**Cat 2011 Mock Test Paper 3**

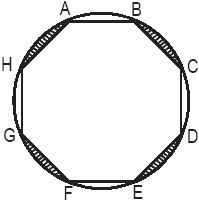
A and B are two points on a co-ordinate plane. All the points, in the same plane as A and B, whose distance from B is twice that from A lie on

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|  |
|  | a straight line intersecting AB at a point O such that 2AO = BO. |
|  | a circle with center at a point O on AB such that AO = 2BO. |
|  | a circle with center at a point O on AB extended such that 4AO = BO. |
|  | None of these. |

677 has exactly 5 digits when converted into base ‘n’ from the decimal system. What is the minimum possible value of ‘n’?

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|  |
|  | 3 |
|  | 5 |
|  | 4 |
|  | 6 |

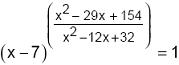
In the figure given below, ABCDEFGH is a regular octagon of side ‘a’ units inscribed in a circle of radius ‘r’ units. If  a^2 =2 -  \sqrt{2} , what is the area (in square units) of the shaded region?



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|  |
|  | (\pi - 2 \sqrt{2}) |
|  | \cfrac{(\pi - \sqrt{2})}{8(2 - \sqrt{2})} |
|  | \cfrac{(\pi - \sqrt{2})}{2(2 - \sqrt{2})} |
|  | \cfrac{(\pi - 2 \sqrt{2})}{2} |

‘M’ and ‘N’ are natural numbers such that by M = (5N – 4) (5N + 1). If 1  \le N \le 200,what is the harmonic mean of all the possible values of M?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | \cfrac{200^2}{1001} |
|  | 1001 |
|  | \cfrac{1001}{200^2} |
|  | \cfrac{1}{1001} |

How many real values of ‘x’ satisfy the given equation?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 4 |
|  | 3 |
|  | 2 |
|  | None of these |

India and Brazil play the Soccer World Cup final in which India defeats Brazil 4 – 2. In how many different ways could the goals have been scored given that Brazil never had a lead over India during the match?

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|  |
|  | 9 |
|  | 10 |
|  | 8 |
|  | None of these |

A faulty clock gains 10 minutes every hour. If the time is set correctly at 12 Noon on 1st Jan 2010, then how many times will its minute-hand and hour-hand meet in the next 24 hours ?

|  |
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|  |
|  | 22 |
|  | 26 |
|  | 24 |
|  | 25 |

 a_1 = 1, a_2 = 2\ and  a_{n+2} = a_n(a_{n + 1} - 1),where n is a natural number. What is the value of  a_{1000} ?

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|  |
|  | 2 |
|  | - 1 |
|  | 0 |
|  | 1 |

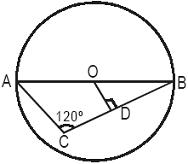
If S =  \cfrac{1}{100} + \cfrac{1}{101}  + \cfrac{1}{102} + .... + \cfrac{1}{1000} , then

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | S\ \le \cfrac{1}{3} |
|  | \cfrac{1}{3} < S \le \cfrac{2}{3} |
|  | \cfrac{2}{3} < S \le 1 |
|  | S > 1 |

Three boys A, B and C start running at constant speeds from the same point P along the circumference of a circular track. The speeds of A, B and C are in the ratio 5:1:1. A and B run clockwise while C runs in the anticlockwise direction. Each time A meets B or C on the track he gives them a card. What is the difference in the number of cards received by B and C if A distributes 33 cards in all?

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| --- |
|  |
|  | 3 |
|  | 7 |
|  | 5 |
|  | 1 |

In the given figure AB is the diameter of a circle with center ‘O’. C is any point in the circle such that  \angle ACB = 120^{\circ}. OD is perpendicular to BC and the length of OD is 1.5 cm.



What is the length of AC (in cm)?

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|  |
|  | \cfrac{3 \sqrt{3}}{2} |
|  | 3 \sqrt{3} |
|  | 2 \sqrt{3} |
|  | 6 |

Fourteen fruits and twenty two flowers are to be distributed among 10 people in such a way that each person gets something. Anyone who gets more than two flowers cannot get more than one fruit and anyone who gets more than one fruit cannot get more than three flowers. What is the maximum number of flowers that one can get?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 3 |
|  | 5 |
|  | 19 |
|  | 22 |

The cost price of four articles A, B, C and D are ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’ and ‘d’ respectively. A, B, C and D are sold at profits of 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% respectively. If the net profit on the sale of these four articles is 25%, ‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’ and ‘d’ cannot be in the ratio

|  |
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|  |
|  | 4 : 1 : 4 : 3 |
|  | 1 : 2 : 2 : 1 |
|  | 2 : 3 : 6 : 1 |
|  | 5 : 2 : 7 : 3 |

 x^2 - 3y^2 = 1376 How many integer solutions exist for the given equation?

|  |
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|  |
|  | One |
|  | Two |
|  | Four |
|  | Zero |

Function f(x) is a continuous function defined for all real values of x, such that f(x) = 0 only for two distinct real values of x. It is also known that  
f(6) + f(8) = 0  
f(7).f(9) > 0  
f(6).f(10) < 0  
f(0) > 0 and f(1) < 0  
  
How many of the following statements must be true?  
I. f(1).f(2).f(3) < 0  
II. f(3).f(5).f(7).f(9) > 0  
III. f(7).f(8) < 0  
IV. f(0) + f(1) + f(9) + f(10) > 0

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 1 |
|  | 2 |
|  | 3 |
|  | 4 |

When working alone A, B and C can complete a piece of work in 8, 12 and 30 days respectively. At the most only two people can work on each day and nobody works for more than two consecutive days. What is the minimum number of days that they will take to finish the work?

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|  |
|  | 4 \cfrac{4}{29} |
|  | 6 \cfrac{4}{25} |
|  | 6 \cfrac{6}{29} |
|  | 12 \cfrac{4}{25} |

ABCD is a rectangle with BC = a units and DC =  \sqrt{3} a units. The perpendicular dropped from point A meets BD at point F. The diagonals AC and BD intersect at point G. What is the area (in square units) of  \DeltaAFG?

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|  |
|  | \cfrac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{12} |
|  | \cfrac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{6} |
|  | \cfrac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{10} |
|  | \cfrac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{8} |

 f(x) = x^2 + bx + c The equation f(x) = 0 has two distinct roots which are from the set {– 3, – 2, – 1, 0, 1, 2, 3}. How many different expressions of f(x) are possible such that f(0) is non-negative?

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|  |
|  | 3 |
|  | 6 |
|  | 12 |
|  | Infinite |

From a solution that has milk and water in the ratio 5 : 3, ‘x’ percent is removed and replaced with water. The concentration of milk in the resulting soution lies between 30% and 50%. Which of the following best describes the value of ‘x’?

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|  |
|  | 25 < x < 50 |
|  | 20 < x < 52 |
|  | 20 < x < 48 |
|  | 25 < x < 60 |

Four boxes are labeled as A, B, C and D. Each box contains three balls – one red, one blue and one green. In how many ways can a person pick 2 red and 3 blue balls?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 48 |
|  | 24 |
|  | 8 |
|  | 16 |

**Directions for next three questions:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. A team of 5 players Arpit, Bimal, Chatur, Dinu and Elan participated in a ‘Freaket’ tournament and played four matches (1 to 4). The following table gives partial information about their individual scores and the total runs scored by the team in each match.  
  
Each column has two values missing. These are the runs scored by the two lowest scorers in that match. None of the two missing values is more than 10% of the total runs scored in that match.



What is the maximum possible percentage contribution of Arpit in the total runs scored in the four matches?

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|  |
|  | 19.7% |
|  | 19.9% |
|  | 20.1% |
|  | 20.2% |

If the absolute difference between the total runs scored by Arpit and Chatur in the four matches is minimum possible then what is the absolute difference between total runs scored by Bimal and Elan in the four matches?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 32 |
|  | 37 |
|  | 27 |
|  | Cannot be determine |

The players are ranked 1 to 5 on the basis of the total runs scored by them in the four matches, with the highest scorer getting Rank 1. If it is known that no two players scored the same number of total runs, how many players are there whose rank can be exactly determined?

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|  |
|  | 0 |
|  | 1 |
|  | 3 |
|  | 5 |

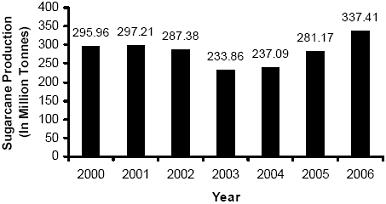
Sixteen candies are to be distributed among four boys Raja, Ram, Mohan and Roy such that each boy receives at least one candy and no two boys receive the same number of candies. Roy should receive 4 more candies than Ram. The number of candies received by Ram should be less than that received by Raja but more than that received by Mohan. What is the difference between the maximum and the minimum number of candies that Raja can receive?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 1 |
|  | 2 |
|  | 3 |
|  | 4 |

The question given below is followed by two statements, A and B. Mark the answer using the following instructions:  
  
**Q.** A train started from point P towards point Q and met with an accident after traveling 30 km. The train’s speed got reduced because of the accident and it finally reached Q 16 minutes late. What is the distance covered by the train between P and Q?  
A. The train would have reached 21 minutes late had the accident taken place 20 km after P.  
B. The train would have reached 12 minutes late had the accident taken place 20 km before Q.

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|  | if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but cannot be answered by using the other statement alone. |
|  | if the question can be answered by using either statement alone. |
|  | if the question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered by using either statement alone. |
|  | if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together. |

**Directions for next three questions:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below: The annual sugarcane production (in million tonnes) in Meethagaon for the period 2000-2006 is shown in the bar graph given below.



What is the approximate average annual sugarcane production (in million tonnes) in Meethagaon for the period 2000-2005?

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|  |
|  | 281.4 |
|  | 326.5 |
|  | 272.1 |
|  | 328.3 |

The sugarcane production in Meethagaon in the year 2007 increases by 15% over the year 2006. What is the approximate compounded annual growth rate of sugarcane production in Meethagaon over the period 2004-2007?

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|  |
|  | 19% |
|  | 17% |
|  | 16% |
|  | 18% |

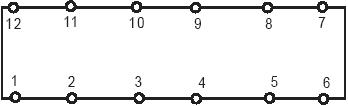
Out of the following, which year has shown the highest percentage increase in sugarcane production in Meethagaon compared to the previous year?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 2001 |
|  | 2001 |
|  | 2005 |
|  | 2006 |

The question given below is followed by two statements, A and B. Mark the answer using the following instructions:  
  
**Q.**What is the age of Mohan (in completed years) on 31st December, 2000?  
A. Mohan was born after 1950 and the last two digits of the birth year of Mohan form a prime number.  
B. Mohan’s son is 24 years younger than Mohan and the last two digits of his birth year form a prime number.

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|  | if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but cannot be answered by using the other statement alone. |
|  | if the question can be answered by using either statement alone. |
|  | if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together. |
|  | if the question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered by using either statement alone. |

**Directions for next three questions:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below: Twelve people Aashu, Abhishek, Feroz, Himanshu, Jatin, Manoj, Mohit, Sajid, Saral, Shivku, Tarun and Vijay are sitting at a rectangular table. The table has 12 chairs numbered from 1 to 12 (see figure) and each chair is occupied by one of the 12 people (not necessarily in the same order). Some additional information is given below:  
  
(1) Manoj, sitting at chair number 1, is diagonally opposite Feroz who is sitting opposite Himanshu.  
(2) Jatin is sitting opposite Saral who is the only person sitting between Abhishek and Vijay.  
(3) Aashu is sitting opposite Tarun who is the only person sitting between Feroz and Shivku.



If Shivku is not sitting opposite Vijay, then who is sitting next to Manoj?

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| --- |
|  |
|  | Abhishek |
|  | Jatin |
|  | Vijay |
|  | Either Jatin or Vija |

How many different seating arrangements are possible if Manoj is not sitting next to Vijay?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | Two |
|  | Three |
|  | Four |
|  | Six |

If Sajid is sitting at one of the corner seats, then who is sitting opposite him?

|  |
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|  |
|  | Manoj |
|  | jatin |
|  | Himanshu |
|  | Aashu |

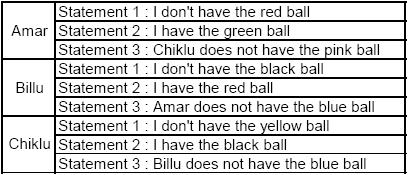
Eight floors in a building (from 1 to 8) are occupied by A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, with each person occupying a distinct floor. Further it is known that:  
1. A lives 5 floors above B.  
2. H lives on the only floor between C and E.  
3. D and F live on adjacent floors.  
4. B does not live on the 1st floor.  
  
‘N’ is defined as the difference between the floor numbers of C and D. How many different values of ‘N’ are possible?

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|  | 4 |
|  | 8 |
|  | 6 |
|  | 5 |

The question given below is followed by two statements, A and B. Mark the answer using the following instructions:  
  
**Q.** K is an integer and a, b are positive real numbers. Is  \cfrac{a+K}{b+K} > \cfrac{a}{b} ?  
A. a > b  
B. a > 7, b > 10

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|  |
|  | if the question can be answered by using one of the statements alone, but cannot be answered by using the other statement alone. |
|  | if the question can be answered by using both the statements together, but cannot be answered by using either statement alone. |
|  | if the question can be answered by using either statement alone. |
|  | if the question cannot be answered even by using both the statements together. |

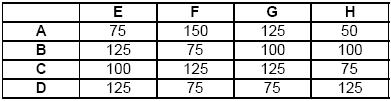
Six balls, each having a distinct colour are equally distributed among three boys Amar, Billu and Chiklu. The balls are coloured blue, green, yellow, pink, red and black. All the boys make three Statements each. All the Statements are true except Statement 3 made by two of the boys.



Who speaks the truth in all the three statements?

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|  |
|  | Amar |
|  | Billu |
|  | Chiklu |
|  | Cannot be determined |

**Directions for next three questions:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. Four machines A, B, C and D can produce four items E, F, G and H. The efficiency (in units/hr) of the machines for each product (while working alone on that product) is given in the table below.



If 5000 units each of E, F, G and H are required then which machine will take the least time if used alone?

|  |
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|  |
|  | C |
|  | D |
|  | B |
|  | A |

1680 units each of E, F, G and H are required. Each machine can produce only one item and no two machines can work simultaneously. How should the items be assigned to different machines so that the total time taken is minimum?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | A – H, B – E, C – G, D – F |
|  | A – H, B – G, C – E, D – F |
|  | A – F, B – E, C – G, D – H |
|  | A – F, B – E, C – H, D – G |

Machines A and B can be operated only between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. on a given day. They have to produce equal number of units of each item e.g. If machine A produces 100 units then it has to be 25 units each of E, F, G and H. What is the ratio of the maximum number of units that A and B can produce respectively?

|  |
| --- |
|  |
|  | 31 : 36 |
|  | 83 : 96 |
|  | 31 : 37 |
|  | None of thes |

**Directions for next two questions:** Answer the questions on the basis of the information given below. Sharma Jee wants to buy a book and is confused between four novels of different genres – mystery, horror, comedy and thriller. The novels are written by Lalu, Monu, Nonu and Ovattio and published by Purshottam, Quattchori, Rajveer and Sarkar, not necessarily in the same order. The horror novel is published by Quattchori and the thriller novel is written by Nonu. Each novel is written by a different author and published by a different publisher. It is also known that Lalu and Monu get their books published by Purshottam or Quattchori only.  
  
If the mystery novel is written by Ovattio then who can be the publisher of the comedy novel?

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|  |
|  | Purshottam or Quattchori |
|  | Only Purshottam |
|  | Purshottam or Rajveer |
|  | Purshottam or Rajveer or Sarkar |

How many combinations of publisher and author are possible for the mystery novel?

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|  |
|  | 6 |
|  | 3 |
|  | 4 |
|  | 5 |

**Directions for next three questions:** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.  
  
Bruce Robbins’s excellent article points up the paradox of cosmopolitanism – that it seems ‘perpetually torn between an empirical dimension and a normative dimension’. For Robbins, the paradox of cosmopolitanism is rooted in the limited empirical sense of political community. For genuine democracy people need to belong to the same ‘community of fate’, and there is at present little evidence of such a sense of cosmopolitan consciousness. Although leading (Western) governments make claims in support of cosmopolitan human rights established by virtue of membership of a common humanity, their practice is often limited by the ‘communitarian’ reality. The lack of ‘shared fate’ leads to inequalities in practice as governments are often reluctant to sacrifice either treasury resources or military lives in the cause of others, and citizens appear unwilling to shoulder the tax burdens involved in any potential cosmopolitan redistribution of wealth and opportunities.  
  
Robbins suggests that it would be wrong to use the empirical limits to cosmopolitan practices as an argument against normative cosmopolitan claims. He asserts that there is ‘no possibility of simply choosing the actual over the normative’ and instead suggests that we should accept that the ‘contradiction’ exists. A solution to the problem lies in political change which seeks ‘to bring abstraction and actuality together’. A ‘Left cosmopolitanism’ is one that denies ‘the past authority over the present’ – the empirical reality that ‘there is as yet little evidence of transnational solidarity’ should be the justification for engagement and struggle on the side of the progressive cosmopolitan cause. This campaigning perspective is advocated by several cosmopolitan theorists who, in different ways, seek to develop ideas and mechanisms whereby global civil society can encourage and further cosmopolitan practices against the communitarian inclinations of national governments and their electorates.  
  
This article suggests that the ‘cosmopolitan paradox’ – the gap between universal aspiration and hierarchical practice – is not merely one of cosmopolitan ‘consciousness’ lagging behind an immanent cosmopolitan ‘reality’. Rather, the paradox is rooted in the essence of the cosmopolitan thesis itself. The limitations of abstract normative cosmopolitan conceptions of ‘rights’ and ‘responsibilities’, in a world structured by economic and social inequalities, raise major questions over the progressive claims made by cosmopolitan theorists. In fact, rather than challenging existing international structures of power, there is a real danger that the cosmopolitan impulse will legitimize a much more hierarchical set of international relationships.  
  
Whether the cosmopolitan aspiration takes the form of Robbins’s call for a transnational welfare safety net or claims for the protection and promotion of a more extensive range of human rights, all cosmopolitan perspectives reflect the increasing prominence of individual rights claims in the international sphere. Leading cosmopolitan theorists seek to challenge the restrictions of the UN Charter framework, imposed by the major powers in the aftermath of the Second World War, which formally prioritized the ‘state-based’ principles of sovereignty and non-intervention. They argue that these principles need to be replaced by a new set of cosmopolitan principles, which make the universal individual rights of members of ‘global society’ the primary focus.  
  
Which of the following is a part of ‘the empirical dimension’ in the passage ?

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|  |
|  | Shared fate |
|  | Universal Aspiration |
|  | Inequalities in practices |
|  | The cosmopolitan paradox. |

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

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|  |
|  | Cosmopolitan theorists seek to legitimize a much more hierarchical set of international relationships. |
|  | Cosmopolitan theorists feel that the principles of sovereignty and non-intervention need to be implemented at a global level. |
|  | The theories and conceptions of cosmopolitanism are responsible for the cosmopolitan paradox. |
|  | Cosmopolitan consciousness does not really lag behind an immanent cosmopolitan reality. |

The author is primarily concerned with

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|  |
|  | exploring the Cosmopolitan paradox and solutions and reasons for the same. |
|  | exploring the tussle between the advocates of nationalism and cosmopolitanism. |
|  | arguing that the Cosmopolitan paradox will continue to exist. |
|  | enthusing that ‘empirical reality’ is not an excuse to do away with Cosmopolitan aspirations |

A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.   
  
Individuals owed their existence to their parents; without their countless sacrifices, they would never survive nor grow into sane human beings. They realised their potential in a stable and peaceful society, made possible by the efforts of thousands of anonymous men and women. They became rational, reflective and moral beings within a rich civilisation created by scores of sages, saints, savants and scientists. *\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

|  |
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|  |
|  | Even a whole lifetime was not enough to pay back what they owed their parents, let alone all the others. |
|  | In short, every human being owed his humanity to others and benefitted from a world, to the creation of which he had not contributed anything. |
|  | To talk about ‘repaying’ the debts did not therefore make sense except in a clumsy and metaphorical way of describing one’s response to unsolicited but indispensable gifts. |
|  | Every individual is born with a debt, which is beyond his capacity to repay |

A paragraph is given below from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.  
  
A century and a half ago, Charles Darwin detailed his theory of evolution by natural selection in his book ‘On the Origin of Species’. How does this remarkably successful theory apply to life on our planet? How have the scientists of subsequent generations built on Darwin’s ideas? *\_\_\_\_\_\_*.

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|  |
|  | Darwin’s general theory presumes the development of life from non-life and stresses a purely naturalistic (undirected) “descent with modification”. |
|  | And can Darwin’s theory of Evolution be aligned with the evolutionary worldview, which is as old as antiquity? |
|  | Natural selection is the preservation of a functional advantage that enables a species to compete better in the wild |
|  | And does revisiting the original theory shed new light on the remaining puzzles? |

There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.  
  
The increasing interest in animal emotions seems like an important first step in changing *\_\_*\_ about our relationship with other species. But this does not necessarily mean that we should resign our critical faculties or fail to *\_\_*\_ flaws in how the evidence is presented

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|  |
|  | consciousness, interrogate |
|  | awareness, discover |
|  | trends, examine |
|  | knowledge, catechize |

There are two gaps in the sentence/paragraph given below. From the pairs of words given, choose the one that fills the gaps most appropriately.  
  
And so, in order to ensure that, on the one hand, Greece was not in any way tempted into the Soviet camp, and on the other, that following the 1974 war in Cyprus, it did not descend into conflict with Turkey, it was deemed *\_\_*\_ to bring it as rapidly as possible into the western *\_\_*\_.

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|  |
|  | practical, dominion |
|  | expedient, fold |
|  | convenient, arrangement |
|  | appropriate, flock |

**Directions for next three questions:** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.  
  
The evelopment underlines the great danger we face from the extension of anti-terrorist measures and methods into normal life – the policing of our streets, for example, and the hounding of football fans and climate change protestors.  
  
Just as disturbing is the line of questioning by the police of those who made freedom of information requests before the alleged hacking of computers last year. In a letter to the Financial Times, Sebastian Nokes, a climate change sceptic and businessman, said he was interviewed by an officer who “wanted to know what computer I used, my internet service provider, and also to which political parties I have belonged, what I feel about climate change and what my qualifications in climate science are. He questioned me at length about my political and scientific opinions”.  
  
The police have a duty to investigate the alleged crime, but this kind of questioning smacks of something far more sinister because a person’s political and scientific views are being weighed to assess his likely criminality in the eyes of the police officer.  
  
Now you might ask how else the police are going to establish who is a suspect. After all, you would certainly ask people about their views if you investigating a string of racist attacks. But this is not a violent crime or a terrorist matter: moreover, Nokes had simply sent “an FOI request to the university’s climate unit asking whether scientists had received training in the disclosure rules and asking for copies of any emails in which they suggested ducking their obligations to disclose data”.  
  
On that basis the police felt entitled to examine Nokes on his views. These days it’s surprising that they haven’t found a way to seize his computer and mobile phone, which is what routinely happens to those involved in climate change protests. Limits need to be set in the policing and investigation of people’s legitimate beliefs. Any future government must take a grip on the tendency of the police to watch, search, categorise and retain the personal details of those who express the political, religious or scientific beliefs. We should never forget that under this government the police have used forward intelligence teams to photograph people emerging from a climate change meeting in a cafe in Brighton; have used the ANPR system to track the movement of vehicles belonging to people travelling to demonstrations; have prevented press photographers from carrying out their lawful right to cover news events; and have combed the computers and searched the premises of an MP legitimately engaged in the business of opposition and holding the government to account.  
  
What this adds up to is a failure of understanding in the police force that one of its primary duties is to protect the various and sometimes inconvenient manifestations of a democracy, not to suppress them. That is why they have to be ultra-careful deploying specialist terrorist intelligence units and treating people’s opinions as evidence.  
  
Which one of these best expresses the author’s attitude towards Sebastian Nokes?

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|  | The author considers Nokes’ situation as a symptom of a bigger malaise. |
|  | The author supports Nokes and protests against the treatment meted out to him. |
|  | The author questions the legality of the actions carried out by the police against Nokes. |
|  | The author worries about the moral implications of the involvement of the police in such cases. |

What is the central theme explored by the author in the passage?

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|  | The role of police in a democracy. |
|  | The extension of the special powers of the police to questionable territory. |
|  | The abuse of power by the police. |
|  | The use of the police to stem opposition to the government’s ideas. |

The author is least likely to support which of the following?

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|  | Tracking the movements of a person accused of corporate fraud. |
|  | Seizing the computer or mobile of an alleged terrorist. |
|  | Analysing the political beliefs of a person involved in a racist attack. |
|  | Banning media coverage of an event because it is likely to get violent |

Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.  
  
A. The recent communal violence in Hyderabad and in Bareilly a month ago has remained on the sidelines of national attention.  
  
B. In both cities, the present round of violence was preceded by mobilisations and speeches, primarily by Hindu fundamentalist groups.  
  
C. Fortunately, there was no death in the violence in Bareilly, while in Hyderabad only three people were killed.  
  
D. Yet, the scale, planning and causes behind the riots indicate a certain change in the morphology of the typical riot, a change which needs to be identified and understood if we want to keep religious sectarianism and violence in check.  
  
E. Communal violence has become so endemic to the polity of India that it has ceased to attract much attention outside its immediate area of impact, or unless it crosses very high levels of fatality and barbarity.

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|  | EACDB |
|  | ABEDC |
|  | EABCD |
|  | ABCDE |

Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.  
  
A. The revolution began as an attack on despotism.  
  
B. Already by 1762 Rousseau was implying in his “Social Contract” that there was no meaningful difference between the authority of a despot and that of a monarch  
  
C. As usual, regular usage soon diluted the original rigor of the expression’s meaning.  
  
D. Montesquieu has defined its spirit as “The rule of one, according to no law”.  
  
E. Obeying no law, authority was arbitrary and its animating spirit was fear.

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|  | ABDCE |
|  | AEDCB |
|  | ADECB |
|  | ADEB |

Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.  
  
A. Some think the limits of body i.e. surface; line, point, and unit are substances more so than body or the solid.  
  
B. Substance is thought to belong most obviously to bodies.  
  
C. But whether these alone are substances, or there are also others, or only some of these, or others as well, or none of these but only some other things, are substances, must be considered.  
  
D. Even things that are either parts of these or composed of these, eg. the physical universe and its parts, stars, moon and sun are considered substances.  
  
E. So we say that not only animals and plants and their parts are substances, but also natural bodies such as fire and water and earth and everything of the sort.

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|  | BADCE |
|  | ABEDC |
|  | BEADC |
|  | BEDCA |

Five sentences are given below, labeled A, B, C, D and E. They need to be arranged in a logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the most appropriate option.  
  
A. As it expanded, it would have borrowed energy from the gravitational field, to create matter.  
  
B. The universe expanded and borrowed at an ever-increasing rate.  
  
C. Fortunately, the debt of gravitational energy will not have to be repaid until the end of the universe.  
  
D. According to the no boundary proposal, the universe would have expanded in a smooth way from a single point.  
  
E. As any economist could have predicted, the result of all that borrowing, was inflation.

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|  | DAEBC |
|  | DABCE |
|  | CDAEB |
|  | CDAB |

**Directions for next three questions:** The passage given below is followed by a set of three questions. Choose the most appropriate answer to each question.  
  
George Orwell (June 25, 1903– January 21, 1950) was the pen-name of Eric Arthur Blair, a British author and journalist best known for his allegorical political novels, Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty- Four. The latter, which describes a futuristic dystopian society, led to the use of the adjective ‘Orwellian’ to describe totalitarian mechanisms of thought-control.  
  
Upon completing his studies at Eton, having no prospect of gaining a university scholarship and his family’s means being insufficient to pay for his tuition, Eric joined the Indian Imperial Police in Burma in 1922. He resigned and returned to England in 1928 having grown to hate imperialism (as evidenced by first novel Burmese Days, published in 1934, and by such notable essays as ‘A Hanging’, and ‘Shooting an Elephant’). He adopted his pen name in 1933, while writing for the New Adelphi. Perhaps surprisingly for a writer with progressive, socialist views, he chose a pen name that stressed his deep and life-long affection for the English tradition and countryside: George is the patron saint of England, while the River Orwell in Suffolk was one of his most beloved English sites.  
  
Blair lived for several years in poverty, sometimes homeless, sometimes doing itinerant work, as he recalled in the book Down and Out in Paris and London. He eventually found work as a schoolteacher until ill health forced him to give this up to work part-time as an assistant in a secondhand bookshop in Hampstead.  
  
During most of his professional life time Orwell was best known for his journalism, both in the British press and in books of reportage such as Homage to Catalonia (describing his activities during the Spanish Civil War), Down and Out in Paris and London (describing a period of poverty in these cities), and The Road to Wigan Pier (which described the living conditions of poor miners in northern England). According to Newsweek, Orwell “was the finest journalist of his day and the foremost architect of the English essay since Hazlitt.”  
  
Orwell is, however, most remembered today for two of his novels: Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-Four. The former is an allegory of the corruption of the socialist ideals of the Russian Revolution by Stalinism, and the latter is Orwell’s prophetic vision of the results of totalitarianism. Nineteen Eighty-Four also presents Orwell’s philosophy reguarding metaphysical objectivism. Orwell had returned from Catalonia a staunch anti-Stalinist and anti-Communist, but he remained to the end a man of the left and, in his own words, a ‘democratic socialist’.  
  
Another widely known work of Orwell is his classic essay “Politics and the English Language”, in which he decries the effects of political propaganda, official language, and superficial thinking on literary styles, vocabulary, and ultimately on thought itself. Orwell’s concern over the declining power of language to capture and express reality with honesty is also reflected in his invention of “Newspeak”, the language of the imaginary country of Oceania in his novel Nineteen Eighty-Four. Newspeak is a variant of English in which vocabulary is strictly limited by government fiat. The goal is to make it increasingly difficult to express ideas that contradict the official line – and, in time, even to conceive such ideas. (cf. Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis).  
  
Orwell’s literary and political career was dominated by the tension between his desire for greater equality and social justice, and his ambivalent attitude towards his own middle-class background. “You have nothing to lose but your aitches” as he once said in mocking of middleclass taboos about pronunciation.  
  
The invention of “Newspeak” refers to which of the following ideas?

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|  | The lack of coherence between the language and conception of ideas. |
|  | The inability of the language used by state machinery to depict reality with honesty. |
|  | Deliberate censorship of language by the state in order to stifle the opposition against its authority. |
|  | To highlight the oppression of the masses by state machinery using language as a medium of thought control. |

According to the author Eric Blair’s choice of pen name is odd because

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|  | the name does not align well with Blair’s progressive views on society and politics. |
|  | a person of Blair’s politico-social ideology is unlikely to have a name rooted in English tradition. |
|  | a person of Blair’s beliefs isn’t assumed to be appreciative of English tradition. |
|  | although Blair was a person of progressive, socialist views, his pen name does not express his indifference towards English tradition and countrysid |

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

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|  | Orwell was a better journalist than novelist. |
|  | Orwell is the best exponent of the English essay. |
|  | Orwell considers imperialism and communism equally unacceptable. |
|  | None of these. |

The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate.**  
  
**Make**

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|  | May I make so bold as to suggest that you curtsy when the queen enters? |
|  | Gillian decided to make over her estate to the orphanage where she grew up. |
|  | Alice could not make up the meaning of the paradox. |
|  | Some time ago the two brothers fought, but their father forced them to make up. |

The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate.**  
  
**Keep**

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|  | She makes it a point to keep in with all the right people. |
|  | She decided to keep back her identity form her colleagues. |
|  | The police decided not to keep tabs on him any more. |
|  | His mentor advised him to always keep up to the rules. |