SAMPLE PAPER-1 UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN FASHION TECHNOLOGY I PAPER - GENERAL ABILITY TEST

I PAPER - GENERAL ABILITY TEST Time Allowed: 2 Hours Max. Marks: 100 **Total Questions: 100** This test comprises of the following sub-tests. (1) Quantitative Ability (2) Communication Ability (3) English Comprehension (4) Analytical Ability (5) General Science. Physics & Chemistry (6) Thematic Apperception Test Each question carries one mark. Answers are required to be marked only on the OMR/ICR Answer-sheet, which will be provided (ii) For each question, four alternative answers have been provided out of which only one is correct. Darken the appropriate circle in the Answer-sheet by using Ball pen only on the best alternative amongst (a), (b), (c) or (d). Four girls P, Q, R and S divide a bag of sweets. P takes 2/3 of them, Q takes 1/5th of the remainder and 1. the rest is equally shared between R and S. What fraction of the sweets did R and S get? (c) 15/2 (a) 2 (b) 2/15 (d) 15 2. Area of a triangle with vertices (0,0), (0,3) and (3,1) is (a) 9.0 sq units (b) 4.0 sq units (c) 4.5 sq units (d) 3.0 sq units The centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 10x + 2y + 26 = 0$ 3. (a) (-5, 1) (b) (5, -1)(c)(5,1)(d)(-5,-1)4. A row matrix contains (a) only two rows (b) only one column (c) only one row (d) no row 5. The least number of five digits, which is exactly divisible by 12,15 and 18 is (a) 10080 (b) 10020 (c) 11240 (d) 11010 The length of an arc which subtends an angle of 2 radians at the centre is 6. (b) r/3(c) r/2(a) r (d) 2r 3268.7 + 326.87 + 32.687 + 3.2687 = ?7. (b) 36583,127 (c) 365.82573 (d) 3631.5257 (a) 3658.3127 $\log_{10} 2 = 0.3010, \log_{10} 3 = 0.4771, \log_{10} 1.5is$ 8. (b) 0.7116 (c) 0.7611 (d) 0.1761 9. What is the maximum number of glass tumblers each with a circumference of 4π inches that can be placed rectangular on a table of 48" x 32". (a) 48 (b) 32 (c) 50(d)9610. $x\sqrt{0.09} = 3; x = ?$ (a) 10 (c)3(d) 911. Solve 64-28(8-9)-39 = x. (a) -3(b) 0 (c) 29 (d) 5312. The length and breadth of a rectangle is increased by 20% and 25% respectively so that both length and breadth become same. The increase in area of the resulting square is, (b) 20% (c) 50% (d) 25% The salaries of A, B & C are in the ratio of 1:2:3. The salary of B&C together is Rs. 12,000. By what 13. percent is salary of C more than that of A? (b) 150% (c) 200% (d) 250% 'A' can do a piece of work in 45 days, while 'B' alone can do it in 30 days. In how many days can 'A' 14. and 'B' working together do it? (a) 15 days (b) 18 days (c) 21 days (d) None of them

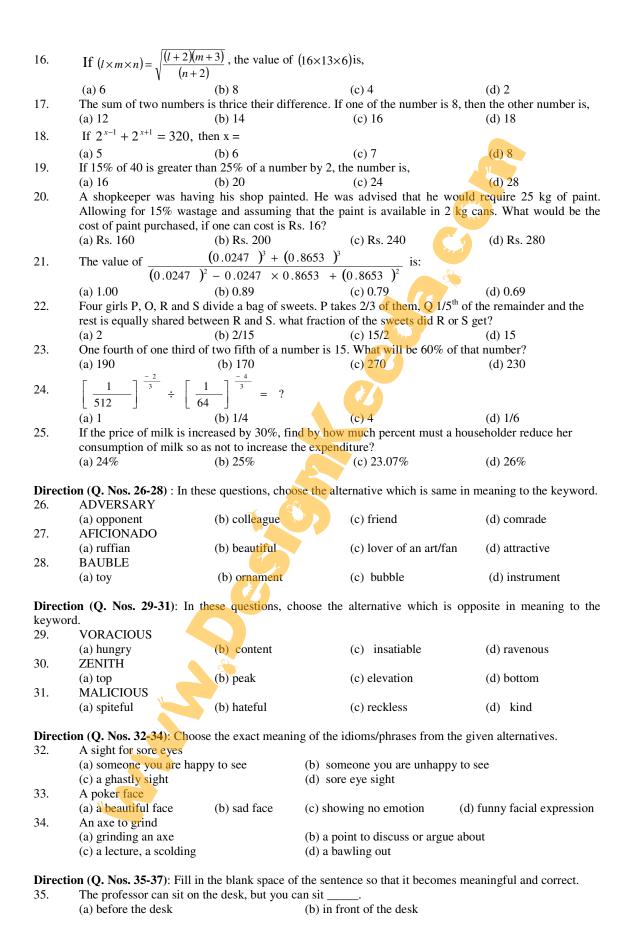
One side of a rectangle is x inches. The perimeter is p inches, what is the length (in inches) of the other

(c) p-x

(d) $\frac{p}{2} - 2x$

15.

side (a) <u>*p*</u>



| | (c)both (a) & (b) are | correct | (a) none of these | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 36. | Everyone in the class | · | | | |
| | (a) except me got the | answer | (b) me got the answer | | |
| | (c) except myself got | the answer | (d) none of the above | | |
| 37. | Based on shaky historical precedent, the rule itself | | | | |
| | (a) a latecomer to the | rules of writing | (b) is a latecomer to the i | rules of writing | |
| | (c) would a latecomer | to the rules of wri | iting (d) none of these | | |
| | | | | | |
| Direct | tion (Q. Nos. 38-40): Ch | oose the most app | ropriate word to fill the blank | space in these sentences. | |
| 38. | It a pleasant surpris | se to seeing him. | | | |
| | (a) was | (b) is | (c) would | (d) none of these | |
| 39. One must know roots and never forget them | | | | | |
| | (a) about his | (b) his | (c) one's | (d) none | |
| 40. | Shyam jumped the cliff, but still survived with minor injuries. | | | | |
| | (a) from | (b) off | (c) in | (d) none | |

Direction (Q. Nos. 41-45): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it. PASSAGE

A certain hare, who was very proud of his speed as a runner, once laughed at a tortoise that crept slowly on the ground. "You slow, old creature." He cried, "Can't you go any faster than that"? "I may be slow" said the tortoise, "but I could beat you in a race". They deiced to run for half a mile. Off went the hare in quick leaps and bounds while the tortoise plodded along, never stopping, never looking back. Soon the swift hare outran the tortoise to such a length that he made a jest of the matter. "Ha, ha," laughed the hare, as he stepped half-way to look back at the slow tortoise. Then the hare thought, "there is no need for me to run so fast. I will lie down and rest." So the hare lay down under a tree and soon fell fast asleep. He did not hear the little feet of the tortoise come creep-creeping up the place where he lay. And right past the sleeping hare went the tortoise, slowly and steadily, never once looking behind him. Presently, the hare awoke and started racing towards the winning post like a streak of lightning. "Here I am," cried a little voice from the end of the wood, 'I'm at the winning – post and have been sitting here waiting for you for some time." The hare was ashamed of himself; for had be not been beaten by the tortoise at whose slow pace he had laughed?

| | | 3, | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| 41. | The hare was ashamed of himself because he | | | | |
| | (a) laughed at the tortoise | (b) underestimated the tortoise as a runner | | | |
| | (c) was defeated by the tortoise who could | never run as fast as he (d) none of the above | | | |
| 42. | Ultimately, the tortoise won the race because of its, | | | | |
| | (a) style of running | (b) being speedier than the hare | | | |
| | (c) being older than the hare | (d) steadiness and hare's pride | | | |
| 43. | The tortoise neither stopped nor looked bac | opped nor looked back while the race was on because | | | |
| | (a) he wanted to win the race | (b) it was the rule of the race | | | |
| | (c) he was afraid of the hare | (d) none of the above | | | |
| 44. The hare laughed at the tortoise because the tortoise | | | | | |
| | (a) was lazy (b) was slow runner | (c) was an old creature (d) none of the above | | | |
| 45. | The hare lay under the tree because | | | | |
| | (a) he was tired | (b) he was ahead of tortoise | | | |
| | (c) he was sure of winning the race | (d) none of the above | | | |

Direction (Q. Nos. 46-50): Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.

PASSAGE

Lizard island is only 30 KM off the far north Queensland coast and 250 KM north of Cairns, the most northerly city in Northeastern Australia. The 1,012 hectare island is spectacularly rugged with vegetation ranging from grassland to rainforest and encompassing pandanus swamp, eucalypt woodland and mangroves. The most recent discoverers of this island were Sir Sydney Williams and another north Queensland businessman., Mr. John Wilson, now a Brisbane share broker. For several years from 1968, they camped on Lizard island for annual fishing holidays and in 1974 after obtaining it Queensland Government lease with other businessmen, built four cabins for guests. In the next step of development in 1978, they raised the number of bungalows to eight, then to fifteen in 1982 and in 1984 ultimately the complex was bought by the Queensland State Government Insurance Office.

The island is consistently visited by those who seem to be quite careful about their health. Each has all the facilities expected in such an elegant resort including well - stocked mini bar. It is because of this that Australian Prime Ministers for the decade or so have taken heed, as they constantly retreat to this island to rest, relax and lick the wounds of office. Since this island attracts people from all over the world, most of the time it remains packed. One of the island resort's founders, Queensland aviation pioneer, Sir Sydney Williams, affirms that a sturdy Arab Sheikh once cam ashore from a chartered luxury yacht and tried to book a suite for the night. When told the place was full he hastily produced a cheque book and offered to buy it.

- Who amongst the following discovered the lizard island? 46.
 - (a) John Wilson and a Brisbane share broker
 - (b) Sidney Williams and a Queensland aviation pioneer
 - (c) North Queensland business man
 - (d) Brisbane share broker and a Queensland aviation pioneer
- 47. Which of the following reasons prompted the Arab Sheikh to buy the island?
 - (a) he is impressed by the beauty of the island
- (b) he wanted to stay there for a night
- (c) he felt offended due to refusal of accommodation
- (d) none of the above
- 48. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
 - (a) In the first step of development eight bungalows were developed
 - (b) Lizard island has become a busy island (c) Lizard island is full of greenery
- (d) None of the above

(d) none of the above

- 49. What were the first and the foremost thing that struck to the discoveries for the development of the island?
 - (a) to build four cabins for guest

- (b) to associate government officers
- (c) to give a decorative look by growing vegetation
- The Lizard island is situated nearest from (a) North America (b) South America
- (c) Cairns
- (d) North Queensland

Direction (Q. Nos. 51-55): Read the following information carefully and answer the questions below it. Expenditure on Agriculture from different sources of five different States in India during a certain period

| States | Government | Local | Endowments | Subsidy | Others | Total |
|----------------|------------|-------|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| Maharashtra | 198 | 58 | 80 | 224 | 70 | 630 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 420 | 98 | c 124 | 158 | 110 | 910 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 550 | 70 | 150 | 110 | 80 | 960 |
| Tamil Nadu | 725 | 234 | 221 | 170 | 100 | 1450 |
| Punjab | 600 | 160 | 130 | 100 | 210 | 1200 |

- 51. Which State has maximum subsidy percent on agriculture?
 - (a) Maharashtra
- (b) U.P.
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Tamil Nadu
- 52. The item on which exactly 50% of the total depends for two States is
 - (a) Local funds
- (b) Endowments
- (c) subsidy
- (d) Government funds
- 53. The number of sources covering less than 25% of the total in Andhra Pradesh is:
 - (a) one

50.

- (b) two
- (c) five
- (d) four
- 54. Number of occasions in which any source is more than 10% of the overall total is:
- (a) two
- (b) three
- (c) four
- (d) only once
- 55. By what percentage is the source of 'others' contribute to the overall total of all states? (a) 8
 - (b) 9
- (c) 11
- (d) 13

Direction for Question Nos. 56-60. Answer the questions based on the information given below.

(1) D is a doctor.

- (2) The blue house belongs to the engineer.
- (3) B stays in the green house.
- (4) There is one engineer and one teacher among A and E.
- (5) E does not stay either in the blue house or the yellow house.
- (6) The actor and the teacher stay in the green house and brown house not necessarily in that order.
- 56. Who stays in the white house?
 - (a) The Lawyer
- (b) The Doctor
- (c) A
- (d) E

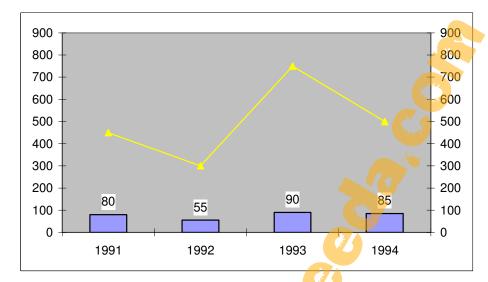
- Where does the doctor stay? 57.
 - (a) blue house
- (b) yellow house
- (c) green house
- (d) white house

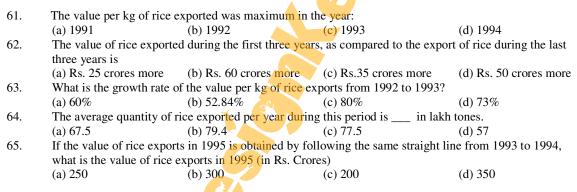
- 58. Where does E stay?
 - (a) White house
- (b) Blue house
- (c) Brown house
- (d) Can't say

59. Who is the lawyer?



Directions: (Q 61-65): Answer the questions based on the following chart.





six workers of different efficiencies. The workers are A. B. C. D.

| Direction | on (Q. Nos. 66-70) | : A company has six wor | kers of different efficiencies. | The workers are A, B, C, D, | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| E and F | • | | | | | |
| | I. | C is four times as efficient | as A | | | |
| | II. B is 1/3 times as efficient as C | | | | | |
| | III. D is 4/5 times as efficient as A | | | | | |
| | IV. | E is 5/2 times as efficient a | s D | | | |
| | V. | F is 6/5 times as efficient a | s B | | | |
| 66. | . Who among the following will take minimum days/time to finish an entrusted job, while working alone? | | | | | |
| | (a) B | (b) C | (c) E | (d) F | | |
| 67. | . Who among the following will take maximum days/time to finish an entrusted job, while working alone | | | | | |
| | (a) A | (b) B | (c) D | (d) F | | |
| 68. | 8. Which of the following represents the descending order of efficiency of workers? | | | orkers? | | |
| | (a) C,E,F,B,A,D | (b) D,A,B,F,C,E | (c) D,A,B,F,E,C | (d) None of the above | | |
| 69. Combined efficiency of which of the following pairs is maximum? | | | | | | |
| | (a) C , E | (b) E,F | (c) C,F | (d) E,B | | |
| 70. | Combined efficier | ned efficiency of which of the following group is the least? | | | | |
| | (a) C,E,F | (b) E,F,B | (c) B,A,D | (d) F,B,A | | |
| 71. When the speed of a body is doubled, its kinetic energy becomes | | | | | | |
| | (a) double | (b) half | (c) four times | (d) one-fourth | | |
| 72. | The sum of the kinetic and potential energies of a freely falling body is | | | | | |
| | (a) constant at all points | | (b) maximum in the be | (b) maximum in the beginning | | |

(d) maximum in the middle of the path

(c) minimum in the beginning

| 73. | The force required to pr (a) 2.5 N | oduce an acceleration of (b) 10.0 N | 5 m/s² in a | an object of mass 2 kg is (c) 0.4 N | (d) 7.0 N | | |
|-------|--|--|------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 74. | | a weighing scale in a lift | | ole of the lift breaks and i | t starts falling freely, the scale | | |
| | (a) actual weight | (b) increase weight | | (c) decrease in weight | (d) zero | | |
| 75. | would be | n of a pendulum of consta | ant length | | | | |
| 76 | (a) greater than T | (b) less than T | | (c) equal to T | (d) cannot be compared | | |
| 76. | earth's surface would | were to shrink by 1%, it | s mass ren | naining the same, the acc | eleration due to gravity on the | | |
| | (a) decrease | (b) increase | | (c) remain unchanged | (d) zero | | |
| 77. | The weight of a person | * * | | (c) remain unenanged | (u) zero | | |
| , , . | (a) he is falling freely | can be zero when | | (b) he is orbiting in a sa | tellite | | |
| | | e flying at a high altitude | | (d) he is in a lift moving upwards with constant speed | | | |
| 78 | Which is a case of unsta | | | | • | | |
| | (a) a football lying on the ground | | | (b) a man sleeping on the floor | | | |
| | (c) a man standing on o | | | (d) None of the above | | | |
| 79 | | clock is wound it will pos | ses | | | | |
| 90 | (a) potential energy | (b) momentum | ماس بسادا | (c) kinetic energy | (d) chemical energy | | |
| 80. | (a) zero | vitational field inside a ho (b) maximum | mow spile | (c) minimum | (d) variable | | |
| 81. | . , | ally upwards from the gro | ound with | | . , | | |
| 01. | (a) 49 cm | (b) 490 cm | Julia With | (c) 4900 cm | (d) 9800 cm | | |
| 82. | The centre of gravity of | . , | | (c) 1900 cm | (a) 5000 cm | | |
| | (a) at one of its vertice | | | (b) at the point of interse | ection of the diagonals | | |
| | (c) at any point inside | it | | (d) none of the above | C | | |
| 83. | The value of 'g' at high | er altitudes | | | | | |
| | (a) increases | (b) decreases | | (c) remains constant | (d) keeps fluctuating | | |
| 84. | | orbed or given out depend | | | | | |
| 0.5 | (a) mass of the body | | | (c) nature of the subst | tance (d) all of the above | | |
| 85. | Which of the following are physical changes? | | | | | | |
| | (1)Rusting of iron | 11 . | | (2) Burning of candle | | | |
| | (3) Heating of iron to | | (4) Heating of zinc ox | ade | | | |
| | | wer from the codes giv | en below | | (1) 2 1 4 | | |
| 0.6 | (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1 and 4 | 1.1 | (c) 2 and 3 | (d) 3 and 4 | | |
| 86. | | ng represents a chemic | ai change | | P | | |
| | (a) evaporation of water (b) sublimation of iodine (c) burning of a magnetism ribbon (d) dissolving sugar in water | | | | | | |
| 87. | | | mantry? | (d) dissolving sugar in | ii watei | | |
| 07. | | ng is not a ph <mark>ysical p</mark> ro (b) boiling point | perty? | (c) ignition point | (d) freezing point | | |
| 88. | (a) melting pointHeating a substance r | | | (c) ignition point | (d) Heezing point | | |
| 00. | | | | (b) physical change o | nlv | | |
| | (a) chemical change only (c) either a physical change or chemical change | | | (b) physical change only | | | |
| | | change nor a chemical | | | | | |
| 89. | Which is not a mixture | | change | | | | |
| 07. | (a) milk | (b) aspirin | | (c) chromatography | (d) sublimation | | |
| 90. | Which of the following | | | (e) ememategraph) | (4) 5461111411611 | | |
| , 0. | (a) a compound is generally homogeneous (b) a mixture is generally homogeneous | | | | | | |
| | (c) a compound is always homogeneous (d) a mixture is always homogeneous | | | | | | |
| 91. | Marble is an example | | () | | | | |
| | | mixture (c) elem | ent | (d) none of these | | | |
| 92. | | menclature refers to th | | , | | | |
| | (a) naming of plants | and animals consisting | g of two I | Latin names | | | |
| | | (b) biological process consisting of two stages | | | | | |
| | (c) naming of plants only (d) naming of lower animals and plants | | | | | | |
| 93. | A living body has | | - | • | | | |
| | (a) definite size and definite form | | | (b) definite form but no definite size | | | |
| | (c) definite size and r | o definite form | | (d) none of the above | | | |
| 94. | All the living beings | | | | | | |
| | (a) live forever | (b) always die | | the capacity of regen | eration and a few die | | |
| | | er animals show the cap | pacity of | regeneration | | | |
| 95. | Non-living things ma | | | | - | | |
| | (a) growth | (b) reproduction | | (c) irritability | (d) none of these | | |

