1 w=exactly 2 days during the week
 2 .x=exa.. 3 days during the week
 3 y=1 day during the week
 4. z=mon and fri afternoon
 5 x= more times than v during thwe week.
-

52. a student planning his curriculum for the upcoming semester must enroll 3 courses.
 the available courses fall into one of the 5 general areas, math, eng, ss, sci, arts.
 student must take courses from aty least two different areas
 .if he take arts he cant take eng.
 if he= sci then he=math(must)
 he+math, then he=sci(must)
 if he=ss, then he ==arts

- a: not accepteable schedule
 2 math & 1 sci
 2 sci & 1 math
 2 arts & 1 math
 2 ss & 1 arts
 1 ss & 2 arts

b: if math & eng then 3rd is
 eng
 math,
 science
 ss
 arts

- c: if sci then which pair would complete an acceptable schedule.
 2 math
 2 sci.
 2 eng
 1 sci 1 eng
 1 math and 1 ss
-

55. j k l m n o q are ranked from first(lowest) to 7th (highest) not in order
 First note in scale is O and last= Q
 L is lower than M
 N is lower than J
 K is somewhere between J and M

a. If N is fifth on scale which is true?

J=6,m=4

k=4,l=3

m=3,n=2

m=4,l=3

l=4,j=2

b. N and O are separated by exactly two notes on scale, The true one is

J=6

L=5

K is below M

K is between N and O

M is above N

c. If there two notes between K and N, then true is

K=5

L is between J and K

M=6

M is above J

L and M are separated by one note

58. In a five storeyed building, lower four storeys have two flats each and upper has a single flat

J K L M N O P Q R will adjust in the building,

Q and R = 3rd floor

P will stay lower than M

K will stay lower than N

K will stay lower than L

J and L will occupy rooms on the same floor

a. If M=2nd floor true is

J=5 N=5 J=4 K=2 O=1st (no: indicates floor)

b. Who will stay in the 1st floor?

K,O M,N M,O K,M,O K,O,P

c. K,M stay in the same floor, then they could stay accurately in

1st 2nd 4th 1st and 4th 2nd and 4th

PHYSCOMETRY TEST

Direction:

In this section you will find different questions with the same meaning. In all such questions your answer has to be same. for e.g.:

In being thrown by chance with a stranger, you wait for the person to introduce himself or herself.

(a) Yes (b) No (c) ?

It is difficult for you to chat about things in general with people.

(a) Yes (b) No (c) ?

These two questions have similar meanings. If you answer the first one 'NO' and the second one 'YES', i.e. if you differ in your answers to similar questions you lose marks for every question with the above meaning.

The choices to these questions are:

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No.
- (c) ?

1. You start to work on a project with great deal of enthusiasm.
2. You would rather plan an activity than take part in it.
3. You have more than once taken lead in organizing project or a group of some kind.
4. You like to entertain guests.
5. Your interests change quickly from one thing to another.
6. When you eat a meal with others, you are usually one of the last to finish.
7. You believe in the idea that we should " eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die."
8. When you find that something you have bought is defective, you hesitate to demand an exchange or a refund.
9. You find it easy to find new acquaintances.
10. You are sometimes bubbling over with energy and sometimes very sluggish.
11. You are happiest when you get involved in some projects that calls for rapid action.
12. Other people think of you as being very serious minded.
13. In being thrown by chance with a stranger, you wait for the person to introduce himself or herself.
14. You like to take part in many social activities.
15. You sometimes feel "just miserable" for no good reason at all.
16. You are often so much " on the go" that sooner or later you may wear yourself out.
17. You like parties you attend to be lively.
18. If you hold an opinion that is radically different that expressed by a lecturer, you are likely to tell the person about it either during or after the lecture.
19. It is difficult for you to chat about things in general with people.
20. You give little thought to your failures after they are passed.
21. You often wonder where others get all the excess energy they seem to have.
22. You are inclined to stop to think things over before you act.
23. You avoid arguing over a price with a clerk or sales person.
24. You would dislike very much to work alone in some alone place.
25. You often find it difficult to go to sleep at night because you keep thinking of what happened during the day.
26. You find yourself hurrying to get to places even when there is plenty of time.
27. You like work that requires considerable attention to details.
28. You are satisfied to let some one else take the lead in group activities.
29. You enjoy getting acquainted with people.
30. It takes a lot to get you emotionally stirred up or excited.
31. You work more slowly and deliberately than most people of your *** and age.
32. You are a carefree individual.
33. When people do not play fair you hesitate to say anything about it to them.

34. It bothers you to have people watch you at your work.
35. You have usually been optimistic about your future.
36. You like to have plenty of time to stop and rest.
37. You take life very seriously.
38. You enjoy applying for a job in person.
39. You would like to be a host or hostess for parties at club.
40. You often feel uncomfortable or uneasy.
41. You are the kind of person who is "on the go" all the time.
42. You often crave excitement.
43. The thought of making a speech frightens you.
44. You find it easy to start conversation with strangers.
45. You often feel guilty without a very good reason for it.
46. People think you are a very energetic person.
47. You sometimes make quick decisions that you later wish you hadn't made.
48. You find it difficult to ask people for money or other donations, even for a cause in which you are interested.
49. You are so naturally friendly that people immediately feel at ease with you.
50. You daydream a great deal.
51. You are quick in your actions.
52. You have a habit of starting things and then losing interest in them.
53. When you were a child many of your playmates naturally expected you to be the leader.
54. You sometimes avoid social contacts for fear of doing or saying the wrong thing.
55. You have frequent ups and downs in mood, sometimes with and sometimes without apparent cause.
56. You always seem to have plenty of vigour and vitality.
57. It is difficult for you to understand people who get very concerned about things.
58. When a clerk in a store waits on others who come after you, you call his or her attention to the fact.
59. You would be very unhappy if you were prevented from making numerous social contacts.
60. There are times when your future looks very dark.
61. You sometimes wish that people would slow down a bit and give you a chance to catch up.
62. Many of your friends think you take your work too seriously.
63. You hesitate to walk into a meeting when you know that everyone's eye will be upon you.
64. You limit your friendships mostly to members of your own ***.
65. You almost always feel well and strong.
66. You seem to lack the drive necessary to get as much as other people do.
67. You make decisions on the spur of the moment.
68. You are rather good at bluffing when you find yourself in difficulty.
69. After being introduced to someone , you just cannot think of things to say to make good conversation.
70. You feel lonesome even when with other people.
71. You are able to work for unusually long hours without feeling tired.
72. You often act on the first thought that comes into your head.
73. At the scene of an accident, you take an active part in helping out.
74. You have difficulty in making new friends.
75. Your mood often changes from happiness to sadness or vice versa without knowing why.

76. You talk more slowly than most people.
77. You like to play practical jokes upon others.
78. You take the lead in putting life into a dull party.
79. You would like to belong to as many clubs and social organizations as possible.
80. There are times when your mind seems to work very slowly and other times when it works very rapidly.
81. You like to do things slowly and deliberately.
82. You are a happy-go-lucky individual.
83. When you are served stale or inferior food in a restaurant, you say nothing about it.
84. You would rather apply for a job by writing a letter than by going through with a personal interview.
85. You are often in low spirits.
86. You are inclined to rush from one activity to another without pausing enough for rest.
87. You are so concerned about the future that you do not get as much fun out of the present as you might.
88. When you are attracted to a person whom you have not met earlier you make an active attempt to get acquainted even though it may be quite difficult.
89. You are inclined to limit your acquaintances to select few
90. you seldom give your past mistakes a second thought.
91. You are less energetic than many people you know.
92. You often stop to analyzed your thoughts and feelings.
93. You speak out in meetings to oppose those whom you feel sure are wrong.
94. You are so shy it bothers you.
95. You are sometimes bothered by having a useless thought come into your mind over and over.
96. You get things in hurry.
97. It is difficult for you to understand how some people can be so unconcerned about the future.
98. You lie to sell things (i.e. to act as a sales person)
99. You are often "Life of the Party".
100. You find daydreaming very enjoyable.
101. At work or at play other people find it hard to keep up with the pace you set.
102. You can listen to a lecture without feeling restless.
103. You would rather work for a good boss than for yourself.
104. You can express yourself more easily in speech than in writing.
105. You keep in fairly uniform spirits.
106. You dislike to be hurried in your work.
107. You sometimes find yourself "crossing bridges before you come to them".
108. You find it somewhat difficult to say "no" to a sales person who tries to sell you something you do not really want.
109. There are only a few friends with whom you can relax and have a good time.
110. You usually keep cheerful in spite of trouble.
111. People sometimes tell you to "slow down" or "take it easy".
112. You are one of those who drink or smoke more than they know they should.
113. When you think you recognize people you see in a public place, you ask them whether you have met them before.
114. You prefer to work alone.
115. Disappointment affect you so little that you seldom think about them twice.

116. You are slow and deliberate in movements.
117. You like wild enthusiasm, sometimes to a point bordering on rowdyism at a football or baseball game.
118. You feel self conscious in the presence of important people.
119. People think of you as being a very social type of person.
120. You have often lost sleep over your worries.
121. You can turn out a large amount of work in a short time.
122. You keep at a task until it is done, even after nearly everyone else has given up.
123. You can think of a good excuse when you need one.
124. Other people say that it is difficult to get to know you well.
125. You daydreams are often about things that can never come true.
126. You often run upstairs taking two steps at a time.
127. You seldom let your responsibility interfere with your having a good time.
128. You like to take on important responsibilities such as organizing a new business.
129. You have hesitated to make or to accept "dates" because of shyness.
130. Your mood is very easily influenced by people around you.
131. Others are often amazed by the amount of work you turn out.
132. You generally feel as though you haven't a care in the world.
133. You find it difficult to get rid of sales person whom you do not care to listen or give your time.
134. You are a listener rather than a talker in a social conversation.
135. You almost always feel that life is very much worth living.
136. It irritates you to have to wait at a crossing for a long freight train to pass.
137. You usually say what you feel like saying at the moment.
138. You like to speak in public.
139. You like to be with people.
140. You generally keep cool and think clearly in exciting situations.
141. Other people regard you as a lively individual.
142. When you get angry, if you let yourself go, you feel better.
143. You seek to avoid all trouble with other people.
144. People seem to enjoy being with you.
145. You sometimes feel listless and tired for no good reason.
146. It is hard to understand why many people are so slow and get so little done.
147. You are fond of betting on horse races and games, whether you can afford it or not.
148. If someone you know has been spreading untrue and bad stories about you, you see the person as soon as possible and have a talk about it.
149. Shyness keep you from being as popular as you should be.
150. You are generally free from worry about possible misfortunes.