Fill in the following information:

Name: _____

Roll No. _____

Centre _____

_____

SECTION-I: GENERAL PROFICIENCY TEST

Time: 1 Hour

_____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1.   This section consists of 80 questions and all questions carry equal marks.

2.   A separate Answer-Sheet has been provided which is contained within the Test-Booklet itself.

3.   The Test-Booklet is sealed and do not break open the seal until asked to do so. You will be told when to start this section.

4.   FILL UP THE NECESSARY INFORMATION ON THE ANSWER-SHEET BEFORE STARTING THE TEST.

5.   THE ANSWERS ARE TO BE GIVEN IN THE ANSWER-SHEET ONLY AND NOT IN THE BOOKLET. BOTH SIDES OF THE ANSWER-SHEET ARE TO BE USED.

6. DO NOT USE ANY CALCULATING DEVICE LIKE SLIDE RULE, CALCULATOR OR MATHEMATICAL TABLES, ETC.

7.   After each question, there are a number of given alternatives. Find the correct Answer and mark it with a cross (x) in the appropriate box in the Answer-Sheet.

8.   THERE ARE NEGATIVE MARKS FOR WRONG ANSWERS.

9.   The Booklet will be collected along with the Answer-Sheet after this Section is over.

10.   ANSWERS, I.E., CROSS MARKS MUST BE IN INK. YOU MAY USE BALL PEN.

_____

NOTE: DO NOT BREAK OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

Study the following two passages and answer the questions given at the end of the passages. The answers should be based either on the author's views or inferences drawn from the given material.

PASSAGE-A

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign controlled media in the country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid, but both are at loggerheads because each has been used to promote less lofty goals. The first principle conforms to a moral imperative: freedom of expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But free flow of rhetoric also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American media can and often do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner which promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interest. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present lifestyles and values which runs counter to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western invasion in the information and cultural fields are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an invasion has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries who fear that their business interests will be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let.

The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reforms programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition which, in course of time, can only lead to the up gradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels, even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two antagonistic principles would be to allow foreign media's entry into the country, provided the Indian state treats them on par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts. Foreign media will also have to face the legal consequences, should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or The Economist get away with showing a map of Kashmir which is at variance with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views, without giving the government the right to reply? Or when they depict sexually explicit scenes which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board. Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian susceptibilities, especially where it concerns the country's integrity and its culture. It may be able to drive some inspiration from France's successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematographic industry

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PASSAGE-B

Globalization, liberalization and free market are some of the significant modern trends in economy. Most economists in our country seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller, or, for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers, seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing as both normal and having a valuable economic function. In fact price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge, is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same consumers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price-cutting, because price-cutting will be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not.

Moreover, those economists who argue that allowing the free-market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices, have not considered the economies of non-socialist countries. Most of these economies employ international price-fixing, usually in an overt fashion. Formal price-fixing by cartel and informal price-fixing agreements covering the members of an industry are common place. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second, would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indicator that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a framework of controlled prices. In the early 1970s the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the USA have hailed the change as a return to the free-market. But the then Soviet firms were not in favour of the prices established by a free-market over which they exercised little influence; rather, Soviet firms acquired some power to fix prices.

PASSAGE-A

1. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent entry of foreign media?

    (a) Such entry would be against traditional culture.
    (b) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry.
    (c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads.
    (d) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media.

2. Which of the following will be the impact of increasing competition?

(a) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it.
(b) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology.
(c) It will improve Indian newspapers and television
(d) The Indian newspapers and agencies will seek protection from the court.

3. A country has been cited as having succeeded in protecting which of the following?

(a) GATT
(b) News agencies
(c) Television
(d) None of these

4. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?

(a) It should not be allowed
(b) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions.
(c) Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media.
(d) Allow entry, provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology.

5. In the controversy involving two principles regarding allowing foreign media which of the following is against its entry?

(a) Free flow of ideas
(b) Preserve culture
(c) Governmental restrictions
(d) Security across borders.

6. According to the passage which media, in particular, promotes Western interests?

(a) American
(b) Foreign
(c) French
(d) Western

7. The phrase 'without let', in the context of the passage, means

(a) with no difficulty
(b) without confinement
(c) with strings
(d) without restrictions

8. Why would the entry of foreign media harm local interests?

    (a)   They are better equipped–managerially and technologically
    (b)   The cultural heritage will be lost
    (c)   Economic reform programmes will get a setback
    (d)   Different sets of laws and rules were made applicable for foreign media

9. The phrase 'at variance', in the context of the passage, means

    (a)   discrepancy
    (b)   at large
    (c)   in conformity
    (d)   differing

10. Which of the following seems to be the most likely purpose of writing this passage?

    (a)   To criticize foreign media
    (b)   To highlight the exploitation by developed nations
(c)   To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media
    (d)   To make the public aware of the technological and managerial superiority of western media.

PASSAGE-B

11. The author's primary objective of writing the passage seems to

    (a) belie the popular belief that the free-market helps enhance development of industrial societies
    (b) advocate that price-fixing is unavoidable and it is beneficial to the economy of any industrial society
    (c) explain the methodology of fixing price to stabilize free-market
    (d) prove that price-fixing and free-market are compatible and mutually beneficial to industrialized societies.

12. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE in the context of the information given in the passage?

    The information in the passage is helpful to

    (i)   know some of the ways in which prices can be fixed
    (ii)   identify the products for which price-fixing can be more beneficial
    (iii)   differentiate between the economies of various countries

(a.)   only (i)
    (b.)   only (ii)
(c.)   only (iii)
(d.)   only (i) and (ii)

13.   Considering the literal meaning and connotations of the words used in the passage, the author's attitude towards 'most economists' can best be described as

(a)   derogatory and antagonistic
(b)   impartial and unbiased
(c)   spiteful and envious
(d)   critical and condescending

14.   Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE in the context of the passage? Price- fixing is

(a)   a profitable result of economic development
(b)   an inevitable result of the industrial system
(c)   the joint result of a number of carefully organized decisions
(d)   a phenomenon uncommon to industrialized societies

15.   According to the passage, price-fixing in non-socialistic countries is generally

(a)   intentional and widespread
(b)   illegitimate but beneficial
(c)   conservative and inflexible
(d)   legitimate and innovative

16.   The author's primary concern seems to

(a)   summarise conflicting viewpoints
(b)   make people aware of recent discoveries
(c)   criticise a point of view
(d)   predict the probable results of the practice.

For answering questions 17 to 21, refer to following information :

At a certain resort, seven theme parks – F, G, H, J, K, L, and Q – are connected by a network of one-way monorail lines. Three trains travel these lines according to the following routes, which they repeat throughout the day:

Train 1 travels from F to J to K to Q and then back to F.
Train 2 travels from J to G to H, and then back to J.
Train 3 travels from H to L to Q and then back to H.

17.   A tourist at K, who wishes to travel by monorail to any other park at the resort must travel to

(a)   H   (b)   J   (c)   L   (d)   Q

18.   A tourist may travel without changing trains from

(a) G to F   (b) H to K   (c) H to Q   (d)   L to J

19. What is the minimum number of intermediate stops for a tourist travelling from F to L?

 (a) One   (b) Two   (c) Three   (d) Four

20. A tourist at J wishes to travel to K. If she leaves J aboard train 2, the route she should follow subsequently to arrive at K with the fewest intermediate stops passes through

 (a) F   (b) J   (c) L   (d) Q

21. From which of the following parks, is it possible to travel to each of the other parks without travelling to any park twice?

 (a) F   (b) H   (c) J   (d) K

For answering questions 22 to 25, refer to the following information :

 Anita invites some friends – A, B, C, D, E, F, and G – to her home to eat. She will serve breakfast, lunch, and dinner, and each friend stays for one or more meals. The following rules will determine when the friends visit:

 Two consecutive meals may not be served to the same friend.
 Each meal is served to two or more friends.
 Whenever A stays for a meal, B stays for that meal, too.
 F visits for the meal immediately before D's meal.
 F won't come for the same meal as G.

22. Which of the following is an accurate list of visitors who could stay for breakfast?

 (a) A, C   (b) D, F   (c) A, F, G   (d) C, E, F

23. Which of the following friends will not come for breakfast?

 (a) C   (b) D   (c) E   (d) F

24. If only B, C, and D stay for dinner, then which of the following will stay for lunch?

 (a) E, A   (b) E, F   (c) E, G   (d) F, B

25. If only B, C, and G come for breakfast, which of the following will come for dinner?

 (a) B   (b) C   (c) E   (d) F

26. If MOHAN is coded as 56237, and UMA is coded as 853, how can HANUMAN be coded?

 (a) 2758373   (b) 2378537
 (c) 2852337   (d) 7783532

In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

In …(27)… of constitutional guarantees relating to equality of opportunity and various other guarantees of equality before the law, the social and economic …..(28)…. of women, especially of poor women in India, is well-known. We are referring mainly to the poor rural women who have little or no assets and who ….(29)… the bulk of the female population in rural areas. It is not as if only poor rural women get less wages or suffer from social …..(30)….because they belong to a particular community, even at higher levels of the socio-economic hierarchy among the well-to-do groups, women are not ….(31)…. to men. Among the economically …..(32)…. sections of society, women's proper place is ….(33)… to be the home. In rural areas, women of ….(34)… status families, normally do not go out to work. In the …..(35)… value system, there is a gradation of economic activities, which is ….(36)…. in the socio-economic status of the family.

27. (a) support (b) spite (c) contrast (d) wake

28. (a) condition (b) prosperity (c) progress (d) deprivation

29. (a) constitute (b) deploy (c) measure (d) define

30. (a) status (b) service (c) indifference (d) discrimination

31. (a) dedicated (b) accountable (c) equal (d) responsible

32. (a) marginal (b) significant (c) well-off (d) affordable

33. (a) entitled (b) decided (c) indicated (d) considered

34. (a) economic (b) appropriate (c) ample (d) higher

35. (a) unequal (b) prevailing (c) appropriate (d) commendable

36. (a) reflected (b) exempted (c) barred (d) considered

In questions 37 to 46, four words are given of which two words are most nearly the SAME OR OPPOSITE in meaning. Identify the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning and choose the correct letter combination as your answer :

37. (A) insipid (B) ersatz (C) imitation (D) glaze

    (a) A-B (b) B-C (c) C-D (d) A-D

38. (A) diffident (B) sardonic (C) sagacious (D) ironical

    (a) A-C (b) B-C (c) A-D (d) B-D

39. (A) preposterous (B) profligate (C) promiscuous (D) wanton

    (a) A-B (b) A-D (c) B-D (d) C-D

40. (A) vivacious (B) virtuoso (C) adroit (D) bellicose

    (a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-C (d) B-D

41. (A) jet (B) chill (C) relax (D) contrive

    (a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-C (d) C-D

42. (A) antagonist (B) connoisseur (C) protagonist (D) a lover of art

    (a) A-B (b) B-C (c) B-D (d) A-D

43. (A) consummate (B) fantastic (C) perfect (D) benevolent

    (a) B-C (b) C-D (c) A-D (d) A-C

44. (A) lackadaisical (B) haggard (C) laconic (D) verbose

    (a) A-C (b) B-C (c) B-D (d) C-D

45. (A) gleam (B) gainsay (C) contradict (D) seize

    (a) A-B (b) A-C (c) B-C (d) B-D

46. (A) brazen (B) boisterous (C) choleric (D) shameless

    (a) A-C (b) B-C (c) B-D (d) A-D

In questions 47 to 50, which of the three alternatives (a), (b) and (c) should replace the word/phrase given in **italics** so as to make the given sentence more effective and meaningfully correct. If the sentence is correct and needs no change, choose (d) as your answer:

47. Is there any *place* for me to sit?

    (a) space
    (b) room
    (c) area
    (d) no change

48. The teacher asked the intruder *who was he and why was he* occupying his chair.

    (a) who he was and why he was
    (b) who he was and why was he
    (c) he was who and why he was
    (d) no change

49. Never has the inadequacy of police been in *clearer* focus than in the communal violence that flared up recently.

(a) sharper
(b) stronger
(c) better
(d) no change

50. I complimented him *for* his success in the examination.

(a) with
(b) on
(c) in
(d) no change

51. The sum of a number and its reciprocal is $2\frac{1}{20}$. The number is:

(a) 5/4   (b) 3/4   (c) 4/3   (d) 1/6

52. The value of (51 + 52 + 53 + … + 100) is:

(a) 2525   (b) 2975   (c) 3225   (d) 3775

53. If $3^{4x-2} = 729$, then the value of x is :

(a) 1   (b) 1.5   (c) 2   (d) 2.5

54. If $[x + 1/x] = 3$, then $[x^2 + 1/x^2]$ is equal to :

(a) 10/3   (b) 82/9   (c) 7   (d) 11

55. The value of $\sqrt{\dfrac{0.204 \times 42}{0.07 \times 3.4}}$ is:

(a) 6   (b) 0.6   (c) 0.06   (d) 1/6

56. The value of $\dfrac{(0.0347)^3 + (0.9653)^3}{(0.0347)^2 - 0.0347 \times 0.9653 + (0.9653)^2}$ is:

(a) 0   (b) 1   (c) 10   (d) 30

57. If 3 chairs and 2 tubes cost Rs. 1200 and 5 chairs and 3 tubes cost Rs. 1900, then the cost of 2 chairs and 2 tubes (in Rs.) is :

   (a) 700   (b) 900   (c) 1000   (d) 1100

58. Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 54 kmph and including stoppages, it is 45 kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour ?

   (a) 9   (b) 10   (c) 12   (d) 20

59. The area of a square is $(49x^2 + 28x + 4)$. Its side is :

   (a) $(7x + 3)$ (b) $(7x - 2)$ (c) $(7x + 2)$ (d) $(5x + 7)$

60. A and B can do a given piece of work in 8 days; B and C can do the same work in 12 days and A, B, C complete it in 6 days. In how many days can A and C finish it?

   (a) 8   (b) 12   (c) 16   (d) 24

61. The average of 6 numbers is 30. If the average of first four is 25 and that of the last three is 35, the fourth number is :

   (a) 35   (b) 30   (c) 25   (d) 40

62. The value of $\dfrac{x/y - 1}{1 - x/y}$ is:

   (a) 0   (b) 1   (c) -1   (d) x/y

63. A man spends 75% of his income, His income is increased by 20% and he increased his expenditure by 10%. His savings are increased by :

   (a) 10%   (b) 25%   (c) 37.5%   (d) 50%

64. If 63% of Indians like milk and 76% tea, how many like both?

   (a) 13%   (b) 26%   (c) 39%   (d) 6½%

65. What must be added to 1/x to make it equal to x ?

(a) $\dfrac{x-1}{x+1}$　　　　(b) $\dfrac{x+1}{x-1}$　　　　(c) $\dfrac{x^2+1}{x}$　　　　(d) $\dfrac{x^2-1}{x}$

66. A gardener plants 17956 trees in such a way that there are as many rows as there are trees in a row. The number of trees in a row are :

(a) 136　　　　(b) 134　　　　(c) 144　　　　(d) 154

67. The value of y in the solution of the equation $2^{x+y} = 2^{x-y} = \sqrt{8}$ is :

(a) 0　　　　(b) 1/4　　　　(c) 1/2　　　　(d) 3/4

68. By how much percent is four-fifth of 70 lesser than five-seventh of 112?

(a) 42%　　　　(b) 30%　　　　(c) 24%　　　　(d) 36%

69. $[243 / 32]^{-4/5}$ is equal to :

(a) 16/81　　　　(b) 81/16　　　　(c) 9/2　　　　(d) 2/9

70. A railway ticket costs half the full fare but the reservation charge is the same on half ticket as on full ticket. One reserved first class ticket for a journey between two stations is Rs. 362 and one full and one half reserved first class tickets costs Rs. 554. The reservation charge is :

(a) Rs. 18　　　　(b) Rs. 22　　　　(c) Rs. 38　　　　(d) Rs. 46

71. A fraction becomes 4 when 1 is added to both the numerator and the denominator and it becomes 7 when 1 is subtracted from both the numerator and the denominator. The numerator of the fraction is :

(a) 2　　　　(b) 3　　　　(c) 7　　　　(d) 15

72. If a + b + c = 0, then $(a^3 + b^3 + c^3)$ is equal to :

(a) 0　　　　(b) abc　　　　(c) 3 abc　　　　(d) ab + bc + ca

73. The ratio of the radii of two circles is 1 : 3. The ratio of their areas is :

(a) 1 : 3   (b) 1 : 6   (c) 1 : 9   (d) none of these

74. The value of x for which $2^{x+4} - 2^{x+2} = 3$ is :

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

75. A number consists of two digits, whose sum is 10. If 18 is subtracted from the number, digits are reversed. The number is :

(a) 64   (b) 46   (c) 55   (d) 73

76. The value of $\log_{\sqrt{2}} 16$ is:

(a) 4   (b) 8   (c) 16   (d) 1/8

77. In an election between two candidates, one got 55% of the total valid votes, 20% of the votes are invalid. If the total votes are 7500, what is the number of valid votes that the other person got?

(a) 2700   (b) 2900   (c) 3000   (d) 3100

78. The area of a rectangle gets reduced by 9 m² if its length is reduced by 5 m and breath increased by 3 m. If we increase the length by 3 m and breath by 2 m, the area is increased by 67 m² . The length of the rectangle is:

(a) 9 m   (b) 15.6 m   (c) 17 m   (d) 18.5 m

79. A man gains 10% by selling an article for a certain price. If he sells it at double the price, the profit made is :

(a) 20%   (b) 60%   (c) 100%   (d) 120%

80. The cost of making an article is divided between materials, labour and overheads in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 1. If the materials cost Rs.6.90, the cost of the article is :

(a) Rs. 13.80   (b) Rs. 12.42   (c) Rs. 11.56   (d) Rs. 9.83