ST. ANTHONY'S COLLEGE SHILLONG

ENTRANCE TEST FOR ADMISSION INTO UNDER GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL COURSES 2010

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DATE :   THURSDAY, 6TH MAY, 2010
TIME :   12:00 Noon – 1:30 PM
DURATION: 1 HOUR 30 MINUTES

INSTRUCTIONS

- This test has three sections.
- **Section I** is to be answered on the **Answer Sheet** by darkening the correct answer as shown.

- Please note that there will be NEGATIVE MARKING only for question 1 – 20 of Section I.
- Question 21 is to be compulsorily answered. There is **NO NEGATIVE MARKING** for this question.
- **Section II** has 14 questions. Each question is to be answered in the respective space provided. There is **NO NEGATIVE MARKING** for Section II.
- **Section III** has 14 questions. Each question is to be answered in the respective space provided. There is **NO NEGATIVE MARKING** for Section III.
- Write the **Roll Number** given on your **Admit Card** in the **Answer Sheet** as well as on the space provided below
- **Please preserve your Admit Card**. It will be required at the time of admission.
- The Admit Card numbers of those shortlisted for admission on the basis of this Entrance Test will be published on the College Notice Boards as well as on the College Web Site on Monday, 10th May, 2010.
- The final admission will be done on a first come, first served basis, after the marksheets of the Class XII examinations of the Meghalaya Board of School Education are available, provided the eligibility criteria as laid down in the prospectus are fulfilled. Shorlisted students from other boards and streams whose Class XII results are declared later will also be considered for admission provided they report not later than 2 days after the result declaration of their respective board examinations along with their marksheets (Original or Downloaded).

ADMIT CARD NO. _____

Invigilator's signature: _____

Direction for questions 1 – 5:

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it.

PASSAGE

Why did Arundhati Roy win the 1997 Booker Prize? Well, in a year of levelling mediocrity, The God of Small Things had a radical difference; it was quite unlike any other book we read. What the judges most admired was not its Indian setting, its slightly hackneyed reworking of the old duchess-and-the-gamekeeper plot in the story of cross-caste erotic love between a Paravan and a Syrian Christian, or the admittedly valuable insight Roy offers into the complicated politics of Kerala. It was, rather, her verbal exuberance : almost alone among the 106 entries, Roy has her own voice, her own signature.

There is something childish about Roy. She has a heightened capacity for wonder, seeing the world as a child might. This accounts for the defamiliarising quality of her prose, her metaphorical exactitude and striking similies : a moon-lit river falling from a swimmer's arms like "sleeves of silver"; the smell of shit hovering over a village "like a hat". Yet overall this was not a good year for the British, or indeed the Commonwealth novel. A quirk of the prize (set up in 1968 by Booker Plc. an international conglomerate), is that it does not fully embrace the English-speaking world: American writers are cautiously excluded. Which is probably sensible.

"A single shelf of a good European library," wrote Macaulay in 1835, "is worth the whole native literature." The Indian writers of this century have enacted a thrilling revenge of Macaulay's intolerable snobbery - Roy included. There is, though, a deep ignorance about Indian fiction in the West; we have only read those writers working in English. This was demonstrated in May when the New Yorker magazine gathered what it lazily called "India's leading novelists" in one room in London for a monumental photograph. What was notable about the photograph, apart from the prominence given to Roy before she had published any fiction, was the exclusion of any writer not working in English. Salman Rushdie may argue that the "true Indian literature of the first post-colonial half century has been in the language the British left behind", but without the help of expert translators and farsighted publishers we in the West will always struggle to refute this characteristically bombastic assertion. Before the Booker Prize dinner at Guildhall in London I asked Roy, mistakenly described as a magical realist, about this aspect of work. She spoke with passion about her continuing dialogue with Rushdie, and of her disappointment at his disregard for Indian writers working in the vernacular languages. She said: "When I was in America I went on a couple of TV shows with Rushdie. And he said (she borrowed the voice of an officious schoolmaster). "The trouble with Arundhati is that she insists that India is an ordinary place". Well, I ask, 'Why the hell not?' It is my ordinary life. The difference between me and Rushdie begins there.

"I don't want brownie points because I'm from India. My book doesn't trade on the currency of cultural specificity, even though the details are right. That is why, I think, it has been bought in so many countries, and why Americans come up to me and say, 'I've got an aunt like Baby Kochamma' (a malign character who schemes to destroy Ammu and the twins)."

Structurally the book is interesting, too. The main action of the book takes place on one day in December 1969 and concerns the drowning of a little Anglo-Indian girl, Sophie Mol, on holiday from England. Sophie spends the fortnight of her stay in a rapture of discovery. Together with her young cousins, the twins Estha and Rahel, she explores the hot, lush waterways and meadows of Kerala. She encounters, too, Velutha, a despised Paravan, with whom the twins' mother has an intense, doomed yet ultimately life-enhancing affair.

Though the ending is flagged as early as page four, Roy employs a circuitous narrative so that events emerge elliptically and out of chronological sequence. she cannily uses cinematic techniques - time shirts, endless fast forwards and reversals, rapid editing - simultaneously to accelerate and delay the coming disaster. An atmosphere of foreboding, sometimes lapsing into portentousness, hangs over the narrative.

The God of Small Things fulfils the highest demand of the art of fiction : to see the world, not conventionally or habitually, but as if for the first time. Roy's achievement, and it is considerable, is never to forget about the small things in life: the insects and flowers, wind and water, the outcast and the despised. She deserved to win.

1. Why was "The God of Small Things" chosen for the Booker Award?
   a. Because of its levelling mediocrity
   b. Because of its Indian setting
   c. Because it was radically different from any other book read
   d. Because of the valuable insight it offers into the complicated politics of Kerala

2. What was the most striking feature of the work?
   a. The Indian setting of an old hackneyed plot
   b. The exuberant reworking of the old duchess-and-the-gamekeeper plot
   c. The sympathetic look at the story of cross-caste erotic love.
   d. The verbal exuberance of the book

3. What is the comparison between a child and Arundhati Roy?
   a. Both have a heightened capacity for wonder
   b. The prose of both Arundhati and a child would have the same quality

c. Both are capable of using very apt metaphors
d. The defamiliarizing quality of the prose of both

4. What is the West's misconception of Indian novelists?
   a. That only those working in the English language are proper Indian novelists
   b. That all Indian novelists may be stuffed into a single room
   c. That a photograph may be taken of them
   d. There aren't many Indian novelists

5. What is Salman Rushdie's opinion of Indian literature?
   a. Indian literature is what is written in any Indian language
   b. True Indian literature of the first half century after independence was in Hindi
   c. Only what is written in any of the Indian languages can be true Indian literature
   d. True Indian literature of the first half century after independence has been in English

Directions for questions 6-7:
Identify the correct sentence from the options given below:

6.
   a. When kite flying you can always tell when you lose a kite because the string feels loose.
   b. When kite flying you can always tell when you loose a kite because the string feels lose.
   c. When flying a kite, you can, always tell when you lose a kite because the string feels lose.
   d. While flying a kite, you can always tell when you lost a kite because the string felt lose.

7.
   a. If test aspirants had not taken so long checking each question before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.
   b. If test aspirants had taken so long checking each question before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.
   c. Had test aspirants not took so long checking every question before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.
   d. Had test aspirants not taken so long checking all questions before attempting the next question they might not have run out of time.

Directions for questions 8 - 14 :
Each of the sentences below has one or more blank spaces; each blank indicating that a word has been omitted. Beneath the sentences are four lettered words or set of words. You are to choose the one word or set of words which, when inserted in the sentence, best fits in with the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

8. A meaningful, challenging job can be a powerful source of ----; it may go far toward providing the means needed for the highest of human needs ----.
   a. motivation, self-fulfilment   b. self-realisation, recognition
   c. enjoyment, security   d. exhilaration, monetary gains

9. It is commonly believed that the ---- world cannot be properly conceived without a knowledge of the ----.
   a. ideal, present   b. past, modern
   c. modern, past   d. present, ideal

10. Only executive effectiveness can enable this society of ours to harmonise its two needs, the needs of organisation to obtain from the individual the ---- it needs, and the need of the individual to have organisation serve as his tool for the --- of his purposes.
    a. finance, satisfaction   b. goodwill, fulfilment
    c. security, achievement   d. contribution, accomplishment

11. Many new venturists are preoccupied with all the money they are going to --- than how they are going to go about ---- it.
    a. make, making   b. spend, making
    c. lose, making   d. gain, spending

12. All who have added to human knowledge and sensibility, and most of those who have merely increased material comforts, have been hailed by contemporaries capable of profiting by their discoveries as ----, and denounced by all whom age, stupidity or jealousy rendered incapable, as----.
    a. saints, renegades   b. villains, heroes
    c. impostors, inventors   d. benefactors, degenerates

13. Whether the elements making for success can be reduced to a formula seems ---- but it is a part of the ---- American cult to assume that it can.
    a. certain, current   b. arguable, prevailing
    c. doubtful, on going   d. questionable, modern

14. The general willingness to accept the extraordinary, especially if couched in scientific jargon, has stimulated the ---- of a number of ---- theories.
a. disproving, empirical
b. growth, pragmatic
c. origin, popular
d. development, pseudoscientific

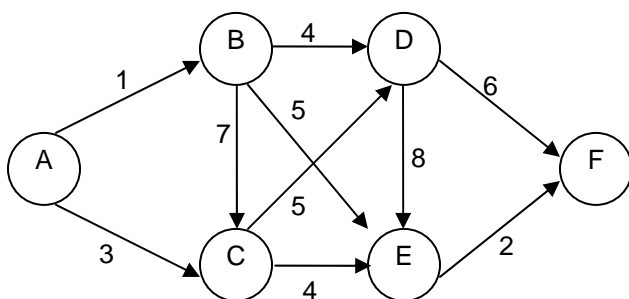**Directions for questions 15 – 20**:
For the following, choose a single word from the choices given, which is closest in meaning to the phrase underlined in the given sentences.

15. The years he spent in prison turned him into <u>one who was indifferent to pain or pleasure</u>.
a. parasite
b. humanitarian
c. stoic
d. epicure

16. Sometimes one wonders whether to live long, it is really necessary to be <u>one who does not drink wine.</u>
a. sober
b. drunkard
c. novice
d. teetotaller

17. There was an advertisement for <u>a person who could compile dictionaries</u>.
a. dictionarist
b. lexicographer
c. biographer
d. author

18. The principal wanted to add <u>a place for the collection of dried plants</u> to the already existing facilities in the college.
a. greenery
b. greenhouse
c. herbarium
d. laboratory

19. When I go to Saudi Arabia, I must make it a point to visit the <u>house of an Arab</u>.
a. igloo
b. Residence
c. barracks
d. dowar

20. A war broke out between the two countries, during <u>the period between the reigns</u> of their greatest kings.
a. interkingship
b. interruptnum
c. interregnum
d. anarchy

21. Describe in about 12 – 15 lines the dreams and aspirations you have for your future.

Section II – Logical Reasoning and Data Interpretation

Directions for questions 22 – 23:
The arrow diagram below is the travel network from A to F. The arrows indicate the direction and the numbers beside each arrow indicate the distance in kilometres between two stations. Use the space provided to work out your solution.

22.   What is the shortest path one can take to travel from A to F?

23.   Suman starts from A at 11:00 AM. He spent 30 minutes at C. At D he took 45 minutes for shopping. At E he took a break for 15 minutes. His cycle breaks down between E and F which took 90 minutes to repair. If he travelled at a constant speed of 5 kmph, at what time will he reach F?

Directions for questions 24 – 27:
Read the following information and answer the questions given below. Use the space below for working out your solution.
*   *Sachin, Rahul, Vinod, Laxman and Ajay are five friends.*
*   *Each one runs a separate travel agency A, B, C, D and E and each owns a different coloured van viz. Red, yellow, White, Black and Blue.*
*   *Rahul does not run either travel agency D or E. His van colour is Red.*
*   *Laxman owns a yellow coloured van and runs travel agency C.*
*   *Ajay, who runs agency A does not own Black or White coloured van.*

24.   Which of the following combinations of colour of van and travel agency correct?
        a. White – D   b. Red – B   c. Blue – C   d. Black – D

25.   Who is the owner of the Blue coloured van?
        a. Sachin   b. Vinod   c. Ajay   d. Insufficient data

26.   Who runs the travel agency D?
        a. Sachin   b. Vinod
        c. Either Sachin or Vinod   d. Owner of the Blue van

27.   If Sachin and Laxman exchange their vans then the colour of Laxman's van will be:
        a. Black   b. White   c. Yellow   d. Black/ white

Read the following information and answer the questions given below. Use the space below for working out your solution.
Six friends are sitting around a circular table at equal distance from each other. Sita is sitting two places right of Gita who is exactly opposite to Nita. Nita is on the immediate left of Lata, who is exactly opposite to Rita. Mita is also sitting at the table.

28.   Who is the only person sitting between Gita and Sita?

29.   Who is sitting on Gita's immediate right?

30.   What is the measure of the angle(in degrees) subtended by Mita and Nita?

Direction for questions 31 – 34:
Study the following table and answer the questions that follow it. Use the space provided to work out your solution.
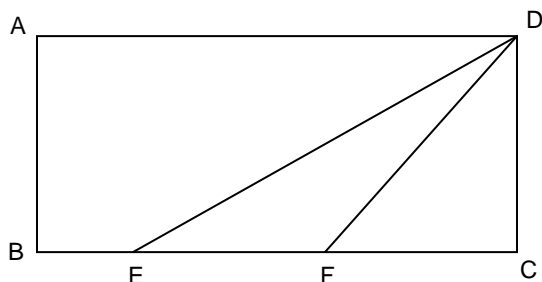
   The following table shows the number of boys and girls of different schools that have participated in a scholarship test over five years.

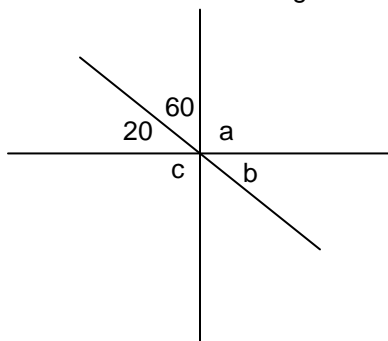| School	A		B		C		D	
Year	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2001	300	80	280	60	320	84	450	70
2002	320	70	300	80	424	100	320	60
2003	340	90	420	120	230	70	360	90
2004	370	100	480	140	360	120	500	120

31.   How many girls participated in the year 2004 as compared to 2003 for all schools taken together?

32.   The ratio of boys : girls for school B over the years 2001 –2004 is:

33.   The percentage increase in participation of boys from school B in 2004 over those in 2001 is:

34.   The total number of participants in the year 2003 is:

Section III - Quantitative Ability

35. In the diagram below, ABCD is a rectangle with AE = EF = FB. What is the ratio of the area of the triangle CEF and that of the rectangle ABCD?

36. In the diagram below, what is the value of the angles a + b + c = ?

37. $2.5 \times 4.8 \div ? = 30$

38. Vinita bought a watch with 24% discount on the selling price. If she paid Rs. 779, what is the original selling price of the watch?

39. The difference between 38% of a number and 24% of the same number is 135.10. What is 40% of that number?

40. $0.08 \times ? \times 2.5 = 1.12$

41. Kishan has some hens and some cows. If the total number of animal heads is 59 and the total number of legs is 190, how many cows does Kishan have?

42. Ms. Neelam deposits an amount of Rs.16,420 and obtained Rs.25,451 at the end of 5 years at simple interest. What was the rate of interest per annum?

43. The average age of a woman and her daughter is 42 years, while the ratio of their ages is 2:1 respectively. What is the daughter's age?

44. A car travels a distance of 45 km. at the speed of 15 kmph. It covers the next 50 km. of its journey at the speed of 25 kmph and the last 25 km. of its journey at the speed of 10 kmph. What is the average speed for the entire journey?

45. The total number of boys in a school is 24% more than the total number of girls in the school. What is the ratio of the number of girls to number of boys?

46. Prithvi spent Rs.89,745 on his college fees, Rs.51,291 on personality development classes and the remaining 27% of the total amount he had as cash with him. What was the total amount?

47. The sum of four consecutive even numbers is 60. What is the sum of the squares of these numbers?

48. $(16)^9 \div (16)^4 \times (16)^3 = (16)^?$