

Question Booklet Series: **A**

Question Booklet Serial No.: **100147**

MBA Entrance Test - 2023

Important: Please consult your Admit Card/Roll No. slip before filling your Roll Number on the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet.

Roll No.

(In Figure)

(In Words)

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O.M.R. Answer Sheet Serial No.

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Signature of Candidate: _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____

Time: 2 Hours

Number of Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 100

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your Roll No. on the Questions Booklet and also on the OMR Answer Sheet in the space provided and nowhere else.
2. Enter the Question Booklet Serial No. on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken the corresponding bubbles with **Black Gel Pen**.
3. Do not make any identification mark on the Answer Sheet or Question Booklet.
4. Please check that this Question Booklet contains **100** Questions. In case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent within 10 minutes of the start of Test.
5. Each question has four alternative answer (A,B,C,D) of which only one is correct. For each question, darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D), whichever you think is the correct answer, on the Answer Sheet with **Black Gel Pen**. **There shall be no negative marking for wrong answer.**
6. If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the Answer Booklet. No marks will be deducted in such cases.
7. **The medium of Entrance Test shall be English only.**
8. **40 minutes extra would be given to the visually handicapped/PwD Candidates.**
9. **Darken** the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the question given in the Question Booklet.
10. If you want to change an already marked answer, erase the shade in the darkened bubble completely.
11. For rough work only the blank sheet at the end of the Question Booklet be used.
12. The University will provide Logarithmic table. Borrowing of log table or other material is not allowed.
13. The Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given on the Answer Sheet, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. **Any resultant loss to the candidate on the above account, i.e. not following the instructions completely, shall be of the candidate only.**
14. After the test, hand over the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet to the Assistant Superintendent on duty.
15. In no case the Answer Sheet, the Question Booklet, or its part or any material copied/noted from this Booklet is to be taken out of the examination hall. Any candidate found doing so would be expelled from the examination.
16. A candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibly of any assistant or found giving or receiving assistant or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre Superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
17. **Communication equipment such as pager phones, cellular, wireless set, scanner, camera or any electronic/digital gadget etc., is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.**
18. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall/Room before the expiry of the allotted time.

DATA INTERPRETATION AND PROBLEM SOLVING (QUESTIONS 1 TO 25)

Directions (Questions 1 to 5): Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow: Number of candidates appeared and qualified for a test (in thousands) in 6 different years from five different zones (Note: App. Means Appeared and "Qual. Means Qualified):

Year	Zone M		Zone N		Zone O		Zone P		Zone Q	
	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.
2017	3.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.2	2.4	6.2	2.6
2018	4.6	3.4	6.9	4.2	6.9	4.4	7.4	3.3	6.2	4.8
2019	6.5	4.9	7.7	4.5	5.9	4.8	8.3	5.6	6.4	4.2
2020	7.4	5.7	5.4	3.4	7.2	3.2	9.3	6.4	7.8	6.2
2021	8.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	8.6	6.8	11.4	5.2	9.9	6.9
2022	9.2	5.6	5.6	6.4	10.3	7.4	14.2	11.4	11.8	9.4

- In which years was in zones the difference between the appeared candidates and qualified candidates the second lowest?
(A) 2017 (B) 2019 (C) 2020 (D) 2022
- The number of candidates who qualified the test from Zone O in the year 2022 was approximately what percentage of the number of candidates who appeared from zone N in the year 2020-
(A) 152 (B) 147 (C) 132 (D) 137
- What was the average number of candidates appeared from zone Q over all the years together?
(A) 810 (B) 815 (C) 825 (D) 805
- What was the ratio of the number of candidates appeared from zone M in the year 2017 to the number of candidates qualified from zone P in the year 2019?
(A) 4:7 (B) 4:9 (C) 9:4 (D) 8:13
- From which zone was the total number of candidates who qualified the test, the second largest highest in the year?
(A) M (B) N (C) Q (D) P

Directions (Questions 6 to 10): Study the following table and answer the questions given below:

Number of candidates (in lakhs) appearing in an entrance examination from six different states:

State	Punjab	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J&K	Rajasthan	Gujarat
Number of Candidates	1.25	3.14	1.08	2.27	1.85	2.73

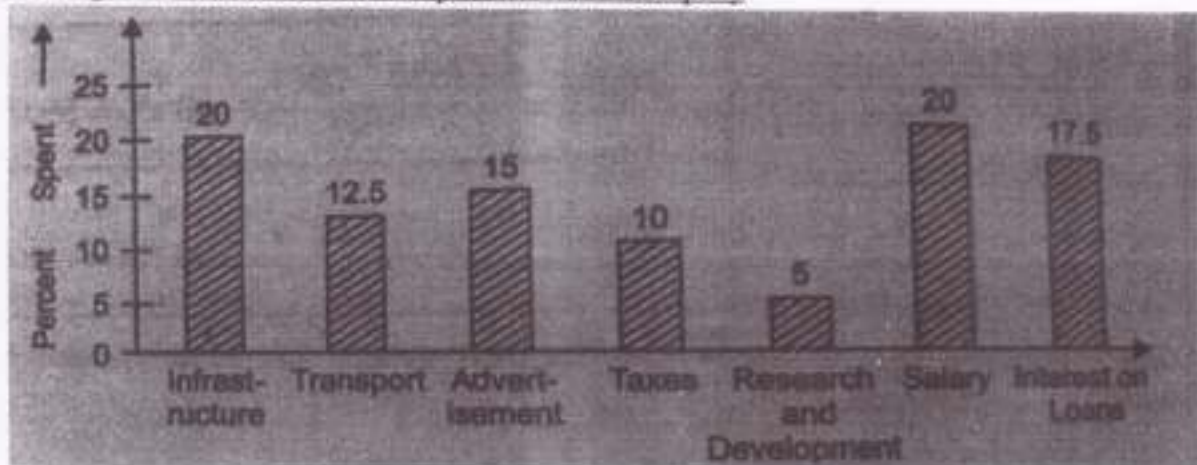
Ratio of candidates passing and failing within the state:

State	Punjab	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J&K	Rajasthan	Gujarat
Ratio	7:3	5:3	4:5	1:3	3:2	7:5

6. What is the ratio of the number of candidates failing the exam from J&K to that of those failing the exam from Punjab?
 (A) 289:42 (B) 42:289 (C) 227:50 (D) 50:227
7. The number of candidates appearing for the exam from Himachal Pradesh is what percent of the number of candidates appearing for the exam from Haryana- (rounded off to nearest integer):
 (A) 27% (B) 34% (C) 42% (D) 21%
8. The number of candidates passing the examination from Gujarat is what percent of the total number of candidates appearing from all the states together:
 (A) 12.93% (B) 14.46% (C) 11.37% (D) 12.39%
9. Which state has the highest number of students failing the entrance exam?
 (A) Gujarat (B) Himachal Pradesh (C) Haryana (D) J & K
10. What is the number of candidates passing the exam from Rajasthan?
 (A) 13000 (B) 111000 (C) 113000 (D) 11000

Directions (Question 11 to 15): The bar graph given below shows the percentage distribution of total expenditure of a company under various expense heads during a year. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Percentage Distribution of Total Expenditure of a Company

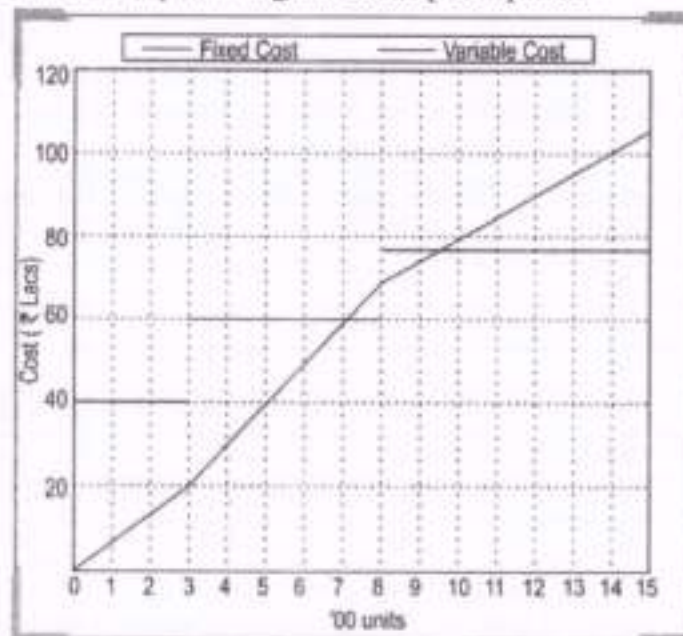


11. The expenditure on the "interest on loans" is by what percent more than the expenditure on Transport?
 (A) 40% (B) 10% (C) 20% (D) 30%
12. What is the ratio of the total expenditure on " infrastructure" and "transport" to the total expenditure on "taxes" and " interest of loans" ?
 (A) 5:4 (B) 8:7 (C) 9:7 (D) 13:11
13. If the expenditure on advertisement is ₹ 2.10 crores then the difference between the expenditures on "transport" and "taxes" is:
 (A) ₹ 1.25 crores (B) ₹ 65 lakhs (C) ₹ 95 lakhs (D) ₹ 35 lakhs

14. The total expenditure of the company is how many times the expenditure on "research and development" :
- (A) 27 (B) 18 (C) 5 (D) 20
15. If the "interest on loans" amounted to ₹ 2.45 crores then the total expenditure on "advertisement, taxes, and research & development" is :
- (A) ₹ 7 crores (B) ₹ 4.2 crores (C) ₹ 2.4 crores (D) ₹ 5.4 crores

Directions (Questions 16 to 20): Read the following passage and solve the questions based on it.

The following graph shows the variation in the variable and fixed cost of production of a desktop computer. The fixed cost remains fixed in that particular slab and the variable cost varies according to the units produced. It can be seen that the fixed cost remains fixed for the first 300 units, then for the next 500 units and then, for any higher level of units produced. The total production cost is equivalent to the sum of the variable and the fixed cost. It is to be assumed that there is no other cost involved in producing the desktop computers.



16. At a production level of 500 desktop computers, the selling price per unit is such that there is a net profit of 20%. What will be the impact on the net profit if the selling price per unit is reduced by 16.66% and the total number of units produced is increased by 40%?
- (A) it will increase by less than 20% but more than 10%
- (B) it will increase by less than 30% but more than 20%
- (C) it will decrease by less than 15% but more than 5%
- (D) it will not change

17. For production levels of less than 1500 units, the variation of the average cost of production per unit has the following relationship with the volume of production:
- (A) decreases uniformly
 (B) increases uniformly
 (C) decreases, then increases and then increases again
 (D) decreases, then increases and then decreases again
18. The highest production cost per unit will be observed at the following level of production:
- (A) 0–100 (B) 300–400 (C) 800–900 (D) 1400–1500
19. What should be the selling price per unit (in ₹) To achieve a break-even if the total number of units produced is 1000?
- (A) 12500 (B) 15500 (C) 17500 (D) 20000
20. What is the approximate additional cost for producing a desktop computer after 920 units have been produced?
- (A) 4000 (B) 5000 (C) 6000 (D) 7500

Directions (Questions 21 to 25): Refer to the following data-set and solve the questions based on it. Data Pertains to PTL.

Sector	Factories	Employment	Fixed capital	Variable cost	Value added
Govt.	18	15	14	22	25
Central	8	6	5	7	10
State	4	6	4	8	3
Central/State	6	3	5	7	12
Public	12	8	6	19	8
Private	55	65	72	54	62
Joint	15	12	8	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

21. If the total work force was 76 million, whereas the total values added were 225 million, then which of the following had the maximum value addition per worker?
- (A) Central (B) State (C) Central/State (D) Public
22. Which of the following sectors has the maximum fixed capital invested per factory?
- (A) Central (B) State (C) Central/State (D) Public
23. If the variable is proportional to the number of employees and the production per employee, then for which of the following is the production highest?
- (A) Government (B) Private (C) Central/State (D) Public

24. If the government has a fixed capital of \$ 200 million in the Iron and Steel industry, which corresponds to 20.012% of its total investment as fixed capital, then how much did the government invest (in million) in PTL which forms 25% of the investment in the joint sector? (1US \$ = ₹81.7)
- (A) 11683 (B) 10987 (C) 143 (D) 145
25. PTL is a joint project of the Indian Government and XYZ Pvt. Ltd.; each having equal stake. One fine day, the Indian government decides to disinvest from the venture due to losses occurring from labour problems. How much money will be disinvested?
- (A) ₹ 246 million (B) ₹ 11683.1 million
(C) \$ 246 million (D) \$ 6500 million
26. A fraction becomes 4 when 1 is added to both the numerator and denominator; and it becomes 7 when 1 is subtracted from both the numerator and denominator. The numerator of the given fraction is:
- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 15 (D) 7
27. Find the value of: $1 - \left(\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}{3\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2}} \right)$
- (A) $\frac{3}{20}$ (B) $\frac{8}{21}$ (C) $\frac{4}{21}$ (D) $\frac{13}{21}$
28. On a Rs. 10000 payment order, a person has choice between 3 successive discounts of 10%, 10% and 30%, and 3 successive discounts of 40%, 5% and 5%. By choosing the better one he can save (in rupees)
- (A) 200 (B) 255 (C) 400 (D) 433
29. Find the probability that a leap year selected at random will contain 53 Sundays.
- (A) $\frac{5}{7}$ (B) $\frac{3}{4}$ (C) $\frac{4}{7}$ (D) $\frac{2}{7}$
30. An amount of Rs. 53 is divided among A, B and C such that A gets 7 Rs. more than B and B gets Rs. 8 more than C. What is the ratio of their shares?
- (A) 15 : 8 : 30 (B) 16 : 9 : 18 (C) 18 : 25 : 10 (D) 25 : 18 : 10
31. A man performs $\frac{3}{5}$ of the total journey by rail, $\frac{7}{20}$ by bus and the remaining 6.5 km on foot. His total journey is:
- (A) 65 km (B) 100 km (C) 120 km (D) 130 km
32. The average of five consecutive odd integers is 27. What is the product of the first and the last number?
- (A) 621 (B) 667 (C) 713 (D) 725

33. A boat travels 32 km downstream in 4 hours and 24 km upstream in 6 hours. What is the speed (in km/hr.) of boat in still water?
 (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 8
34. Number of times the hands of a clock are in a straight line everyday is:
 (A) 44 (B) 24 (C) 42 (D) 22
35. The wheel of a scooter has diameter 70 cm. How many revolutions per minute must the wheel make so that the speed of the scooter is kept 66 Km/h?
 (A) 400 (B) 600 (C) 500 (D) 800
36. A group of workers can complete a job in 120 days. If there were 4 more such workers then the work could be finished in 12 days less. What was the actual strength of workers?
 (A) 30 Workers (B) 40 Workers (C) 42 Workers (D) 36 Workers
37. The material of a solid cone is converted into the shape of solid cylinder of equal radius. If the height of the cylinder is 5 cm, then what is the height of the cone?
 (A) 25cm (B) 15cm (C) 20cm (D) 10cm
38. How many 3-digit numbers are there, with no digits repeated?
 (A) 648 (B) 548 (C) 848 (D) 748
39. Find the value of $(-2)^5 * (2)^{-5} * (3)^3$
 (A) -108 (B) 27 (C) $(2)^{25} * (3)^3$ (D) -27
40. Two pipes A and B together can fill a cistern in 4 hours. Had they been opened separately, then B would have taken 6 hours more than A to fill the cistern. How much time will be taken by A alone to fill the cistern?
 (A) 1 Hr (B) 2 Hrs (C) 6 Hrs (D) 8 Hrs
41. A man borrows Rs. 2550 to be paid back with compound interest at the rate of 4% per annum by the end of 2 years in two equal yearly instalments. How much will each instalment be?
 (A) 1275 (B) 1283 (C) 1352 (D) 1377
42. The L.C.M. of two numbers is 495 and their H.C.F. is 5. If the sum of the numbers is 100, then their difference is
 (A) 10 (B) 46 (C) 70 (D) 90
43. $4 + 4.44 + 0.4 + 44.04 + 444 = ?$
 (A) 469.88 (B) 487.66 (C) 496.88 (D) 497.24

44. The ratio of speeds of A is to B is 2 : 3 and therefore A takes 20 minutes less time than B takes. What is the ratio of time taken by A and B?
 (A) 2 : 3 (B) 2 : 5 (C) 3 : 2 (D) 3 : 5
45. If $x + y = 13$ and $xy = 40$, then the value of $(x^2 + y^2)$ is
 (A) 69 (B) 80 (C) 89 (D) 79
46. $\sqrt{0.0009} \cdot \sqrt{0.01} = ?$
 (A) 3 (B) 0.003 (C) 0.03 (D) 0.3
47. Rajesh sells tape recorder to Mihir at a loss of 10% and Mihir sells it to Shiv at a loss of 20%. If Shiv pays Rs. 1440 for it, at what price did Rajesh buy?
 (A) 1920 (B) 2000 (C) 1800 (D) 1000
48. In a Km race A can beat B by 80 m and B can beat C by 60 m. In the same race, A can beat C by:
 (A) 135.2m (B) 130.5m (C) 142m (D) 132.5
49. 300 grams of sugar solution has 40% of sugar in it. How much sugar should be added to make it 50% in the solution?
 (A) 10gms (B) 80gms (C) 60gms (D) 40gms
50. The age of a father is three times of that of his son. After 5 years, the double of father's age will be five times the age of son. The present age of father and son is:
 (A) 30 and 10 Years (B) 36 and 12 Years
 (C) 42 and 14 Years (D) 45 and 15 Years
51. What will be the 21st term in the series, 3, 9, 15.....
 (A) 117 (B) 121 (C) 123 (D) 129
52. Find the next two terms in the series, A,C,F,?,?
 (A) M,O (B) O,U (C) R,V (D) L,P
53. Choose the missing terms in the series (as shown by?) BMX, DNW, FOU, ?
 (A) GHO (B) HQS (C) GPS (D) HPT
54. Complete the analogy pair, Man: Machine :: Master:?
 (A) Worker (B) Housekeeping (C) Slave (D) Manager
55. Tree is related to *Sapling* in the same way as *Horse* is related to.....?
 (A) Mule (B) Puppy (C) Cub (D) Foal

56. Synonym of 'Sumptuous' is
 (A) Plain (B) Splendid (C) Humble (D) Spartan
57. Synonym of 'Punitive' is
 (A) Reasonable (B) Exorbitant (C) Modest (D) Minimal
58. Antonym of 'Intractable' is
 (A) Rebel (B) Stubborn (C) Obstinate (D) Amenable
59. Antonym of 'Inscrutable' is
 (A) Apparent (B) Arcane (C) Mysterious (D) Uncanny
60. Regarding.....up of the manufacturing units in the country, there has been a.....of concessions to smaller companies.
 (A) Boosting, slew (B) Making, lot
 (C) Taking, large number (D) Giving, requirements
61. BEGK is related to ADFG in the same way as PSVY is related to.....?.....
 (A) ORUX (B) LOQT (C) ROUX (D) OTUZ
62. Choose the number that is different from others in the group
 (A) 13 (B) 17 (C) 23 (D) 63
63. In a certain language, ROAST is written as POYUR, how will SLOPPY be written in that language?
 (A) NRMNQA (B) MRNAQN (C) QNMRNA (D) RANNMQ
64. Anil introduces Rohit as the son of the only brother of his father's wife. How is Rohit related to Anil
 (A) Cousin (B) Son (C) Son-in-law (D) Brother
65. If you are facing north-east and move 10 m forward, turn left and move 7.5m, then you are
 (A) 12 m to the West of your initial position (B) 12.5 m to the South of your initial position
 (C) 12 m to the East of your initial position (D) 12.5 m to the north of your initial position

Directions (Q.66-70): Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below:

B, M, R, T, K, H & D are traveling in a compartment of Vande Bharat train with III-tier sleeper berth. Each of them has a different profession of Engineer, Doctor, Architect, Lawyer, Journalist, Pathologist and Pharmacist. They occupied two lower berths and, three middle berths and two upper berths. B, the engineer, is not on upper berth. The architect is the only other person who occupies the same type of berth as that of B. M & H are not on the middle berth and their professions are Pathologist and Lawyer respectively. T is a pharmacist. D is neither a journalist nor an architect. K Occupies the same type of berth as that of Doctor.

66. Who is architect?
 (A) D (B) H (C) R (D) M

67. What is D's profession?
 (A) Doctor (B) Lawyer (C) Engineer (D) Pharmacist
68. Which of the following pairs occupy the lower berth?
 (A) BT (B) BD (C) BR (D) BM
69. Which of the following pairs occupy the middle berth?
 (A) HKT (B) DKT (C) DKR (D) DHT
70. Who of the following pair of person-birth-profession is correct?
 (A) D-upper-doctor (B) M-lower-journalist
 (C) K-upper-lawyer (D) R-lower-architect
71. How many such pairs of letters are there in the word INSTRUCTION which have as many letters between them in the word as in the English Alphabet?
 (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four

Directions (Q.72-75): Study the following arrangement carefully and answer the questions given below:

R E 5 D A P \$ 3 T I Q 7 9 B # 2 K % U 1 M W 4 * J 8 N

72. Which of the following is exactly in the middle between 3 and 1 in the above arrangement?
 (A) B (B) K (C) 9 (D) #
73. How many such numbers are there in the arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a consonant and not the immediately followed by a consonant?
 (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
74. How many such vowels are there in the arrangement, each of which is immediately preceded by a number and not the immediately preceded by a consonant?
 (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
75. Which of the following is seventh to the left of the sixteenth from the left in the above arrangement?
 (A) T (B) U (C) A (D) 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions 76-86 that follow:

Context is a dynamic component of the communication process. Culture and context definitely influence how we perceive and define communication. Western culture gives more value to senders rather than receivers and on the content rather than the context of a message. Cultures vary in terms of having a more individualistic or more collectivistic cultural orientation. The United States is considered an individualistic culture, where emphasis is laid on individual expression and success. Japan is usually a collectivistic culture, where emphasis is laid on group cohesion and harmony. These are strong cultural values that are embedded in how people learn to communicate. In many collectivistic cultures, more emphasis is laid on silence and nonverbal context. Whether in the United States, Japan or any other country, people are socialized from birth to communicate in culturally-specific ways that would vary by context.

Everyone communicates differently. This is because communication is learned rather than innate. As experienced by travellers, communication patterns are relative to the context and culture in which one is communicating and cultures have distinct languages made up of symbols. A key principle of communication is that it is symbolic. Communication is symbolic in the sense that the words that make up our language systems do not directly correspond to something in reality. Instead, they stand for or symbolize something. All symbolic communication is learned, negotiated and dynamic. In English, we learn that a-f-f-e-c-t-i-o-n refers to the love we feel. We could have just as logically reversed the meaning of this word because the letters do not actually refer to the feeling. The word only has the meaning that is assigned to it.

All human beings become socialized into different languages, but also speak different "languages" based on the current situation. Best friends, for example, have their unique terminology and expressions that wouldn't make sense to anyone else. This example isn't on the same scale as differing languages, but it still indicates that communication is learnt. It also illustrates how rules and norms influence the way people communicate.

76. The meaning of each word is
 (A) decided by the context
 (B) allotted by the community
 (C) fixed by logical process
 (D) provided by the user
77. Human beings can communicate
 (A) by birth
 (B) by learning
 (C) by dominating
 (D) expressing
78. Japan is called collectivist because
 (A) of its culture-specific lifestyle
 (B) it stresses group harmony and cohesion
 (C) its citizens communicate effectively
 (D) it is better than the United States
79. The words of language
 (A) perfectly match reality
 (B) follow logic and reason
 (C) are learnt symbols
 (D) are made up of meaningful letters
80. '...different "languages" based on the current situation' means
 (A) all of us know one language
 (B) a society uses many languages
 (C) politics of current situation
 (D) context decides the kind of words used
81. The dynamic nature of communication refers to the fact that language is
 (A) ever-changing
 (B) never-changing
 (C) stagnant
 (D) faithless
82. Another word for 'negotiate' is
 (A) keep
 (B) contend
 (C) mediate
 (D) discuss
83. Pick the accurate antonym for 'innate':
 (A) learned
 (B) normal
 (C) typical
 (D) hard-wired

84. She went to work ----- her illness.
 (A) despite of (B) despite for (C) despite (D) despite with
85. He has four-----.
 (A) brother in laws (B) brothers in law (C) brother in law (D) brothers in laws
86. The family has been ----- here ----- many years.
 (A) lived, since (B) living, since (C) lived, for (D) living, for

Read the passage below and then select the correct option for each numbered blank from Questions 87-100 given below:

The wonderful ----87--- of early rising is the head start it gives us --88-- our day's work. The early riser has completed a large --89-- of hard work before other people have got out of --90--. In the ---91--- morning the mind is fresh and there are few sounds or other ----92----, so that the work done at that time is generally well-done. Most of the time, the early riser also --93-- time to take some exercise in the fresh morning air and this exercise provides a store of energy that will ----94---- until the evening. By beginning so early the early riser ---95----- that there is plenty of time to ----96----- complete all the work that is scheduled and is not tempted to rush with any part of it. All the work -----97--- finished in good time, there is a long interval of --98-- in the evening before the timely hour for going to bed. This grants several hours of sleep before midnight, at the time when sleep --99-- most refreshing and after a sound night's rest, the early riser wakes up early ---100--- morning in good health and spirits for the work of the next day.

87. (A) disadvantage (B) effect (C) benefit (D) profit
88. (A) at (B) in (C) with (D) of
89. (A) number (B) sack (C) bit (D) amount
90. (A) home (B) bed (C) sleep (D) sleeping
91. (A) late (B) mid (C) sunny (D) early
92. (A) musics (B) smells (C) distractions (D) offences
93. (A) finds (B) finding (C) found (D) find
94. (A) begin (B) last (C) initiate (D) implement
95. (A) knows (B) knowing (C) known (D) knowed
96. (A) hardly (B) thoroughly (C) hardify (D) partially
97. (A) is (B) be (C) being (D) will
98. (A) leisure (B) food (C) daylight (D) film
99. (A) be (B) are (C) were (D) is
100. (A) in (B) on (C) next (D) after

x-x-x