

**OPENMAT (XXV) Entrance Test for
Management Programmes 2009
FEBRUARY, 2009**

23915

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 back of the Test Booklet.
- The Test Booklet has the following 4 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 '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 Programme 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 question numbers 31 to 40 :

There are two passages followed by questions based on the contents of the passages. Answer all the questions following each passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

PASSAGE - I

In the Film Institute Hostels, I am the only overseas student. There are students from various states of India and it is a fair medley of faces and figures because India is such a multicultural country. However, I face a peculiar problem. I am used to it now but the early mornings are particularly stressful. When I make my way early in the morning to the bathrooms, no student would look me in the face. In fact, they turn their heads away as soon as they see me and quickly retreat to their rooms. The reason ? I am a black person with a dark face and they consider that it would be a bad beginning to their day if they see me first thing in the morning. I know it is a superstition but it hurts. I thought in India a guest is an honoured person !

What answer could I give to Patrick, a young person in his twenties ? Could I say that one of the Sanskrit lines we in India are fond of repeating is, *Aatithi devobhava*, 'a guest is akin to god' ?

Patrick, who hailed from Accra, the capital of Ghana, was doing a two-years course in film editing at the famed Film Institute of India (FII). His father was a mechanic and Patrick worked with the Ghana Film Industrial Corporation as an assistant film editor. He came to India on an official Government of India scholarship of Rs. 375 per month.

'Living in India came as a shock,' Patrick said. The food supplied by the FII cafeteria was a particular problem. Even Indian students complained about the food offered at the cafeteria and to Patrick it was especially disagreeable, because it was so different from what he was used to eating in Ghana. As if food was not enough of a problem, he became a social outcast. No one came forward to make friends with him. Though he had been in Pune for a year and a half, he had never visited a single Indian home, nor had he been invited to any social occasion. When he visited shopping areas like the Deccan Gymkhana, considered to be the abode of the progressive residents of Pune, he received strange looks and the shopkeepers' assistants mocked him. It was the memory of those hostile looks that was most painful to Patrick. If he went on a bus, people would refuse to share a seat with him. Did Indians dislike black people to that extent ? His colleagues on the course were disciplined and hardworking but their knowledge of Africa was appalling. Most thought that people in Africa lived in Tarzan's jungles. He became homesick and lonely. Even his studies suffered. He found it difficult to follow class lectures because the teachers' accent was unfamiliar. He thought that they spoke too quickly without bothering to allow students to interact.

Was that the purpose of the Indian Government scholarship ? Surely the main purpose of such scholarships was to develop friendship and goodwill with African countries. Did the government think that a mere transfer of Rs. 375 to a student's account would achieve that ? The intentions must have been good but Patrick's case, and that of others I subsequently interviewed, was a classic example of such ill-conceived initiatives, which cost the country not only in terms of money but also generated ill will rather than goodwill.

I asked him how any system could provide a diverse group of students with the food they liked. He was quick to clarify that the problem was not so much the food itself - foreigners know that they cannot get the same food they eat at home when they travel abroad - but the overall atmosphere. If people were friendly and understanding, issues such as food would quickly be resolved. He narrated an experience he had in Nashik, where he had gone to attend a Christian fellowship camp. The food served there was no different from what was served at the FIL. However, the friendly and caring atmosphere made all the difference and the food ceased to be an issue.

Only six months of his stay remained when I met him and he couldn't wait for those days to be over. Patrick spoke a language called *Ga*. I asked him what was the *Ga* word for *Happy New Year*. 'Afi shafa', he said. And how did they thank people? 'Oiwala dong', he responded.

It was Christmas when I last met Patrick and the time had come for me to say goodbye to him. 'Oiwala dong. Afi shafa', I said and took his leave.

PASSAGE - II

When Chesterton wrote his Introductions to the Everyman Edition of Dickens's works, it seemed quite natural to him to credit Dickens with his own highly individual brand of medievalism, and more recently a Marxist writer, Mr. T.A. Jackson, has made spirited efforts to turn Dickens into a bloodthirsty revolutionary. The Marxist claims him as "almost" a Marxist, the Catholic claims him as "almost" a Catholic, and both claim him as a champion of the proletariat (or "the poor", as Chesterton would have put it). On the other hand, Nadezhda Krupskaya in her little book on Lenin, relates that towards the end of his life Lenin went to see a dramatised version of *The cricket on the Hearth*, and found Dickens's "middle-class sentimentality" so intolerable that he walked out in the middle of a scene.

Taking "middle-class" to mean what Krupskaya might be expected to mean by it, this was probably a truer judgement than that of Chesterton and Jackson. But it is worth noticing that the dislike of Dickens implied in this remark is something unusual. Plenty of people have found him unreadable, but very few seem to have felt any hostility towards the general spirit of his work.....

In *Oliver Twist*, *Hard Times*, *Bleak House*, *Little Dorrit* Dickens attacked English institutions with a ferocity that has never since been approached. Yet he managed to do it without making himself hated, and more than this, the very people he attacked have swallowed him so completely that he has become a national institution himself. In their attitude towards Dickens the English public has always been a little like the elephant which feels a blow with a walking stick as a delightful tickle. Before I was ten years old I had Dickens ladled down my throat by schoolmasters in whom even at that age I could see a strong resemblance to Mr. Creakle, and one knows without needing to be told that lawyers delight in Serjeant Buzfuz and that *Little Dorrit* is a favourite in the Home Office. Dickens seems to have succeeded in attacking everybody and antagonising nobody. Naturally this makes one wonder whether after all there was something unreal in his attack upon society. Where exactly does he stand, socially, morally and politically? As usual, one can define his position more easily if one starts by deciding what he was *not*.

PASSAGE - I

31. Which one is the *correct* statement ?
- (1) The person who narrates his experiences is from East Asia.
 - (2) The problems faced by Patrick are not true of other cities of India.
 - (3) Indians are not helpful to any foreigner.
 - (4) Racial discrimination prevails in India in subtle ways.
32. The narrator in the passage is a citizen of :
- (1) Pune
 - (2) Tanzania
 - (3) Ghana
 - (4) Ethiopia
33. Patrick often longed for :
- (1) good Indian food.
 - (2) friendly treatment from Indians.
 - (3) visiting historical places.
 - (4) sports and entertainment.
34. The traditional Indian concept of a guest is to :
- (1) treat the guest with minimum comforts.
 - (2) provide the guest good food, even if you are poor.
 - (3) treat the guest as equal to God.
 - (4) send the guest after three days.
35. The author of the passage speaks for :
- (1) students from Africa.
 - (2) students from Ghana.
 - (3) foreigners in general.
 - (4) foreign students staying in India.

PASSAGE - II

36. The passage is about :
- (1) G.K. Chesterton
 - (2) T.A. Jackson
 - (3) Charles Dickens
 - (4) Krupskaya
37. Dickens was claimed to be their own by :
- (1) Protestants
 - (2) Marxists
 - (3) Methodists
 - (4) Democrats

38. The author accepts the judgement of who as "truer" ?
 (1) Chesterton's (2) Jackson's (3) Lenin's (4) Creakle's
39. Which work of Dickens was dramatised as per this passage ?
 (1) Oliver Twist (2) Hard Times
 (3) Bleak House (4) The Cricket on the Hearth
40. The author of the passage says that Dickens :
 (1) did not attack the British institutions seriously.
 (2) hated all the British policies.
 (3) was not hated by the institutions which he attacked.
 (4) did not have a moral and political stand.

Directions for question numbers 41 to 45 :

Each of these questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Choose the alternative that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters in each case.

41. AVUNCULAR :
 (1) crooked (2) kind and friendly
 (3) keeping away (4) equal
42. BIGOT :
 (1) an obstinate fanatic (2) an important person
 (3) a bully (4) a cheat
43. ENDORSE :
 (1) agree with (2) inspire love or affection
 (3) repeat (4) expose to risk
44. DISMAY :
 (1) affection (2) surprise (3) anxiety (4) dishonesty
45. HIGHFALUTIN :
 (1) absurdly pompous and pretentious (2) a position of strength
 (3) vague and contemptuous (4) highly moralistic

Directions for question numbers 46 to 50 :

Each of these questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Choose the alternative that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters in each case.

46. DICHOTOMY :

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) colouring | (2) division into two parts |
| (3) undecided | (4) monolithic |

47. FECUND :

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) grow fast | (2) barren | (3) fertile | (4) healthy |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|

48. HARASS :

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|----------|
| (1) attack | (2) negotiate | (3) help | (4) deny |
|------------|---------------|----------|----------|

49. MOIST :

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| (1) watery | (2) dry | (3) sleazy | (4) hot |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|

50. POSH :

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| (1) urbane | (2) unfashionable | (3) crude | (4) comfortable |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|

Directions for question numbers 51 to 60 :

Each of these questions consists of a sentence with four parts underlined. Select the part which is not appropriate as per standard written english.

51. For the past five days I am suffering from a headache because of bad weather and the treatment that I have been undergoing has not helped.
(1) (2)
(3) (4)

52. In 1996 she wrote to me asking for money which I gave but since then she is not returning it inspite of several reminders.
(1) (2) (3)
(4)

53. The prices are raising, the production is falling, the monsoon is eluding but the politicians
(1) (2) (3)
are assuring us of our progress.
(4)
54. If the government falls and the elections are held within three months the only
(1) (2) (3)
gainers were the small parties.
(4)
55. He was too poor to buy a luxury car but he is going for one as his friends say that he cannot
(1) (2) (3) (4)
buy even a bicycle.
56. It was surprise that those who worked hard for the organisation never got rewards or rose in
(1) (2) (3)
their careers but the psychophants always get the best of every situation.
(4)
57. Whenever there is a riot the anti-social elements get the chance to take advantage and
(1) (2) (3)
they destroyed the public property.
(4)
58. Some people are good at planning but do not have the ability to execute their plans and
(1) (2)
there were others who execute them without understanding.
(3) (4)
59. Why India suffers when it has all the resources and talents was the question that
(1) (2) (3)
never gets answered.
(4)
60. The funny part of the story was that the hero refuses to laugh and the heroine refuses to cry
(1) (2) (3) (4)
and plead.

Directions for question numbers 61 to 65 :

In each of these questions a related pair of words in capital letters is followed by four alternative pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed by the pair in capital letters.

61. LOVE : AFFECTION

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) bold : cunning | (2) determined : insistent |
| (3) cruel : kind | (4) poor : rich |

62. EFFORT : REWARD

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) laziness : success | (2) friendship : kinship |
| (3) madness : treatment | (4) cleverness : delay |

63. WAR : PEACE

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (1) thin : weak | (2) wet : dry |
| (3) some : a few | (4) win : gain |

64. DIAMOND : RUBY

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) tree : plant | (2) lion : fish |
| (3) circle : stock | (4) lazy : smile |

65. CURRICULUM : SYLLABUS

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) test : hit | (2) tree : leaf |
| (3) mango : banana | (4) monkey : bison |

Directions for question numbers 66 to 70 :

Each of these questions consists of a sentence followed by four alternatives. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the sentence in the question.

66. Nelson Mandela refused to be the President of South Africa, unlike Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe.

- (1) Nelson Mandela is too soft to remain in power.
- (2) Mugabe is a better leader than Mandela.
- (3) South Africa does not want to have a President for life.
- (4) Nelson Mandela wanted to set a good democratic tradition.

67. When Titans clash, pygmies perish without being noticed.
- (1) Big people want small people to die.
 - (2) When important leaders fight among themselves, no one cares what happens to ordinary people.
 - (3) When great personalities fall apart, their followers run away.
 - (4) If you want to be safe, do not support any important person.
68. It was not the loss that hurt him as the persons who caused that loss.
- (1) When he incurred loss, he became sad.
 - (2) He wanted his friends to compensate the loss.
 - (3) He was hurt that his friends betrayed him more than the actual loss he suffered.
 - (4) He never believed his friends and so he suffered a loss.
69. Heard melodies are sweet, and unheard melodies are sweeter.
- (1) Melodies are sweet, if they are not sung.
 - (2) If we have imagination, we can create beautiful music in our minds.
 - (3) Music is spoiled when it is sung.
 - (4) Unsung melodies are not for ordinary people.
70. Navin has the books but Praveen has the knowledge.
- (1) Navin is fond of books.
 - (2) Praveen is poor and so cannot buy the books.
 - (3) Navin and Praveen share the books.
 - (4) Navin has books but does not acquire the knowledge through them.

Directions for question numbers 71 to 75 :

Each of these questions consists of a sentence with one or more blanks followed by four alternatives. Select the word or set of words that best fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

71. The journey was _____ to _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) hard, rest | (2) too tiresome, enjoy |
| (3) long, difficult | (4) humid, unhealthy |
72. As soon as the debate _____, the matter was _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) continued, hot | (2) closed, started |
| (3) was over, put to vote | (4) shelved, flared up |

73. When the going gets _____, only the tough _____.
- (1) difficult, give up (2) tough, get going
(3) weakened, boosted (4) monitored, conceded
74. Successive governments _____ the deal, but so far there is _____ any progress.
- (1) evaded, significant (2) failed, much
(3) talked about, hardly (4) pursued, little
75. She was forthright but _____ therefore she _____ the enmity of many of her friends.
- (1) weak, got (2) quick, lost
(3) harsh, earned (4) deceptive, gained

Directions for question numbers 76 to 80 :

Each of these questions consists of a phrase which is a definition followed by four alternatives. Select the one which best fits the definition in each case.

76. Inflation is associated with :
- (1) fall of governments. (2) growing more food.
(3) price rise. (4) slump in the oil market.
77. 'Paranoia' is a kind of :
- (1) gum extracted from trees. (2) medicine made of mushrooms.
(3) loss of memory. (4) a kind of mental disorder.
78. Vandalism means :
- (1) soil erosion
(2) wilful damage to property
(3) attack on the enemy who is strong
(4) bombardment from air
79. Innuendo means :
- (1) making a remark with double meaning
(2) persuading someone to see the point
(3) making a point forcefully
(4) joking at others
80. Procrastination means :
- (1) acting on impulse (2) taking a decision carefully
(3) postponing action (4) acting with vengeance