ST. ANTHONY'S COLLEGE, SHILLONG

ENTRANCE TEST FOR ADMISSION INTO GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL COURSES 2005

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (Part A)

DATE	:	12 May 2005
TIME	:	2.30 – 4.30 am
DURATION	:	2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **two parts** in this Test. Part A consists of 40 multiple choice questions distributed across 3 Sections. Part B consists of 24 questions. Part A is to be answered on the answer sheet provided. Part B is to be answered on the question paper itself.

- Your success in this test depends on your ability to manage your time and to choose intelligently. Do not waste time on questions you are not very confident about. You can go back to these questions towards the end.

- Don't guess wildly. It may work to your disadvantage. For every wrong answer, you lose .25 of a point from the total points you will have scored for your correct answers. However, you can make intelligent guesses.

- The required rough work may be done on the sheet that is provided for the purpose.

- Make sure that you have entered the hall ticket number and subject properly in the place provided in the answer sheet. Enter only the hall ticket number of Biotechnology.

- Please preserve your hall tickets. They will be required at the time of admission.

- The hall ticket numbers of those shortlisted for admission on the basis of the entrance test will be published on the college notice boards and on the college web site on 16 May, 2005. 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.

PART A

Section – I
Comprehension And Verbal Ability

Directions for questions 1 – 5: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on this passage.

Passage I

Before astronauts ventured into space, it was believed – albeit not so correctly – that one of the biggest unknowns was the danger posed by meteoroids (orbit dust grains). But now a new danger is manifesting itself : three decades of space exploration through 4000 satellites in orbit have left some regions of space dangerously cluttered with debris. Space debris consists of objects as small as the glove which floated out of Gemini 4 spacecraft during the first space walk in 1964 or the Hasselbald camera lost by Michael Collins during the Gemini 10 mission, to as big as burned out rocket stages and the like. The major source of space debris however is the deliberate destruction of satellites. Some military satellites are destroyed in space to prevent them from falling into the hands of another nation should they re-enter over foreign soil. Another, and more worrying cause of satellite fragmentation are high speed collisions with pieces of space debris. In 1981 Soviet Cosmos 1275 satellite broke in to hundreds of pieces for reasons not then apparent but now established as the collision with an uncatalogued piece of space junk. Any of these fragments could probably destroy another satellite, generating another shower of lethal debris and hastening destruction of more satellites. This could lead to a chain reaction that might eventually surround the planet with a blizzard of satellite fragments. The problem of space debris is not just that two satellites might one day collide; even in the most congested region of low Earth orbit the likelihood of a collision between two catalogued satellites is very small. The overriding concern is that for every object large enough to be tracked from the ground there are probably many more which are too small to be detected, but which are large enough to do serious damage should they strike another satellite. At orbital speeds the effect of an impact by an object only a few centimeters across may be similar to that produced by a hand grenade; quite enough to ruin an expensive satellite and potentially lethal if a manned spacecraft is to be hit.

1) Our overriding concern is
   a) the possibility of two satellites coming close to each other in space some time
   b) the fact that there is some debris in space too small to be detected but large enough to do serious damage
   c) the cluttering of space with 4000 plus satellites
   d) 1 and 2 only

2) The problem of space debris is that:
   a) the radiation contaminating the space junk can prove a threat to future satellites.
   b) even an object a few centimeters wide in space can seriously endanger a large satellite in collision.
   c) meteoroids pose a greater threat to astronauts than space junk
   d) space debris can pollute the life preserving stratosphere above the earth.

3) A far more serious threat to continued space exploration than one resulting from collision of two satellites is:
   a) the chain reaction that may eventually result with the earth being surrounded by a blizzard of satellite fragments leading to more collisions
   b) space debris getting mixed with cosmic dust
   c) space debris getting charged with static electricity and endangering satellites in orbit
   d) none of the above.

4) All of the following are true except:
   a) Soviet Cosmos 1275 disintegrated in space in 1982 for no apparent reason
   b) some military satellites are destroyed in space to prevent them from falling in to the hands of other nations.
   c) the impact of a tiny object in space on a high speed satellite is the same as a hand grenade
   d) chances are small that two small satellites will collide even in the most congested region of low earth orbit.

5) Space debris is composed of the following except:
   a) Destroyed satellite fragments
   b) Small man made objects like glove and camera
   c) Burned out rocket stages
   d) Meteoroids

Directions for questions 6 – 15: *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on this passage.*

Passage II

Taxes provide revenues to finance public spending and influence savings, investment allocations, and the structure of production. The level of revenue collection helps to determine whether a country can finance public sector capital formation, maintain its infrastructure and provide for an adequate level of health and education services. In general, income taxes, taxes on foreign trade and taxes on goods and services (sales and excise taxes) each account for about one-third of revenues. Although tax patterns differ across countries, tax to GDP ratios in developing countries are in the 10-20 percent range, about half of the levels of the industrial countries, whereas expenditure levels are in the 20-30 percent range – much closer to the level of the industrial countries. Many tax systems in the developing countries do a poor job of collecting revenue and introduce large distortions into the economy. Weak tax administration leads to widespread tax evasion, which also fosters income inequality.

The objective of tax reforms is to raise revenue and reduce the costs of tax induced distortions. Recent reforms have emphasized revenue adequacy, horizontal equity, simplicity and neutrality and compatibility between the tax system and administrative capacity. The main objective has been to broaden the tax base so that the tax structure can be simplified and the tax rates lowered, thereby reducing tax induced distortions and evasion. For taxes on goods and services, base broadening implies a shift from trade taxes to consumption taxes, such as value added tax – setting the central rate in the range 10-20 percent. For income taxes, this can be achieved by reducing exemptions and lowering the top marginal rates to between 30 and 50 percent. Further selective excise taxes on luxuries and nonessentials can simultaneously enhance revenues and increase the progressiveness of the tax system – without significant efficiency losses.

Comprehensive tax reforms can work. In Jamaica, Malawi and Mexico, tax reforms have limited the use of selective tax breaks and have also raised revenues by widening the tax base rather than by increasing the tax rate. In countries such as Indonesia, a value added tax has been effective in raising revenue and reducing distortions. By replacing cascading sales taxes, it has removed the burden of double taxation on final goods and of indirect taxation on exports and investment.

6) Weak tax administration leads to all of the following except:
   a) lower taxes   b) increased income inequality
   c) distortions in an economy   d) more tax evasion

7) The level of revenue collection directly affects
   a) investment allocations   b) the performance of infrastructure
   c) public sector capital formation   d) private investments

8) The principal objective of tax reform is to
   a) create a simple tax structure   b) broaden the tax base
   c) prevent tax evasion
   d) raise revenue and reduce the costs of tax induced distortions.

9) The tax to GDP ration in industrial countries is
   a) in the 20-40 percent range
   b) about half of the levels of developing countries
   c) in the 20-30 percent range   d) steadily going down

10) Widening the tax base results in
   a) a higher tax GDP ratio   b) an emphasis on trade taxes
   c) a simplified tax structure   d) a change in tax rates

11) Income taxes can be broad based by
   a) lowering the central rate   b) allowing exemptions
   c) lowering the top marginal rate   d) better tax administration

12) According to the passage
    a) value added taxes are a form of trade taxes
    b) expenditure to GDP ratios in industrial countries are in the 20-30 percent range
    c) the top marginal excise rates in most developing countries are between 30-50 percent
    d) the tax pattern directly affects the structure of production.

13) The introduction of a value added tax in some countries has
    a) limited the use of selective tax breaks
    b) resulted in selective excise taxes on luxuries
    c) removed indirect taxation on exports and investment
    d) resulted in lower income taxes

14) According to the passage
    a) sales and excise taxes accounts for one third of tax revenues
    b) poor health and education levels can be attributed to low taxation rates
    c) value added tax implies double taxation on final goods
    d) luxuries and nonessentials must be taxed heavily.

15) A good taxation system must be all of the following except
    a) simple and neutral
    c) emphasise adequate revenues
    b) backed by a strong administrative system
    d) characterize by high taxes

Directions for questions 16 – 20: Choose the most appropriate word/words that will fill in the blanks:

16) Do not quarrel ………trivial matters.
    a) On
    c) With
    b) For
    d) Over

17) This is……..
    a) A building worth seeing
    c) Seeing worth building
    b) Worth seeing building
    d) A worth seeing building

18) I wouldn't like to …….on the reasons for her resignation.
    a) Disagree
    c) Speculate
    b) Criticize
    d) Negotiate

19) A writer mustn't be too ………to criticism
    a) Sensual
    c) Sensitive
    b) Sensational
    d) Different

20) It is easy to make suggestions but difficult to …….them
    a) Implement
    c) Study
    b) Regulate
    d) Organize

Section – II
Logic And Reasoning

Each correct answer in this section is worth 2 marks, while the negative mark for a wrong answer is – 0.5 (i.e. ¼ of 2).

Direction for questions 21 – 25: A set of sentences are given below which when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct the paragraph.

21) A. In this strategy, the focus is on the current marketing situation.
    B. In today's competitive scenario, strategic marketing could be the management of competitive advantage.
    C. It is based on the premise that the environment is dynamic and so a long term advantage must be sought.
    D. The limitation of this advantage is that it could lead a company into 'strategic drift'.

    a) BACD
    c) ACBD
    b) CADB
    d) DACB

22) A. One of the ways in which geologists identify and classify minerals – including gemstones – is by testing their hardness.
B. Minerals at each grade will scratch all those of lower grades, and will be scratched by all higher grades.
C. The scale they use was devised by a 19 –century German mineralogist Fredrich Mohs.
D. Known as the Mohs scale of hardness, it has ten grades, each represented by a standard mineral.

a) ADCB   b) DCAB
c) ACDB   d) DBAC

23) A. Caffeine, which is also present in cocoa and cola drinks, can in large doses cause anxiety, irritability, restlessness and heart palpitations.
B. As a result, a cup of tea contains only about 60% as much caffeine as a cup of coffee.
C. But tea has a less marked effect on the body because it is more diluted in use.
D. A teaspoon of tea leaves contains more of the stimulant drug caffeine than a tea spoon of ground coffee.

a) CBAD   b) DABC
c) ADCB   d) BADC

24) A. Since our eyes have a limited field of vision we often hear events before we see them.
B. Consequently, our hearing is what alerts our attention
C. This is an automatic reaction, found in babies from as young as six to nine months, and lasting through to old age.
D. Nuclei in the brain stem make the necessary calculations quickly and accurately and cause the head to be turned in the direction of a sudden or interesting sound.

a) ABDC   b) DCBA
c) BCAD   d) BADC

25) A. By any standards it was a high stakes gamble.
B. Fourteen years ago, when the country moved towards liberalisation, over 20 million investors moved towards the stock market.
C. They did not think twice about even dipping into their savings.
D. Fourteen years down the line, do the rewards match the risks the investors ran?

a) BCAD   b) BCDA
c) CBAD   d) ADCB

Directions for questions 26 and 27: *Read the information given before each question and choose the correct answer from the choices given:*

26) Ramu, Shamu and Suppandi want to see a movie. Ramu prefers horror movies, is indifferent to comedy and will not see an action movie. Shamu is a great fan of comedy movies but will not see horror movies. Suppandi loves to watch action movies. If they go to a movie together, they will watch a/an:
a) Horror   b) Comedy
c) Action   d) Cannot say

27) In a city, road traffic is organised as follows. Red signal means Go, Green means Wait and Yellow means Stop. Narain always violates the signal. Traffic police catches up with him only when he is moving. If traffic police stationed ahead of the signal catches Narain, the signal colour was:
a) Only Green   b) Red
c) Green or Yellow   d) Only Yellow

Directions for questions 28 – 30: *Read the following information carefully and answer the questions following it. [You may use the rough sheets/ question paper itself to do your rough work]*

In a family of seven people A, B, C, W, X, Y, and Z, there are three females and two couples. C is A's grand-daughter. Y is X's brother-in-law. Z is B's father. X is W's brother.

28) Which of the following are necessarily a couple?
a) A and Z   b) B and Y
c) B and X   d) W and Y

29) C cannot be.....
   a) B's daughter
   b) W's daughter
   c) X's daughter
   d) Z's daughter

30) B cannot be C's.....
   a) Father
   b) Mother
   c) Uncle
   d) b and c

SECTION – III
Data Interpretation

Directions for questions 31 - 35: *Refer to the table below:*

Given below is information about the weight, colours of fur and size of toy bears in a toy shop.

Weight (kg)/bear	
Small	**Large**
2	3

	Colour of bears in stock		
Size	Brown	Blue	White
Small	5	10	12
Large	6	8	4

31) What is the total weight of brown bears in stock?
   a) 28 kg
   b) 32 kg
   c) 36 kg
   d) 40 kg

32) What is the ratio of the weight of blue bears to that of white bears?
   a) 1.01
   b) 1.12
   c) 1.20
   d) 1.32

33) What would be the increase in total shelf weight of all the bears if the average weight of a large bear were to be 4 kg?
   a) 8 kg
   b) 12 kg
   c) 14 kg
   d) 18 kg

34) By mistake, a salesgirl counted the blue bears as white and brown bears as blue and white bears as brown. What was the error she made in the total weight of the bears?
   a) + 12 kg
   b) – 6 kg
   c) – 4 kg
   d) 0 kg

35) By mistake, a salesgirl counted large bears as small and small bears as large. What was the error she made in the total weight of all the bears?
   a) 9 kg
   b) – 11 kg
   c) – 18 kg
   d) 0 kg

Directions for questions 36 – 40: *Refer to the chart/graph given below:*

The following is the sales data for all tractors sold during January – June 2003 and January –June 2004 for various brands:

36) If the above sales is assumed to be the total sale in the tractor market, then, what is the market share (%) of M&M in 2004?
a) 26%
b) 28%
c) 29%
d) 30%

37) Which company has shown the maximum (%) increase in units sold from January – June 2003 to January – June 2004.
a) M&M
b) Tafe
c) Escorts
d) Swaraj

38) What is the percentage growth of the tractor market during the January-June 2003 to January-June 2004?
a) 13.65%
b) 15.5%
c) 16.67%
d) 17.5%

39) Which company suffered the maximum loss in market share for the period January-June 2003 to January-June 2004.
a) M&M
b) Eicher
c) HMT
d) Hindustan

40) If the same growth rate is shown in 2005, then, what will be the number of tractors sold in January-June 2005 (Approximately)?
a) 140,000
b) 150,000
c) 125,000
d) 130,000