

Question Booklet Series: **A**

Question Booklet Serial No.: **100683**

M.B.A. (Executive) Entrance Test – 2019

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 Ball Point/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 Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**. **There shall be no negative marking for wrong answers.**
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. **40 minutes Extra** would be given to the **visually handicapped/PwD Candidates**.
8. **Darken** the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the question given in the Question Booklet.
9. If you want to change an already marked answer, erase the shade in the darkened bubble completely.
10. For rough work only the blank sheet at the end of the Question Booklet be used.
11. Use of calculator is not allowed.
12. 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.**
13. After the test, hand over the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet to the Assistant Superintendent on duty.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. **Communication equipment such as mobile phones, pager, wireless set, scanner, camera or any electronic/digital gadget etc., is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.**
17. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall/Room before the expiry of the allotted time.

[MBA (EX) – 1079]

Directions (Q. No. 1 - 5): Study the table given below carefully and answer the following questions Loan disbursed by five banks over the years
(In crores of rupees)

Banks	Year				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
I	18	23	45	30	70
II	27	33	18	41	37
III	29	29	22	17	11
IV	31	16	28	32	43
V	13	19	27	34	42
Total	118	120	140	154	203

- In which bank was the disbursement of loans more than 25% of all banks in 2004?
(A) I (B) II (C) III (D) IV
- In which of the following banks did disbursement of loans continuously increase over the years?
(A) I (B) II (C) III (D) V
- In which year the disbursement of loans was least as compared to the average Disbursement of loans over the years?
(A) 2000 (B) 2001 (C) 2002 (D) 2003
- If 120% of the total disbursement of loans in the preceding year was the minimum target, how many banks did achieve the target in 2001?
(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 3 (D) None of these
- What was the percentage increase of disbursement of loans of all the banks taken together in 2002 and 2003?
(A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 10

Directions (Questions 6-9): Study the following information and answer the question given below it :

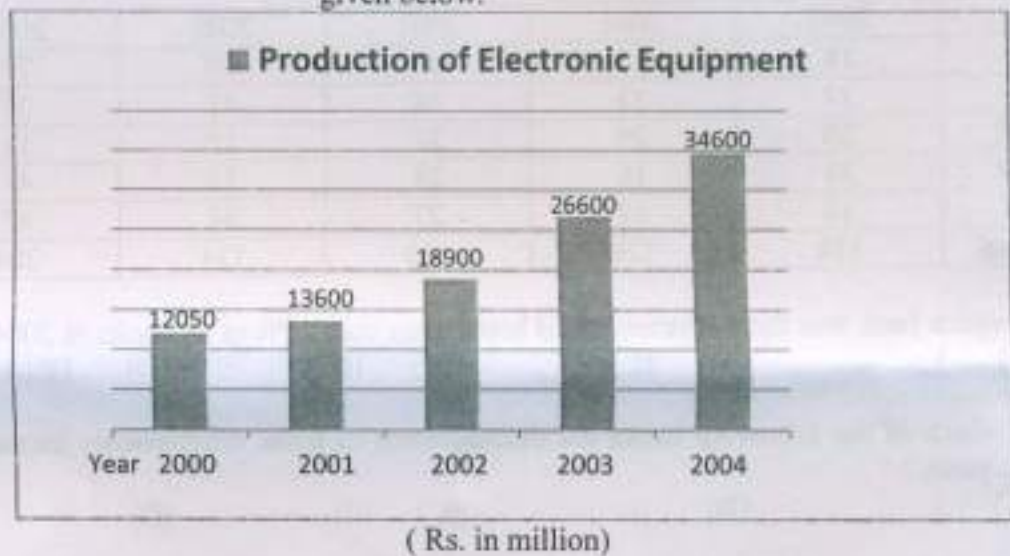
A, B, C and D are four friends who do not mind exchanging items. A had two chessboards each costing Rs 500 and a record player. C- Originally had a cycle and a walkman. Each cricket bat costs Rs.700. Both D and C got a cricket bat from B. A gave his record player costing Rs.2000 to B. C got a camera costing Rs. 1500 from D. The cycle C had costs Rs.1000 and the walkman costs Rs.700. B had three cricket bats at the beginning and D had two cameras total cost of which is Rs.5000. A gave one of his chessboards to C and took C's cycle. C gave his walkman to D.

- Who did not have a cricket bat at the end of exchange of items?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D
- Total cost of material C had at the beginning was?
(A) Rs. 5000 (B) Rs. 3000 (C) Rs. 2100 (D) Rs. 1700
- In the process of exchange of items, B received an item from?
(A) A (B) C (C) D (D) None of these

9. Who made profit after the exchange of item?

- (A) A and B (B) A and D (C) B and C (D) C and D

Directions (Questions 10 - 13) : Study the following bar diagram which shows the production of electronic equipment from 2000-2004 and Answer the questions given below.



10. If the production in 2000 is taken as base 100, what is the index of production in 2004?

- (A) 147 (B) 247 (C) 267 (D) 287

11. The increase in production over the previous year for 2002 is how many times that of 2001?

- (A) 3 times (B) 3.2 times (C) 3.4 times (D) 4 times

12. The average annual increase in the value of productions (in Rs. Millions) for the given period is

- (A) 4368 (B) 5637.5 (C) 5837.5 (D) 6638

13. Percentage increase (approx) in production during 2002 compared to 2001

- (A) 19% (B) 29% (C) 39% (D) 57%

Directions (Questions 14 -18) : Read the table given below answer the following questions.

Food grain production in a country in 1985.

(in lakh tons)

STATE	RICE	WHEAT	JOWAR	PULSES	OTHERS
P	45	103	-	27	29
Q	48	86	73	19	15
R	59	32	67	14	31
S	41	37	59	21	15
T	37	22	41	13	11
U	68	15	12	-	18
V	57	8	7	12	10
W	38	28	31	22	45

14. State P alone accounted for approximate what percentage of wheat production in the country

- (A) 73% (B) 50% (C) 41% (D) 30%

15. If the average per hectare yield of rice in the country was 30 tons, then the area (approx) under rice cultivation during the year was (in lakh hectares)
- (A) 1.5 (B) 8 (C) 13 (D) 40
16. What was the proportion of rice production to wheat production in the country
- (A) 1:1 (B) .08:1 (C) 1.2:1 (D) 2:1
17. Jowar was the most important food grain in the state/states
- (A) Q,R,S (B) Q only (C) R,S (D) R,S,T
18. Which state has the highest grain production?
- (A) P (B) Q (C) R (D) S

Directions (Questions 19 - 22) : Study the following information and answer the question given below it :

Three ladies and four men are a group of friends i.e. P,Q,R,Q,J,V and X . Each one has a different profession i.e. Lawyer, Travel Agent, Air-hostess, Doctor, Professor, Consultant and Jeweller and each one owns a different car i.e. Alto, Corolla, Santro, Lancer, Ikon, Scorpio and Esteem, not necessarily in that order. None of the ladies is a consultant or a lawyer. R is an Air- hostess and she owns an Ikon car. P owns a scorpio. K is not a doctor. J is a Jeweller and he owns corolla. V is a lawyer and does not own Alto. X is a consultant and owns Santro. The doctor owns esteem car whereas the professor owns Scorpio. The Travel Agent owns an Alto. None of the ladies owns a scorpio. The Travel agent owns an Alto. None of the Ladies owns a scorpio.

19. Who are the three ladies in the group?
- (A) V,R,K (B) R,P,J (C) R,K,Q (D) Data inadequate
20. What car does Q own?
- (A) Esteem (B) Lancer (C) Alto (D) Santro
21. Who owns the car Lancer?
- (A) V (B) X (C) K (D) Data inadequate
22. What is the profession of K?
- (A) Doctor (B) Professor (C) Travel Agent (D) Data inadequate

Directions (Questions 23 - 25) : Study the following information and answer the question given below it :

The sum of the income of A and B is more than that of C and D taken together. The sum of income of A and C is the same as that of B and D taken together . Moreover A earns half as much as the sum of the income of B and D.

23. Whose income is the highest?
- (A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D
24. Which of the following statement is not correct?
- (A) A earns more than B (B) B earns more than D
(C) C earns more than D (D) B earns more than C

25. If A's income be Rs. 80,000 per annum & the difference between the incomes of B and D be the same as A's income. B's income is
 (A) Rs. 40,000 (B) Rs. 60,000 (C) Rs. 80,000 (D) Rs. 1,20,000
26. Three fourths of a number is 60 more than its one third. The number is
 (A) 108 (B) 106 (C) 144 (D) 89
27. If a number is increased by 8% of itself, it gives 135, then that number is
 (A) 120 (B) 125 (C) 130 (D) 135
28. The prices of a scooter and cycle are in the ratio 9: 5. If a scooter costs Rs. 4200 more than a cycle, then the price of a cycle is
 (A) Rs. 5050 (B) Rs. 5150 (C) Rs. 5250 (D) Rs. 5350
29. If 10 is added to four times a certain number, the result is 5 less than five times the number. The number is
 (A) 15 (B) 17 (C) 12 (D) 10
30. On selling an article for Rs. 240, a trader loses 4%. In order to gain 10%, he must sell that article for rupees
 (A) 200 (B) 264 (C) 275 (D) 300
31. At a clearing sale, all goods are on sale at 45% discount. If I buy a skirt marked Rs. 600, how much I need to pay?
 (A) 330 (B) 360 (C) 390 (D) 420
32. Lata bought an article and sold it for 125% of its cost price. What was cost price of article if Lata sold it for Rs. 30750?
 (A) Rs. 42200 (B) Rs. 24300 (C) Rs. 24400 (D) Rs. 24600
33. Two numbers are respectively 25% and 40% less than a third number. What percentage is the second of the first number?
 (A) 40% (B) 60% (C) 70% (D) 80%
34. A cistern can be filled by one tap in 4 hours and by another in 3 hours. How long will it take to fill it if both taps are opened together?
 (A) $\frac{12}{5}$ hours (B) $\frac{12}{7}$ hour (C) $\frac{13}{5}$ hours (D) $\frac{13}{7}$ hours
35. If 9 girls can prepare 135 garlands in 3 hours, how many girls are needed to prepare 270 garlands in one hour?
 (A) 50 (B) 52 (C) 54 (D) 56
36. R and S can finish a work in 20 days. R alone can do $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the work in 12 days. In how many days can S alone do it?
 (A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 40 (D) 50
37. The exterior angle of a regular polygon is one-third of its interior angle. How many sides has the polygon?
 (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 8 (D) 10

38. Find number of sides of a polygon where exterior and interior angles are in the ratio 1:5
 (A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 14 (D) 16
39. The 7th term from the end of an arithmetic progression 7, 11, 15, ---107 is
 (A) 83 (B) 82 (C) 80 (D) 78
40. The sum of the series: $-5 + (-8) + (-11) + \dots + (-230)$ is
 (A) -8900 (B) -8930 (C) -8940 (D) -8960
41. When the circumference and area of a circle are numerically equal, then the diameter is numerically equal to
 (A) Area (B) Circumference (C) 4 (D) 2π
42. The radius of a circle is 50 cm. If the radius is decreased by 50 %, the area will be decreased by
 (A) 75% (B) 50% (C) 25% (D) 20%
43. A wheel has diameter 84 cm. Then number of complete revolutions made to cover 792 meters is
 (A) 100 (B) 200 (C) 300 (D) 400
44. Two equal glasses are respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ full of milk. They are then filled up with water and contents mixed in a tumbler. The ratio of milk and water is
 (A) 3:11 (B) 7:20 (C) 7:17 (D) 7:5
45. The ratio of chickens to pigs to horses in a farm is 10:2:3. If there are 120 chickens in the farm, then the number of horses in the farm is
 (A) 30 (B) 36 (C) 40 (D) 42
46. A profit of Rs. 450 is divided between two partners one of whom has contributed Rs. 1200 for 5 months and the other Rs. 750 for 4 months. How much second partners has received?
 (A) 150 (B) 200 (C) 250 (D) 300
47. A mixture of 3 litre of wine and water contains wine and water in the ratio of 7 to 3. How much water has been added to it so that the ratio of wine to water may be 3:7?
 (A) 20 litre (B) 30 litre (C) 40 litre (D) 50 litre
48. A purse containing Rs. 39 is made up of rupees, 50 paise coins and 25 paise coins which are in the proportion of 5:6:7. How many coins are there?
 (A) 130 (B) 198 (C) 168 (D) 210
49. Consider a group of 20 people. If everyone shakes hands with everyone else, how many handshakes take place?
 (A) 180 (B) 190 (C) 200 (D) 400

50. The derivative of $\ln(x^2)$ with respect to x is
 (A) $\frac{1}{x^2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{x}$ (C) $\frac{2}{x}$ (D) $\frac{2}{x^2}$
51. 121, 225, 361, ?
 (A) 441 (B) 529 (C) 484 (D) 729
52. AZ, GT, MN, ?, YB
 (A) KF (B) RX (C) SH (D) TS
53. Monday: April :: Friday : ?
 (A) July (B) Saturday (C) August (D) Tuesday
54. 2Z5, 7Y7, 14X9, 23W11, 34V13, ?
 (A) 27U24 (B) 47U15 (C) 45U15 (D) 47V14
55. D-4, F-6, H-8, J-10, ?, ?
 (A) K-12, M-14 (B) L-12, M-14 (C) L-12, N-14 (D) L-13, N-15
56. Horse : Mare ::
 (A) Fox : Vixen (B) Duck : Geese (C) Dog : Puppy (D) Donkey : Pony
57. Pituitary : Brain :: Thymus : ?
 (A) Larynx (B) Spinal Cord (C) Throat (D) Chest
58. Cube is related to Square in the same way as Square is related to
 (A) Plane (B) Triangle (C) Line (D) Point
59. Annihilation : Fire :: Cataclysm : ?
 (A) Earthquake (B) Flood (C) Emergency (D) Steam
60. Find the odd one out
 (A) Crusade (B) Expedition (C) Cruise (D) Campaign
61. Find the odd one out
 (A) Circle : Arc (B) Chair : Leg (C) Flower : Petal (D) Cover : Page
62. At what time, in minutes, between 3 o'clock and 3.25 pm, both the needles of the clock will coincide each other?
 (A) 13 (4/11) (B) 14 (4/11) (C) 15 (4/11) (D) 16 (4/11)
63. If in a certain language, MACHINE is coded as LBB1HOD, which word would be coded as SLTMFNB?
 (A) TMUNGO (B) TMUNGMC (C) TKULGMC (D) RMSNEOA
64. If ROSE is coded as 6821, CHAIR is coded as 73456 and PREACH is coded as 961473, what will be the code for SEARCH?
 (A) 216473 (B) 246173 (C) 214673 (D) 214763

65. If ZEBRA can be written as 2652181, how can COBRA be written?
 (A) 302181 (B) 3152181 (C) 31822151 (D) 1182153
66. F is the brother of A, C is the daughter of A, K is the sister of F and G is the brother of C then who is the uncle of G?
 (A) C (B) A (C) K (D) G
67. A told B, "The girl I met yesterday was the youngest daughter of the brother-in-law of my friend's mother." How is the girl related to A's friend?
 (A) Niece (B) Cousin (C) Friend (D) Daughter

Antonym questions: (68-70): In the following question choose the word which is the exact OPPOSITE of the given words.

68. ABET
 (A) Prevent (B) Aid (C) Pacify (D) Risk
69. ENTANGLE
 (A) Untwist (B) Twist (C) Hook (D) Impede
70. BELLYACHE
 (A) Fuss (B) Groan (C) Appreciate (D) Whine

Synonym questions (71-73): In the following the questions choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

71. PONDER
 (A) Increase (B) Anticipate (C) Evaluate (D) Think
72. ABDICATE
 (A) Join (B) Search (C) Abandon (D) Advance
73. ACCORD
 (A) Confer (B) Refusal (C) Dissension (D) Opposition

Idioms Questions (74-75)

74. All in all
 (A) Every person (B) Particular thing same in all
 (C) Call all at once (D) Most important
75. At one's fingertips
 (A) To take revenge (B) Matter of shame
 (C) Complete knowledge (D) To act Unreliably
76. The ----- of a snow clad mountain is exciting.
 (A) site (B) cite (C) sight (D) None of these
77. Select the **odd one out**
 (A) Chess (B) Engineer (C) Layout (D) Blueprint

78. My father will retire from service ----- a year.
 (A) of (B) on (C) in (D) by
79. Identify the error in following sentence:
 He / has married / her / last month.
 (A) he (B) has married (C) her (D) last month
80. Mark the right meaning. The boy had a hair-breath escape from a street accident.
 (A) lucky (B) easy (C) narrow (D) quick
81. India will become ----- super power shortly
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) some
82. My voice reverberatedthe walls of the castle.
 (A) from (B) on (C) with (D) in
83. On Sundays I go
- (A) fish (B) to fish (C) fishes (D) fishing
84. Choose the **correct spellings**:
 (A) Commettee (B) Committee (C) Committee (D) Committee
85. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom in " His promotion is **on the cards**"
 (A) Due (B) Evident (C) Certain (D) Probable
86. How much did itto reach Mumbai by car?
 (A) Charge (B) Price (C) Cost (D) Estimate
87. The early monsoon has brought respite to the people.
 (A) Despite (B) In spite of
 (C) Interval of Relief (D) Rest
88. Choose the correct alternative of the **Active/Passive Voice Change**:
 Did the noise frighten you?
 (A) Did you frighten the noise? (B) Was the noise frightened by you?
 (C) Were you frightened by the noise? (D) Were you frighten by the noise?
89. Taj mahal is built of ----- marble.
 (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article
90. Choose the **correct spellings**:
 (A) Necessary (B) Necessarry (C) Necsary (D) Necessary
91. Choose the word with the same meaning for **Vocation**
 (A) Hobby (B) Occupation (C) Post (D) Employment
92. Choose the right word for '**killing of a child**':
 (A) Homicide (B) Infanticide (C) Genocide (D) Suicide
93. What is the **antonym** of Modesty?
 (A) Arrogance (B) Superiority (C) Hypocrisy (D) Vanity

Read the following passage and answer questions 94 to 100 based on it:-

This book examines how the ever-changing role of colour in society has been reflected in manuscripts, stained glass, clothing, painting and popular culture. Colour is a natural phenomenon, of course, but it is also a complex cultural construct that resists generalization and, indeed, analysis itself. No doubt this is why serious works devoted to colour are rare, and rarer still are those that aim to study it in historical context. Many authors search for the universal or archetypal truths they imagine reside in colour, but for the historian, such truths do not exist. Colour is first and foremost a social phenomenon. There is no transcultural truth to colour perception, despite what many books based on poorly grasped neurobiology or – even worse – on pseudoesoteric pop psychology would have us believe. Such books unfortunately clutter the bibliography on the subject, and even do it harm.

The silence of historians on the subject of colour, or more particularly their difficulty in conceiving colour as a subject separate from other historical phenomena, is the result of three different sets of problems. The first concerns documentation and preservation. We see the colours transmitted to us by the past as time has altered them and not as they were originally. Moreover, we see them under light conditions that often are entirely different from those known by past societies. And finally, over the decades we have developed the habit of looking at objects from the past in black-and-white photographs and, despite the current diffusion of colour photography, our ways of thinking about and reacting to these objects seem to have remained more or less black and white.

The second set of problems concerns methodology. As soon as the historian seeks to study colour, he must grapple with a host of factors all at once: physics, chemistry, materials, and techniques of production, as well as iconography, ideology, and the symbolic meanings that colours convey. How to make sense of all of these elements? How can one establish an analytical model facilitating the study of images and coloured objects? No researcher, no method, has yet been able to resolve these problems, because among the numerous facts pertaining to colour, a researcher tends to select those facts that support his study and to conveniently forget those that contradict it. This is clearly a poor way to conduct research. And it is made worse by the temptation to apply to the objects and images of a given historical period information found in texts of that period. The proper method – at least in the first phase of analysis – is to proceed as do palaeontologists (who must study cave paintings without the aid of texts): by extrapolating from the images and the objects themselves a logic and a system based on various concrete factors such as the rate of occurrence of particular objects and motifs, their distribution and disposition. In short, one undertakes the internal structural analysis with which any study of an image or coloured object should begin.

The third set of problems is philosophical: it is wrong to project our own conceptions and definitions of colour onto the images, objects and monuments of past centuries. Our judgements and values are not those of previous societies (and no doubt they will change again in the future). For the writer-historian looking at the definitions and taxonomy of colour, the danger of anachronism is very real. For example, the spectrum with its natural order of colours was unknown before the seventeenth century, while the notion of primary and secondary colours did not become common until the nineteenth century. These are not eternal notions but stages in the ever-changing history of knowledge.

I have reflected on such issues at greater length in my previous work, so while the present book does address certain of them, for the most part it is devoted to other topics. Nor is it concerned only with the history of colour in images and artworks – in any case that area still has many gaps to be filled. Rather, the aim of this book is to examine all kinds of objects in order to

consider the different facets of the history of colour and to show how far beyond the artistic sphere this history reaches. The history of painting is one thing; that of colour is another, much larger, question. Most studies devoted to the history of colour err in considering only the pictorial, artistic or scientific realms. But the lessons to be learned from colour and its real interest lie elsewhere.

94. What problem regarding colour does the writer explain in the first paragraph?
- (A) Our view of colour is strongly affected by changing fashion
 - (B) Analysis is complicated by the bewildering number of natural colours
 - (C) Colours can have different associations in different parts of the world
 - (D) Certain popular books have dismissed colour as insignificant
95. What is the first reason the writer gives for the lack of academic work on the history of colour?
- (A) There are problems of reliability associated with the artefacts available
 - (B) Historians have seen colour as being outside their field of expertise
 - (C) Colour has been rather looked down upon as a fit subject for academic study
 - (D) Very little documentation exists for historians to use
96. The writer suggests that the priority when conducting historical research on colour is to
- (A) Ignore the interpretations of other modern day historians
 - (B) Focus one's interest as far back as the prehistoric era
 - (C) Find some way of organising the mass of available data
 - (D) Relate pictures to information from other sources
97. In the fourth paragraph, the writer says that the historian writing about colour should be careful
- (A) Not to analyse in an old-fashioned way
 - (B) When making basic distinctions between key ideas
 - (C) Not to make unwise predictions
 - (D) When using certain terms and concepts
98. In the fifth paragraph, the writer says there needs to be further research done on
- (A) The history of colour in relation to objects in the world around us
 - (B) The concerns he has raised in an earlier publication
 - (C) The many ways in which artists have used colour over the years
 - (D) The relationship between artistic works and the history of colour
99. An idea recurring in the text is that people who have studied colour have
- (A) Failed to keep up with scientific developments
 - (B) Not understood its global significance
 - (C) Found it difficult to be fully objective
 - (D) Been muddled about their basic aims
100. What do the above passage aim at
- (A) Summarizing the contents of the book
 - (B) Introducing a book
 - (C) Complementing the book
 - (D) Marketing the book

x-x-x

Space for Rough Work