T-5

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS-2019

M.A. (5-Year Integrated) programmes in Social Sciences

(Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology)

Maximum Marks: 100   Hall Ticket No.: [   ]

(Please read carefully)

Instructions:

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.

2. Write Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.

4. Handover the OMR Answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.

5. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself on the space provided for it at the end of the booklet.

6. The question paper has **FOUR** sections as shown below.

Section	Question Nos.	Title	Marks
A	Q1-Q25	Language and Comprehension	25
B	Q26-Q50	Reasoning Ability	25
C	Q51-Q75	Quantitative Aptitude	25
D	Q76-Q100	General Awareness and Social Studies	25

7. Each correct answer carries ONE mark.

8. There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 marks.

9. Use of calculators is **NOT** permitted.

10. This question paper contains _22_ pages including **this** page.

Section-A
Language and Comprehension (Questions 1-25)

Questions in this section (1-25) are based on the passage below. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow, which is aimed at testing your comprehension skills.

The Passage

It was a summer afternoon in Cambridge, England, in the late 1920s. A group of university dons, their wives, and some guests were sitting around an outdoor table for afternoon tea. One of the women was insisting that tea tasted different depending upon whether the tea was poured into the milk or whether the milk was poured into the tea. The scientific minds among the men scoffed at this as sheer nonsense. What could be the difference? They could not conceive of any difference in the chemistry of the mixtures that could exist. A thin, short man, with thick glasses and a Vandyke beard beginning to turn gray, pounced on the problem. "Let us test the proposition," he said excitedly. He began to outline an experiment in which the lady who insisted there was a difference would be presented with a sequence of cups of tea, in some of which the milk had been poured into the tea and in others of which the tea had been poured into the milk. I can just hear some of my readers dismissing this effort as a minor bit of summer afternoon fluff. "What difference does it make whether the lady could tell one infusion from another?" they will ask. "There is nothing important or of great scientific merit in this problem," they will sneer. "These great minds should have been putting their immense brain power to something that would benefit mankind."

Unfortunately, whatever non-scientists may think about science and its importance, my experience has been that most scientists engage in their research because they are interested in the results and because they get intellectual excitement out of the work. Seldom do good scientists think about the eventual importance of their work. So it was that sunny summer afternoon in Cambridge. The lady might or might not have been correct about the tea infusion. The fun would be in finding a way to determine if she as right, and, under the direction of the man with the Vandyke beard, they began to discuss how they might make that determination. Enthusiastically, many of them joined with him in setting up the experiment. Within a few minutes, they were pouring different patterns of infusion in a place where the lady could not see which cup was which. Then, with an air of finality, the man with the Vandyke beard presented her with her first cup. She sipped for a minute and declared that it was one where the milk had been poured into the tea. He noted her response without comment and presented her with the second cup.

The Cooperative Nature of Science

I heard this story in the late 1960s from a man who had been there that afternoon. He was Hugh Smith, but he published his scientific papers under the name H. Fairfield Smith. When I knew him, he was a professor of statistics at the University of Connecticut, in Storrs. I had received my Ph.D. in statistics from the University of Connecticut two years before. After teaching at the University of Pennsylvania, I had joined the clinical research department at Pfizer Inc., a large pharmaceutical firm. Its research campus in Groton, Connecticut, was about an hour's drive from Storrs. I was dealing with many difficult mathematical problems at Pfizer. I was the only statistician there at that time, and I needed to talk over these problems and my "solutions" to them.

What I had discovered working at Pfizer was that very little scientific research can be done alone. It usually requires a combination of minds. This is because it is so easy to make mistakes.

1 .

When I would propose a mathematical formula as a means of solving a problem, the model would sometimes be inappropriate, or I might have introduced an assumption about the situation that was not true, or the "solution" I found might have been derived from the wrong branch of an equation, or I might even have made a mistake in arithmetic.

Whenever I would visit the university at Storrs to talk things over with Professor Smith, or whenever I would sit around and discuss problems with the chemists or pharmacologists at Pfizer, the problems I brought out would usually be welcomed. They would greet these discussions with enthusiasm and interest. What makes most scientists interested in their work is usually the excitement of working on a problem. They look forward to the interactions with others as they examine a problem and try to understand it.

The Design of Experiments

And so it was that summer afternoon in Cambridge. The man with the Vandyke beard was Ronald Aylmer Fisher, who was in his late thirties at the time. He would later be knighted Sir Ronald Fisher. In 1935, he wrote a book entitled The Design of Experiments, and he described the experiment of the lady tasting tea in the second chapter of that book. In his book, Fisher discusses the lady and her belief as a hypothetical problem. He considers the various ways in which an experiment might be designed to determine if she could tell the difference. The problem in designing the experiment is that, if she is given a single cup of tea, she has a 50 percent chance of guessing correctly which infusion was used, even if she cannot tell the difference. If she is given two cups of tea, she still might guess correctly. In fact, if she knew that the two cups of tea were each made with a different infusion, one guess could be completely right (or completely wrong).

Similarly, even if she could tell the difference, there is some chance that she might have made a mistake, that one of the cups was not mixed as well or that the infusion was made when the tea was not hot enough. She might be presented with a series of ten cups and correctly identify only nine of them, even if she could tell the difference.

In his book, Fisher discusses the various possible outcomes of such an experiment. He describes how to decide how many cups should be presented and in what order and how much to tell the lady about the order of presentations. He works out the probabilities of different outcomes, depending upon whether the lady is or is not correct. Nowhere in this discussion does he indicate that such an experiment was ever run. Nor does he describe the out-come of an actual experiment.

The book on experimental design by Fisher was an important element in a revolution that swept through all fields of science in the first half of the twentieth century. Long before Fisher came on the scene, scientific experiments had been performed for hundreds of years. In the later part of the sixteenth century, the English physician William Harvey experimented with animals, blocking the flow of blood in different veins and arteries, trying to trace the circulation of blood as it flowed from the heart to the lungs, back to the heart, out to the body, and back to the heart again.

Fisher did not discover experimentation as a means of increasing knowledge. Until Fisher, experiments were idiosyncratic to each scientist. Good scientists would be able to construct experiments that produced new knowledge. Lesser scientists would often engage in "experimentation" that accumulated much data but was useless for increasing knowledge. An example of this can be seen in the many inconclusive attempts that were made during the late nineteenth century to measure the speed of light. It was not until the American physicist Albert

Michelson constructed a highly sophisticated series of experiments with light and mirrors that the first good estimates were made.

Source: David Salsburg, The Lady Tasting Tea: How Statistics Revolutionized Science in the Twentieth Century, (New York: Holt Paperbacks, 2001) pp.1-5

Answer the following questions based on the above passage:

1. Where was the afternoon tea event described in passage happening?

    A. Connecticut
    B. Oxford
    C. Cambridge
    D. Harvard

2. Which beverage were they discussing about?

    A. Mocha
    B. Tea
    C. Latte
    D. Cappuccino

3. What was the proposition the lady was making?

    A. That Tea would taste different with milk
    B. That milk would taste different with tea
    C. Both of the above
    D. None of the above

4. How did the scientific minds react to a proposition on tea tasting differently?

    A. They think deeply about it
    B. They scoffed at it
    C. They try to taste and see the difference
    D. They discuss about it

5. What did the thin, short man with Vandyke beard do when the lady spoke about the difference in Tea tasting?

    A. He scoffed at it
    B. He pounced on the problem
    C. He started discussion
    D. He was calm

6. How was the difference in tea tasting to be tested by the thin and short man with Vandyke beard?

    A. By discussion
    B. By experimentation
    C. By reference
    D. By philosophical analysis

7. Why do scientists engage in research?

    A. Because they are interested in the results
    B. Because it is just their job
    C. Because they have no choice
    D. Because they are a group with that objective

8. What do scientists get out of research and results?

    A. They get funds and grants
    B. They get intellectual excitement
    C. They get salary
    D. They get awards and prizes

9. What was the scientist doing when the lady was presented with different Combinations?

    A. He was noting the response without comment
    B. He was indifferent and disinterested
    C. He was excited and serious
    D. He was busy having his tea

10. Who spoke to the author about the experiment of lady tasting tea?

    A. David Salsburg
    B. H. Fairfield Smith
    C. R A Fisher
    D. William Harvey

11. Where was the author working as statistician?

    A. University of Connecticut
    B. Pfizer Inc.
    C. Cambridge
    D. University of Pennsylvania

12. What did the author discover about 'science' during his work?

    A. Very little scientific work can be done alone
    B. Scientific work requires combination of minds
    C. It is easy to make mistakes in scientific research
    D. All of the above

13. What was the name of the man with Vandyke beard?

    A. William Harvey
    B. Hugh Smith
    C. Ronald A Fisher
    D. None of the above

14. In which book was the Lady tasting tea discussed?

    A. The Design of Experiments
    B. Statistics
    C. The Design of Experimentation
    D. Basic Mathematics

15. What is the chance of the lady guessing the tea correctly with a single cup?

    A. 100%
    B. 50%
    C. 90%
    D. 80%

16. If the lady would be given two cups of tea infusion, what are the chances of her guessing?

    A. She might not be able to guess both
    B. She might guess both correctly
    C. One guess could be completely right or completely wrong
    D. One cannot say

17. How was work done in the scientific field before Fisher wrote his book?

    A. There were no experiments in science
    B. There were Scientific experiments for knowledge
    C. Experiments were rare
    D. None of the above

18. Who was William Harvey?

    A. A Physicist
    B. A Statistician
    C. A Mathematician
    D. A Chemist

19. What was William Harvey experimenting on?

    A. Blood composition
    B. Blood Circulation
    C. Blood colour
    D. Blood smell

20. Until Fisher started designing experiments, what was the nature of experiments by scientists?

    A. Experiments were in laboratories
    B. Experiments were idiosyncratic to each scientist.
    C. Experiments did not succeed always
    D. Experiments were irrelevant

21. What was the result of experiments by good scientists according to the author?

    A. They were always successful
    B. They were earning a lot of money
    C. They were given many prestigious awards
    D. They produced new knowledge

22. What was the result of work done by lesser scientists according to the author?

    A. They were working harder in laboratories
    B. There was accumulation of data but not knowledge
    C. They were not so successful
    D. They were having a difficult time

23. Which example did the author give for "experimentation"?

    A. Understanding blood Circulatory system
    B. Equations in Mathematics and statistics
    C. None of the above
    D. Calculating Speed of light

24. Who was the scientist who made some successful attempts for estimating speed of light?

    A. Hugh Smith
    B. William Harvey
    C. Albert Michelson
    D. Ronald Fisher

25. Which of the following is Pfizer Inc. ?

    A. Company owned by Ronald Fisher
    B. Pharmaceutical company
    C. Shopping Centre
    D. Defence laboratory

Section-B
Reasoning Ability (Questions 26-50)

26. Tick the number that will come next in the series: 4, 6, 12, 14, 28, 30 (...)

    A. 60
    B. 32
    C. 58
    D. 48

27. If GIVE is coded as 5137 and BAT is coded as 924, how is GATE coded?

    A. 7924
    B. 5124
    C. 5247
    D. 9214

28. If CRICKET is related to BAT then BADMINTON is related to?

    A. Shuttle
    B. Ball
    C. Net
    D. Racket

29. Select the word that can be formed from the given letters of the word REHEARSAL

    A. Rarely
    B. Earlier
    C. Hearse
    D. Serial

30. Rakesh, Suman and Prakash are siblings. Rakesh has two boys; Suman has two girls and Prakash has one boy and one girl. What is the relationship between Suman's children and Rakesh?

    A. Father- Child
    B. Uncle- Nephew
    C. Uncle- Niece
    D. Daughter- Father

31. ACEG: JLNP::BDFH. Find the missing alphabet sequence

    A. KMOQ
    B. KLOR
    C. KMPQ
    D. BEFI

32. Choose the pair, which is NOT matching.

    A. East Timor – Asia
    B. Chile – South America
    C. Moldova – Europe
    D. Mauritius – Asia

33. Priya scored more than Rakesh. Ganga scored as much as Deepesh. Laya scored less than Madhavi. Rakesh scored more than Ganga. Madhavi scored less than Deepesh. Who scored the lowest?

    A. Madhavi
    B. Ganga
    C. Laya
    D. Rakesh

34. In the series given below which of the following number is suitable to fill the blank.

    846: 624:: 774: ----
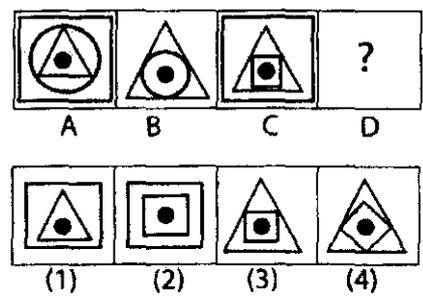
    A. 331
    B. 263
    C. 467
    D. 552

35. Abdul stands in a line. There are 6 people to his left and 5 people to his right. How many people are there totally in the line?

    A. 13
    B. 10
    C. 11
    D. 12

36. A, B and C are intelligent, A, D and E are laborious and D, C and E are honest, and A, B, and E are ambitious. Which of the following are not honest?

    A. A and B
    B. C and A
    C. A and D
    D. C, A and B

37. Identify a suitable image for box D, from the boxes 1, 2, 3, 4.

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

38. Which of the following is different from the other three

A. Peacock
B. Bat
C. Vulture
D. Crow

39. Which of the following is the odd man out?

A. Bhutan: Thimpu
B. Nepal: Kathmandu
C. Tibet: Lhasa
D. Mongolia: Ulan Bator

40. If Amar is faster than Akbar and Antony, Akbar is faster than Ram, but slower than Antony, then who is the slowest?

A. Amar
B. Antony
Ċ. Ram
D. Akbar

41. Train to Chennai leaves once every 5 Hours. At the information counter I learnt that the train just left 25 minutes before. If the Time Is 10 : 45 A.M., now What is The Time For The Next train?

A. 2 : 20 a.m.
B. 3 : 30 a.m.
C. 3 : 55 p.m.
D. 3 : 20 p.m.

9

42. Statements: All lions are tigers. No zebra is a tiger. Conclusions: A. No zebra is a lion. B. some tigers are lions

    A. Only conclusion A follows
    B. Only conclusion B follows
    C. Both conclusions follow
    D. Neither of the two conclusions follows

43. M is N's sister. R is N's mother. S is R's father. T is S's mother. Then, how is A related to S?
    A. grandfather
    B. grandmother
    C. daughter
    D. granddaughter

44. Orography is the study of:

    A. Reality
    B. Moon
    C. Mountains
    D. Blood

45. United States of America: Congress:: Iran : ?

    A. Althing
    B. Storting
    C. Cortes
    D. Majlis

46. If ROSE is coded as 6821, CHAIR is coded as 73456, PREACH is coded as 961473, what is the code for SEARCH?

    A. 246172
    B. 214673
    C. 214672
    D. 214475

47. Bhavya scored more than Saket. Maria scored as much as Priyanka. Geeta scored less than Samhita. Saket scored more than Maria. Samhita scored less than Priyanka. Who scored the lowest?

    A. Geeta
    B. Samhita
    C. Maria
    D. Saket

48. If – means X, X means +, + means ÷ and ÷ means –, then what will be the value of 40 X 12 + 3 – 6 ÷ 60?

    A. 4
    B. 16
    C. 44
    D. 47

49. Rajesh started from a point in city center and travelled towards south for 5 k.m. Then, he turned right and travelled for 2 k.m. He turned right again and travelled 5 k.m. Then, he turned left and travelled 5 k.m. How far was he from the point A?

    A. 5 k.m
    B. 7 k.m
    C. 10 k.m
    D. 15 k.m

50. Vijaya is 18th from either end of a row of girls? How many girls are there in that row?

    A. 26
    B. 32
    C. 24
    D. 35

Section-C
Quantitative Aptitude (Questions 51-75)

51. A shopkeeper sold two watches for 425 each, gaining 10% on one and losing 10% on the other. Then he

   A. Neither gains nor loss
   B. Gains 1%
   C. Loses 1%
   D. None of these

52. A can do a job in 20 days, B in 30 days and C in 60 days. If A is helped on every 3 rd day by B and C, then in how many days, the job is finished?

   A. 12 days
   B. 15 days
   C. 20 days
   D. 10 days

53. If the cost of the book worth `50 is increased by `25, the rate of increase is

   A. 25%
   B. 20%
   C. 50%
   D. 10%

54. If two lines are intersected by a transversal, then each pair of corresponding angles so formed is --

   A. Equal
   B. Complementary
   C. Supplementary
   D. None of these

55. If one angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the other two then triangle is --

   A. Acute triangle
   B. Obtuse triangle
   C. Right triangle
   D. None

56. Two diagonals of a parallelogram are equal and perpendicular to each other then it is

   A. Rectangle
   B. Rhombus
   C. Trapezium
   D. Square

57. How many spherical ball can be made out of a solid cube of lead whose edge is 44 cm, each ball being 4 cm. in diameter?

    A. 2451
    B. 2541
    C. 1254
    D. 1452

58. Find the compounded ratio of 3:4, 13:9, 5:26 and 15:2

    A. 25/18
    B. 25/16
    C. 16/25
    D. 18/25

59. How many different salads can be made from cucumber, tomato, onion, carrot and radish?

    A. 29
    B. 30
    C. 31
    D. 32

60. Pointing to Ashok, Anita said, his mother is the only daughter of my mother. How is Anita related to Ashok?

    A. Sister
    B. Aunty
    C. Mother
    D. Grand Mother

61. Junaid and Ashish can do a piece of work in 12 days, Ashish and Ali in 15 days, Junaid and Ali in 20 days. In how many days will they finish it together?

    A. 8 days
    B. 10 days
    C. 15 days
    D. 16 days

62. Five years ago the average age of a family of 3 members was 27 years. A new child member has been added in this family. The average age of the family is 25 years today. What is the present age of the child?

    A. 5 years
    B. 4 years
    C. 3 years
    D. 2 years

63. In a garden, 20% of the plants are Rose and 50% of the rest are Marigold. If the remaining 900 plants are Jasmine, then how many total plants are there in the garden?

A. 2250
B. 2520
C. 1530
D. 1350

64. The sides of a rectangle are in the ratio of 4:3 and its area is 972 sq.m. What is the perimeter of the rectangle?

A. 119 m
B. 120 m
C. 126m
D. 136 m

65.The value of the determinant of the following matrix is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

A. 19
B. – 19
C. 9
D. -9

66. Find the wrong number in this series: 4, 6, 12, 18, 36, 72, 108

A. 108
B. 72
C. 36
D. 6

67. A man rows downstream 30 km and upstream 18 km, taking 5 hours each time. What is the velocity of current?

A. 1.2 kmph
B. 3.6 kmph
C. 4.8 kmph
D. 9.6 kmph

68. By selling a radio for ₹ 144, a man loses 10%. At what price should he sell it to gain 10%?

A. 90
B. 110
C. 145
D. 176

14

69. Simon's date of birth is 29th May, 1991. What was the day of the week?

   A. Tuesday
   B. Friday
   C. Wednesday
   D. Sunday

70. A man buys ₹20 shares paying 9% dividend. The man wants to have an interest of 12% on his money. The market value of each share must be:

   A. ₹12
   B. ₹15
   C. ₹ 18
   D. ₹ 21

71.How many iron rods, each of length 7m and diameter 2 cm can be made out of 0.88 cubic metre of iron?

   A. 100
   B. 200
   C. 300
   D. 400

72. What is the simple interest on ₹ 5664 at $13\frac{3}{4}$ % per annum for 9 months?

   A. ₹584.10
   B. ₹ 485.10
   C. ₹ 854.10
   D. ₹ 485. 20

73. If $\sqrt{256} \div \sqrt{x} = 2$, then x is equal to:

   A. 1024
   B. 128
   C. 512
   D. 64

74. A fair die is tossed twice. Find the probability of getting 4, 5 or 6 on the first toss and 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the second.

   A. 7/36
   B. 3/6
   C. 1/3
   D. 2/3

15

75. How many subsets can be formed from the five elements in the set S = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}?

A. 25
B. 32
C. 30
D. 34

Section-D
General Awareness and Social Studies (Questions 76-100)

76. Subsidy is an example of

A. Revenue Expenditure
B. Capital Expenditure
C. Both a and b
D. Neither a nor b

77. One of the main reasons for Vitamin D deficiency is

A. Lack of adequate exposure to sunlight
B. Lack of adequate sleep
C. Lack of exercise
• D. Sedentary Lifestyle

78. Who is the author of the book The Third Pillar?

A. Y. V Reddy
B. Raghuram Rajan
C. Urjit Patel
D. Arvind Subramanian

79. The 'Black Pagoda' is another name for which temple

A. Brihadeeswara Temple
B. Konark Sun Temple
C. Kurudumale Temple
D. Someshwara Temple

80. Which Bengali political drama presented the story of brutality of indigo planters during colonial rule?

    A. Chakar Darpan
    B. Gaikwar Darpan
    C. Neel Darpan
    D. Swadeshi Jatra

81. Match the newspapers with their founders

    I. Rammohan Roy   a. Kesari
    II. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar   b. Sambad-Kaumudi
    III. Dadabhai Naoroji   c. Shome Prakash
    IV. Bal Gangadhar Tilak   d. Rast Goftar

        I. II. III. IV
    A. (b)(c) (d) (a)
    B. (a) (b) (c) (d)
    C. (d) (c)(a) (b)
    D. (b) (c) (a) (d)

82. The book 'Street Corner Society' on delinquency was written by

    A. A. K Cohen
    B. William Whyte
    C. M. N Srinivas
    D. MacIver

83. The Niyamgiri Hills, central to protests against the Vedanta Resource Group is the sacred hills to which tribe?

    A. Baiga
    B. Bondo
    C. Dongria Kondh
    D. Santhal

84. Cadastral maps show details of which of the following?

    A. Weather conditions
    B. Boundaries and ownership of land
    C. Mountains and forests
    D. Water bodies

85. Directive Principles of State Policy is included in ------------ of the Constitution of India.

    A. Part I
    B. Part II
    C. Part X
    D. Part IV

86. Lokpal is authorized for dealing with

A. Natural calamity
B. Corruption
C. War crimes
D. Sedition

87. Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India is an example of

A. Direct Tax
B. Indirect Tax
C. Income Tax
D. Corporate Tax

88. Who is the author of "Annihilation of Caste."?

A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Mahatma Gandhi
C. B. R. Ambedkar
D. Vivekananda

89. The Lok Sabha has reserved 84 seats for which of the following groups?

A. Muslims
B. Anglo-Indians
C. Scheduled Castes
D. Women

90. Which of the following Urban Local Body ranked No. 1 in Swachh Survekshan 2019?

A. Ujjain
B. Mysuru
C. Indore
D. Navi Mumbai

91. Identify the wrong pair from the following.

A. Bipin Rawat – Indian Navy
B. Sunil Arora – Election Commission of India
C. Pinaki Chandra Ghose –Lokpal
D. Rekha Sharma – National Commission for Women

92. A fundamental right is different from other rights because it is assured by

A. Parliament
B. National Human Rights Commission
C. Prime Minister
D. Constitution

18

93. Freedom to disagree with political authority is the fundamental feature of

    A. Monarchy
    B. Fascism
    C. Theocracy
    D. Democracy

94. Which of the following is not a recognized languages in the eight schedule of the Constitution of India?

    A. Nepali
    B. Bodo
    C. Maithili
    D. Bhojpuri

95. BHEL stands for:

    A. Bharat High Energy Limited
    B. Bharat Heavy Electronics Limited
    C. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
    D. Bharat Hi-tech Electricals limited

96. Mohun Bagan is a _____

    A. Library
    B. Football club
    C. Literary society
    D. Sports Newspaper

97. Rajaji National Park is located in which State of India?

    A. Jharkhand
    B. Chhattisgarh
    C. Uttarakhand
    D. Uttar Pradesh

98. Which of the following regions that is an integral part of the Indian union is claimed by China as south-eastern Tibet?

    A. Arunachal Pradesh
    B. Assam
    C. Nagaland
    D. Manipur

99. The de facto capital of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) was:

    A. Raqqa
    B. Abbasiya
    C. San'aa
    D. Baghdad

100. What does the term Brexit mean?

    A. British Express Transit Services
    B. Economic Union of Britain, Luxembourg and Italy
    C. British exit from the European Union
    D. Great Britain's exit from Ireland, Scotland and Wales

University of Hyderabad

Entrance Examinations - 2019

School/Department/Centre : COLLEGE FOR INTEGRATED STUDIES

Course/Subject : I M A SOCIAL SCIENCES/ECONOMICS

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	C	26	A	51	C	76	A
2	B	27	C	52	B	77	A
3	C	28	D	53	C	78	B
4	B	29	C	54	D	79	B
5	B	30	C	55	C	80	C
6	B	31	A	56	D	81	A
7	A	32	D	57	B	82	B
8	B	33	C	58	B	83	C
9	A	34	D	59	C	84	B
10	B	35	D	60	C	85	D
11	B	36	A	61	B	86	B
12	D	37	A	62	B	87	B
13	C	38	B	63	A	88	C
14	A	39	C	64	C	89	C
15	B	40	C	65	D	90	C
16	C	41	D	66	B	91	A
17	B	42	C	67	A	92	D
18	*	43	*	68	D	93	D
19	B	44	C	69	C	94	D
20	B	45	D	70	B	95	C
21	D	46	B	71	D	96	B
22	B	47	A	72	A	97	C
23	D	48	A	73	D	98	A
24	C	49	B	74	C	99	A
25	B	50	D	75	B	100	C

Note/Remarks: * 01 (One) mark to be given to all candidates.

M.N.Rajesh

P.P.Mishra
6/6/19

Signature College for Integrated Studies
School/Department University of Hyderabad

Director
College for Integrated Studies
University of Hyderabad

6.6.19