SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-I

UNDER GRADUATE PROGRAMME IN DESIGN
GENERAL ABILITY TEST — PAPER-I

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 100
Total Questions : 100

This test comprises the following sub-tests.

(1) Quantitative Ability
(2) Communication Ability
(3) English Comprehension
(4) Analytical Ability
(5) Business Domain Test
(6) Thematic Apperception Test

  (i)   Each question carries one mark.

 (ii)   Answers are required to be marked only on the OMR/ICR Answer-Sheet, which shall be provided separately.

(iii)   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).

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1.   How many digits are required for numbering the pages of a book with 300 pages?
     (a) 792   (b) 789   (c) 492   (d) 299

2.   8 litres is drawn from a cask full of wine and it is then filled with water. This operation is performed three more times. The ratio of quantity of wine now left in the cask is to that of water in it is 16 : 65. How much does the cask hold?
     (a) 42 litres   (b) 32 litres   (c) 24 litres   (d) 18 litres

3.   The value of $(2^{1/4} - 1)(2^{3/4} + 2^{1/2} + 2^{1/4} + 1)$ is equal to
     (a) 0   (b) 1   (c) 2   (d) 4

4.   A total of 324 coins of 20-paisa and 25-paisa make a sum of Rs. 71. The number of 25-paisa coins is
     (a) 200   (b) 144   (c) 124   (d) 120

5.   A hemispherical bowl of internal radius 9 cm contains a liquid. This liquid is to be filled in cylindrical shaped small bottles of diameter 3 cm and height 4 cm. How many bottles are necessary to empty the bowl?
     (a) 65   (b) 56   (c) 54   (d) 45

6.   An article when sold at a discount of 24% on the marked price fetches a loss of 20%. What percent of discount should be given on the marked price so that there is no loss?
     (a) 95%   (b) 8.8%   (c) 7%   (d) 5%

7.   I went for shopping and purchased goods in 5 shops. In the end, I had no money. In each shop, I spent Re. 1 more than 50% of what I had when I entered each shop. How much did I have at start?
     (a) Rs. 82   (b) Rs. 72   (c) Rs. 64   (d) Rs. 62

8. A polygon has 90 diagonals. The number of sides of the polygon are
   (a) 10   (b) 15   (c) 20   (d) 25

9. In a party everybody shakes hand with every body else and there are 36 handshakes in all. The number of persons in the party are
   (a) 9   (b) 12   (c) 18   (d) 24

10. Two pipes X and Y can fill a cistern in 12 minutes and 15 minutes respectively and a pipe Z can empty the full cistern in 20 minutes. All the three were first kept open for two minutes. Then the pipe Z was closed. How many minutes more did it take for the cistern to be filled?
    (a) 6   (b) $5\frac{1}{3}$ (c) 5   (d) 4

11. The least number of complete years in which a sum of money lent at 20% compound interest will be more than doubled is
    (a) 2 years   (b) 3 years   (c) 4 years   (d) 5 years

12. A began a business with Rs. 4500 and was joined afterwards by B with Rs. 3000. For how much period does B join if the profits at the end of the year were divided in the ratio of 2 : 1?
    (a) 9 months   (b) 8 months   (c) 4 months   (d) 3 months

13. There are 10 points in a plane, out of which 4 points are collinear. The number of lines obtained from the pairs of these points is
    (a) 45   (b) 41   (c) 40   (d) 39

14. 15 men and 18 women together finish a work in 6 days. One man alone finishes that work in 150 days. One woman will finish the same work in
    (a) 170 days   (b) 225 days   (c) 230 days   (d) 270 days

15. If one third of one fourth of a number is 15, then three tenth of the number is
    (a) 35   (b) 36   (c) 45   (d) 54

Direction (Q. Nos. 16-20): In these questions, choose the alternative which is same in meaning to the keyword.

16. OBTUSE
    (a) Stupid   (b) Diligent   (c) Moderate   (d) Champ

17. PARLOUS
    (a) Tempting   (b) Obsolete   (c) Dangerous   (d) Concrete

18. ADMONITION
    (a) thrash   (b) Hindrance   (c) Warning   (d) Rebuke

19. SURREPTITIOUS
    (a) Deceiving   (b) Secret   (c) Tricky   (d) Imaginary

20. MOLLIFY
    (a) Appease   (b) Justify   (c) Tarnish   (d) Appreciate

Direction (Q. Nos. 21-25): In these questions, choose the alternative which is opposite in meaning to the keyword.

21. DISHEVELLED
    (a) Honest   (b) Honorable   (c) Tidy   (d) Beautiful

22. HEADY
(a) Mild   (b) Old   (c) Healthy   (d) Wise

23. MAGNANIMOUS
(a) Small   (b) Cheerless   (c) Mean   (d) Disagreeable

24. PER CHANCE
(a) Deliberately   (b) Misadventure   (c) Collide   (d) Sadly

25. ZONKED
(a) Wanton   (b) Sore   (c) Sozzled   (d) Energetic

Direction (Q. Nos. 26-30): Choose the exact meaning of the idioms/phrases from the given alternatives.

26. Worth one's salt
(a) Frivolous   (b) Good at one's job
(c) Having severe implications   (d) Detrimental

27. To be led by the nose
(a) Strict punishment   (b) Facing a trial
(c) To follow submissively   (d) To obey the command

28. Against the grain
(a) Contrary to one's nature or inclination
(b) Against the law of nature
(c) Trying very hard to achieve something impossible.
(d) Against the will of others.

29. Hook, line and sinker
(a) Elaborately   (b) Judiciously
(c) Willful preparation   (d) Completely

30. As safe as houses
(a) Prone to danger   (b) Completely safe
(c) Suitable for an activity   (d) Easy to steal

Direction (Q. Nos. 31-35): Fill in the blank space of the sentence so that it becomes meaningful and correct.

31. On January 1, 2002, euro notes and coins became legal_____in the 12 countries of the European Monetary Union.
(a) Tender   (b) Contract   (c) Bill   (d) Instrument

32. The live pictures of airplanes_____into the World Trade Centre just may change our world.
(a) Targeting   (b) Slamming   (c) Smashed   (d) Collided

33. The rules of the game that the jury followed are above_____and I am prepared to believe them.
(a) Ground   (b) Peak   (c) Board   (d) Suspicion

34. Anti-globalization protesters may take_____at this, but the Indian markets links with the global bourses are stronger than ever.
(a) Umbrage   (b) Touchy   (c) Nexus   (d) Languishing

35. Though biotechnology is about 25 years old, the country's_____sector come into its own internationally for the first time as recently as one year ago.
    (a) Embryonic   (b) Acquisitive   (c) Extensive   (d) Fledgling

Direction (Q. Nos. 36-40): Choose one of the alternatives, which will replace the underlined part of the sentences in these questions, so as to make them most effective and meaningfully correct.

36. Hem is <u>as tall if not,</u> taller than Nisheeth.
    (a) not as tall but   (b) not so tall but as
    (c) as if not   (d) as tall as, if not

37. Hardly <u>does the sun rise</u> when the stars disappeared.
    (a) have the sun risen   (b) had the sun risen
    (c) did the sun rise   (d) the sun rose

38. The easiest <u>of the thing to do</u> is to ask the address from the postman.
    (a) of the things to do   (b) among the things to do
    (c) of the things to be done   (d) of all the things done

39. Because of his ill health, the doctor has advised him <u>not to refrain from</u> smoking.
    (a) to not refrain from   (b) to resort to
    (c) to refrain from   (d) to be refrained from

40. The chemist <u>had not hardly any of these kind</u> of medicines.
    (a) had hardly any of those kinds   (b) had hardly not any of those kinds
    (c) had scarcely any of those kind   (d) had hardly any of those kind

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

PASSAGE

At a time when we are enjoying longer, more healthful lives, ominous headlines announce: 'Researchers tie Aluminium to Alzheimer's Disease 'and' Coffee Linked to Cholesterol Rise'. As a result of alarming and sometimes ambiguous bulletins, minor health worries of ten major threats and speculations about disease prevention become 'proven' cures. Part of the problem is that the media often trumpet questionable research findings as major medical break throughs. In 1985, three French scientists told reporters at a press conference that the drug cyclosporine appeared to halt the growth of the AIDS virus. They based the announcement on their observation of two AIDS patients treated for eight days. Never mind that no actual study had been done, for the media, the announcement was enough, and the story became front-page news around the world. Unfortunately, one of the patients died within days. Cyclosporine was no miracle cure.

41. According to the author, a lot of present day medical research is
    (a) sound and dependable   (b) utterly unconvincing
    (c) of questionable merit   (d) of no value at all

42. The undue publicity given to such research
    (a) has no impact on people's lives in general
    (b) adds to people's worries and gives them false hopes
    (c) fills people's lives with death and destruction
    (d) makes people aware of the diseases

43. According to some of the research findings, coffee is responsible for the rise in
    (a) cyclosporine   (b) Alzheimer's disease
    (c) AIDS   (d) Cholesterol level

44. The role of the media has been
    (a) to make people aware of possible health hazards
    (b) to give publicity to questionable research findings
    (c) to dispel people's fears about unknown diseases
    (d) to report major medical discoveries

45. The drug cyclosporine was reported
    (a) as a treatment for AIDS
    (b) as accelerating the growth of AIDS
    (c) as having no effect on the treatment of AIDS
    (d) as being responsible for the death of two AIDS patients

Direction (Q. Nos. 46-50): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

PASSAGE

When you buy a car, examine carefully the important features of the model you are considering. Many a buyer of the latest models has got into trouble by buying a car too broad or too long for his garage. Furthermore, a long car is much harder to manoeuvre in traffic and much more difficult to park. Another feature is the comfort afforded. Are the seats nice and durably upholstered? Is there enough glass area to give the driver a good view in all directions, particularly to the rear? It should be remembered that the heavier and more powerful a car is, the more expensive it will be to operate. High powered motors require expensive high-octane petrol. The greater weight means greater tyre wear and enlarged brakes. The old cliche is still true; it is not initial cost but the unkeep which matters!

46. According to the author, the two factors that the buyer of a new car should keep in mind are
    (a) its price and size   (b) its model and upholstery
    (c) its size and the comfort its offers   (d) its upholstery and glass area

47. While buying a new car, one should specially consider its
    (a) price   (b) maintenance cost   (c) upholstery   (d) brakes

48. The size of the car should be in accordance with
    (a) the money one can afford to pay   (b) the size of the garage the buyer has
    (c) the width of the road where the buyer lives (d) the volume of traffic on the road

49. The author favours a car with a wide glass area so that the driver can
    (a) enjoy the scene outside while driving
    (b) have a good view of the rear
    (c) roll down the glasspanes to get enough fresh air
    (d) display his beautiful upholstery with pride

50. It is very expensive to maintain a large car because it
    (a) is heavy   (b) requires more space for parking
    (c) needs changing its tyres more frequently   (d) needs more durable upholstery

Direction (Q. Nos. 51-55): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

PASSAGE

Slowly but surely the great passenger trains of the United States have been fading from the rails. Short run commuter trains still rattle in and out of the cities. Between major cities you can still find a train, but their running is becoming less frequent. The Twentieth Century Limited, the Broadway Limited, and other luxury trains that sang along the rails at 60 to 80 miles an hour are no longer running. Passengers on other long runs complain of poor service, old equipment, and costs in time and money. The long distance traveller today accepts the noise of jets, the congestion at airports and the traffic between airports and the city. A more elegant and graceful way is becoming only a memory.

51. The 'great passenger trains' referred to in the passage were
    (a) majestic tourist trains
    (b) efficient commuter trains
    (c) long distance passenger trains
    (d) the Twentieth Century Limited and the Broadway Limited

52. Passenger on long distance trains are unhappy because
    (a) long delays are caused at railway stations
    (b) elegance and grace are missing
    (c) train tickets are not easily available
    (d) the service on trains is often poor

53. The trains that still run frequently are
    (a) freight trains   (b) commuter trains   (c) luxury trains   (d) fast long distance trains

54. The author feels that travelling by train
    (a) can never be comfortable   (b) was comfortable in the past
    (c) is comfortable but expensive   (d) will be comfortable in future

55. What the author associates with air travel is
    (a) elegance and grace   (b) luxury and speed   (c) noise and congestion   (d) expense and style

Direction (Q. Nos. 56-60): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

PASSAGE

But perfect organization, faultless team-work, indomitable courage, super human endurance, even the latest equipment all these are unavailing unless the weather is kind. In the mountains it is the weather that rules everything. It may be fair in the early morning when the climb begins, but unexpectedly blizzards may halt the climbers with inadequate protection on an exposed slope. The villains of the piece are cold, wind and snow and in the Himalayas, these conspire together for the whole year, except for two short periods. In early May and in October, there may be short intervals between the tremendous gales of winter and the treacherous shows of the monsoon. Only in these intervals is there any chance of finding the right weather conditions for an assault upon a peak. Cold can at least be kept at bay by warm clothing and scientifically planned food and a certain amount of exercise, but against the wind and the snow of the worst Himalayan weather there is no defence.

56. The two greatest enemies of the Himalayan Climber are
    (a) altitude and scarcity of oxygen   (b) wind and snow
    (c) ice fields and rocks   (d) slopes and valleys

57. It is bet to attempt scaling a peak
    (a) in the summer months   (b) between storms and gales
    (c) early in May or in October   (d) when the monsoon are over

58. The perils of intense cold may be counteracted by
    (a) a special kind of food and clothing   (b) the use of alcohol
    (c) climbing only during the morning hours   (d) the use of drugs and medicines

59. When climbing in the Himalayas one must always remember that the weather is
    (a) severe   (b) conquerable   (c) the supreme arbiter   (d) fickle

60. According to the author, what the mountaineer today needs most is
    (a) regular exercise   (b) adequate medical aid
    (c) financial support   (d) modern equipment

Direction (Q. Nos. 61-65): Six person A, B, C, D, E, F are sitting around a round table facing towards centre of the table in a restaurant. They have ordered for different items (Pizza, Strawberry, Vanila, Burger, Pastries and Patties) as their lunch. They are wearing T-shirts of different colour i.e. white, black, green, red, yellow and blue. Order of items of lunch and colours of T-shirts are not necessarily according to the order of their names.

I.   The persons who have ordered for Pizza, Vanila and Pastries are neither in white T-shirt nor in black.
II. The persons who are in green and yellow T-shirts have neither ordered for Pizza nor for Vanila.
III. A is neither in white T-shirt nor on the immediate left of the person who has ordered for Burger.
IV. The only person who is between E and F eats Strawberry. The person who is on the left side of the person in white T-shirt does not eat Patties.
V.   D has ordered for Burger and the colour of his T-shirt is green. He is facing the person who has ordered for Strawberry.
VI. One who has ordered for Pizza is seated opposite the person wearing blue shirt. While the person whose T-shirt is of green colour is on the left of the person who has ordered for Pastries.
VII. One who has ordered for Patties is on the immediate right of the person in white T-shirt but on the immediate left of the person who has ordered for Vanila.
VIII. C has not ordered for Vanila while F has not ordered for Pizza.

61. Who among the following has ordered for Pastries?
(a) A   (b) B   (c) C   (d) E

62. Who among the following is in white T-shirt?
(a) A   (b) B   (c) C   (d) E

63. The colour of the T-shirt of the person, who has ordered Pizza, is
(a) black   (b) blue   (c) yellow   (d) red

64. The only person, who is between E and D, is wearing the T-shirt of the colour
(a) black   (b) yellow   (c) blue   (d) red

65. Which of the following is correctly matched?
(a) A-Yellow-Burger   (b) B-Green-Vanila
(c) E-Red-Pizza   (d) F-Black-Pastries

Direction (Q. Nos. 66-67): A student has put his eight subject books one on top of the other. Hindi book is between Chemistry and Physics books. Geography book is two books above History book. No two language books are together. English text book is above History and just below Maths book. Sanskrit text book is above Physics.

66. Which text book is at the top?
(a) Chemistry   (b) Geography   (c) Maths   (d) Physics

67. Which book is third from bottom?
(a) Physics   (b) English   (c) History   (d) Maths

Direction (Q. Nos. 68-70): Seven villages, A, B, C, D, E, F, G are situated as follows:

E is 2 km to the west of B
E is 2 km to the north of A
C is 1 km to the west of A
D is 2 km to the south of G
G is 2 km to the east of C
D is exactly in the middle of B and E

68. Which two villages are the farthest from one another?
    (a) F and E   (b) G and E   (c) D and C   (d) F and B

69. How far is E from F (in km) as crow flies?
    (a) 5   (b) $\sqrt{26}$ (c) 4   (d) $\sqrt{20}$

70. A is the middle of
    (a) E and G   (b) E and C   (c) G and C   (d) F and G

Direction (Q. Nos. 71-75): Each surface of a dice is painted with different colours and has different numbers (from 1 to 6). Number 1 is opposite 4 and number 2 is opposite 6. Orange face has number 1. The opposite face of orange is black and has number 4. When orange is facing you, the top is pink and has number 3 on it. The surface which is painted grey, when placed facing you, has number 1 on the top, number 2 on its right face and is painted blue on its left. White and blue are on opposite faces.

71. Which of the following colours are on the four adjacent faces of grey?
    (a) Blue, Black, Pink, White   (b) White, Orange, Black, Blue
    (c) White, Blue, Black, Pink   (d) Can not be determined

72. Which of the following sides has number six on it?
    (a) Blue   (b) Pink   (c) Grey   (d) White

73. When the orange side is facing you and the number 2 is on your right, which of the following numbers can be at the top?
    (a) 3   (b) 4   (c) 5   (d) 6

74. Which of the following colours are not opposite to each other?
    (a) Orange, Black   (b) White, Blue   (c) Pink, Grey   (d) Black, White

75. What is the number on the pink surface?
    (a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 5

Direction (Q. Nos. 76-80): In these questions, the symbol #, *, @, $ and = are used with the following meanings:

A # B means A is greater than B
A * B means A is greater than or equal to B
A @ B means A is equal to B
A $ B means A is less than B
A = B means A is less than or equal to B

Now assuming the three statements to be true, find which of the two conclusions I and II given below is/are definitely true. Mark your answer as follows:

(a) If only conclusion I is true
(b) If only conclusion II is true
(c) If either conclusion I or conclusion II is true
(d) If neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true

76. Statements   :   S $ M, M # L, L * Z
    Conclusion   :   I. S @ Z   II. S = L

77. Statements   :   J @ L, V $ N, R = J
    Conclusion   :   I. R $ N   II. J * N

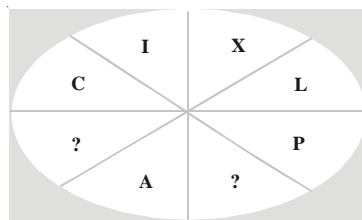78. Statements   :   L * U, C $ L, R = J
    Conclusion   :   I. U @ C   II. L # B

79. Statements   :   D # F, F @ S, S = M
    Conclusion   :   I. D # M   II. F * M

80. Statements   :   P # T, M = K, T @ K
    Conclusion   :   I. T # M   II. T @ M

Direction (Q. Nos. 81-85): In these questions, a number series is given. Below this series, a number is given followed by I, II, III, IV. After understanding the pattern in the given series, you have to form another series in the same order, starting from the given number.

81. 360   72   18   6   3
    240   I   II   III   IV
    Which of the following numbers will come in place of III?
    (a) 4   (b) 6   (c) 8   (d) 9

82. 11   23   47   95   191
    13   I   II   III   IV
    Which of the following numbers will come in place of IV?
    (a) 193   (b) 203   (c) 213   (d) 223

83. 101   103   107   109   113
    113   I   II   III   IV
    Which of the following numbers will come in place of I?
    (a) 121   (b) 125   (c) 127   (d) 115

84. 3   7   6   18   72
    7   I   II   III   IV
    Which of the following numbers will come in place of III?
    (a) 42   (b) 54   (c) 62   (d) 66

85. 1   1   4   8   9
    9   I   II   III   IV
    Which of the following numbers will come in place of IV?
    (a) 36   (b) 25   (c) 81   (d) 125
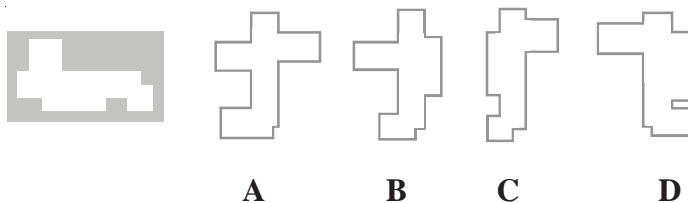
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86. Which of the following is not a fashion designer?
    (a) Ritu Kumar   (b) Tarun Tahiliani
    (c) Shiv Kumar Sharma   (d) Rahul Khanna

87. The patterns in a masculine interior should
    (a) have sturdy textures   (b) have bolder colours
    (c) be dainty   (d) have heavier scale

88. In the interior, an informal or asymmetric balance will have
    (a) greater attraction closer to the centre and lesser one farther away
    (b) both greater and lesser attraction farther away
    (c) both greater and lesser attraction closer to the centre
    (d) lesser attraction closer to the centre and greater one farther away

89. The most beautiful proportion, known as 'Greek Oblong' or 'Golden Oblong' has the ratio of its sides as
(a) 3 : 4　　　　　　(b) 2 : 3　　　　　　(c) 3 : 5　　　　　　(d) 5 : 7

90. National Gallery of Modern Art is situated at
(a) Mumbai　　　　　(b) Kolkata　　　　　(c) New Delhi　　　　(d) Lucknow

91. 'Balance' is the brand name of the designer
(a) Rohit Bal　　　　(b) Manish Malhotra　　(c) Ritu Kumar　　　　(d) J.J. Valaya

92. The views obtained by viewing the object from three mutually perpendicular directions are called the
(a) Right-side and left-side views　　　　　(b) Principal views
(c) Front and rear views　　　　　　　　　(d) Top and bottom views

93. Our historic standards for beauty and simplicity is
(a) Indian art　　　　(b) Chinese art　　　　(c) Greek art　　　　(d) British art

94. A design that has good decorative qualities also has
(a) character　　　　(b) style　　　　　　(c) individuality　　　(d) sentiments

95. Which of the following is not a system of colour notation?
(a) Ostwald　　　　(b) Rocky　　　　　(c) Munsell　　　　(d) Prang

96. According to Prang system, the colours violet, green and orange are
(a) primary colours　(b) secondary colours　(c) tertiary colours　(d) middle colours

97. The distance between any two points on the object measured along the parallels must be the same in all related views. This is known as
(a) Rule of perpendicularity　　　　　　　(b) Rule of alignment
(c) Rule of similarity　　　　　　　　　　(d) None of the above

98. The trousseau makers and costume walahs cottage industry in India has a value approximately
(a) 50 crores　　　　(b) 100 crores　　　(c) 180 crores　　　(d) 5000 crores

99. Which letters are missing?

(a)　　W, Y　　　(b)　　S, K　　　(c)　　T, E　　　(d)　　I. J

100. Which of the following shapes fits into the puzzle?

　　　　A　　　　B　　　　C　　　　D

(a)　　A　　　　(b)　　B　　　　(c)　　C　　　　(d)　　D