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M. A. (5-YEAR INTEGRATED) PROGRAMMES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
(Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology)

Entrance Examination – June 2012

Maximum Marks : 100
Time : 2 Hours

Hall Ticket No.

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INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. Write the 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. Hand over both the question paper booklet and 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 explained below:

Section	Question Nos.	Title	Marks
A	Q1 – Q25	Language & Comprehension	25
B	Q26 – Q50	Reasoning Ability	25
C	Q51 – Q75	Quantitative Aptitude	25
D	Q76 – Q100	Social Studies & General Awareness	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 14 pages excluding this page and the OMR sheet but including pages for the rough work.

Section A
LANGUAGE AND COMPREHENSION

Questions in this section (Q1 to Q25) are based on the following passage to test your understanding of the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

THE PASSAGE

There have been towns in southern India for almost two millennia. The Sangam poets talked of cities, emporiums and resplendent capitals, and described their busy streets and tall buildings. Yet even in the late nineteenth century Tamilnad was not a very urbanized society. Only about a tenth of the population lived in towns, and most of the towns were little more than larger villages. The 1871 Census counted only seventeen places with over 15,000 people. Moreover there was little sign that town and countryside represented complementary economies, each creating its own particular products and exchanging them for those of the other. The towns were rarely manufacturing centres. To a large extent this must be attributed to the slackness of rural demand for urban goods. The countryside did consume various manufactured items, but most of these were produced by local artisans and there was comparatively little aggregation of manufacturing in urban areas. Cloth, the most important single item, was produced by handloom in literally thousands of different villages throughout south India. There was even relatively little demand among the rural elite for luxury goods. Rural wealth was typically expended on services rather than goods. The rich landlord or cultivator would buy the labour of barbers, washermen, carters, household servants, priests, and other ritual and domestic functionaries rather than equip himself with consumer goods. In part this preference was culturally determined; possessions were vulgar, flashy, unnecessary, while a train of servants added to one's status and self esteem. But it also had economic logic, however much a circular one. So long as labour was plentiful then services were cheap, and so long as there was no competing source of employment, such as urban industry, then the supply of labour remain plentiful.

In such circumstances the towns which grew up in Tamilnad tended to be administrative and religious centres, extensions of an external economy, and occasionally transmission points for the trade between one rural region and another. For the most part, Tamilnad's towns were not tied into a close relationship with a fixed rural hinterland. Rather they depended for their existence on 'external' factors – the state or foreign funding – and this tended to make the 'urban material' of the region geographically unstable; there were many potential sites for ports, forts, capitals, religious centres, and marts, and over the decades shifts of political power, deflections of routes taken by the bullock traders as they wandered across the plain, changes in the direction of overseas trading, could alter the site of the major towns. Forts have grown up from time to time on remarkable strips of beach and at river mouths, and have been readily abandoned for other sites, no better or worse endowed. The coast is dotted with the relics of past mercantile glory, now reduced to fishing hamlets or archaeological curiosities – Mahabalipuram and Pimpri from classical times; Korkai, Tondai, Caturangapattinam and Devanampattinam from the time of the early travellers; Porto Novo, Tranquebar, Pulicat, and Karikal from the time of European trade; Kayalpatnam and Kulasekharapatnam from the early colonial period; and many more. Conversely, of the two major ports of modern Tamilnad, Madras was no more than a deserted and malarial strip of beach in the early seventeenth century, and Tuticorin was little more than a quiet fishing village in the early nineteenth. Nor had politics encouraged large-scale urban growth. The plains had never supported major political regimes, and this tract was dotted with many small forts rather than few large capitals. The major river valleys had all formed the sites of kingdoms, but these kingdoms had rarely extended their sway beyond a single valley and its environs. Moreover they had fought one another and fallen prey to northern invaders, and this combination of outside aggression and local strife had caused political capitals to shift and crumble. Just as, the coastline was littered with the remains of old ports, the valleys were strewn with

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the shells of old political headquarters and temple centres situated on the banks of various rivers – Kanchipuram and Arcot on Palar-Cheyyar; Tiruchi, Srirangam, and a host of satellite towns on the Kaveri; Madurai and Ramnad on the Vaigai; and Tenkasi and Palamcottah on the Tambraparni.

QUESTIONS

1. How many towns were there in the 1871 census?
A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18
2. The most important item manufactured in towns were
A. Cloth B. Indigo C. Jewels D. Food
3. The towns in Tamilnad for their existence were dependent on
A. Hinterland B. Foreign trade
C. Domestic trade D. Plantations
4. The Tamilnad coast is dotted with
A. Forts B. Villas C. Temples D. Churches
5. The most important town of Tamilnad in seventeenth century was
A. Korkai B. Madras
C. Tranquebar D. Mahabalipuram
6. The first census in India took place in
A. 1831 B. 1861 C. 1871 D. 1911
7. The primary function of the towns in Tamilnad was
A. Exchange B. Reading
C. Buying D. Manufacture
8. The classical town of Tamilnad was
A. Porto Novo B. Pulicat
C. Tuticorin D. Pumpuhar
9. The poets who talk about the cities are from
A. Sangam B. Korkai C. Tondai D. Tamilkam
10. The fishing village of the early nineteenth century was
A. Pulicat B. Kanchipuram C. Tuticorin D. Madras
11. The invaders in Tamilnad came from
A. East B. West C. North D. South
12. The satellite towns that dotted Tamil countryside were
A. Kaveri and Ramnad B. Porto novo and Pulicat
C. Madras and Tuticorin D. Tiruchi and Srirangam
13. Kanchipuram was
A. An Administrative centre B. A Trading centre
C. A Temple centre D. An Educational centre

14. The elite in Tamilnad spent wealth on
A. Goods B. Food C. Services D. Clothes
15. The foreigners who traded on the Tamil coast were
A. Europeans B. Chinese
C. Africans D. Romans
16. The commodity in which Europeans traded in was
A. Perfume B. Textiles
C. Glasses D. Velvet
17. Urbanization in Tamilnad was a result of
A. Politics B. Trade
C. Administration D. Religion
18. Cloth was produced by
A. Mills B. Factories
C. Handlooms D. Machines
19. Vaigai and Tambraparni are names of
A. Towns B. Villages C. Streets D. Rivers
20. In the nineteenth century what percentage of people lived in towns?
A. Five B. Ten C. Fifteen D. Twenty
21. The town mentioned by the early travellers is
A. Mahabalipuram B. Tuticorin
C. Devnampattinam D. Kanchipuram
22. The disease mentioned in the context of Madras is
A. Cholera B. Malaria C. Typhoid D. Small pox
23. The political centres came up in and around
A. Rivers B. Sea C. Coast D. Valleys
24. The circular economic logic in the above passage refers to
A. Plentiful labour and expensive services B. Plentiful labour and cheap service
C. Scarcity of labour and cheap service D. Scarcity of labour in new urban centres
25. The site of the major towns altered due to
A. Emergence of new sites
B. Emergence of new political elites
C. Changes in the direction of overseas trade
D. Changes in the direction of overland trade

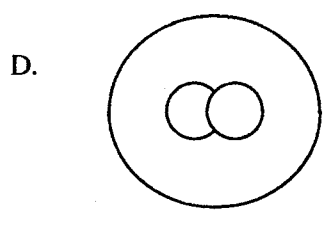
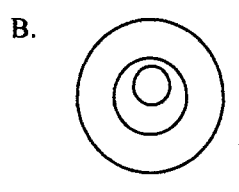
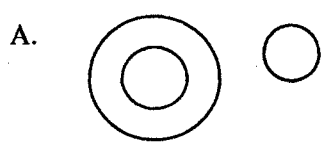
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Section B
REASONING ABILITY

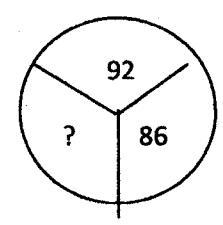
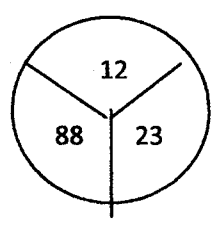
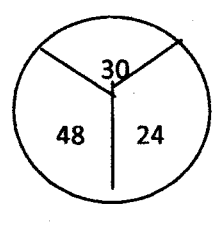
26. From the word INTRANSIGENT which one of the following words cannot be made?
A. STAIN B. GRATE C. TRACE D. RESIGN
27. Sharmila is going for a walk early in the morning towards the north and after walking for 500 meters, she turns to her right. Which direction she is facing now?
A. South B. North C. West D. East
28. If ATTENTIVE is coded as 233573865 and POSITIVE is coded as 91483865, SEVENTEEN would be coded as
A. 456753775 B. 456573557
C. 455653557 D. 456757375
29. If the code of ADJUST is JDATSU then what is the code of VERIFY?
A. REVFYI B. REVYFI C. ERVYFI D. VRFYIF
30. If green is called red, red is called yellow, yellow is called blue, blue is called orange and orange is called green, what is the colour of the sky?
A. Blue B. Red C. Yellow D. Orange
31. Khobu started travelling on his bike from his house towards north. After reaching 15 km he turned west and travelled 10 km. Then he turned south and travelled 5 km. Finally turning to east he travelled 10 km. In which direction is he from his house?
A. North B. East C. West D. South
32. Find the word from the following which is different from the rest.
A. Throat B. Ear C. Malayalam D. Feet
33. From the following words choose the odd one after rearranging the letters to make a meaningful word.
A. ENPILC B. CHSOLO C. ARESER D. HRNSPEARE
34. Arrange the following words in meaningful sequence and choose the correct series
1. Leaves 2. Branch 3. Flower 4. Tree 5. Fruit
A. 42135 B. 42513 C. 43125 D. 43215

35. Which of the following represents the proper relations?

- 1. Tall men
- 2. Black haired people
- 3. Indians



36. Chose the number that replaces the question mark?



- A. 60
- B. 46
- C. 48
- D. 75

37. Which one of the following words is associated with 'Bargain'?

- A. Sumptuousness
- B. Exchange
- C. Triviality
- D. Eloquence

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38. How many 8's are there in the following sequence which are immediately preceded by 6 and immediately followed by 4? The sequence is : 5 7 8 1 6 4 8 6 8 4 9 3 2 6 8 4 7 6 8 4 3 2

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

39. **Statement:** Water supply in Wards X and Wards Y will be affected on Thursday due to repair works to be undertaken.

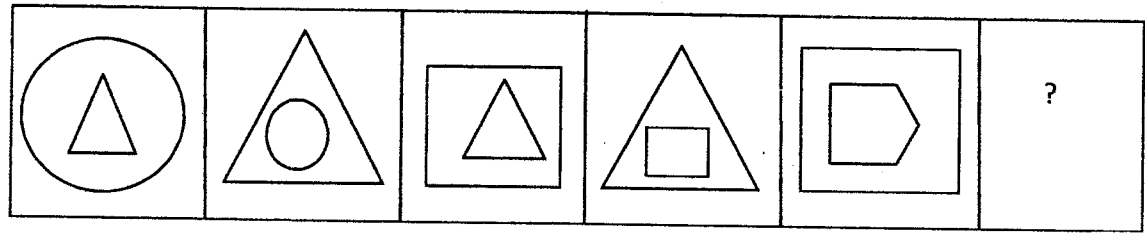
Conclusions:

- I. The residents of these Wards should economize on water usage on Thursday
- II. The residents of these Ward should store sufficient water on the previous day

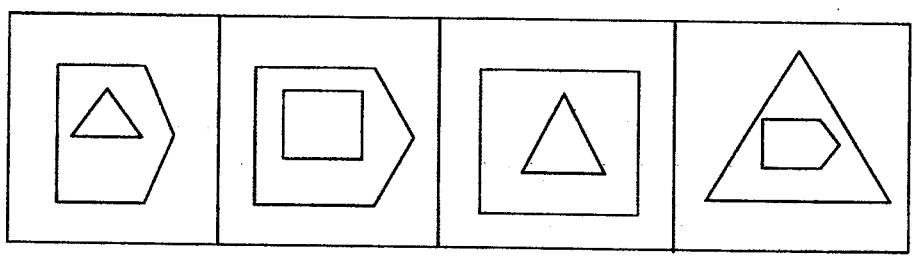
Choose the conclusions which logically follow the given statement

- A. Only Conclusion I follows
- B. Only conclusion II follows
- C. Both the conclusions follow
- D. Neither of the above conclusions follow

40. Find the correct figure to fill the sequence. Problem figure:

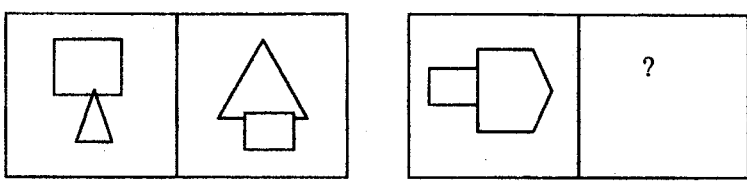


Answer Figures:



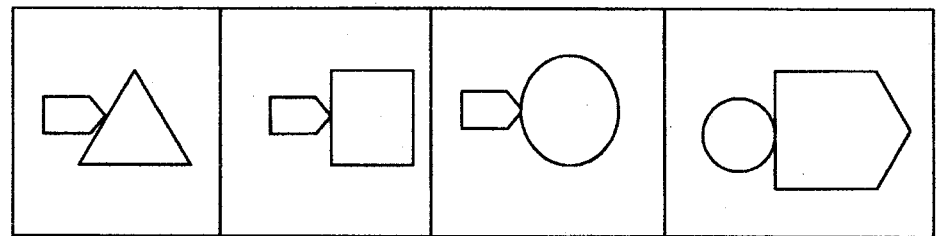
- A
- B
- C
- D

41. Choose the figure that replaces the question mark? Problem figure:



i ii iii iv

Answer figures:



A B C D

42. Choose the odd pair of words

- A. Fish : Shoal
- B. Cow : Herd
- C. Sheep : Flock
- D. Man : Mob

43. Mammals = Bats =

Cats = Insects =

Which of the following represents the relationship between the above correctly?

A.

B.

C.

D.

44. A and B are a married couple. X and Y are brothers. X is the brother of A. How is Y related to B?
A. Cousin B. Son-in-law C. Brother-in-law D. Brother
45. Five girls take part in a race. Gita finished before Monika but behind Neha. Sonam finished before Gayatri but behind Monika. Who won the race?
A. Gita B. Neha C. Monika D. Sonam
46. Suresh ranks 5th in the class of 53. What is his rank from the bottom in the class?
A. 48th B. 50th C. 49th D. 47th
47. Find the next number in the series: 1, 6, 16, 31, 51, _____
A. 76 B. 71 C. 66 D. 56
48. Arrange the following words in the order in which they appear in the dictionary
1. Rigour 2. Remove 3. Retrospect 4. Revive 5. Rumour
A. 23451 B. 23415 C. 24351 D. 24315
49. Find the correct group of letters to fill the blanks: AZBY, CXDW, _____, GTHS
A. EXUV B. EVRU C. EVFU D. EVSU
50. Find the missing number in the following series: 8: 27 : ? : 125
A. 64 B. 25 C. 75 D. 54

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Section C
QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51. 15 years hence a man will be just 4 times as old as he was 15 years ago. His present age is
A. 25 years B. 20 years C. 15 years D. 10 years
52. The system of linear equations $X = 3Y + 5$ and $9Y = 3X - 15$ is
A. Consistent B. Inconsistent
C. Consistent but dependent D. Inconsistent but dependent
53. If one root of $X^2 - 4X + k = 0$ is 6, then the value of k is
A. 12 B. 2 C. -2 D. -12
54. Area of a square is given to be A. If its sides are doubled then the new area will be
A. $A/2$ B. $2A$ C. $4A$ D. A^2
55. In an examination the average score of ten students is 60. If the score of one student is omitted and the average score becomes 55, then the score of that student will be
A. 55 B. 115 C. 105 D. 60
56. A train of length 270 meters crosses a telegraph post in 18 seconds. The speed of the train is
A. 35 km/h B. 41 km/h C. 45 km/h D. 54 km/h
57. If the income of X is 20% less than that of Y, then the income of Y is greater than that of X by
A. 20% B. 25% C. 30% D. 35%
58. The amount of Rs 600 will earn Rs 300 as simple interest at the rate of 10% per annum in
A. 4 years B. 5 years C. 6 years D. 7 years
59. The current population of a town is 10,000. If the population increases by 10% every year then the population of the town after three years will be
A. 13,000 B. 13,300 C. 13,310 D. 13,330
60. A heap of coconuts is divided into groups of 2, 3 and 5 and each time one coconut is left over. The least number of coconuts in the heap is
A. 31 B. 41 C. 51 D. 61
61. A book seller purchased a book for Rs20 and sold it at a profit of 15%. The selling price (in Rs) of the book would be
A. 22 B. 23 C. 27 D. 30
62. The number of parallel planes that a hexagonal prism possesses is
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
63. The two lines $2X + 5Y = 34$ and $X + 3Y = 20$ meet at the point
A. $(X=2, Y=6)$ B. $(X=6, Y=2)$ C. $(X=7, Y=2)$ D. $(X=17, Y=0)$
64. A single discount equivalent to a discount series of 40% and 20% is
A. 49% B. 52% C. 53% D. None of the above

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65. The mean of a distribution is 49.9 and median is 51.9 respectively. The mode is
A. 55.9 B. 50.8 C. 52.3 D. 54.9
66. Find the median of the following marks shown by 10 students: 37, 28, 25, 50, 52, 58, 67, 90, 27, 82.
A. 50 B. 52 C. 49 D. 51
67. An oil tank is $\frac{5}{8}$ full. When 6 gallons of oil are removed, the tank is $\frac{1}{4}$ full. What is the total capacity of the tank in gallons?
A. 12 B. 16 C. 18 D. 24
68. What is 40% of $\frac{5}{6}$?
A. $\frac{1}{3}$ B. $\frac{2}{3}$ C. $\frac{3}{5}$ D. $\frac{3}{7}$
69. An ore contains 5% Aluminum. To get 52Kgs of Aluminum the quantity of ore required is
A. 1040 Kgs B. 1000 Kgs C. 1110 Kgs D. 1200 Kgs
70. The shadow of a tower, when the sun's altitude is 45 degrees is found to be 10 meters longer than when it was 60 degrees. The height of the tower is
A. 23.66m B. 16.77m C. 28.1m D. None of the above
71. The equation $Y = 2X^2 + 3X - 2$, if plotted on a graph paper, will be a
A. Downward sloping Straight line B. U shaped curve
C. Upward sloping straight line D. None of the above
72. Braj credits 15% of his salary in his fixed deposit account and spends 30% of the remaining on groceries. If the cash in hand is Rs 2380, what is his salary?
A. 4,000 B. 3,000 C. 5,000 D. 6,000
73. A man drives his car at the rate of 40km/hr. After 80 Km he rest for 10 minutes. How long will it take for him to cover 160 km?
A. 4 hours 10 minutes B. 3 hours 5 minutes
C. 5 hours 10 minutes D. None of the above
74. If in a parallelogram, the diagonals are equal and perpendicular, then it is a
A. Rectangle B. Square C. Both rectangle and square D. Trapezium
75. $(0.1/0.01) + (0.01/0.001) + (0.001/0.0001) + 0.0001/0.00001$ is equal to
A. 0.0004 B. 0.1111 C. 4 D. 40

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Section D
SOCIAL STUDIES & GENERAL AWARENESS

76. Which of the following nations is not a permanent member in the United Nations Security Council?
A. China B. Germany C. France D. United Kingdom
77. Which newspaper among the following does not belong to the 'Times Group'?
A. The Economic Times B. Hindustan Times
C. Mumbai Mirror D. Navbharat Times
78. Identify the author of the book 'The Argumentative Indian'
A. Amartya Sen B. Arun Shourie
C. Salman Rushdie D. Khushwant Singh
79. The Headquarters of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is located at:
A. Kathmandu B. Dhaka C. Colombo D. New Delhi
80. Which Constitutional amendment makes the obligation of the state to provide free elementary education to children in the age-group of 6-14?
A. 94th B. 42nd C. 86th D. 89th
81. Which among the Following countries has recently decided to give a grant of US \$1 billion for the reconstruction of the Nalanda University?
A. USA B. China C. Britain D. Japan
82. The term 'Apartheid' refers to:
A. Segregation of Asian migrants in USA
B. People living in the slums of south-east Asia
C. Hatred against Semitic religions in Europe
D. A system of racial segregation in South Africa
83. 'Elephant' is the election symbol of:
A. Samajwadi Party B. Bahujan Samaj Party
C. Bharatiya Janata Party D. Nationalist Congress Party
84. Which is the predominant religion in Nagaland?
A. Hinduism B. Buddhism C. Christianity D. Jainism
85. Who among the following rulers was not part of the Mugal Empire?
A. Qutb-ud-din Aibak B. Bahadur Shah -I
C. Humayun D. Aurangzeb
86. Julian Assange is related to:
A. Open Software B. Hollywood C. Facebook D. WikiLeaks
87. Which one of the following is a medium range surface to air missile?
A. Trishul B. Nag C. Akash D. Prithvi

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88. Nirupama Rao currently holds the post of:
A. India's foreign secretary
B. Secretary to the Ministry of Finance
C. Minister of State, External affairs
D. Ambassador of India to the USA
89. With how many states does Madhya Pradesh share its borders?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
90. Which one of the following Committees/Commissions was formed to study the status of Muslims in India?
A. B.K Chaturvedi Committee
B. Sachar Committee
C. B.N Srikrishna Commission
D. M. Veerappa Moily commission
91. Which one of the following States in India is the largest producer of Lignite coal?
A. Chhattisgarh
B. Karnataka
C. Madhya Pradesh
D. Tamil Nadu
92. The Palk Strait is on the border between:
A. India – Sri Lanka
B. India – Pakistan
C. India – Maldives
D. India – Bangladesh
93. Which title among the following did Saina Nehwal win in the year 2012?
A. Indonesian Open
B. Swiss Open
C. Malaysian Open
D. Singapore Open
94. Which day of the year is celebrated as the World Environment Day?
A. March 8th
B. December 1st
C. October 24th
D. June 5th
95. 2G Spectrum scam is connected with:
A. Defence deal
B. Telecom
C. Nuclear energy
D. Mining
96. Who was the President of India during the 'Emergency Period'?
A. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
B. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
C. V. V Giri
D. Zakir Hussain
97. Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is known for performing the instrument:
A. Sitar
B. Sarod
C. Santoor
D. Sarangi
98. Which one of the following rivers is flowing into the Arabian Sea?
A. Mahanadi
B. Godavari
C. Narmada
D. Krishna
99. Who is the present Attorney General of India?
A. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
B. Milon K. Banerji
C. Soli Sorabjee
D. Goolam Essaji Vahanvati
100. What was India's position in medal- tally in the 2010 Commonwealth games held in New Delhi?
A. 6th
B. 4th
C. 2nd
D. 3rd