

MASTER OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR GAT

Note: *These questions are illustrative. The pattern, scope, arrangement, variety, difficulty level, etc in the actual question paper may vary.*

Direction: Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

1. There was always an imminent danger of the falling of the damaged roof.
(1) constant (2) impending (3) remote (4) favourable

Direction: Choose the word which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the sentence.

2. We should not belittle the value of small things.
(1) expand (2) inflate (3) praise (4) extol

Direction: A sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.

3. (1) Mahatma Gandhi taught us (2) that one should respect
(3) the religions of others (4) as much as his own.
4. Freedom and equality are the _____ rights of every human being.
(1) inalienable (2) inscrutable (3) incalculable (4) institutional

Direction: Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

5. I have come to know of your hole-and-corner methods of dealing with people.
(1) suspicious (2) secret (3) servile (4) strict

Directions (Questions 6-10): Study the passages below and answer the questions that follow each passage.

Passage-I

Competition is heating up on the East coast of India. One of the oldest ports in the country Paradip Port Trust is gearing up to face competition from private sector port giant Adani Ports in Odisha. The state-run Paradip Port Trust held a road show to attract investment of ₹15,100 crore to more than double current capacity to 270.50 million tonnes per annum by 2023. The port will itself be investing another ₹900 crore to aid expansion. The Port Trust said it is open to lease new terminals for both captive as well as commercial operations through the private-public partnership mode. Apart from the six berths in the Western Dock Complex, the port is looking to open new terminals to handle coal, iron ore, petroleum and container cargo. Paradip Port recently introduced a discounting policy based on the cargo berthed at the port. Our berthing policy is volume centric. More the volumes, more the

discount. We are gearing up to face competition. We have to keep fighting, said the Chairman. Adani Ports recent ₹5,500 crore acquisition of Dhamra Port near Paradip Port in Odisha is likely to raise competition in the region. Adani's Mundra Port overtook all ports in Gujarat to become the largest private port operator in the country. Adani Ports is targeting a similar success on the east coast. Paradip Port Trust too wants to become the mother port of India, and plans to mechanise most of the current berths for faster service. We will face competition from Dhamra Port. In the short run, we may be hit but once most of the berths are mechanised, we will be second to none. The timing of Paradip Port's announcement is triggered by someone big coming next door. Cargo growth in the region is going to be significant in the next 10 years and competition for it will not only be between Paradip Port and Dhamra Port. Gopalpur Port, Gangavaram Port and Vizag Port will also take part in it. The eastern hinterland of India, comprising Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, is the home to India's vast mineral wealth. With the growth push given by the new government, mining is likely to pick up in the region, aiding cargo movement through coastal routes.

6. Which port has Adani Ports recently acquired in Odisha?
(1) Gopalpur (2) Dhamra (3) Gangavaram (4) Mundra
7. Which of the following statements are true?
I. Mining will generate significant cargo growth in the East Coast.
II. Paradip Port Trust will invest ₹15,100 crore to aid expansion.
III. Mundra Port is the largest private port operator in the country.
(1) I and III (2) II and III (3) I and II (4) All these
8. What strategy is the Paradip Port Trust adopting to face competition?
(1) Mechanise handling operations
(2) Double current capacity by 2023
(3) Open new terminals commercially through private-public partnership
(4) All these

Passage-II

The Delhi High Court stopped electric rickshaws from plying on city roads till there was a law to regulate them. The court had reasons to ban the most untamed mode of transport on Delhi roads. Just a day before the order, a toddler had slipped from his mother's arms into a cauldron of hot sugar syrup when she was hit by an e-rickshaw. The court was told that 19 people had been injured and two killed in accidents involving e-rickshaws in the first six months of 2014. In the last two years, at least 1.5 lakh cheap battery-powered rickshaws proliferated on Delhi roads. They ran alongside heavy vehicles on arterial roads. Yet, there were no norms to regulate their movement, speed, design, or even ensure that the vehicles were driven by men who had basic road sense. Now with police crackdown, many have just disappeared from the roads fearing confiscation. The streets may be looking a little less congested and more orderly but the absence of e-rickshaws has hit lakhs of low-budget travellers hard. Travelling by even public transport is not cheap for a large section of Delhi's working class. One needs to shell out ₹40 to ₹50 to cover a distance of three kilometres from home to the nearest metro station on a cycle rickshaw. The e-rickshaw charges ₹20 for the same

distance and takes half the time. In Delhi, autos often refuse to go short distances. And even if they do agree, many overcharge. No wonder, the e-rickshaws quickly filled the vacuum of the first and the last-mile connectivity that Delhi and NCR's transport network lacked. But instead of regulating e-rickshaws and integrating them into the city's organised transport system, political parties started pandering to the new political constituency of at least two lakh e-rickshaw drivers, owners and dealers. Initially, the government allowed them to proliferate. Since e-rickshaws were exempted from the regulatory mechanism and needed no permits or fitness certificates, thousands of migrant workers found easy and instant employment. In June this year, it was even declared that e-rickshaws would be out of the ambit of the Motor Vehicles Act. But this move failed to address the concerns of safety and enforcement. Pulling it out of the ambit of Motor Vehicles Act meant the e-rickshaw drivers did not have to undergo any training in driving and road safety rules. The traffic police and transport department couldn't insist that the drivers get a driving licence or a public service badge, which all other motorised public carrier drivers must have. This also meant that the victims of e-rickshaw accidents would not get compensation as mandated under the law. Under the new e-rickshaw scheme, the duties of regulations if any, were to be carried out by the municipal corporations. But municipal officials have neither the expertise nor the wherewithal to handle the road safety aspect. Even the green credentials of these battery vehicles are being questioned by experts. The batteries need electricity to recharge and cases of e-rickshaw drivers stealing from poles, parking lots and public places abound. But having allowed them to run for two years and fill a critical gap in Delhi's public transport system, e-rickshaws can't be wished away. The courts ultimatum is an opportunity to make amends. We need a mechanism that necessitates registration of e-rickshaws, insurance cover, licence for drivers, basic fitness of the vehicle, speed limit, area of operation, designated halting stations and charging points. Tripura has laid down excellent norms for e-rickshaws earlier this year. It should not take Delhi long to adopt that template.

9. What is the primary issue being discussed in the article?
- (1) E-rickshaws are road safety and environmental hazards.
 - (2) Need for a mechanism to regulate and integrate e-rickshaws into Delhi's transport system.
 - (3) E-rickshaws — a boon to Delhi commuters.
 - (4) Banning of e-rickshaws — the right decision.
10. According to the passage, which of the following statements is/are true?
- I. Political parties allowed e-rickshaws to proliferate to meet their own electoral objectives.
 - II. Victims of e-rickshaw accidents get compensation as per law.
 - III. The absence of e-rickshaws has affected low budget/commuters adversely.
- (1) I and II (2) II and III (3) I and III (4) All these
11. A box contains 7 green, 6 black and 4 yellow balls. How many selections are possible so that we have one ball of each colour.
- (1) 138 (2) 168 (3) 148 (4) 17

12. If the radii of the circular ends of a bucket 25 cm high is 4 cm and 2 cm. Then the capacity of the bucket is
- (1) $\pi \frac{625}{3}$ (2) $\pi \frac{700}{3}$ (3) $\pi \frac{600}{3}$ (4) $\pi \frac{425}{3}$
13. A copper sphere of radius 6 cm is melted to form spheres of radius 2 cm. How many such spheres are formed?
- (1) 27 (2) 31 (3) 36 (4) 14
14. On an average 8 articles out of 280 produced by a certain machine are defective. What is the probability that an article chosen at random is not defective?
- (1) $\frac{31}{34}$ (2) $\frac{21}{23}$ (3) $\frac{1}{35}$ (4) $\frac{34}{35}$
15. Rakesh gives ₹140000 to Ramesh for a business. Ramesh spends $\frac{1}{8}$ of his profit on rent of shop. If they are left with equal amount, what is investment of Ramesh?
- (1) ₹160000 (2) ₹150000 (3) ₹170000 (4) ₹180000

Directions (Questions 16-17): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below

R E 5 D A P \$ 3 T I Q 7 9 B # 2 K % U 1 M W 4 * J 8 N

16. Which of the following is exactly in the middle between 3 and 1 in the above arrangement?
- (1) B (2) K (3) 9 (4) #
17. How many such numbers are there in the above arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and not immediately followed by a consonant?
- (1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three

Directions (Questions 18-19): Each of the following questions consists of two sets of figures. Figures A, B, C and D constitute the problem set while figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) constitute the answer set. There is a definite relationship between figures A and B. Establish a similar relationship between figures C and D by selecting a suitable figure from the answer set that would replace the question mark ? in Fig. (D).

Problem Figures



A B C D

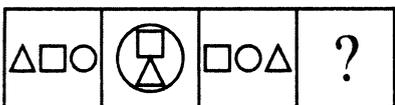
18.

Answer Figures

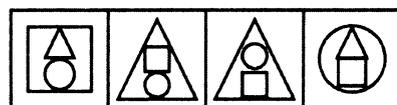


(1) (2) (3) (4)

19.



A B C D



(1) (2) (3) (4)

20. Sudeep said to Rajeev, “The man watching TV is one of the two brothers of the daughter of my father’s wife”. How the man watching TV is related to Sudeep?
(1) Brother (2) Brother-in-law (3) Cousin (4) Uncle
21. Which among the following telecom companies started the pre-booking for Xiaomi Redmi Note 4G smart phone in January 2015?
(1) Idea Telecom (2) Bharti Airtel (3) Reliance Telecom (4) Vodafone
22. Justice Surendra Kumar Sinha became the 21st Chief Justice of _____ in January 2015 for three years.
(1) Nepal (2) Mauritius (3) Indonesia (4) Bangladesh
23. Who among the following Indian fashion designers introduced ‘Kurti’ which became popular worldwide as ‘Indian embroidered tunic’?
(1) Ritu Kumar (2) Monisha Jaisingh (3) Suneet Verma (4) Rohit Khosla
24. ‘Creyate’, the custom clothing e-commerce brand is owned by which textile firm from India?
(1) Arvind Limited (2) Grasim Industries (3) Bombay Dyeing (4) Century Textiles
25. ‘Mafrene Saris’, the popular sari brand is from the house of
(1) Reliance Industries. (2) Mysore Silk.
(3) Mafatlal Ind. Ltd. (4) National Textile Corporation.

Direction (Questions 26-28): Read the following cases and answer the questions given at the end of each case on the basis of information provided.

In a first step to protect brand ‘Khadi’, a symbol of India’s struggle for Independence, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has applied for registration of the trademark in India before moving to claim the international trademark,, the MSME Ministry said. The move follows reports of the ‘Khadi’ trademark already being registered in Germany, Spain, Hungary and in India. In a written reply to a question by an MP in the Lok Sabha, Minister of State for MSME said “the process to register international trademark for ‘Khadi’ for intellectual property rights under the World Intellectual Property Organisation’s Madrid Protocol is of two stages; first, at the national and subsequently at the international level. KVIC has applied to register the trademark for ‘Khadi’ under appropriate classes.” Asked if the Government was facing a trademark hurdle in countries where it had already been registered, Minister said the issue was brought to the Government’s notice by the Indian Embassies in Germany, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg and the European Union, as also by traders and merchant exporters who were not able to market ‘Khadi’ products there. Incidentally, ‘Khadi’ has already been registered by a German company (Khadi Nature product GbR) as a trademark, with the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market in Spain, giving it exclusive rights for use of the term. The Minister said that while KVIC was not directly exporting Khadi

Sample-MT

products, “Indian Embassies were in touch with the EU authorities for cancellation of registration of Khadi as a trademark and the only available means to cancel the registration is through a request for declaration of invalidity or of revocation... .” Minister said that the Government, KVIC and Indian Embassies were working in tandem to expedite the process of deregistering the ‘khadi’ trademark, adding that KVIC, Mumbai, had authorised Swati Gramudyog Sewa Sansthan, Kanpur, “to file for deregistering the trademark along with requisite fees, which has been filed”.

26. Presently, KVIC has
- (1) been exporting Khadi products in a big way directly.
 - (2) not exported Khadi products directly.
 - (3) been exporting only high quality Khadi products.
 - (4) not encouraged exporting Khadi products.
27. According to reports, which of the following countries has registered Khadi as trademark?
- (1) Hungary (2) Germany (3) Spain (4) All these
28. Which of the following statements is not true as per the facts of the case?
- (1) KVIC intends to register Khadi as a brand at the international level
 - (2) Government of India does not consider Khadi has any association with India's Freedom Struggle.
 - (3) Presently, it is difficult to market Khadi products in some countries.
 - (4) None of these

Directions (Questions 29-30): Each of these questions has a statement based on the preceding passage. Evaluate each statement and mark answer as

- (1) if the statement is a Major Objective in making the decision: one of the goals sought by the decision maker.
- (2) if the statement is a Major Factor in making the decision: an aspect of the problem, specifically mentioned in the passage, which fundamentally affects and/or determines the decision.
- (3) if the statement is a Minor Factor in making the decision: a less important element bearing on or affecting a Major Factor, rather than a Major Objective directly.
- (4) if the statement is a Major Assumption in making the decision: a projection or supposition arrived at by the decision maker before considering the factor and alternative.

India, one of the fastest-growing ecommerce markets, is expected to have 100 million online shoppers by 2016 when the industry will grow to \$15 billion, or about ₹93,000 crore, up from 35 million consumers and \$3-billion valuation this year, according to a recent Google report. Yet, in a highly competitive marketplace, where big discounts are the primary sales drivers for online retailers, many small players are struggling to gain ground. “For every successful online retailer, there are at least 10 others which have either shut shop or got acquired,” said chief executive at retail consultancy Third Eyesight. He said just selling at lower rates isn’t enough for small players at a time large

players flushed with funds aggressively look to grab market share through deep discounting. “Smaller players should have some key differentiator so that customers can give business to them instead of competition,” he said. In fact, with small players forced to match discounts offered by bigger rivals, most of these firms reported higher losses, some even posting half their overall sales as net loss. VAS Services, which runs Yepme portal, posted a net loss of ₹45 crore on net sales of ₹61 crore last fiscal, while the net loss of Shopclues at ₹38 crore was higher than its net sales of ₹30.5 crore. But investors are still upbeat about ecommerce players, due to the huge growth opportunity. “Investors are still willing to pay fairly healthy valuations for some of the smaller players in the market,” said an investor who has backed a private label e-tailer. Fashion and You, a flash sales site of Delhi-based Goldsquare sales, also managed to reduce losses to ₹20 crore in FY14 from ₹77.9 crore in the previous year as it consolidated its business after acquiring fashion and beauty e-tailer urbantouch a year ago. “The focus throughout the year was to bring efficiency and cut down cost that included trimming down the employees from 1,000 to 300 people,” said CEO of Fashion and You, which posted a 21% decline in sales at ₹75 crore due to the reorganisation.

29. India, one of the fastest growing ecommerce markets is expected to have 100 million online shoppers by 2016.
30. In a highly competitive marketplace, big discounts are the primary sales drivers for online retailers.