

SAMPLE PAPER – 2
UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY
II PAPER – MANAGERIAL ABILITY TEST

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

Total Questions: 100

It is a test to judge the managerial effectiveness and inter personnel skill of the candidates.

This test comprises the following sub-tests.

- (1) Case Study
- (2) General Knowledge
- (3) Logical Ability
 - (i) This paper contains 100 questions of one mark each.
 - (ii) Answers are required to be marked only on the OMR/ICR Answer-sheet, which shall be provided separately.
 - (iii) For each question, four alternative answers have been provided out of which only one is correct. Darken the appropriate circle in the Answer-sheet by using Ball Pen only on the best alternatively amongst (a), (b), (c) or (d).

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-10) : Study the situation given below and answer these questions.

Just how big was Abraham Lincoln's big toe? After years of academic sleuthing, Professor Gabor Boritt now believes he has the answer to one of American history's least asked questions. Lincoln's big toe was big, the historian concludes, but probability not much bigger than the average big toe of someone who wears size-14 shoe. A larger question is this: Why would the professor spend a decade searching for the answer, which he himself describes as a mere 'foot note to history'.

'Yes', Boritt agrees, 'on the one hand, it is utter trivial; but on the other hand, it is a time part of something important.' The professor chose the 125th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, to report the discovery of the only known outline of the President's feet. The drawing he says, provides one piece of a historical puzzle. Was Lincoln the embodiment of the American Dream, rising on his own merit from a log cabin to the White House? Or was his greatness the result of Marfan's syndrome, a rare genetic disorder characterized not only by long limbs and elongated big toes but also, in many cases, by superior intelligence. The six Lincoln portraits, in Boritt's Gettysburg College office signal where he stands on the greatness issue. He believes Lincoln and the American Dream. 'I might be a better scholar if I like him less,' Boritt says, 'But, then, I never have pursued this foot question.'

Actually, Boritt ranks as a leading Lincoln expert. In 1988, the University of Illinois Press published his fourth book. *The Historian's Lincoln*, a volume of essays he edited. What sets him apart from his colleagues is his perspective. He stated life 49 years ago as a 'war baby' in Hungary. After Soviet tanks turned his Budapest home into rubble in the 1956 Hungarian revolt, he fled to South Dakota where he scrubbed barns, bagged groceries, and developed an intense love for America. At 18, he wrote for a free government pamphlet on Lincoln, 'I read it and was symbol of America, and I set out to learn all I could about him.'

Initially, Boritt's quest focused on Lincoln's mind. With Ph.D from Boston University, Boritt pioneered studies of Lincoln's 'right to rise' economic views a philosophy the President summed up in these words: 'I always thought that the man who made the corn should ear the corn'. It was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize, that Boritt began wondering about Lincoln's big toe.

Piquing his curiosity was a revival of medical-journal arguments that Lincoln had Marfan's syndrome. Everyone knew that the 1.92 meter tall, 82-kilogram heavy President was uncommonly bony. A new claim asserted that his big toes were protruding from the cover on his deathbed. Boritt was skeptical. The artist had drawn the sketch from another man's account somewhere, Boritt felt, there had to be a more reliable likeness. He realised seeing a shoemaker's outline of Lincoln's feet in a picture book. He found the book, called the author and asked where the original outline might be. The author didn't know. Boritt called museums and libraries across the United States. The didn't know either.

The Professor then tried to learn more about the shoemaker. From old clippings, he pieced together the story of Peter Kahler, a German immigrant who had settled in Scranton, Pennsylvania. 'News papers are bandying it about that Lincoln had sore feet, that he walked around in his slippers because boot wouldn't fit him,' says Boritt. 'Kahler went to the White House and told Lincoln's people he made better boots than anyone. Lincoln sent out a note saying, 'Let this man come right in'. Kahler shipped Lincoln a pair of calfskin boots,

apparently the ones he was wearing a fateful few weeks later in Ford's Theatre. (Kahler later moved to New York City, where he made a fortune as 'the President's shoemaker'.

Boritt knew the boots were on display at Ford's Theatre, but the outline Kahler used to make them was missing. Then, in a Lincoln library in Indiana, Boritt came across a folder marked LINCOLN'S FEET. In it, he found a 1945 clip reporting that an outline of the President's feet was on display in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Blumenstine. Mrs. Blumenstine, a widow then nearing 90, still had the drawing. She gave the historian a sheet of brown paper bearing a Lincoln autograph and the outlines of two feet, one 30.5 centimeters long, the other 31 centimeters.

After seven days of checking with historians and foot experts, Boritt pronounced the sketch authentic. 'The Blumenstine got it from a Kahler employee. The paper is right. The signature is good'. It is not the same outline Boritt saw in the picture book that says, was a copy that Kahler's shoemaker son did for a 190e foot-care flier. 'The feet in the original are much wider. I suspect he made the feet in the flier look normal so he could sell shoes.' The Kahler motto: 'IT IS A GREAT FEAT TO FIT FEET'.

1. The question of the size of Abraham Lincoln's toe was so important because:
 - (a) It could be solved only by a detective
 - (b) It was related to the question of Lincoln's greatness
 - (c) The answer to it was released on the occasion of the 128th anniversary for Lincoln's Gettysburg address.
 - (d) None of the above
2. Boritt identifies Lincoln with
 - (a) the unreality of America
 - (b) a historical puzzle
 - (c) the White House
 - (d) the lofty ideals of the American ethos
3. Boritt scrubbed barns and bagged groceries because
 - (a) he had an intense love for America
 - (b) he was a refugee who had fled from Budapest to South Dakota
 - (c) he had yet to learn all he could about Lincoln
 - (d) he was not old enough to write for a free government pamphlet
4. The foot question first arose in Boritt's mind
 - (a) in 1956
 - (b) when he was 18
 - (c) when he was awarded doctorate from Boston University
 - (d) about the time he pioneered studies of Lincoln 'right to rise' philosophy
5. Boritt was doubtful about the authority of the sketch because
 - (a) he admired Lincoln
 - (b) Lincoln weighed 82 kilograms
 - (c) It was a sketch of Lincoln on the death bed
 - (d) The artist had drawn it from another person's account
6. Which of these statement is correct?
 - (a) 'The Historian's Lincoln' was a fictitious record of Lincoln's life
 - (b) Boritt sought refuge in Budapest
 - (c) Boritt accepted the theory of Lincoln's extraordinary long toe
 - (d) Boritt opened up avenue for the studies of Lincoln's 'right to rise' economic views
7. Boritt was finally able to trace the drawing
 - (a) When he called and libraries across the United States
 - (b) When he got in touch with the author of the picture book
 - (c) When he visited Ford's Theatre
 - (d) When he came across a folder in a library
8. Kahler went to the White House
 - (i) because he had heard about Lincoln's trouble with boots
 - (ii) to offer the boots he made
 - (iii) to find out if Lincoln suffered from Marfan's syndrome
 - (iv) because he hoped to make a fortune as the President's shoe maker
 - (a) i & iv only
 - (b) i & ii only
 - (c) i, ii, & iii only
 - (d) i, ii, iv only
9. The boots were on display at 'Fords' theatre because
 - (a) Kahler had made them
 - (b) They had been shipped
 - (c) Lincoln had been wearing them when he was assassinated
 - (d) One of them was slightly bigger than the other
10. The purpose of Boritt's research was to show
 - (a) that the size of toe is hardly of any importance

- (b) that an average big toe is not necessarily an indication of Marfan's syndrome
- (c) that it was unlikely that Lincoln could have been suffering from Marfan's syndrome
- (d) none of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. 11-20): Study the situation given below to answer these questions.

At times when we look around, we find people unhappy-irrespective of the huge material possessions that they have aggrandized all through their lives and are in the pink of health. In such cases, it would seem as if the fault lies with a wrong theory as to how to live. Perhaps, we imagine ourselves more different than we actually are. For example-animals live on impulse and would be content as long as their habitat is congenial and favorable. They would not crave for more. A pet puppy would enjoy its life if it got food and love of its owners. The puppy would not look for anything else in life. But our needs are more complex than those of a puppy. After accumulating wealth, a rich man would, perhaps, love to harry his subordinates and other people to imitate his own example.

In civilized societies-the web of needs is even more intricate that entangles the whole life of a person. People commit themselves to the achievement of a particular objective and restrain all their impulses that do not minister to it. A businessman may be so anxious to grow rich that to this end he sacrifices his sleep, his family life and the freedom of thoughts. And eventually, when he accumulates considerable wealth, no pleasure remains to him except harrying the other people by exhortations to imitate his noble example.

If we look around at the men and women we call really happy-those who have a content soul, we will find one thing in common-an activity which at most times is enjoyable on its own account and which, in addition, gradually builds up something that we are glad to see coming into existence. The simple joys of life come from the little things like working in the kitchen garden on a fresh Sunday morning, and reap the fruits of this voluntary and unremunerated toil when the spring comes. Or may be, spending a weekend with your family and cuddling with the little kids. It is actually the simple things that really matter-the complex we want to make our lives, the more complex they become. If a man delights in his wife and children, satisfaction in his current job, finds pleasure in watching the star studded sky, listens to the songs of the birds in the morning- then there can be no other joy sweeter than that. It's actually in the fact-how much he can notice and enjoy the small, unnoticeable and sweet things of life.

11. According to the first paragraph:
 - (a) we have descended from animals
 - (b) we are superior to animals.
 - (c) we are not different in any sense from animals
 - (d) we are not as different from animals as we think we are
12. According to the passage, the habit that really gratifies a rich man is:
 - (a) to mint more and more money
 - (b) to coerce people around
 - (c) to watch the sunset
 - (d) to make the other people imitate his own example
13. To achieve the desired milestones in life, people even:
 - (a) Harass other people
 - (b) Sacrifice everything else in life
 - (c) Don't notice the small and sweet moments that life offers
 - (d) don't appreciate nature
14. In the given context, the word "aggrandizes" means:
 - (a) Multiply
 - (b) increase
 - (c) divide
 - (d) distribute
15. It has been observed that the animals:
 - (a) Would rather enjoy food and warmth than freedom
 - (b) Feel happy in times of congenial and favorable physical conditions.
 - (c) They are devoid of emotions that the human beings have.
 - (d) They don't want their lives to be complex.
16. The happiness of a man actually depends upon:
 - (a) The fact that he notices even the small and sweet moments of life.
 - (b) Spends time with wife and children
 - (c) Works in his kitchen garden in the morning
 - (d) Listens to the songs of the birds.
17. Many people who aggrandize wealth are still unhappy because:
 - (a) Their needs are complex.
 - (b) They suppress their instincts.
 - (b) They are anxious to grow richer.
 - (d) They want others to emulate them.
18. Which statement is true according to the given paragraph?
 - (a) We should not have a complex network of needs.
 - (b) We have a complex network of needs.

- c) It is only because of our complex needs that we toil a lot.
 d) The complex needs make us powerful and competitive.
19. Which of the following is not commonly found in people?
 a) They engage themselves in activities which are enjoyable on their account.
 b) It is the simple things in life that matter to them more than complex activities.
 c) They live their lives on the basis of impulses and instincts.
 d) They have thoughtfully planned their lives according to the right kind of philosophy.
20. The theme of the passage is:
 a) Money and health doesn't buy happiness.
 b) People ignore despite knowing how they can be happy.
 c) There are ways to be happy, we just need to notice and understand them to experience them.
 d) Aggrandizing wealth should not be of paramount importance in life.

Directions (Q. Nos. 21-30) : Study the situation given below and answer these questions.

A few years ago I stood on the eastern shores of the black sea in the Georgian port of Batumi and was surprised to learn that a Greek community still lives in the town. Had I been able to read Neal Ascherson's book, I would have understood why the Greek of Batumi would probably have been not recent arrivals from Athens or Corinth, but Pontic Greeks, whose ancestors had colonized the Black Sea shores some 2,500 years ago, living on the fringes of the Scythian world.

During the last century they were displaced after repeated Russian – Turkish wars, but prospered as traders nonetheless. After the first world war, 1,65,000 Pontic Greeks felt compelled to leave nationalist Turkey for Greece itself or, for the unlucky, the Soviet Union. Stalin suppressed their culture, and later deported 1,00,000 to Central Asia. Today the survivors, profiting from open borders are making their way back to Greece. Most of them speak no Greek and are saddled with worthless Soviet qualifications. But, in a sense, they have come home after 2,000 years of diaspora.

Ascherson also introduces us to peoples that are almost extinct, such as the Karaim, a dwindling Jewish Sect, and the Lazi, Turks who live in the gorges close to the Georgian border. He relates how a German anthropologist, bewitched by Lazi culture, has created a written language for them simply to ensure that this unique culture will be perpetuated.

But this is no travel book. Ascherson is more interested in ideas and peoples than in landscapes and scents. Encircled by Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia and Georgia, the kidney-shaped Black Sea was bound to be a meeting point of different cultures. In Ascherson's view, those convergences were that anvil on which some of our most grandiose and deep-rooted notions of nationhood and identity were forged.

There are some fascinating pages on the European fear of nomadism". A terror of peoples who move". Nomadism is associated with barbarism, with Hunnish invasions and Tartar raiding parties, such fears represent a distortion, contrasting Civilization, perceived as fixed and stable, with Barbarism, perceived as wild and unpredictable. Ascherson establishes that a nomadic way of life requires social structures as exact and sophisticated as those associated with Civilization, of which Hellenism would be the obvious model.

Ascherson has traveled exhaustively, read deeply, pondered hard. As a consequence Black Sea is stimulating and eye-opening. But the book requires a bit of a struggle. Shorn of narrative structure, it reads like a series of parentheses and excursions. A brief opening look at the sea's threatened ecology is only resumed in the final chapter, while the rest remains shore bound.

A trip to Odessa leads, for example, into a long digression about Adam Mickiewicz and other Polish exiles in the city. All this is interesting enough, but essentially tangential. The past is exalted at the expense of the present. The book comes to life most readily when we met obsessive Cossacks, dwindling Lazi, the ministers of the new but impoverished Adkhazi state, and the Russian and Ukrainian archaeologists and oceanographers struggling to continue their researches after their budgets and salaries evaporated overnight. The great merit of Black Sea is that it demonstrates how "the heat of history has melted and folded peoples into one another's crevices, in unpredictable outcrops and striations". Those conjunctions will be with us for some time to come.

21. What occasioned the writer's surprise?
 (a) the fact of a Greek community still living of the Black Sea
 (b) The fact of a Greek community still living in the town
 (c) The fact of his not having read Neal Ascherson's book
 (d) The fact of the Greeks not being recent arrivals from Athens or Corinth

22. Why were those Pontic Greeks unlucky to go to Soviet Union?
 (i) because Stalin suppressed their culture
 (ii) because 100,00 of them were later deported to Central Asia
 (iii) because the survivors among them are making their way back to Greece
 (a) i only (b) i & ii only (c) ii only (d) ii & iii only
23. In what sense have the Pontic Greeks come home after 2,500 years?
 (a) They have accomplished the unprecedented feat of coming back to the place of their birth after roaming around for 2,500 years.
 (b) They have come back to the original home of their ancestors who had gone to colonize the Black Sea shores some 2,500 years ago
 (c) They have come back with no knowledge of Greek
 (d) They have come back ladled with worthless Soviet qualifications which they took 2500 years to acquire
24. Why is Black Sea not a travel book?
 (a) Because it does not advocate travel (b) Because Ascherson wrote it without traveling
 (c) Because unlike travel books it concentrates more on ideas and peoples
 (d) Because unlike travel books it brings to light facts which are weird and incredible
25. How, in Ascherson's view, mere some of our most grandiose and deep-rooted notions of nationhood and identity forged?
 (a) Through the amalgamation of the different cultures that met at the Black Sea
 (b) Through the fractions that resulted from the proximity of so many different people
 (c) Through the process of forgery practiced by some of the people who lived along the shore of the Black Sea
 (d) Through a lot of research work conducted on the anthropological background of all the different of all the different culture
26. Why do Europeans fear nomadism?
 (i) because they fear that the invasions of nomads will turn then also into nomads will turn them also into nomads
 (ii) because they identify nomadism with Barbarism
 (iii) because they have no idea how sophisticated the social structures of the nomads can be
 (iv) because they consider nomads as mild unpredictable
 (a) i & ii only (b) i & iii only (c) ii & iii only (d) iii & iv only
27. Why does the book require a bit of a struggle?
 (a) because it is boring and uninspired
 (b) because its author has traveled extensively, read deeply and pondered hard.
 (c) Because it deals with the threatened ecology of the Black Sea
 (d) Because it often digresses from the main track
28. What does the book Black Sea demonstrate?
 (a) How the heat of dissension has caused the people to form themselves into unpredictable outcrops and striations
 (b) That over the years the different people have got fused culturally and emerge in new and surprising identities
 (c) That the convergence of different culture at the meeting point of the Black Sea has been determined to all concerned
 (d) That the historical significance of the cultures is more important than its cultural significance.
29. Which of these statements is incorrect?
 (a) Karaim is Hebrew sect that is almost extinct
 (b) After the First World War some Pontic Greek went back to Greece
 (c) Civilization is generally perceived as foxed and stable
 (d) The Russian and Ukrainian archaeologists and oceanographers gave a great impetus when their budgets and salaries evaporated overnight.
30. When a State Legislature is dissolved, the law making power rests with the
 (a) State Government (b) Chief Justice of India (c) Union Parliament (d) President of India
31. A fruit loses vitamins B and C during the process of
 (a) peeling and washing (b) cooking (c) washing (d) boiling

32. Which of the following is ovoviviparous?
(a) frog (b) pigeon (c) duckbilled platypus (d) man
33. The cultivation of which crop requires water logging?
(a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Tea (d) Oil seeds
34. The rainfall related to mountains is called
(a) orographic rainfall (b) cyclonic rainfall (c) conventional rainfall (d) Frontal rainfall
35. The American war of Independence took place during
(a) 1781-1783 (b) 1772-1776 (c) 1749 -1776 (d) 1774-1781
36. In which State woman outnumber men?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Punjab
37. The Eighth Plan envisaged an annual growth rate of national income by
(a) 4% (b) 6.5% (c) 3 % (d) 5.6%
38. The Anti- Defection Act is not applicable to
(a) The Speaker (b) The Home Minister (c) The Defence Minister (d) All of them
39. The final authority to interpret the Constitution was with the
(a) President (b) Parliament (c) Supreme Court (d) People
40. The Home Rule League was founded by
(a) Madame Blavatsky (b) Annie Besant
(c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Ananda Charlu
41. The currency of European Union is
(a) Dollar (b) Euro (c) Guilder (d) Mark
42. The foundation of Portuguese power in India was laid by
(a) Vasco do Gama (b) Albuquerque
(c) Almeida (d) Bartholomen Diaz
43. Mosque building reached its peak during the reign of
(a) Akbar (b) Shah Jahan (c) Aurangzeb (d) Jahangir
44. The shortest day falls on
(a) March 21 (b) September 21 (c) December 22 (d) December 24
45. Which of the following soil is also known as black soil?
(a) Tundra Soil (b) Chersonzem Soil (c) Praire Soil (d) Laterite Soil
46. The largest producer of silver, in the world is
(a) Mexico (b) Brazil (c) Canada (d) South Africa
47. The leading world pulp producer in the world is
(a) U.S.A. (b) Japan (c) Russia (d) Canada
48. The Indian islands formed by coral deposits are
(a) Andaman (b) Nicobar (c) Lakshadweep (d) None of these
49. Which State in India is the first one to receive the rays of the Sun in the morning?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Nagaland (d) Manipur
50. The Rabi season begins in
(a) Autumn (b) Winter (c) Early summer (d) Spring
51. India has monopoly in the production of
(a) Manganese (b) Iron (c) Mica (d) Uranium
52. Gulf of Cambay is associated with
(a) oil and natural gas (b) hydro-electricity (c) coal (d) nuclear minerals
53. The first coal mine in India was opened at
(a) Dhanbad (b) Jharia (c) Raniganj (d) Asansol
54. Where in India, do you find the telephone industry?
(a) Nagpur (b) Delhi (c) Bangalore (d) Aligarh
55. The maximum percentage of the tribal population in India consists of
(a) Santhals (b) Bhils (c) Mundas (d) Nagas
56. Which of the following has merged with Tanganyika to form the present Tanzania?
(a) Zimbabwe (b) Zanzibar (c) Zaire (d) Zambia
57. South Africa was readmitted to the UN General Assembly after a gap of
(a) 10 years (b) 25 years (c) 20 years (d) 15 years
58. Henry Dunant is the founder of which organization?

59. (a) ILO (b) BMW (c) The Red Cross (d) Green Peace
From which country is the MNC Nescafe?
60. (a) Switzerland (b) Germany (c) France (d) Italy
Which of the following is radar?
61. (a) Dornier (b) Indra I (c) Nishant (d) Kartik
The filament of an electric bulb is generally made from:
62. (a) Manganin (b) Nichrome (c) Tungsten (d) Platinum
The headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is at
- (a) London (b) Paris (c) New York (d) Rome

Directions (Q 63 –67): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions below.

A family consists of six members A, B, C, D, E, and F. There are two married couples. B is a engineer and the mother of E. F is grandmother of C and is a lecturer. D is grandfather of E and is principal. There is one Engineer, one Lecturer, one Doctor, are one Principal and Two students in the family.

63. Who is the wife of A?
(a) B (b) C (c) D (d) E
64. Who is the brother of E?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
65. What is the profession of A?
(a) Engineer (b) Principal (c) Doctor (d) Lecturer
66. Which of the following are two married couples
(a) FD, BE (b) FD,BA (c) ED,CF (d) FD,CA
67. Which of the following is definitely a group of female members?
(a) B F (b) B F E (c) B F A (d) F E

Directions (Q 68 –72): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions below.

A family consists of six members A, B, C, D, E, and F. There are two married couples. B is a engineer and the mother of E. F is grandmother of C and is a lecturer. D is grandfather of E and is principal. There is one Engineer, one Lecturer, one Doctor, are one Principal and Two students in the family.

68. Who is the wife of A?
(a) B (b) C (c) D (d) E
69. Who is the brother of E?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
70. What is the profession of A?
(a) Engineer (b) Principal (c) Doctor (d) Lecturer
71. Which of the following are two married couples?
(a) FD, BE (b) FD, BA (c) ED, CF (d) FD,CA
72. Which of the following is definitely a group of female members?
(a) B F (b) B F E (c) B F A (d) F E

Direction Q. Nos. (73-75): Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow.

- (i) There is a group of five girls.
(ii) Kamini is second in height but younger than Rupa.
(iii) Pooja is taller than Monika but younger in age.
(iv) Rupa and Monica are of the same age but Rupa is taller between them.
(v) Neelam is taller than Pooja and elder to Rupa.
73. If they are arranged in the order of height, who will be in third position?
(a) Monika (b) Rupa (c) Data inadequate (d) None of these
74. If they are arranged in the descending order of their ages, who will be in fourth position?
(a) Monika or Rupa (b) Kamini (c) Monika (d) None of these
75. To answer the question,"who is the youngest person in the group?", which of the following statements is superfluous?
(a) Only (i) (b) only (ii) (c) only (v) (d) None of these

Directions for Q. 76-80: Study the following information and answer these questions.

All the roads of a city are either perpendicular or parallel to one another. The roads are all straight. Roads A, B, C, D and E are parallel to one another. Roads G, H, I, J, K, L and M are parallel to one another.

- (i) Road A is 1 km east of Road B.
 - (ii) Road B is 1/2 km west of Road C.
 - (iii) Road D is 1 km west of Road E.
 - (iv) Road G is 1/2 km south of Road H.
 - (v) Road I is 1 km north of Road J.
 - (vi) Road K is 1/2 km north of Road L.
 - (vii) Road K is 1 km south of Road M.
76. Which is necessarily true?
- (a) E and B intersect
 - (b) D is 2 km west of B
 - (c) D is at least 2 km west of A
 - (d) M is 1.5 km north of L.
77. If E is between B and C, which of the following is false?
- (a) D is 2 km west of A
 - (b) C is less than 1.5 km from D
 - (c) E is less than 1 km from A
 - (d) D is less than 1 km from B.
78. If road E is between B and C, then distance between A and D is
- (a) 1/2 km
 - (b) 1 km
 - (c) 1.5 km
 - (d) 1.5 - 2 km
79. Which of the following possibilities would make two roads coincide?
- (a) L is 1/2 km north of I
 - (b) C is 1 km west of D
 - (c) D is 1/2 km west of A
 - (d) E and B are 1/2 km apart.
80. If K is parallel to I and K is 1/2 km south of J and 1 km north of G, which two roads would be 1/2 km apart?
- (a) I and K
 - (b) J and G
 - (c) J and H
 - (d) K and J

Direction Q. Nos. (81-91): Below are a series of statements that broadly describe an individual's personality. Indicate whether you agree or disagree with each statement as it applies to you by "ticking" on the appropriate response. There are no right or wrong answers, nor is there an "ideal" response for each question. Attempting to misrepresent your true personality may actually work against you. The best approach is to simply respond truthfully. Do not think too much about your answer-go with your first impression.

81. I mostly enjoy with opposite sex in the party
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
82. I mainly enjoy traveling by buses than cars
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
83. I often feel irritated when in work
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
84. I often complete my job before the scheduled time
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
85. People see me as more calculative and inventive.
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
86. I don't like working without proper concepts.
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
87. I am hardly careful in the decisions taken by me.
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
88. I do not like to be the center of attention.
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
89. I make friends very fast.
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
90. People say I don't worry about things too much.
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree
91. I am not interested in other people's culture and perspectives.
- (a) Strongly agree
 - (b) Moderately agree
 - (c) Moderately disagree
 - (d) Strongly disagree

Directions for Q. 92—96: Study the following information and answer these questions.

A blacksmith has five iron articles A, B, C, D and E each having a different weight.

- (i) A weighs twice as much as B.
- (ii) B weighs four and a half times as much as C.
- (iii) C weighs half as much as D.
- (iv) D weighs half as much as E.
- (v) E weighs less than A but more than C.

92. Which of the following is the lightest in weight?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
93. E is lighter in weight than which of the other two articles?
 (a) A, B (b) D, C (c) A, C (d) D, B.
94. E is heavier than which of the following two articles?
 (a) D, B (b) D, C (c) A, C (d) A, B.
95. Which of the following articles is the heaviest in weight?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
96. Which of the following represents the descending order of weights of the articles?
 (a) A, B, E, D, C (b) B, D, E, A, C (c) A, B, C, D, E (d) C, D, E, B, A

Directions for Q. Nos. 97-100: The following questions are to be answered on the basis of the following.

Namita lives in a smaller house than her brother. Namita lives in a larger house than her parents. Namita's children live with her. Namita has no other relatives.

97. If four females and two males live in smaller house than Namita's brother, how many of Namita's children are boys and girls respectively?
 (a) 1, 0 (b) 0, 1 (c) 2, 1 (d) 1, 2
98. If Namita's relative U lives in a larger house than her relative S, all of the following may be true EXCEPT
 (a) S is U's father (b) S is U's mother
 (c) U is younger than S (d) S is younger than U.
99. If, of all Namita's relatives who could possibly be either older or younger than her, none are the same age or older, how many of Namita's relatives must be younger than her?
 (a) less than 2 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) more than 3.
100. If the number of males related to Namita's equals the number of females related to Namita's, which of the following can be true?
 (a) Namita has exactly 4 children (b) Namita has exactly 3 children
 (c) Namita has exactly 1 child (d) Namita has exactly 2 children.