



IIFT 2011 Question Paper

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature without the permission of cracku.in, application for which shall be made to support@cracku.in

Section 1

Instructions

Before the internet, one of the most rapid changes to the global economy and trade was wrought by something so blatantly useful that it is hard to imagine a struggle to get it adopted: the shipping container. In the early 1960s, before the standard container became ubiquitous, freight costs were 10 per cent of the value of US imports, about the same barrier to trade as the average official government import tariff. Yet in a journey that went halfway round the world, half of those costs could be incurred in two ten-mile movements through the ports at either end. The predominant 'break-bulk' method, where each shipment was individually split up into loads that could be handled by a team of dockers, was vastly complex and labour-intensive. Ships could take weeks or months to load, as a huge variety of cargoes of different weights, shapes and sizes had to be stacked together by hand. Indeed, one of the most unreliable aspects of such a labour-intensive process was the labour. Ports, like mines, were frequently seething pits of industrial unrest. Irregular work on one side combined with what was often a tight-knit, well-organized labour community on the other.

In 1956, loading break-bulk cargo cost \$5.83 per ton. The entrepreneurial genius who saw the possibilities for standardized container shipping, Malcolm McLean, floated his first containerized ship in that year and claimed to be able to shift cargo for 15.8 cents a ton. Boxes of the same size that could be loaded by crane and neatly stacked were much faster to load. Moreover, carrying cargo in a standard container would allow it to be shifted between truck, train and ship without having to be repacked each time.

But between McLean's container and the standardization of the global market were an array of formidable obstacles. They began at home in the US with the official Interstate Commerce Commission, which could prevent price competition by setting rates for freight haulage by route and commodity, and the powerful International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) labour union. More broadly, the biggest hurdle was achieving what economists call 'network effects': the benefit of a standard technology rises exponentially as more people use it. To dominate world trade, containers had to be easily interchangeable between different shipping lines, ports, trucks and railcars. And to maximize efficiency, they all needed to be the same size. The adoption of a network technology often involves overcoming the resistance of those who are heavily invested in the old system. And while the efficiency gains are clear to see, there are very obvious losers as well as winners. For containerization, perhaps the most spectacular example was the demise of New York City as a port.

In the early 1950s, New York handled a third of US seaborne trade in manufactured goods. But it was woefully inefficient, even with existing break-bulk technology: 283 piers, 98 of which were able to handle ocean-going ships, jutting out into the river from Brooklyn and Manhattan. Trucks bound for the docks had to fiive through the crowded, narrow streets of Manhattan, wait for an hour or two before even entering a pier, and then undergo a laborious two-stage process in which the goods foot were fithr unloaded into a transit shed and then loaded onto a ship. 'Public loader' work gangs held exclusive rights to load and unload on a particular pier, a power in effect granted by the ILA, which enforced its monopoly with sabotage and violence against than competitors. The ILA fought ferociously against containerization, correctly foreseeing that it would destroy their privileged position as bandits controlling the mountain pass. On this occasion, bypassing them simply involved going across the river. A container port was built in New Jersey, where a 1500-foot wharf allowed ships to dock parallel to shore and containers to be lified on and off by crane. Between 1963 - 4 and 1975 - 6, the number of days worked by longshoremen in Manhattan went from 1.4 million to 127,041.

Containers rapidly captured the transatlantic market, and then the growing trade with Asia. The effect of containerization is hard to see immediately in freight rates, since the oil price hikes of the 1970s kept them high, but the speed with which shippers adopted; containerization made it clear it brought big benefits of efficiency and cost. The extraordinary growth of the Asian tiger economies of Singapore, Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong, which based their development strategy on exports, was greatly helped by the container trade that quickly built up between the US and east Asia. Ocean-borne exports from South Korea were 2.9 million tons in 1969 and 6 million in 1973, and its exports to the US tripled.

But the new technology did not get adopted all on its own. It needed a couple of pushes from government - both, as it happens, largely to do with the military. As far as the ships were concerned, the same link between the merchant and military navy that had inspired the Navigation Acts in seventeenth-century England endured into twentieth-century America. The government's first helping hand was to give a spur to the system by adopting it to transport military cargo. The US armed forces, seeing the efficiency of the system, started contracting McLean's company Pan-Atlantic, later renamed Sea-land, to carry equipment to the quarter of a million American soldiers stationed in Western Europe. One of the few benefits of America's misadventure in Vietnam was a rapid expansion of containerization. Because war involves massive movements of men and material, it is often armies that pioneer new techniques in supply chains.

The government's other role was in banging heads together sufficiently to get all companies to accept the same size container. Standard sizes were essential to deliver the economies of scale that came from interchangeability - which, as far as the military was concerned, was vital if the ships had to be commandeered in case war broke out. This was a

significant problem to overcome, not least because all the companies that had started using the container had settled on different sizes. Pan-Atlantic used 35-foot containers, because that was the maximum size allowed on the highways in its home base in New Jersey. Another of the big shipping companies, Matson Navigation, used a 24-foot container since its biggest trade was in canned pineapple from Hawaii, and a container bigger than that would have been too heavy for a crane to lift. Grace Line, which largely traded with Latin America, used a foot container that was easier to truck around winding mountain roads.

Establishing a US standard and then getting it adopted internationally took more than a decade. Indeed, not only did the US Maritime Administration have to mediate in these rivalries but also to fight its own turf battles with the American Standards Association, an agency set up by the private sector. The matter was settled by using the power of federal money: the Federal Maritime Board (FMB), which handed out to public subsidies for shipbuilding, decreed that only the 8 x 8-foot containers in the lengths of 10, 20, 30 or 40 feet would be eligible for handouts.

Question 1

Identify the correct statement:

- A The freight costs accounted for around 10 per cent of the value of imports in general during early 1960s, given the labour-intensive 'break-bulk' cargo handling.
- B As a result of growing adoption of containerized trade during 1969-73, while the ocean-borne exports from South Korea in general more than doubled, the same to the US tripled.
- C The outbreak of the Vietnam war functioned as a major positive force towards rapid expansion of containerization, as American imports from the country increased heavily.
- D In the early days of container trade development, a major shipping firm Matson Navigation used a 24-foot container since a bigger container was not suitable for its trucks.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the early 1960s, before the standard container became ubiquitous, freight costs were 10 per cent of the value of US imports, about the same barrier to trade as the average official government import tariff. - Option A is incorrect.

From the 5th paragraph, option B is correct.

It has not been mentioned that imports increased. Option C is incorrect.

The weight of boxes were the real reason, not the size. Option D is wrong.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Free Mock Test for IIFT

Question 2

Identify the false statement:

- A In the pre-containerization days, trucks bound for the New York docks had to pass through the narrow streets, wait for an hour or two before even entering a pier, and then undergo a laborious three-stage process for loading onto a ship.
- B Once satisfied with the effectiveness of containerized trade, the US military engaged the company of Malcolm McLean to transport equipments for their soldiers stationed in Western Europe.
- C Cargo loading during 1960s usually took a long period, as it involved manual handling of huge variety of cargoes of different weights, shapes and sizes.
- D The issue of standardization of the containers created led to a debate between the US government and American Standards Association, but the question was finally sorted through public subsidy programme by Federal Maritime Board.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option B can be inferred from the sixth paragraph.

Option C can be inferred from the first paragraph.

Option D can be inferred from the last paragraph.

Trucks bound for the docks had to file through the crowded, narrow streets of Manhattan, wait for an hour or two before even entering a pier, and then undergo a laborious two-stage process in which the goods were first unloaded into a transit shed and then loaded onto a ship. - Option A is incorrect.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 3

The emergence of containerization technology in early seventies resulted in:

- A** Immediate adoption of the containerized export route by private companies, in their own accord.
- B** An instant sharp reduction in freight costs expressed as a percentage of imports across countries.
- C** Spectacular growth in exports from the East Asian tiger economies, which were reliant on an export-oriented growth strategy.
- D** All of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The effect of containerization is hard to see immediately in freight rates, since the oil price hikes of the 1970s kept them high, but the speed with which shippers adopted; containerization made it clear it brought big benefits of efficiency and cost. The extraordinary growth of the Asian tiger economies of Singapore, Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong, which based their development strategy on exports, was greatly helped by the container trade that quickly built up between the US and east Asia. - From these lines, option C can be inferred.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 4

Match the following

Set A	Set B
a. ILA	i. New Jersey
b. FMB	ii. Mountain roads
c. Grace Line	iii. Dockers
d. McLean	iv. Standardization

- A** a - i; b - iv, c - ii; d - iii
- B** a - iii; b - i, c - iv; d - ii
- C** a - iv; b - i, c - ii; d - iii
- D** a - iii; b - iv, c - ii; d - i

Answer: D

Explanation:

EndGroup:

Download IIFT Previous Papers PDF

Instructions

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

I have tried to introduce into the discussion a number of attributes of consumer behaviour and motivations, which I believe are important inputs into devising a strategy for commercially viable financial inclusion. These related broadly

to the (i) the sources of livelihood of the potential consumer segment for financial inclusion (ii) how they spend their money, particularly on non-regular items (iii) their choices and motivations with respect to saving and (iv) their motivations for borrowing and their ability to access institutional sources of finance for their basic requirements. In discussing each of these sets of issues, I spent some time drawing implications for business strategies by financial service providers. In this section, I will briefly highlight, at the risk of some repetition, what I consider to be the key messages of the lecture.

The first message emerges from the preliminary discussion on the current scenario on financial inclusion, both at the aggregate level and across income categories. The data suggest that even savings accounts, the most basic financial service, have low penetration amongst the lowest income households. I want to emphasize that we are not talking about Below Poverty Line households only; Rs. 50,000 per year in 2007, while perhaps not quite middle class, was certainly quite far above the official poverty line. The same concerns about lack of penetration amongst the lowest income group for loans also arise. To reiterate the question that arises from these data patterns: is this because people can't access banks or other service providers or because they don't see value in doing so? This question needs to be addressed if an effective inclusion strategy is to be developed.

The second message is that the process of financial inclusion is going to be incomplete and inadequate if it is measured only in terms of new accounts being opened and operated. From the employment and earning patterns, there emerged a sense that better access to various kinds of financial services would help to increase the livelihood potential of a number of occupational categories, which in turn would help reduce the income differentials between these and more regular, salaried jobs. The fact that a huge proportion of the Indian workforce is either self-employed and in the casual labour segment suggests the need for products that will make access to credit easier to the former, while offering opportunities for risk mitigation and consumption smoothing to the latter.

The third message emerges from the analysis of expenditure patterns is the significance of infrequent, but quantitatively significant expenditures like ceremonies and medical costs. Essentially, dealing with these kinds of expenditures requires either low-cost insurance options, supported by a correspondingly low-cost health care system or a low level systematic investment plan, which allows even poor households to create enough of a buffer to deal with these demands as and when they arise. As has already been pointed out, it is not as though such products are not being offered by domestic financial service providers. It is really a matter of extending them to make them accessible to a very large number of lower income households, with a low and possibly uncertain ability to maintain regular contributions.

The fourth message comes strongly from the motivations to both save and borrow, which, as one might reasonably expect, significantly overlap with each other. It is striking that the need to deal with emergencies, both financial and medical, plays such an important role in both sets of motivations. The latter is, as has been said, amenable to a low-cost, mass insurance scheme, with the attendant service provision. However, the former, which is a theme that recurs through the entire discussion on consumer characteristics, certainly suggests that the need for some kind of income and consumption smoothing product is a significant one in an effective financial inclusion agenda. This, of course, raises broader questions about the role of social safety nets, which offer at least some minimum income security and consumption smoothing. How extensive these mechanisms should be, how much security they should offer and for how long and how they should be financed are fundamental policy questions that go beyond the realm of the financial sector. However, to the extent that risk mitigation is a significant financial need, it must receive the attention of any meaningful financial inclusion strategy, in a way which provides practical answers to all these three questions.

The fifth and final message is actually the point I began the lecture with. It is the critical importance of the principle of commercial viability. Every aspect of a financial inclusion strategy — whether it is the design of products and services or the delivery mechanism — needs to be viewed in terms of the business opportunity that it offers and not as a deliverable that has been imposed on the service provider. However, it is also important to emphasize that commercial viability need not necessarily be viewed in terms of immediate cost and profitability calculations. Like in many other products, financial services also offer the prospect of a life-cycle model of marketing. Establishing a relationship with first-time consumers of financial products and services offers the opportunity to leverage this relationship into a wider set of financial transactions as at least some of these consumers move steadily up the income ladder. In fact, in a high growth scenario, a high proportion of such households are likely to move quite quickly from very basic financial services to more and more sophisticated ones. In other words, the commercial viability and profitability of a financial inclusion strategy need not be viewed only from the perspective of immediacy. There is a viable investment dimension to it as well.

Question 5

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A In order to succeed, financial inclusion has to be commercially viable.
- B Savings account is one of the basic vehicles for financial inclusion.

- C Savings accounts have low penetration amongst "Below Poverty Line" households only.
- D There is lack of penetration for loans amongst the lowest income group.

Answer: C

Question 6

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A Financial inclusion is exclusively measured in terms of new accounts being opened and operated.
- B There is a felt need for better access to credit products for the self-employed.
- C It is felt that financial inclusion could be profitable from day one if a commercially viable strategy is devised.
- D Financial Institutions must deliver social service through financial inclusion.

Answer: B

Question 7

Identify the correct statement from the following:

- A Casual labour segment may not require risk mitigation products like insurance as their expenditures on consumption are high relative to their incomes.
- B Income of upto Rs. 60,000 per year is the benchmark for official Poverty Line.
- C Financial sector should also look into their role of broadening social safety nets.
- D Risk mitigation of casual labour must receive attention in any meaningful financial inclusion strategy.

Answer: D

Download IIFT GK PDFs

Question 8

Identify the wrong statement from the following:

- A High expenditures on ceremonies and medical costs can be met through a low - level Systematic Investment Plan.
- B Given the high growth scenario of the country, only few of the consumers are expected to move up the income ladder.
- C Financial and medical emergencies motivate one to save and borrow.
- D There is an opportunity for banks to cross- sell their products to the bottom of the pyramid.

Answer: B

Instructions

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

When Ratan Tata moved the Supreme Court, claiming his right to privacy had been violated, he called Harish Salve. The choice was not surprising. The former solicitor general had been topping the legal charts ever since he scripted a surprising win for Mukesh Ambani against his brother Anil. That dispute set the gold standard for legal fees. On Mukesh's side were Salve, Rohinton Nariman, and Abhishek Manu Singhvi. The younger brother had an equally formidable line-up led by Ram Jethmalani and Mukul Rohatgi.

The dispute dated back three-and-a-half years to when Anil filed case against his brother for renegeing on an agreement

to supply 28 million cubic metres of gas per day from its Krishna-Godavari basin fields at a rate of \$ 2.34 for 17 years. The average legal fee was Rs. 25 lakh for a full day's appearance, not to mention the overnight stays at Mumbai's five-star suites, business class travel, and on occasion, use of the private jet. Little wonder though that Salve agreed to take on Tata's case pro bono. He could afford philanthropy with one of India's wealthiest tycoons.

The lawyers' fees alone, at a conservative estimate, must have cost the Ambanis at least Rs. 15 crore each. Both the brothers had booked their legal teams in the same hotel, first the Oberoi and, after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, the Trident. It's not the essentials as much as the frills that raise eyebrows. The veteran Jethmalani is surprisingly the most modest in his fees since he does not charge rates according to the strength of the client's purse. But as the crises have multiplied, lawyers' fees have exploded.

The 50 court hearings in the Haldia Petrochemicals vs. the West Bengal Government cost the former a total of Rs. 25 crore in lawyer fees and the 20 hearings in the Bombay Mill Case, which dragged on for three years, cost the mill owners almost Rs. 10 crore. Large corporate firms, which engage star counsels on behalf of the client, also need to know their quirks. For instance, Salve will only accept the first brief. He will never be the second counsel in a case. Some lawyers prefer to be paid partly in cash but the best are content with cheques. Some expect the client not to blink while picking up a dinner tab of Rs. 1.75 lakh at a Chennai five star. A lawyer is known to carry his home linen and curtains with him while travelling on work. A firm may even have to pick up a hot Vertu phone of the moment or a Jaeger-LeCoultre watch of the hour to keep a lawyer in good humour.

Some are even paid to not appear at all for the other side - Aryama Sundaram was retained by Anil Ambani in the gas feud but he did not fight the case. Or take Raytheon when it was fighting the Jindals. Raytheon had paid seven top lawyers a retainer fee of Rs. 2.5 lakh each just to ensure that the Jindals would not be able to make a proper case on a taxation issue. They miscalculated when a star lawyer fought the case at the last minute. "I don't take negative retainers", shrugs Rohatgi, former additional solicitor general. "A Lawyer's job is to appear for any client that comes to him. It's not for the lawyers to judge if a client is good or bad but the court". Indeed. He is, after all, the lawyer who argued so famously in court that B. Ramalinga Raju did not "fudge any account in the Satyam Case. All he did was "window dressing".

Some high profile cases have continued for years, providing a steady source of income, from the Scindia succession battle which dates to 1989, to the JetLite Sahara battle now in taxation arbitration to the BCCI which is currently in litigation with Lalit Modi, Rajasthan Royals and Kings XI Punjab.

Think of the large law firms as the big Hollywood studios and the senior counsel as the superstar. There are a few familiar faces to be found in most of the big ticket cases, whether it is the Ambani gas case, Vodafone taxation or Bombay Mills case. Explains Salve, "There is a reason why we have more than one senior advocate on a case. When you're arguing, he's reading the court. He picks up a point or a vibe that you may have missed." Says Rajan Karanjawala, whose firm has prepared the briefs for cases ranging from the Tata's recent right to privacy case to Karisma Kapoor's divorce, "The four jewels in the crown today are Salve, Rohatgi, Rohinton Nariman and Singhvi. They have replaced the old guard of Fali Nariman, Soli Sorabjee, Ashok Desai and K.K. Venugopal." He adds, "The one person who defies the generational gap is Jethmalani who was India's leading criminal lawyer in the 1960s and is so today."

The demand for superstar lawyers has far outstripped the supply. So a one-man show by, say, Rohatgi can run up billings of Rs. 40 crore, the same as a mid-sized corporate law firm like Titus and Co that employs 28 juniors. The big law firms such as AZB or Amarchand & Mangaldas or Luthra & Luthra have to do all the groundwork for the counsel, from humouring the clerk to ensure the A-lister turns up on the hearing day to sourcing appropriate foreign judgments in emerging areas such as environmental and patent laws. "We are partners in this. There are so few lawyers and so many matters," points out Diljeet Titus.

As the trust between individuals has broken down, governments have questioned corporates and corporates are questioning each other, and an array of new issues has come up. The courts have become stronger. "The lawyer," says Sundaram, with the flourish that has seen him pick up many Dhurandhars and Senakas at pricey art auctions, "has emerged as the modern day purohit." Each purohit is head priest of a particular style. Says Karanjawala, "Harish is the closest example in today's bar to Fali Nariman; Rohinton has the best law library in his brain; Mukul is easily India's busiest lawyer while Manu Singhvi is the greatest multi-tasker." Salve has managed a fine balancing act where he has represented Mulayam Singh Yadav and Mayawati, Parkash Singh Badal and Amarinder Singh, Lalit Modi and Subhash Chandra and even the Ambani brothers, of course in different cases. Jethmalani is the man to call for anyone in trouble. In judicial circles he is known as the first resort for the last resort. Even Jethmalani's junior Satish Maneshinde, who came to Mumbai in 1993 as a penniless law graduate from Karnataka, shot to fame (and wealth) after he got bail for Sanjay Dutt in 1996. Now he owns a plush office in Worli and has become a one-stop shop for celebrities in trouble.

Question 9

Which of the following is not true about Ram Jethmalani?

- A In judicial circles, he is known as the first resort for the last resort
- B He is the most modest in his fees
- C He has been India's leading criminal lawyer since 1960s
- D None of his juniors have done well in their careers

Answer: D

Question 10

Match the following:

Lawyer	Distinguishing Quality
a. Harish Salve	i. India's busiest lawyer
b. Rohinton	ii. Today's Fali Nariman
c. Mukul Rohatgi	iii. Greatest multi - tasker
d. Abhishek Manu Singhvi	iv. Best Law library in his brain

- A a-ii; b-iii; c-iv; d-i
- B a-ii; b-iv; c-i; d-iii
- C a-iii; b-iv; c-i; d-ii
- D a-iii; b-ii; c-iv; d-i

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the 2nd last paragraph it is given that "Harish is the closest example in today's bar to Fali Nariman" Thus, a-ii

In the last paragraph it is given that "Rohinton has the best law library in his brain" Thus, b-iv

Hence, a-i and b-iv

The only option that captures this is option B.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

IIFT Free Topic-Wise Important Questions (Study Material)

Question 11

What does a 'negative retainer' refer to?

- A Giving a lawyer only his fees and not the frills
- B Paying a lawyer to not fight a case for the other side
- C Having more than one senior advocate on a case
- D Reimbursing law firms for doing groundwork for the counsel

Answer: B

Question 12

What does the phrase 'pro bono' mean?

- A Charged according to the client's purse

- B** Done without compensation for the public good
- C** Carried out in the prescribed form
- D** Taken up from the beginning

Answer: B

Instructions

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

The second issue I want to address is one that comes up frequently - that Indian banks should aim to become global. Most people who put forward this view have not thought through the costs and benefits analytically; they only see this as an aspiration consistent with India's growing international profile. In its 1998 report, the Narasimham (II) Committee envisaged a three tier structure for the Indian banking sector: 3 or 4 large banks having an international presence on the top, 8-10 mid-sized banks, with a network of branches throughout the country and engaged in universal banking, in the middle, and local banks and regional rural banks operating in smaller regions forming the bottom layer. However, the Indian banking system has not consolidated in the manner envisioned by the Narasimham Committee. The current structure is that India has 81 scheduled commercial banks of which 26 are public sector banks, 21 are private sector banks and 34 are foreign banks. Even a quick review would reveal that there is no segmentation in the banking structure along the lines of Narasimham II.

A natural sequel to this issue of the envisaged structure of the Indian banking system is the Reserve Bank's position on bank consolidation. Our view on bank consolidation is that the process should be market-driven, based on profitability considerations and brought about through a process of mergers & amalgamations (M&As;). The initiative for this has to come from the boards of the banks concerned which have to make a decision based on a judgment of the synergies involved in the business models and the compatibility of the business cultures. The Reserve Bank's role in the reorganisation of the banking system will normally be only that of a facilitator.

It should be noted though that bank consolidation through mergers is not always a totally benign option. On the positive side are a higher exposure threshold, international acceptance and recognition, improved risk management and improvement in financials due to economies of scale and scope. This can be achieved both through organic and inorganic growth. On the negative side, experience shows that consolidation would fail if there are no synergies in the business models and there is no compatibility in the business cultures and technology platforms of the merging banks.

Having given that broad brush position on bank consolidation let me address two specific questions: (i) can Indian banks aspire to global size?; and (ii) should Indian banks aspire to global size? On the first question, as per the current global league tables based on the size of assets, our largest bank, the State Bank of India (SBI), together with its subsidiaries, comes in at No.74 followed by ICICI Bank at No. 145 and Bank of Baroda at 188. It is, therefore, unlikely that any of our banks will jump into the top ten of the global league even after reasonable consolidation.

Then comes the next question of whether Indian banks should become global. Opinion on this is divided. Those who argue that we must go global contend that the issue is not so much the size of our banks in global rankings but of Indian banks having a strong enough, global presence. The main argument is that the increasing global size and influence of Indian corporates warrant a corresponding increase in the global footprint of Indian banks. The opposing view is that Indian banks should look inwards rather than outwards, focus their efforts on financial deepening at home rather than aspiring to global size.

It is possible to take a middle path and argue that looking outwards towards increased global presence and looking inwards towards deeper financial penetration are not mutually exclusive; it should be possible to aim for both. With the onset of the global financial crisis, there has definitely been a pause to the rapid expansion overseas of our banks. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the risks involved, it will be opportune for some of our larger banks to be looking out for opportunities for consolidation both organically and inorganically. They should look out more actively in regions which hold out a promise of attractive acquisitions.

The surmise, therefore, is that Indian banks should increase their global footprint opportunistically even if they do not get to the top of the league table.

Question 13

Identify the correct statement from the following:

- A** Large banks having an international presence should not be engaged in universal banking.
- B** Some people expect all banks to become global in coming years, in line with globalization.

- C Indian banking system has not consolidated as was foreseen by the Narasimham Committee.
- D Reserve Bank of India envisages the role of a facilitator for itself in the direction of bank consolidation.

Answer: C

Top 500+ Free Questions for IIFT

Question 14

Identify the correct statement from the following:

- A Indian banks should not go for global inorganic expansion as there is no compatibility in business cultures.
- B Indian banks do not aspire to be global.
- C Indian banks cannot be global even after reasonable consolidation.
- D After the onset of the global financial crisis, some regions hold out a promise of attractive acquisitions for banks.

Answer: D

Question 15

Identify the wrong statement from the following:

- A Bank consolidation through mergers increases the merged entity's ability to take higher exposures.
- B There is still scope for Indian banks to expand internally.
- C None of the Indian banks presently are global.
- D Global financial crisis has increased the risks of overseas expansion.

Answer: C

Download IIFT Syllabus PDF

Section 2

Instructions

Each sentence below has four underlined words or phrases, marked A, B, C and D. Identify the underlined part that must be change to make the sentence correct.

Question 16

Neither the examiner (A) nor his assistant (B) were informed (C) about the cancellation of the examination. No Error (D).

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D

Answer: C

Explanation:

The verb following neither-nor is according to the nearest subject. In the given sentence, 'assistant' is singular. So,

'were' is incorrect. It should be 'was'.
Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Quant Formulas for IIFT PDF

Question 17

Being (A) a short holiday (B) we had to return (C) without visiting many of the places (D)

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D

Answer: A

Explanation:

The sentence should have a subject which is missing in this case. Thus, In 'A' there should be some subject like 'it' which is missing. Hence, option A is incorrect. Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Instructions

Each question below consists of an incomplete sentence. Four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D are given beneath each sentence. Mark the option that best completes the sentence.

Question 18

_____ made after English settlers came to Jamestown was a map of Virginia by John Smith, the famous adventurer.

- A It was the first map
- B The first map
- C There was a first map
- D That the first map

Answer: B

Question 19

The concept this weekend promises to attract _____ than attended the last one.

- A a number of people even larger
- B an even larger amount of people
- C a group of people even greater
- D an even greater number of people

Answer: D

IIFT Free Preparation App

Instructions

In the question below, there are two sentences containing underlined homonyms, which may either be mis-spelt or

inappropriately used in the context of the sentence. Select the appropriate answer from the option given below:

Question 20

- I. A vote of censure was passed against the Chairman.**
- II. Before release, every film is passed by the Censor Board.**

- A** only sentence I is correct
- B** only sentence II is correct
- C** both sentence I and II are correct
- D** both sentences I and II are incorrect

Answer: B

Question 21

- I. This behaviour does not compliment his position.**
- II. He thanked his boss for the complement**

- A** only sentence I is correct
- B** only sentence II is correct
- C** both sentences I and II are correct
- D** both sentences I and II are incorrect

Answer: D

Instructions

For each of the following sentences, choose the most appropriate "one word" for the given expressions.

Question 22

One who is unrelenting and cannot be moved by entreaties :

- A** Inexorable
- B** Infallible
- C** Impregnable
- D** Inexplicable

Answer: A

Download General Science Notes for IIFT PDF

Question 23

The art of cutting trees and bushes into ornamental shapes:

- A** Horticulture
- B** Bonsoi
- C** Pruning
- D** Topiary

Answer: D

Instructions

Match the words in column 1 with their appropriate meaning in column 2.

Question 24

Column 1	Column 2
a. Predilection	i. Vanish
b. Evanescence	ii. A gentle, mild breeze
c. Zephyr	iii. Inane
d. Diaphanous	iv. Completely transparent
e. Fatuous	v. partiality

- A** a - v; b - iv; c - i; d - ii; e - iii
B a - ii; b - i; c - iii; d - v; e - iv
C a - v; b - i; c - ii; d - iv; e - iii
D a - iii; b - iv; c - i; d - v; e - ii

Answer: C

Explanation:

Predilection means a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favour of something.

Evanescence means the rapid fading from sight or memory of that person, or the rapid fading from sight or memory of that person.

Zephyr means a soft gentle breeze.

Diaphanous means light, delicate, and translucent.

Fatuous means silly and pointless.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 25

Column 1	Column 2
a. Perspicacity	i. Dotting upon wife
b. Uxorious	ii. insignificant, ineffective person
c. Nebbish	iii. Undeveloped, immature
d. Chicanery	iv. Keenness of mental perception
e. Inchoate	v. to trick, to deceive

- A** a - ii; b - i; c - iv; d - iii; e - v
B a - iv; b - i; c - ii; d - v; e - iii
C a - iv; b - i; c - i; d - v; e - iii
D a - ii; b - iv; c - i; d - iii; e - v

Answer: B

Explanation:

Perspicacity - the quality of having a ready insight into things; shrewdness.

Uxorious - having or showing a great or excessive fondness for one's wife.
Nebbish - a person, especially a man, who is regarded as pitifully ineffectual, timid, or submissive.
Chicanery - the use of deception or subterfuge to achieve one's purpose.
Inchoate - just begun and so not fully formed or developed; rudimentary.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Take 3 Free CAT Mocks (With Solutions)

Instructions

Identify antonyms for the following words.

Question 26

Risible:

- A serious
- B amusing
- C ludicrous
- D ridiculous

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risible means provoking laughter through being ludicrous. Therefore, 'serious' is a perfect antonym for the word 'Risible'.

Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

Question 27

Tenebrous:

- A dark
- B truthful
- C bright
- D quarrelsome

Answer: C

Explanation:

Tenebrous means dark; shadowy or obscure. Therefore, 'bright' is a perfect antonym for the word 'Tenebrous'.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Instructions

A partially completed paragraph is below, followed by fillers a,b,c. From options A, B, C and D, identify the right combination and order of fillers a,b or c that will best complete the paragraph.

Question 28

In cultivating team spirit, one should not forget the importance of discipline. _____ It is the duty of all the members of the team to observe discipline in its proper perspective.

- a. A proper team spirit can seldom be based on discipline.
- b. It is a well known fact that team spirit and discipline can never go hand in hand
- c. Discipline in its right perspective would mean sacrificing self to some extent.

- A a and b only

- B** b and c only
- C** Either a or b only
- D** c only

Answer: D

XAT Previous Papers

Question 29

Forests are gifts of nature _____. Yet, with the spread of civilisation, man has not only spurned the forests, but has been ruthlessly destroying them.

- a.** It is on historical record that the vast sahara desert of today once used to be full of thick forests.
- b.** A large part of humanity still lives deep inside forests, particularly in the tropical regions of the earth.
- c.** Human evolution itself has taken place in the forests.

- A** Only a and b
- B** Only c and a
- C** Only c and b
- D** c and a or b

Answer: C

Instructions

Given below are the first and last parts of a sentence, and the remaining sentence is broken into four parts p, q, r and s. From A, B, C and D, choose the arrangement of these parts that forms a complete, meaningful sentence.

Question 30

A number of measures _____ of the Municipal Corporations.

- p.** The financial conditions.
- q.** For mobilisation of resources
- r.** In order to improve
- s.** Are being taken by the State Governments

- A** psqr
- B** qrsp
- C** rsqp
- D** sqrp

Answer: D

Explanation:

A number of measure is logically followed by Are being taken by the State Governments. s is followed by q as it explains the reason for taking the measures. r follows q as it further explains the reason for taking the measures. p follows r as p states what is being improved which is given in r Thus, the correct order is sqrp.

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 31

Which of the following cannot be termed as an 'oxymoron'?

- A a living death
- B conspicuous by one's absence
- C the sound of music
- D deafening silence

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oxymoron means a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction. A living death, conspicuous by one's absence and deafening silence are examples of oxymoron. Hence, we can say that option C is the correct answer.

CMAT Free Solved Previous Papers.

Instructions

In the following question, the options 1, 2, 3 and 4 have a word written in four different ways, of which only one is correct. Identify the correctly spelt word.

Question 32

- A Septaganarian
- B Septagenarian
- C Septagenurian
- D Septuagenarian

Answer: D

Explanation:

'Septuagenarian' is the correct spelling which means a person who is between 70 and 79 years old. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Instructions

In the following question, a sentence has been broken up into parts, and the parts have been scrambled and numbered. Choose the correct order of these parts from the alternatives 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Question 33

- a. food supply
- b. storage, distribution and handling
- c. pastoral industry and fishing
- d. besides increasing
- e. by preventing wastage in
- f. the productivity from agriculture
- g. can be increased

- A a, g, e, b, d, c, f
- B d, a, f, g, e, c, b
- C d, f, c, a, g, e, b
- D f, c, e, g, d, a, b

Answer: C

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 34

Arrange the following letters to form a meaningful word.

D	V	E	O	R	E	A	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

A 1 3 5 2 4 6 8 7

B 8 6 7 1 4 2 3 5

C 4 2 3 5 8 6 7 1

D 5 3 7 1 8 4 2 6

Answer: C

Explanation:

OVERHEAD is the word that can be formed from the given letters. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

MAT Free Solved Previous Papers

Question 35

P	M	O	I	R	C	T	E	T	O
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A 1 5 10 7 8 6 9 4 3 2

B 6 3 2 1 8 7 4 9 10 5

C 9 8 5 1 0 2 4 3 1 7 6

D 10 6 7 3 1 8 5 4 2 9

Answer: B

Explanation:

The word is Competitor. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Instructions

In each of the following question a sentence is given in "Direct Speech" Identify the right alternative 1 2 3 and 4 which best expresses this sentence in "Indirect Speech".

Question 36

He said to her, "Are you coming to the party?"

A He asked her whether she was coming to the party.

B He enquired with her if she was coming to the party.

C He asked her if she was coming to the party.

D He asked her if she will be coming to the party.

Answer: A

Question 37

The teacher said, "Be quiet, boys."

- A The teacher ordered that the boys should be quiet.
- B The teacher called the boys and ordered them to be quite.
- C The teacher urged the boys to be quiet.
- D The teacher commanded the boys that they be quiet.

Answer: D

PGDBA Previous Year Papers (Download PDF) PGDBA Previous Year Papers (Download PDF)

Instructions

Match the Latin phrases in column 1 with their appropriate meaning in column 2:

Question 38

Column 1	Column 2
a. Predilection	i. Vanish
b. Evanesence	ii. A gentle, mild breeze
c. Zephyr	iii. Inane
d. Diaphanous	iv. Completely transparent and translucent
e. Fatuous	v. partiality

- A a-v; b-iv; c-i; d-ii; e-iii
- B a-ii; b-i; c-iii; d-v; e-iv
- C a-v; b-i; c-ii; d-iv; e-iii
- D a-iii; b-iv; c-i; d-v; e-ii

Answer: C

Explanation:

Predilection means a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favour of something.

Evanesence means the rapid fading from sight or memory of that person. , or the rapid fading from sight or memory of that person.

Zephyr means a soft gentle breeze.

Diaphanous means light, delicate, and translucent.

Fatuous means silly and pointless.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

CAT Previous Papers PDF

Section 3

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 39

Mandeep and Jagdeep had gone to visit Ranpur, which is a seaside town and also known for the presence of the historical ruins of an ancient kingdom. They stayed in a hotel which is exactly 250 meters away from the railway station. At the hotel, Mandeep and Jagdeep learnt from a tourist information booklet that the distance between the sea-beach and the gate of the historical ruins is exactly 1 km. Next morning they visited the sea-beach to witness sunrise and afterwards decided to have a race from the beach to the gate of the ruins. Jagdeep defeated Mandeep in the race by 60 meters or 12 seconds. The following morning they had another round of race from the railway station to the hotel. How long did Jagdeep take to cover the distance on the second day?

- A 53 seconds
- B 47 seconds
- C 51 seconds
- D 45 seconds

Answer: B

Explanation:

Jagdeep defeated Mandeep in a 1 km race by 60 m or 12 seconds.

Therefore, Mandeep can cover 60 m in 12 seconds

Speed of Mandeep = 5 m/s

Time taken by Mandeep to cover 1 km or 1000 m = 200 s

Time taken by Jagdeep to cover 1000 m = (200 - 12) = 188 s

Time taken by Jagdeep to cover 250 m = 47 s

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Take a XAT Free Mock Test

Question 40

Sujoy, Mritunjoy and Paranjoy are three friends, who have worked in software firms Z Solutions, G Software's and R Mindpower respectively for decade. The friends decided to float a new software firm named XY Infotech in January 2010. However, due to certain compulsions, Mritunjoy and Paranjoy were not able to immediately join the start-up in the appointed time. It was decided between friends that Sujoy will be running the venture as the full time director during 2010, and Mritunjoy and Paranjoy will be able to join the business only in January 2011. In order to compensate Sujoy for his efforts, it was decided that he will receive 10 percent of the profits and in the first year will invest lesser amount as compared to his friends. The remaining profit will be distributed among the friends in line with their contribution. Sujoy invested Rs. 35,000/- for 12 months, Mritunjoy invested Rs. 1,30,000/- for 6 months and Paranjoy invested Rs. 75,000/- for 8 months. If the total profit earned during 2010 was Rs. 4,50,000/-, then Paranjoy earned a profit of:

- A Rs. 1, 75, 500
- B Rs. 1, 35, 000
- C Rs. 1, 39, 500
- D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Total profit = Rs. 450000

Sujoy will get 10% of this.

So, the profit to be distributed = Rs. 405000

Sujoy's investment = 12 * Rs. 35000 = Rs. 420000

Mritunjoy's investment = 6 * Rs. 130000 = Rs.780000

Paranjoy's investment = $8 * \text{Rs. } 75000 = \text{Rs. } 600000$

Paranjoy's share in profit = $\text{Rs. } 420000 + 780000 + 600000 * 405000 = \text{Rs. } 135000$

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 41

In Bilaspur village, 12 men and 18 boys completed construction of a primary health center in 60 days, by working for 7.5 hours a day. Subsequently the residents of the neighbouring Harigarh village also decided to construct a primary health center in their locality, which would be twice the size of the facility build in Bilaspur. If a man is able to perform the work equal to the same done by 2 boys, then how many boys will be required to help 21 men to complete the work in Harigarh in 50 days, working 9 hours a day?

- A 45 boys
- B 48 boys
- C 40 boys
- D 42 boys

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is given that a man is able to perform the work equal to the same done by 2 boys. Hence, we can assume that In Bilaspur village $21 = (12 + 18/2)$ men completed construction of a primary health center in 60 days, by working for 7.5 hours a day.

Hence, total men hours required to completed the primary health center in Bilaspur = $7.5 * 21 * 60 = 9450$.

Let us assume that 'n' be the number of boys required to help 21 men to complete the work in Harigarh in 50 days by working 9 hours a day.

Therefore, we can say that

$$\Rightarrow 2 * 9450 = 50 * 9 * (21 + t/2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 42 = 21 + t/2$$

$$\Rightarrow t = 42$$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 42

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{225}{729}} - \sqrt{\frac{25}{144}} \right) \div \sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} = ?$$

- A $\frac{5}{16}$
- B $\frac{7}{12}$
- C $\frac{3}{8}$
- D None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{225}{729}} - \sqrt{\frac{25}{144}} \right) \div \sqrt{\frac{16}{81}} = x \text{ This can be simplified as}$$

$$\left(\frac{15}{27} - \frac{5}{12} \right) \div \frac{4}{9} = x$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{36} \right) * \frac{9}{4} = x$$

$x = \frac{5}{16}$. Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Take a CMAT free mock test

Question 43

If $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{4}$, find the value of $\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$

- A $\frac{27}{49}$
- B $\frac{43}{72}$
- C $\frac{33}{65}$
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Given that $\frac{x}{y} = \frac{7}{4}$

Therefore, $\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 = \frac{49}{16} \dots (1)$

$\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ this can be written as,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 - 1}{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{49}{16} - 1}{\frac{49}{16} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{49 - 16}{49 + 16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{33}{65}$$

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 44

While preparing for a management entrance examination Romit attempted to solve three paper, namely Mathematics, Verbal English and Logical Analysis, each of which have the full marks of 100. It is observed that one-third of the marks obtained by Romit in Logical Analysis is greater than half of his marks obtained in Verbal English By 5. He has obtained a total of 210 marks in the examination and 70 marks in Mathematics. What is the difference between the marks obtained by him in Mathematics and Verbal English?

- A 40
- B 10
- C 20
- D 30

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let 'a' and 'b' be the marks obtained by Romit in Verbal English and Logical Analysis respectively. It is given that,

$$a + b + 70 = 210$$

$$a + b = 140. \dots (1)$$

It is observed that one-third of the marks obtained by Romit in Logical Analysis is greater than half of his marks obtained in Verbal English By 5.

$$\frac{b}{3} - \frac{a}{2} = 5$$

$$2b - 3a = 30 \dots (2)$$

On solving equation (1) and (2) we get $b = 90$ and $a = 50$.

Hence, the difference between the marks obtained by him in Mathematics and Verbal English = $90 - 50 = 20$.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Question 45

Aniket and Animesh are two colleagues working in PQ Communications, and each of them earned an investible surplus of Rs. 1, 50, 000/- during a certain period. While Animesh is a risk-averse person, Aniket prefers to go for higher return opportunities. Animesh uses his entire savings in Public Provident Fund (PPF) and National Saving Certificates (NSC). It is observed that one-third of the savings made by Animesh in PPF is equal to one-half of his savings in NSC. On the other hand, Aniket distributes his investible funds in share market, NSC and PPF. It is observed that his investments in share market exceeds his savings in NSC and PPF by Rs. 20,000/- and Rs. 40,000/- respectively. The difference between the amount invested in NSC by Animesh and Aniket is:

- A Rs. 25,000/-
- B Rs. 15,000/-
- C Rs. 20,000/-
- D Rs. 10,000/-

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let 'x' be the amount invested by Aniket in share market. Therefore, amount invested by him in NSC and PPF will be 'x-20000' and 'x-40000' respectively.

It is given that, $x + x - 20000 + x - 40000 = 150000$

$$\Rightarrow x = 70000.$$

Hence, the amount invested by Aniket in NSC = $x - 20000 = 50000$.

It is given that one-third of the savings made by Animesh in PPF is equal to one-half of his savings in NSC.

Let 'y' be the amount invested by Animesh in NSC. Then we can say that he invested '150000-y' in PPF.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{150000 - y}{3} = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 300000 - 2y = 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow y = 60000$$

Therefore, the difference between the amount invested in NSC by Animesh and Aniket = $60000 - 50000 = \text{Rs. } 10000$.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Take a free SNAP mock test

Question 46

In March 2011, EF Public Library purchased a total of 15 new books published in 2010 with a total expenditure of Rs. 4500. Of these books, 13 books were purchased from MN Distributors, while the remaining two were purchased from UV Publishers. It is observed that one-sixth of the average price of all the 15 books purchased is equal to one-fifth of the average price of the 13 books obtained from MN Distributors. Of the two books obtained from UV Publishers, if one-third of the price of one volume is equal to one-half of the price of the other, then the price of the two books are:

- A Rs. 900/- and Rs. 600/-
- B Rs. 600/- and Rs. 400/-
- C Rs. 750/- and Rs. 500/-
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Let 'x' and 'y' be the average price of 13 books obtained from MN Distributors and remaining 2 books purchased from UV Publishers respectively.

It is given that he spent a total of Rs. 4500. Therefore,

$$13x + 2y = 4500 \dots (1)$$

It is also observed that one-sixth of the average price of all the 15 books purchased is equal to one-fifth of the average price of the 13 books obtained from MN Distributors.

$$\frac{4500/15}{6} = \frac{x}{5}$$

$$x = 250 \dots (2)$$

From equation (1) and (2) we can say that $2y = 1250$.

Let 'a' and 'b' be the price of two books purchased from UV Publishers. It is given that one-third of the price of one volume is equal to one-half of the price of the other.

$$\frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{2} \dots (3)$$

Therefore, $3a = 2b \dots (3)$

$$\text{Also, } 2y = 1250 = a + b \dots (4)$$

From, equation (3) and (4) we can say that $a = 750$ and $b = 500$. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 47

2 years ago, one-fifth of Amita's age was equal to one-fourth of the age of Sumita, and the average of their age was 27 years. If the age of Paramita is also considered, the average age of three of them declines to 24. What will be the average age of Sumita and Paramita 3 years from now?

- A 25 years
- B 26 years
- C 27 years
- D cannot be determined

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let 'A', 'S' and 'P' be Amita's, Sumita's and Paramita's present age.

It is given that 2 years ago, one-fifth of Amita's age was equal to one-fourth of the age of Sumita, and the average of their age was 27 years.

$$\frac{(A - 2) + (S - 2)}{2} = 27$$

$$A + S = 58 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Also, } \frac{A - 2}{5} = \frac{S - 2}{4}$$

$$4A - 8 = 5S - 10$$

$$5S - 4A = 2 \dots (2)$$

From equation (1) and (2) we can say that $S = 26$, $A = 32$.

Average age of Amita, Sumita and Paramita before 2 years = 24.

$$\frac{(A - 2) + (S - 2) + (P - 2)}{3} = 24$$

$$A + S + P = 78. \text{ Hence, } P = 20.$$

Therefore, the average age of Sumita and Paramita 3 years from now? = $\frac{(S + 3) + (P + 3)}{2} = \frac{(26 + 3) + (20 + 3)}{2} = 26$ years.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 48

An old lady engaged a domestic help on the condition that she would pay him Rs. 90 and a gift after service of one year. He served only 9 months and received the gift and Rs. 65. Find the value of the gift.

- A Rs. 10
- B Rs. 12
- C Rs. 15
- D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let 'G' be the value of the gift. Hence, the monthly salary of domestic help = $\frac{90 + G}{12}$.

$$\text{Therefore, } 9 * \frac{90 + G}{12} = G + 65$$

$$3G = 30. \text{ Hence, } G = \text{Rs. } 10.$$

Take a NMAT free mock test

Question 49

There are four prime numbers written in ascending order of magnitude. The product of the first three is 7429 and last three is 12673. Find the first number.

- A 19
- B 17
- C 13
- D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Let 'a', 'b', 'c' and 'd' be the prime number in ascending order. The product of the first three is 7429 and last three is 12673. Find the first number.

Given that $a * b * c = 7429$ and $b * c * d = 12673$

$$\frac{b * c * d}{b * c * d} = \frac{12673}{b * c * d}$$

Therefore, $a * b * c = 7429$

$$d = 29$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 17$$

Since a and d are prime number there won't be any common factor which can divide both. Hence, $a = 17$, $b = 19$, $c = 23$ and $d = 29$.

Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

Question 50

A rectangular piece of paper is 22 cm. long and 10 cm. wide. A cylinder is formed by rolling the paper along its length. Find the volume of the cylinder.

- A 175 cm³
- B 180 cm³
- C 185 cm³
- D None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

When the paper is rolled along its length, the circumference of the cylinder formed is equal to the length and the height is equal to the breadth of the rectangle.

Let 'r' be the radius and 'h' be the height of the cylinder formed.

$$2\pi * r = 22 \text{ and } h = 10$$

$$\text{Hence, the volume of the cylinder} = \pi * r^2 * h = \frac{22}{7} * \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 * 10 = 385 \text{ cm}^3.$$

Question 51

Find the value of x from the following equation:

$$\log_{10} 3 + \log_{10}(4x + 1) = \log_{10}(x + 1) + 1$$

- A 2/7
- B 7/2
- C 9/2
- D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

$\log_{10} 3 + \log_{10}(4x + 1) = \log_{10}(x + 1) + 1$ can be written as

$$\log_{10} 3 + \log_{10}(4x + 1) = \log_{10}(x + 1) + \log_{10} 10$$

We know that $\log_{10} a + \log_{10} b = \log_{10} ab$

$$\log_{10} 3 * (4x + 1) = \log_{10} (x + 1) * 10$$

$$12x + 3 = 10x + 10$$

$x = 7/2$. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Join MBA Telegram Group

Question 52

Consider the volumes of the following objects and arrange them in decreasing order:

i. A parallelepiped of length 5 cm, breadth 3 cm and height 4 cm

ii. A cube of each side 4 cm.

iii. A cylinder of radius 3 cm and length 3 cm

iv. A sphere of radius 3 cm

A iv,iii,ii,i

B iv,ii,iii,i

C iv,iii,i,ii

D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

i. Volume of the parallelepiped of length 5 cm, breadth 3 cm and height 4 cm = $3 \times 4 \times 5 = 60 \text{ cm}^3$

ii. Volume of the cube of each side 4 cm = $4^3 = 64 \text{ cm}^3$

iii. Volume of the cylinder of radius 3 cm and length 3 cm = $\pi \times 3^2 \times 3 = 84.82 \text{ cm}^3$

iv. Volume of the sphere of radius 3 cm = $\frac{4}{3} \times \pi \times 3^3 = 113.09 \text{ cm}^3$

Therefore, we can say that volumes of the objects in decreasing order = iv,iii,ii,i.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 53

If x satisfies the inequality $|x - 1| + |x - 2| + |x - 3| \geq 6$, then:

A $0 \leq x \leq 4$

B $x \leq 0$ or $x \geq 4$

C $x \leq -2$ or $x \geq 3$

D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given that $|x - 1| + |x - 2| + |x - 3| \geq 6$.

Case 1: When $x > 3$

$$(x - 1) + (x - 2) + (x - 3) \geq 6$$

$$x \geq 4$$

Therefore, the value of $x \in [4, \infty)$

Case 2: When $2 < x < 3$

$$(x - 1) + (x - 2) - (x - 3) \geq 6$$

$$x \geq 6$$

Therefore, no possible value of x in this domain.

Case 3: When $1 < x < 2$

$$(x - 1) - (x - 2) - (x - 3) \geq 6$$

$$x \leq -2$$

Therefore, no possible value of x in this domain.

Case 3: When $x < 1$

$$-(x - 1) - (x - 2) - (x - 3) \geq 6$$

$$x \leq 0$$

Therefore, the value of $x \in (-\infty, 0]$

Therefore, the value of x that will satisfy this inequality: $x \in (-\infty, 0] \cup [4, \infty)$.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 54

A five digit number divisible by 3 is to be formed using the numerals 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 without repetition. The total number of ways in which this can be done is:

- A 220
- B 600
- C 240
- D None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

For a number to be divisible by 3, the sum of its digit should be a multiple of 3. This can be done in two ways. When the number are formed by using either $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ or $\{0, 1, 2, 4, 5\}$.

Total 5 digit numbers that can be formed by $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ without repetition = $5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120$

Total 5 digit numbers that can be formed by $\{0, 1, 2, 4, 5\}$ without repetition = $4 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 96$

Therefore, total such number = $120 + 96 = 216$. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Subscribe to MBA Exams Youtube Channel

Question 55

If 2, a, b, c, d, e, f and 65 form an arithmetic progression, find out the value of 'e'.

- A 48
- B 47
- C 41
- D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Given that 2, a, b, c, d, e, f and 65 are in an AP.

$$65 = 2 + (8-1)d$$

$$d = 9.$$

Therefore, $e = 2 + (6-1) \times 9 = 2 + 45 = 47$. Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

Question 56

A contract is to be completed in 56 days and 104 men are set to work. Each working 8 hours a day, after 30 days, $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the work is finished. How many additional men may be employed so that work may be completed on time, each man now working 9 hours per day?

- A 56 men
- B 65 men
- C 46 men
- D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Let 'W' be the amount of work. It is given that,

$$\frac{2}{5} * W = 104 * 8 * 30 \dots (1)$$

Let 'X' be the number of additional men required to finish the work on time.

$$W = (104 + x) * 9 * (56 - 30) \dots (2)$$

By equation (1) and (2) we can say that,

$$\frac{2}{5} * 104 * 8 * 30 = (104 + x) * 9 * (56 - 30)$$

$$\Rightarrow (104 + x) * 9 * 26 = 12 * 104 * 30$$

$$\Rightarrow (104 + x) = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 56.$$

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 57

A bag contains 8 red and 6 blue balls. If 5 balls are drawn at random, what is the probability that 3 of them are red and 2 are blue?

- A 80/143
- B 50/143
- C 75/143
- D None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

$$5 \text{ balls are drawn at random, hence the probability that 3 of them are red and 2 are blue} = \frac{{}^8C_3 * {}^6C_2}{{}^{14}C_5} = \frac{60}{143}$$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Free Mock Test for IIFT

Question 58

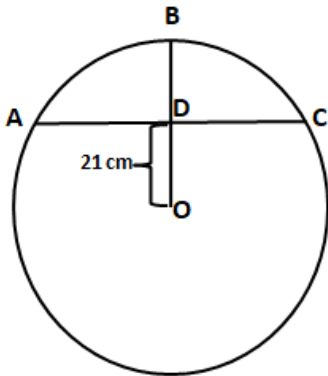
In a circle, the height of an arc is 21 cm and the diameter is 84 cm. Find the chord of 'half of the arc'

- A 45 cm
- B 40 cm
- C 42 cm
- D None of the above

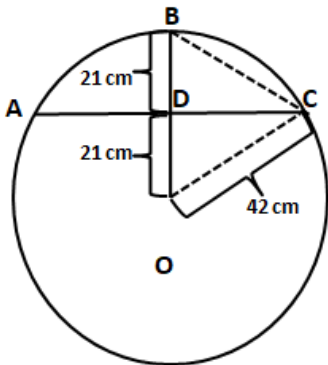
Answer: C

Explanation:

Let ABC be the arc as shown in the figure. It is known that the diameter of the circle = 84 cm. Hence, the radius of the circle = 42 cm.



We can see that both CO and BO are equivalent to the radius of the circle. Hence, CO = 42 cm and BD = BO - OD = 42 - 21 = 21 cm.



In triangle ODC, $\cos \angle DOC = \frac{OD}{OC} = \frac{21}{42}$

Hence, $\angle DOC = 60^\circ$

In triangle BOC, OB = OC. Hence, we can say that $\angle OCB = \angle OBC = 60^\circ$.

Therefore, OBC is an equilateral triangle. Hence, OB = OC = BC = 42 cm.

Hence, we can say that the length of the chord of 'half of the arc' = 42 cm. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Question 59

Mr. and Mrs. Gupta have three children - Pratik, Writtik and Kajol, all of whom were born in different cities. Pratik is 2 years elder to Writtik. Mr. Gupta was 30 years of age when Kajol was born in Hyderabad, while Mrs. Gupta was 28 years of age when Writtik was born in Bangalore. If Kajol was 5 years of age when Pratik was born in Mumbai, then what were the ages of Mr. and Mrs. Gupta respectively at the time of Pratik's birth?

- A 35 years, 26 years
- B 30 years, 21 years
- C 37 years, 28 years

D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mr. and Mrs. Gupta have three children - Pratik, Wittik and Kajol, all of whom were born in different cities. Pratik is 2 years elder to Wittik. Mr. Gupta was 30 years of age when Kajol was born in Hyderabad, while Mrs. Gupta was 28 years of age when Wittik was born in Bangalore. If Kajol was 5 years of age when Pratik was born in Mumbai, then what were the ages of Mr. and Mrs. Gupta respectively at the time of Pratik's birth.

It is given that Pratik is 2 years elder to Wittik and Kajol was 5 years of age when Pratik was born in Mumbai. Hence, we can say that Kajol is the eldest and Wittik is the youngest.

Mrs. Gupta was 28 years of age when Wittik was born in Bangalore. Hence, at the time of Pratik's birth Mrs. Gupta would have been two years younger i.e. $28 - 2 = 26$ years old.

Mr. Gupta was 30 years of age when Kajol was born. Hence, at the time of Pratik's birth Mr. Gupta would have been 5 years older i.e. $30 + 5 = 35$ years old.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 60

Mr. Sinha received a certain amount of money by winning a lottery contest. He purchased a new vehicle with 40 percent of the money received. He then gave 20 percent of the remaining amount to each of his two sons for investing in their business. Thereafter, Mr. Sinha spent half of the remaining amount for renovation of his house. One-fourth of the remaining amount was then used for purchasing a LCD TV and the remaining amount - Rs. 1,35,000/- was deposited in a bank. What was the amount of his cash prize?

- A** Rs. 10,00,000/-
- B** Rs. 9,00,000/-
- C** Rs. 8,00,000/-
- D** None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

He purchased a new vehicle with 40 percent of the money received. He then gave 20 percent of the remaining amount to each of his two sons for investing in their business. Thereafter, Mr. Sinha spent half of the remaining amount for renovation of his house. One-fourth of the remaining amount was then used for purchasing a LCD TV and the remaining amount - Rs. 1,35,000/- was deposited in a bank. What was the amount of his cash prize?

Let '100x' be the amount won by Mr. Sinha in the lottery contest.

The amount left with him after purchasing the new vehicle = $0.60 \cdot 100x = 60x$.

The amount left with him after distributing his two sons for investing in their business = $(1 - 2 \cdot 0.20) \cdot 60x = 36x$.

The amount left with him after renovating his house = $0.50 \cdot 36x = 18x$.

The amount left with him after purchasing the LCD TV = $0.75 \cdot 18x = 13.5x$.

It is given that, $13.5x = 135000$

Therefore, $100x = 10,00,000$. Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Download IIFT Previous Papers PDF

Question 61

The ratio of number of male and female journalists in a newspaper office is 5:4. The newspaper has two sections, political and sports. If 30 percent of the male journalists and 40 percent of the female journalists are covering political news, what percentage of the journalists (approx.) in the newspaper is currently involved in sports reporting?

- A 65 percent
- B 60 percent
- C 70 percent
- D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

The ratio of number of male and female journalists in a newspaper office is 5:4. The newspaper has two sections, political and sports. If 30 percent of the male journalists and 40 percent of the female journalists are covering political news, what percentage of the journalists (approx.) in the newspaper is currently involved in sports reporting?

Let '9x' be the number of total journalists in the office. Then, we can say that the number of male and female journalists are '5x' and '4x' respectively.

It is given that 30 percent of the male journalists and 40 percent of the female journalists are covering political news. Hence, total number of journalists who are covering political news = $0.3 \times 5x + 0.4 \times 4x = 3.1x$

Therefore, the total number journalists who are covering sports news = $9x - 3.1x = 5.9x$.

Hence, the percentage of the journalists in the newspaper is currently involved in sports reporting = $\frac{5.9x}{9x} \times 100 \approx 65$ percent. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

Question 62

The ratio of 'metal 1' and 'metal 2' in alloy 'A' is 3 :4. In alloy 'B' same metals are mixed in the ratio 5:8. If 26 kg of alloy 'B' and 14 kg of alloy 'A' are mixed then find out the ratio of 'metal 1' and 'metal 2' in the new alloy.

- A 3:2
- B 2:5
- C 2:3
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ratio of 'metal 1' and 'metal 2' in alloy 'A' is 3 :4. Therefore, we can say that 14 kg of alloy 'A' will contain $14 \times \frac{3}{4} = 10.5$ kg of 'metal 1' and $14 \times \frac{4}{4} = 14$ kg of 'metal 2'.

The ratio of 'metal 1' and 'metal 2' in alloy 'B' is 5 :8. Therefore, we can say that 26 kg of alloy 'B' will contain $26 \times \frac{5}{8} = 16.25$ kg of 'metal 1' and $26 \times \frac{8}{8} = 26$ kg of 'metal 2'.

Hence, total weight of 'metal 1' in the new alloy = $10.5 + 16.25 = 26.75$ kg

Total weight of 'metal 2' in the new alloy = $14 + 26 = 40$ kg

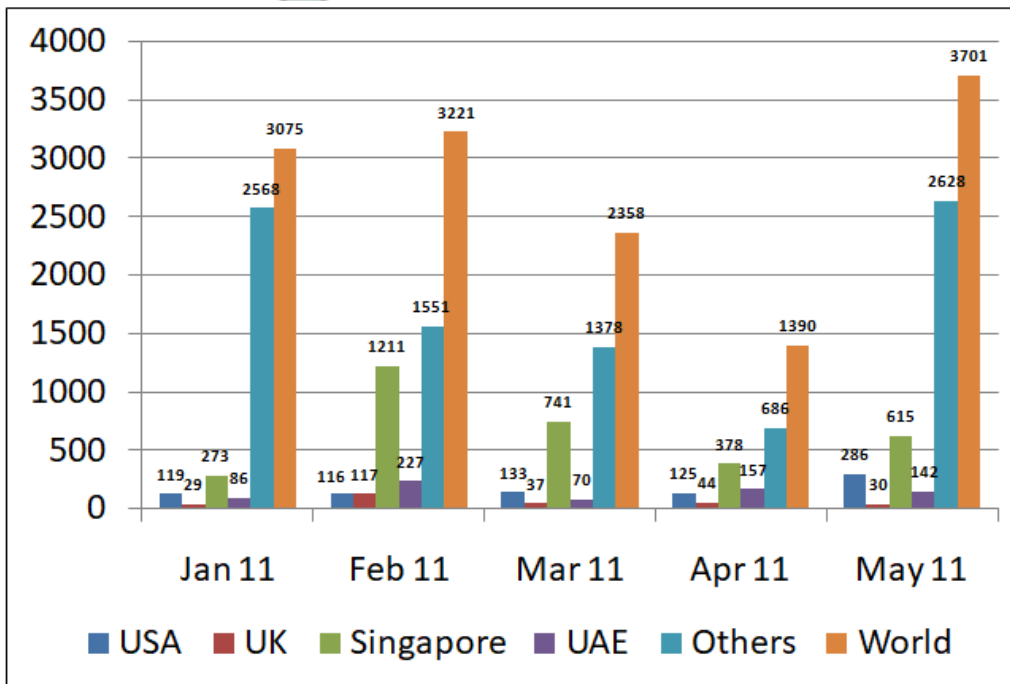
Therefore, the ratio of 'metal 1' and 'metal 2' in the new alloy. = $26.75 : 40 = 107 : 160$. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Download IIFT GK PDFs

Section 4

Instructions

Answer the following questions based on the Diagram below, which reports Country XX's monthly Outward Investment flows to various countries and the World. The FDI figures are reported US\$ Million.



Question 63

What is the compound average growth rate of Country XX's overall Outward Investment during the period January 2011 and May 2011?

- A Approximately 6 percent
- B Approximately 3.5 percent
- C Approximately 5.75 percent
- D None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Total outward investment flows

The compound average growth rate of Country XX's overall Outward Investment during the period January 2011 and May 2011 =

$$\left[\left(\frac{3701}{3075} \right)^{0.25} - 1 \right] \times 100 = 4.74 \text{ percent.}$$

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

IIFT Free Topic-Wise Important Questions (Study Material)

Question 64

In which month Country XX's Outward Investment to Singapore dropped most and what is the 'month on month' growth in that period?

- A April, Approximately negative growth of 39 percent
- B March, Approximately negative growth of 49 percent
- C April, Approximately negative growth of 49 percent
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

We can see that country XX's Outward Investment to Singapore dropped in Mar 2011 and Apr 2011.

$$\text{Month on month growth in Mar 2011} = \frac{741-1211}{1211} \times 100 = -38.81 \text{ percent.}$$

$$\text{Month on month growth in Apr 2011} = \frac{378-741}{741} \times 100 = -48.98 \text{ percent.}$$

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 65

What is the share of Country XX's Outward Investment together in USA and UK in February 2011 of its total investment in the world?

- A 7.24 percent
- B 8.30 percent
- C 6.79 percent
- D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Country XX's Outward Investment together in USA and UK in February 2011 = 116+117 = USD 233 millions.

Country XX's total Outward Investment in the world in Feb 11 = 3221

$$233$$

Hence, the required percentage = $\frac{233}{3221} \times 100 \approx 7.24$ percent. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

Question 66

In which month the share of Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE achieved the highest level and what is the value?

- A April, 40 percent
- B February, 45 percent
- C March, 45 percent
- D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Jan 11 = 273+86 = 359 millions.

$$359$$

Therefore, the share of Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Jan 11 = $\frac{359}{3075} \times 100 = 11.67$ percent.

Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Feb 11 = 1211+227 = 1438 millions.

$$1438$$

Therefore, the share of Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Jan 11 = $\frac{1438}{3221} \times 100 = 44.64$ percent.

Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Mar 11 = 741+70 = 811 millions.

$$811$$

Therefore, the share of Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Jan 11 = $\frac{811}{2358} \times 100 = 34.39$ percent.

Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Apr 11 = 378+157 = 535 millions.

Therefore, the share of Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Jan 11 = $1390 \times 100 = 38.49$ percent.

Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in May 11 = $615+142 = 757$ millions.

757

Therefore, the share of Country XX's total Outward Investment together in Singapore and UAE in Jan 11 = $3701 \times 100 = 20.45$ percent.

We can see that the share as a total is the highest for Feb 11 and it is approx 45 percent. Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Top 500+ Free Questions for IIFT

Question 67

Between February 2011 and April 2011, to which country did Outward Investment from XX witness the highest decline?

- A Singapore
- B UK
- C UAE
- D Others

Answer: D

Explanation:

From February 2011 to April 2011, Outward Investment from XX witness declined in the Singapore by = $1211 - 378 = 833$ millions.

From February 2011 to April 2011, Outward Investment from XX witness declined in the UK = $117 - 44 = 73$ millions.

From February 2011 to April 2011, Outward Investment from XX witness declined in the UAE = $227 - 157 = 70$ millions.

From February 2011 to April 2011, Outward Investment from XX witness declined in the others = $1551 - 686 = 865$ millions.

We can see that "others" have a decline of 865 millions and it is the highest decline for any country among the given choices.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Instructions

Answer the following questions based on the table below, which reports certain data series from National Accounts Statistics of India at Current Prices.

Year	Value of GDP From Primary Sector (at Factor Cost)	Value of GDP From Secondary (Manufacturing) Sector (at Factor Cost)	Value of GDP (at Factor Cost)	Value of GDP (at Market Prices)	Value of GNP (at Factor Cost)	Gross Domestic Savings	Gross Domestic Capital Formation
	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore	Rs. Crore
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2004-05	650454	744755	2971464	3242209	2949089	1050703	1052232
2005-06	732234	859410	3389621	3692485	3363505	1235288	1266245
2006-07	829771	1033410	3952241	4293672	3919007	1486044	1540749
2007-08	961330	1205464	4581422	4986426	4560910	1837498	1896563
2008-09	1067592	1351795	5282086	5582623	5249163	1798347	1973535
2009-10	1243566	1499601	6133230	6550271	6095230	2207423	2344179

Question 68

The GDP is sum total of the contributions from primary sector, secondary sector and the tertiary sector. If that be the case, then over 2004-05 to 2009-10, the share of tertiary sector at factor cost in GDP has increased from:

- A 53.05 percent to 55.27 percent
- B 52.86 percent to 54.20 percent
- C 53.04 percent to 55.83 percent
- D 52.70 percent to 56.14 percent

Answer: A

Explanation:

Value of the GDP from the tertiary sector in the year 2004-05 = $2971464 - 650545 - 744755 = 1576255$

Hence, the share of tertiary sector at factor cost in GDP in the year 2004-05 = $\frac{1576255}{2971464} \times 100 = 53.05$ percent.

Value of the GDP from the tertiary sector in the year 2009-10 = $6133230 - 1243566 - 1499601 = 3390063$

Hence, the share of tertiary sector at factor cost in GDP in the year 2009-10 = $\frac{3390063}{6133230} \times 100 = 55.27$ percent.

We can see that the share of tertiary sector at factor cost in GDP increased from 53.05 percent to 55.27 percent. Therefore, option A is the correct answer.

Question 69

The annual growth rate in the GNP series at factor cost was highest between;

- A 2008-09 and 2009-10
- B 2006-07 and 2007-08
- C 2007-08 and 2008-09
- D 2005-06 and 2006-07

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let us check the options one by one.

Option (A): The annual growth rate in the GNP series at factor cost between 2008-09 and 2009-10 = $\frac{6095230 - 5249463}{5249463} \times 100 = 16.11$ percent.

Option (B): The annual growth rate in the GNP series at factor cost between 2006-07 and 2007-08 = $\frac{4560910 - 3919007}{3919007} \times 100 = 16.38$ percent.

Option (C): The annual growth rate in the GNP series at factor cost between 2007-08 and 2008-09 = $\frac{5249463 - 4560910}{4560910} \times 100 = 15.09$ percent.

Option (D): The annual growth rate in the GNP series at factor cost between 2005-06 and 2006-07 = $\frac{3919007 - 3363505}{3363505} \times 100 = 16.52$ percent.

We can see that the value is the highest between 2005-06 and 2006-07. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Download IIFT Syllabus PDF

Question 70

Had Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) between 2008-09 and 2009-10 increased by 30 percent, then during 2009-10 GDS expressed as a percentage of GDP at market prices would have been:

- A 33.70 percent
- B 36.85 percent
- C 35.69 percent
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

If Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) between 2008-09 and 2009-10 increased by 30 percent, then the value of GDS in the year 2009-10 = $1.3 \times 1798347 = 2337851.10$

Hence, GDS as a percentage of GDP at market prices in the year 2009-10 = $\frac{2337851.10}{6550271} \times 100 = 35.69$ percent.

Therefore, option C is the correct answer.

Question 71

Mark the highest figure from the following:

- A Percentage change in GDP from Secondary sector (at Factor Cost) between 2006-07 and 2007-08.
- B Percentage change in GDP at Market Prices between 2008-09 and 2009-10.
- C Percentage change in Gross Domestic Savings between 2004-05 and 2005-06.
- D Percentage change in Gross Domestic Capital Formation between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Let us check the options one by one.

Option (A): Percentage change in GDP from Secondary sector (at Factor Cost) between 2006-07 and 2007-08 = $\frac{1205464 - 1033410}{1033410} \times 100 = 16.65$ percent.

Option (B): Percentage change in GDP at Market Prices between 2008-09 and 2009-10 = $\frac{6550271 - 5582623}{5582623} \times 100 = 17.33$ percent.

Option (C): Percentage change in Gross Domestic Savings between 2004-05 and 2005-06 = $\frac{1235288 - 1050703}{1050703} \times 100 = 17.57$ percent.

Option (D): Percentage change in Gross Domestic Capital Formation between 2008-09 and 2009-10 = $\frac{2344179 - 1973535}{1973535} \times 100 = 18.78$ percent.

We can see that value is the highest for option D. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 72

Identify the correct Statement:

- A** GDP (at Factor Cost) expressed as a percentage of GNP (at Factor Cost) has increased consistently between 2004-05 and 2009-10.
- B** GDP (at Factor Cost) expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Market Prices) has increased consistently between 2004-05 and 2008-09.
- C** Gross Domestic Capital Formation expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Market Prices) has increased consistently between 2004-05 and 2007-08.
- D** Contribution to GDP from Primary Sector (at Factor Cost) expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Factor Cost) has decreased consistently between 2004-05 and 2009-10.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gross Domestic Capital Formation expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Market Prices) in the year 2004-05 = 1052232

$$3242209 * 100 = 32.45 \text{ percent.}$$

Gross Domestic Capital Formation expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Market Prices) in the year 2005-06 = 1266245

$$3692485 * 100 = 34.29 \text{ percent.}$$

Gross Domestic Capital Formation expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Market Prices) in the year 2006-07 = 1540749

$$4293672 * 100 = 35.88 \text{ percent.}$$

Gross Domestic Capital Formation expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Market Prices) in the year 2007-08 = 1896563

$$4986426 * 100 = 38.03 \text{ percent.}$$

We can see that Gross Domestic Capital Formation expressed as a percentage of GDP (at Market Prices) has increased consistently between 2004-05 and 2007-08. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Quant Formulas for IIFT PDF

Instructions

Answer the following questions based on the table below, which reports global market share of Leading Exporting and Importing countries for Select Product groups.

Percentage Shares of selected countries in Global Exports										
Exporting Countries	Sectors									
	Clothing Products		Chemical Products		Automotive Products		Office and Telecom Equipment		Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
EU (27)	28.5	30.7	53.9	54.1	49.7	53.8	29.2	24.8	19.1	13.5
USA	4.4	1.3	14.1	11.0	11.6	8.6	15.8	8.5	20.4	10.7
Canada	1.1	0.3	2.5	1.9	10.5	4.0	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.6
China	18.3	34.0	2.1	4.3	0.3	2.3	4.5	26.2	1.7	11.4
Thailand	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1
Malaysia	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	5.4	4.3	6.1	7.5
India	3.0	3.6	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Mexico	4.4	1.3	0.2	0.3	5.3	4.3	3.5	3.8	1.0	0.5
Japan	0.3	0.2	6.0	4.2	15.2	12.2	11.2	5.9	13.8	10.3
South Korea	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.4	6.1	5.8	8.0	7.6

Percentage Shares of selected countries in Global Imports										
Importing Countries	Sectors									
	Clothing Products		Chemical Products		Automotive Products		Office and		Integrated Circuits	
	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009	2000	2009
EU (27)	41.0	48.5	43.8	44.9	42.3	45.0	33.8	30.7	22.6	15.2
USA	33.1	21.8	12.2	10.4	29.4	15.5	21.2	16.6	14.9	5.2
Canada	1.8	2.3	3.2	2.5	8.0	5.1	3.0	1.9	2.5	0.9
China	0.6	0.6	4.9	7.5	0.7	3.6	4.4	15.1	6.3	32.8
Thailand	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.2
Malaysia	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.5	3.2	2.6	7.4	5.3
India	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.5
Mexico	1.8	0.6	2.4	1.9	3.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	4.2	2.3
Japan	9.7	7.7	4.2	3.3	1.7	1.2	6	4.4	6.0	4.5
South Korea	0.6	1.0	2.2	2.1	0.3	0.7	3.3	2.9	6.1	6.1

Question 73

Identify the highest number:

- A Increase in Malaysia's share in global Chemical Products export between 2000 and 2009
- B Increase in India's share in global Office and Telecom Equipment export between 2000 and 2009
- C Increase in Mexico's share in global Chemical Products export between 2000 and 2009
- D Increase in Thailand's share in global Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components export between 2000 and 2009

Answer: A

Explanation:

Increase in Malaysia's share in global Chemical Products export between 2000 and 2009 = $0.7 - 0.4 = 0.3$

Increase in India's share in global Office and Telecom Equipment export between 2000 and 2009 = $0.3 - 0.1 = 0.2$

Increase in Mexico's share in global Chemical Products export between 2000 and 2009 = $0.3 - 0.2 = 0.1$

Increase in Thailand's share in global Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components export between 2000 and 2009 = $2.1 - 1.9 = 0.2$

Thus, Increase in Malaysia's share in global Chemical Products export between 2000 and 2009 is the highest number. Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 74

Mark the correct statement:

- A Barring the exception of Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components, the share of the EU has increased in global import for all other product groups.
- B Between 2000 and 2009, global export share has remained unchanged only for two countries.
- C Between 2000 and 2009, global import share has remained unchanged only for five countries.
- D Among all reported product groups, between 2000 and 2009, the increase in global import share in case of India has been highest for Chemical Products.

Answer: D

Explanation:

We can see that the share of the EU has decreased in global import for Office and telecom equipments and thus, option A is incorrect.

We can see that the global export share has remained same for 3 countries:-

Malaysia(Automotive products), India(IC and EC) and South Korea(Clothing Products). Thus, option B is incorrect.

We can see that the global import share has remained same for 3 countries:-

China(Clothing products), Thailand(Clothing products) and South Korea(IC and EC). Thus, option C is also incorrect.

The share of India in importing chemical products has increased by 125% which is greater than any other countries share.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 75

Mark the false statement:

- A India's global export share for Clothing Products between 2000 and 2009 has increased by 20 percent.
- B Japan's global export share for Chemical Products between 2000 and 2009 has decreased by 30 percent.
- C South Korea's global export share for Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components between 2000 and 2009 has decreased by 6 percent.
- D Malaysia's global import share for Clothing Products between 2000 and 2009 has increased by 100 percent.

Answer: C

Explanation:

India's global export share for Clothing Products between 2000 and 2009 = $\frac{(3.6-3)*100}{3} = 20\%$

Japan's global export share for Chemical Products between 2000 and 2009 = $\frac{(6-4.2)*100}{6} = 30\%$

South Korea's global export share for Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components between 2000 and 2009 = $\frac{(8-7.6)*100}{8} = 5\%$

Malaysia's global import share for Clothing Products between 2000 and 2009 = $\frac{(0.6-0.3)*100}{0.3} = 100\%$

Thus, option C is incorrect.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

IIFT Free Preparation App

Question 76

If between 2000 and 2009, India's export market share in Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components had increased by 600 percent, the rank of the country in terms of market share in 2009 would have been:

- A Sixth
- B Eighth
- C Seventh
- D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

If between 2000 and 2009, India's export market share in Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components had increased by 600 percent then the India's export market share in Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components in 2009 will be 0.7%

Thus, the rank of India will be 8th after, 13.5, 11.4, 10.7, 10.3, 7.6, 7.5 and 2.1

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 77

Considering both global export and import market dynamics, China has witnessed highest percentage change in its market share between 2000 and 2009 in the following product groups:

- A Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components imports
- B Office and Telecom Equipment exports

C Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components exports

D Automotive Products imports

Answer: C

Explanation:

Percentage change in Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components imports for China from 2000-2009 = $\frac{32.8-6.3}{6.3} \approx 400\%$

Percentage change in Office and Telecom Equipment exports for China from 2000-2009 = $\frac{26.2-4.5}{4.5} \approx 500\%$

Percentage change in Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components exports for China from 2000-2009 = $\frac{11.4-1.7}{1.7} \approx 550\%$

Percentage change in Automotive Products imports for China from 2000-2009 = $\frac{3.6-0.7}{0.7} \approx 400\%$

Thus, Percentage change in Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components exports for China from 2000-2009 is the highest among the given options.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 78

Suppose the ten countries reported in the above table are arranged according to their continent: North America, EU and Asia. Then in terms of export market share for (i) Chemical Products, (ii) Automotive Products, (iii) Office and Telecom Equipment Products and (iv) Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components respectively, the continent-wise ranking in 2009 would be:

A (i) EU, Asia, North America;
(ii) EU, Asia, North America;
(iii) Asia, EU, North America;
(iv) Asia, EU, North America.

B (i) Asia, EU, North America;
(ii) EU, Asia, North America;
(iii) Asia, EU, North America;
(iv) Asia, North America, EU.

C (i) EU, Asia, North America;
(ii) EU, North America, Asia;
(iii) Asia, EU, North America;
(iv) Asia, EU, North America.

D (i) EU, Asia, North America;
(ii) EU, North America, Asia;
(iii) Asia, EU, North America;
(iv) Asia, North America, EU.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following table shows the distribution of the countries s EU, Asia and North America along with the shares:-

	North America	EU	Asia
Chemicals	13.2	54.1	14
Automotive	16.9	53.8	21
Office & Telecom Equipment	13.1	24.8	48.5
Integrated Circuits and Electronic Components	11.8	13.5	23

Thus, option A follows the right order.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Download General Science Notes for IIFT PDF

Section 5

Instructions

Read the following instructions and answer the questions.

After the discussion at a high level meeting of government officers, the criteria for issuing of import / export licence to eligible business firms for the year 2011-12 were finalized as follows. The firms must –

- I. Have a Grade – ‘A’ certified unit for any products.
- II. Not have any legal dispute case against it.
- III. Possess minimum asset worth Rs. 40 lakhs.
- IV. Submit an environment clearance certificate issued by the Pollution Control Board (PCB) of the state where the firm is located.
- V. Deposit the margin money of Rs. 1 lakh.
- VI. Arrange for three guarantors with their personal identity cards (IDs).

However, if the firm satisfies all the above mentioned criteria except:

- a) Criteria (I), but is a traditional handloom production unit, then the case may be referred to Development Commissioner, Handloom (DCH) of the state.
- b) Criteria (IV), but is a local employment provider / thread (input) supplier / cloth supplier, the case may be referred to the Director, Department of Industry of the state.
- c) Criteria (V) but can deposit at least Rs. 50000, the firm will be given import licence only and the case may be referred to the Deputy Director, Department of Industry of the state.

Based on the above criteria and information provided on each of the firms in the questions below, you have to decide which course of action should be taken against each firm. Without assuming anything regarding any applicant firm, the decision should be based on the information provided.

Question 79

Mahalaxmi Weaving Center is a traditional handloom production unit. It has property worth more than Rs. 1 crore. It managed to get three guarantors with their personal IDs. No legal case is there against it. There is no problem submitting an environmental clearance, as the same is already issued to it by the State Pollution Control Board. It is also ready to deposit Rs. 1 lakh.

- A** Licence can be issued
- B** Licence not to be issued
- C** May be referred to the Development Commissioner, Handloom
- D** May be referred to the Director of Industry

Answer: C

Explanation:

The given criteria are:-

- I. Have a Grade - ‘A’ certified unit for any products.
- II. Not have any legal dispute case against it.
- III. Possess minimum asset worth Rs. 40 lakhs.
- IV. Submit an environment clearance certificate issued by the Pollution Control Board (PCB) of the state where the firm is located.
- V. Deposit the margin money of Rs. 1 lakh.
- VI. Arrange for three guarantors with their personal identity cards (IDs).

Given that Mahalaxmi Weaving Center:-

It has property worth more than Rs. 1 crore.
It managed to get three guarantors with their personal IDs.

No legal case is there against it.

There is no problem submitting an environmental clearance, as the same is already issued to it by the State Pollution Control Board.

It is also ready to deposit Rs. 1 lakh.

Thus, it fulfills 2,3,4,5 and 6.

It is also given:-

if the firm satisfies all the above mentioned criteria except:

Criteria (I), but is a traditional handloom production unit, then the case may be referred to Development Commissioner, Handloom (DCH) of the state.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Take 3 Free CAT Mocks (With Solutions)

Question 80

Ramayan Enterprise is a textiles firm which possesses assets worth Rs. 50 lakhs and is located in Surat where no firm having any legal dispute is permitted to operate. The firm agreed to deposit Rs. 1 lakh and give details of three guarantors with their personal details as required. It has got grade - A certificate and can submit an environment clearance certificate issued by the Pollution Control Board of the state.

- A Licence can be issued
- B Licence not to be issued
- C May be referred to the Development Commissioner, Handloom
- D May be referred to Deputy Director of Industry

Answer: A

Explanation:

The given criteria are:-

I. Have a Grade - 'A' certified unit for any products.

II. Not have any legal dispute case against it.

III. Possess minimum asset worth Rs. 40 lakhs.

IV. Submit an environment clearance certificate issued by the Pollution Control Board (PCB) of the state where the firm is located.

V. Deposit the margin money of Rs. 1 lakh.

VI. Arrange for three guarantors with their personal identity cards (IDs)

Also, Ramayan Enterprise:-

possesses assets worth Rs. 50 lakhs

is located in Surat where no firm having any legal dispute is permitted to operate.

The firm agreed to deposit Rs. 1 lakh

give details of three guarantors with their personal details as required.

It has got grade - A certificate and can submit an environment clearance certificate issued by the Pollution Control Board of the state.

Thus, it satisfies all the given conditions and hence license may be issued.

Hence, option A is the correct answer

Question 81

Hirabhai Handlooms is a Vadodara based traditional Gujarati handloom firm keen to get an export licence. It is ready to pay the required security amount and possesses assets of Rs. 55 lakhs. Hirabhai Chamanlal is the owner of the firm as well as the President of State Handloom Association. Hence getting more than three guarantors with their IDs is not a problem. The firm possesses the environmental clearance certificate from the State Pollution Control Board after it was made mandatory for all handloom firms in the state.

- A Licence can be issued
- B Licence not to be issued
- C May be referred to the Development Commissioner, Handloom
- D May be referred to the Director of Industry

Answer: B

Explanation:

The handloom firm is ready to pay the required security amount and possesses assets of Rs. 55 lakhs. Hence, we can say it fulfills condition III and V.

The firm possesses the environmental clearance certificate from the State Pollution Control Board after it was made mandatory for all handloom firms in the state. Hence, we can say the firm fulfills condition IV.

The firm can easily manage three guarantors with their personal identity cards (IDs). Hence, we can say the firm fulfills condition VI.

If the firm is short in just criteria (I), then the case may be referred to Development Commissioner, Handloom (DCH) of the state as it operates in handloom products. However, nothing is mentioned with regard to any legal dispute against it. Hence, we can say that the licence will not be issued until we have more information regarding legal disputes against the firm.

Therefore, option B is the correct answer.

Instructions

Each of the questions below starts with a few statements, followed by four conclusions numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. You have to consider every given statement as true, even if it does not conform to the accepted facts. Read the conclusions carefully and then decide which of the conclusion(s) logically follow(s) from the given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.

Question 82

Statements:

- a. Some boys are scholars
- b. Some teachers are boys
- c. All scholars are observers

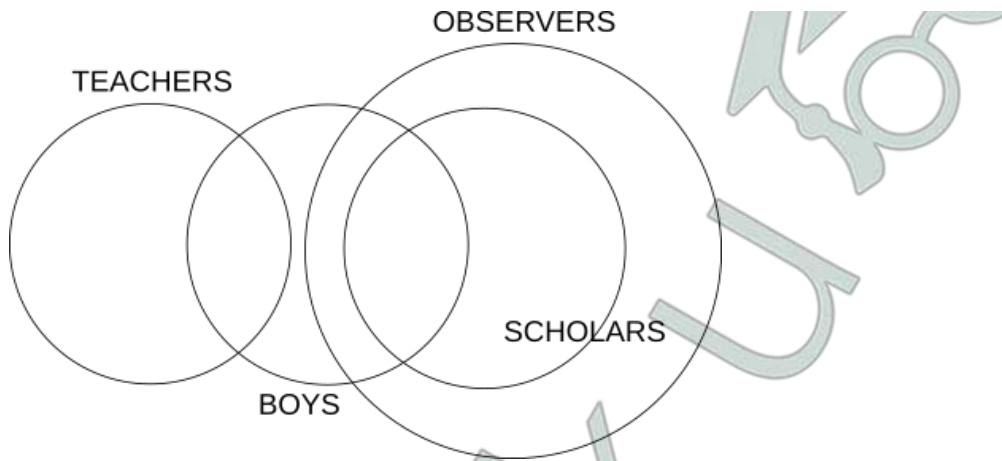
Conclusions:

- 1. Some scholars are boys
- 2. Some scholars are not boys
- 3. Some observers are boys
- 4. Some teachers are scholars

- A 1, and 3 follow
- B 1, 3, and 4 follow
- C Either 1 or 2 and 3 follow
- D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:



From this we see that Some scholars are boys and Some observers are boys
 Thus, conclusion I and III follow.
 Hence, option A is the correct answer.

XAT Previous Papers

Question 83

Statements:

- a. All teachers are professors
- b. All professors are researchers
- c. All researchers are consultants

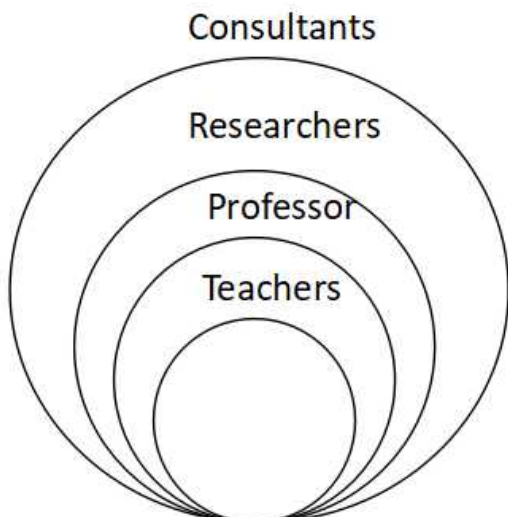
Conclusions:

- 1. Some consultants are teachers
- 2. All professors are consultants
- 3. Some researchers are teachers
- 4. All professors are teachers

- A Only 1 and 2 follow
- B Only 1 and 3 follow
- C Either 1 or 4 follow
- D None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:



From this we can conclude that, Some consultants are teachers, All professors are consultants and Some researchers

are teachers.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Instructions

Study the information given below carefully to answer the following questions.

In a certain code language the following lines written as –

‘lop eop aop fop’ means ‘Traders are above laws’

‘fop cop bop gop’ means ‘Developers were above profitable’

‘aop bop uop qop’ means ‘Developers stopped following traders’

‘cop jop eop uop’ means ‘Following maps were laws’

Question 84

‘Developers are following laws’ would be correctly written as

A ‘bop cop uop eop’

B ‘lop bop eop uop’

C ‘oup cop lop aop’

D None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the 1st and 2nd sentence only 'above' is common and hence, 'above' is coded 'fop'

In the 1st and the 3rd sentence only 'traders' is common and hence, traders is coded as 'aop'

In the 2nd and the 3rd sentence only 'developers' are common and hence, 'developers' is coded as 'bop'.

In the 1st and the 4th sentence only, 'laws' is common and hence, 'laws' is coded 'eop'.

In the 1st sentence only 'are' is yet to be coded and hence, 'are' is coded as 'lop'

In the 2nd and the 4th sentence only 'were' is common and hence, 'were' is code as 'cop'.

In the 2nd sentence only 'profitable' is yet to be coded and hence is coded as 'gop'

In the 3rd and the 4th sentence only 'following' is common and hence is coded as 'uop'

In the 3rd and the 4th sentence the only words remaining to be coded are 'stopped' and 'maps' and hence, they are coded as 'qop' and 'jop'

Thus, the code word for ‘Developers are following laws’ can be ‘lop bop eop uop’.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 85

‘qop gop cop eop’ would correctly mean:

A Profitable laws were stopped

B Developers stopped following laws

C Traders were above profitable

D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the 1st and 2nd sentence only 'above' is common and hence, 'above' is coded 'fop'

In the 1st and the 3rd sentence only 'traders' is common and hence, traders is coded as 'aop'

In the 2nd and the 3rd sentence only 'developers' are common and hence, 'developers' is coded as 'bop'.

In the 1st and the 4th sentence only, 'laws' is common and hence, 'laws' is coded 'eop'.

In the 1st sentence only 'are' is yet to be coded and hence, 'are' is coded as 'lop'

In the 2nd and the 4th sentence only 'were' is common and hence, 'were' is code as 'cop'.
 In the 2nd sentence only 'profitable' is yet to be coded and hence is coded as 'gop'
 In the 3rd and the 4th sentence only 'following' is common and hence is coded as 'uop'
 In the 3rd and the 4th sentence the only words remaining to be coded are 'stopped' and 'maps' and hence, they are coded as 'qop' and 'jop'
 Hence, 'qop gop cop eop' would correctly mean 'Profitable laws were stopped'.
 Hence, option A is the correct answer.

CMAT Free Solved Previous Papers.

Instructions

In each of the following letter series, some of the letters are missing, which are given below it. Choose the correct alternative.

Question 86

D_F_DEE_D_EF_DE_F

- A EFFDED
- B EFFDDF
- C EFFDFE
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

DEF/EDE/EFD/DEF/EDE/EF

Here, DEF are rotating in cyclic order.
 Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 87

_OPO_QOPQ_RQPO_POR_O

- A APRQO
- B QPORO
- C QPROO
- D None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option A: A O P O P Q O P Q R R Q P O O P O R O O

Option B: Q O P O P Q O P Q O R Q P O R P O R O O

Option C: Q O P O P Q O P Q R R Q P O O P O R O O

No logical pattern can be seen in any of the option A, B or C.
 Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Instructions

In each of the following questions, find the relationship that can definitely be deduced on the basis of the relations given. The symbols used to define the relationship are as follows:

- @ means 'greater than'
- # means 'less than'
- \$ means 'not equal to'
- % means 'equal to'

Question 88

If it is given that, $3M \% 2N$ and $N \% 3O$, then:

- A $O @ M$
- B $M \# O$
- C $2O \% M$
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is given that, $3M = 2N$ and $N = 3O$

Therefore, we can say that $3M = 6O$ or $M = 2O$.

Option (A) $O > M$ this is incorrect as we can see that $M > O$.

Option (B) $M < O$ this is incorrect as we can see that $O < M$.

Option (C) $2O = M$. This is a correct option.

MAT Free Solved Previous Papers

Question 89

If it is given that, $N @ P$, $P \# O$, $O @ M$ and $N \% M$, then:

- A $O @ N$
- B $O \# N$
- C $O \% N$
- D None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Given that:-

$N > P < O > M$ and $N = M$

Thus, $N = M < O$ i.e. $O > N$

Thus, $O @ N$.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Instructions

In each question given below, a statement is followed by three courses of action numbered 1, 2 and 3. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true, and then decide which of the three suggested courses of action logically follow(s).

Question 90

Statement: School dropout rate is very high in the rural areas as children support their parents in income earning activities.

Courses of action:

- i. Public awareness programme on primary education should be expanded immediately to educate parents.
- ii. Compensation should be given to those parents whose children are in the school.
- iii. Law on universal education and ban on child labour should be made rigorous.

- A Only (i) and (ii) follow

- B** Only (ii) and (iii) follow
- C** Only (i) and (iii) follow
- D** All follow

Answer: D

Explanation:

Increasing the public awareness will educate the parents of importance of education and thus the dropout rate will decrease. Thus, course of action I follows.

The reason for the dropout of the students is that they are supporting their parents in income earning activities. If a proper compensation is given then they won't have to work and thus, the dropout rate will decrease. Thus, course of action II follows.

If labour law is made more rigorous then the children won't have place to work and this will result in a decrease in the dropout rate. Thus, course of action III follows.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 91

Statement: In a recent bulletin the Meteorological Department of India has forecasted severe drought in next cropping season which may cause failure of crops.

Courses of action:

- i. The forecast should be widely published in media.**
- ii. The drought relief team should be ready for relief work.**
- iii. The people should be advised to go for drought resistant variety.**

- A** Only (i) and (ii) follow
- B** Only (ii) follows
- C** Only (ii) and (iii) follow
- D** None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The forecast should be widely published in media, this will create panic among the farmers and they may hold the goods. Moreover this may not help in remedying the situation. Thus, course of action I should not be followed.

The drought relief team should be ready for relief work, this will help them to be ready for the drought when it comes. Thus, course of action II must be followed.

The people should be advised to go for drought resistant variety, this will help in reducing the effect of drought and thus, must be followed.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

PGDBA Previous Year Papers (Download PDF) PGDBA Previous Year Papers (Download PDF)

Instructions

Read the following information carefully to answer the questions given below it.

Mr. Malhotra's family is a traditional joint family from Jalandhar having six persons from three generations. Each member of the family has different food preference and they support different sports / games. Only two couples are there in the family. Rakesh likes continental food and his wife neither likes dry fruits nor supports gymnastics. The person who likes egg supports Rugby and his wife likes traditional food. Mona is mother-in-law of Sonalika and she supports Athletics. Varun is grandfather of Tarun and Tarun, who likes Punjabi food, supports Basketball. Nuri is granddaughter of Mona and she supports Badminton. Nuri's mother supports horse riding.

Question 92

Identify the correct pair of two couples from the following:

- A Mona-Varun and Rakesh-Sonalika
- B Varun-Mona and Rakesh-Nuri
- C Rakesh-Sonalika and Tarun-Nuri
- D Cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation:

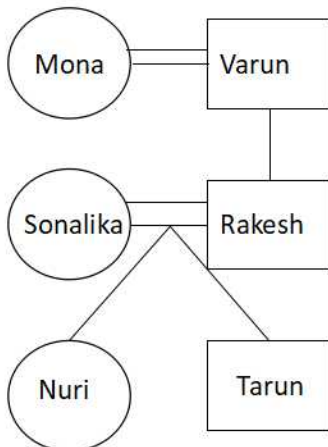
We are given that,

Varun is grandfather of Tarun. Nuri is granddaughter of Mona

Thus, Tarun and Nuri belongs to the 3rd generation whereas Mona and Varun belongs to the 1st generation.

Thus, Rakesh and Sonalika belongs to the 2nd generation.

Mona is the mother-in-law of Sonalika and thus, the family tree is as shown:-



Now, by the given information we can say that:-

Mona- Traditional Food, Athletics

Varun- Egg, Rugby

Sonalika- Horse-riding

Rakesh- Continental Food

Tarun- Punjabi Food, Basketball

Nuri- Badminton

Thus, Mona-Varun and Rakesh-Sonalika are the 2 couples.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 93

Who likes Punjabi food, and what sport / game does he / she support?

- A Nuri and Badminton
- B Sonalika and horse riding
- C Tarun and Basketball
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

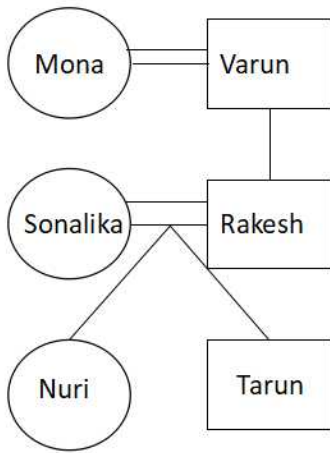
We are given that,

Varun is grandfather of Tarun. Nuri is granddaughter of Mona

Thus, Tarun and Nuri belongs to the 3rd generation whereas Mona and Varun belongs to the 1st generation.

Thus, Rakesh and Sonalika belongs to the 2nd generation.

Mona is the mother-in-law of Sonalika and thus, the family tree is as shown:-



Now, by the given information we can say that:-

Mona- Traditional Food, Athletics

Varun- Egg, Rugby

Sonalika- Horse-riding

Rakesh- Continental Food

Tarun- Punjabi Food, Basketball

Nuri- Badminton

Thus, option C is the correct answer.

Instructions

Read the following paragraph and following conditions to answer the questions.

The Vice Chancellor of a University wants to select a team of five member organizing committee for the next convocation of the University to be held in March 2012. The committee members are to be selected from five shortlisted professors (Prof. Ahuja, Prof. Banerjee, Prof. Chakravarty, Prof. Das and Prof. Eqbal) and four short listed students (Prakash, Queen, Ravi and Sushil). Some conditions for selection of the committee members are given below:

- i. Prof. Ahuja and Sushil have to be together
- ii. Prakash cannot be put with Ravi
- iii. Prof. Das and Queen cannot go together
- iv. Prof. Chakravarty and Prof. Eqbal have to be selected
- v. Ravi cannot be selected with Prof. Banerjee.

Question 94

If two members of the committee are students and Prof. Das is one of the members of the committee, who are the other committee members?

- A** Prof. Banerjee, Prof. Chakravarty, Prakash and Queen
- B** Prof. Ahuja, Prof. Banerjee, Sushil and Prakash
- C** Prof. Chakravarty, Prof. Eqbal, Prakash and Sushil
- D** None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

We are given that,

Prof. Chakravarty and Prof. Eqbal have to be selected.

Also, Prof. Das is selected.

2 of the members are students thus, Prof. Ahuja and Prof. Banerjee cannot be selected.

Prof. Ahuja and Sushil have to be together. Thus, Sushil cannot be selected.

Prof. Das and Queen cannot go together. Thus, Queen cannot be selected.

Thus, Prakash and Ravi will have to be selected.

But, Prakash cannot be put with Ravi.

Thus, no team is possible.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

CAT Previous Papers PDF

Question 95

In case Prof. Ahuja and Prof. Chakravarty are members, who are the other members who cannot be selected for the committee?

- A Prof. Banerjee, Prof. Eqbal and Sushil
- B Prof. Eqbal, Sushil and Prakash
- C Prof. Eqbal, Prakash and Queen
- D None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

We are given that,

Prof. Ahuja and Sushil have to be together and Prof. Chakravarty and Prof. Eqbal have to be selected. Thus, 4 of the committee members are Prof. Ahuja, Sushil, Prof. Chakravarty and Prof. Eqbal. We see that Prof. Eqbal has to be selected and is present in all the options A, B, C. Hence, the correct answer is None of the above.

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 96

If the word 'EXAMINATION' is coded as 56149512965, then the word 'GOVERNMENT' is coded as:

- A 7645954552
- B 7654694562
- C 7645965426
- D 7654964526

Answer: A

Explanation:

We are given that, 'EXAMINATION' = 56149512965

We can see that number places according to alphabetical order of E = 5, X = 24, A = 1, M = 13, I = 9, N = 14, T = 20, O = 15.

We can see the pattern as if the number > 9, then sum of the digit is assigned to that letter.

If the number place < 9, the number place is assigned to that letter.

In GOVERNMENT, G = 7, O = 1+5 = 6, V = 2+2 = 4, E = 5, R = 1+8 = 9, N = 1+4 = 5, M = 1+3 = 4, E = 5, N = 1+4 = 5, T = 2+0 = 2

Therefore, the code for 'GOVERNMENT' = 7645954552. Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 97

In a certain code language 'HORSE' is written as 71417184, then the word 'MONKEY' is coded as:

- A 11141216425
- B 12141310424
- C 12151411325

D 12151210424

Answer: B

Explanation:

'HORSE' is written as 71417184

In alphabetical order H comes 8th, O comes 15th, R comes 18th, S comes 19th and E comes 5th.

We are given 71417185 i.e. 1 is reduced from the alphabetical order of the letter.

Thus, 'MONKEY' will be coded as '12141310424'.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Take a XAT Free Mock Test

Instructions

Read the following information carefully and mark the correct answer to the questions given below

Sampada Apartment is a housing society formed by a group of professors of a University. It has six flats on a floor in two rows facing North and South which are allotted to Prof. Purohit, Prof. Qureshi, Prof. Rathor, Prof. Sawant, Prof. Tripathy and Prof. Usman. Prof. Qureshi gets a North facing flat and it is not next to Prof. Sawant's flat. Prof. Sawant and Prof. Usman get their flats which are diagonally opposite to each other. Prof. Rathor gets a south facing flat which is next to Prof. Usman's flat. Prof. Tripathy's flat is North facing.

Question 98

Which of the following professors get South facing flats?

- A Prof. Qureshi, Prof. Tripathy and Prof. Sawant
- B Prof. Usman, Prof. Tripathy and Prof. Purohit
- C Prof. Usman, Prof. Rathor and Prof. Purohit
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

We are given that,

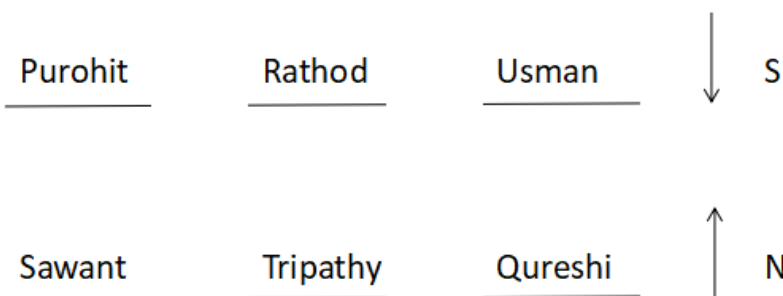
Prof. Rathor gets a south facing flat which is next to Prof. Usman's flat
Thus, Rathor's and Usman's flat are facing South.

Prof. Sawant and Prof. Usman get their flats which are diagonally opposite to each other
Thus, Sawant's flat is North facing and his flat and Usman's flat are at the opposite ends.

Prof. Rathor gets a south facing flat which is next to Prof. Usman's flat
Thus, Rathod's flat is facing South.

Thus, Purohit's flat is facing North and so is Tripathy's

The condition is as shown below:-



Thus, Prof. Usman, Prof. Rathor and Prof. Purohit are facing South.
Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 99

If the flats of Prof. Tripathy and Prof. Purohit are interchanged, whose flat will be next to that of Prof. Usman?

- A** Prof. Rathor
- B** Prof. Tripathy
- C** Prof. Usman
- D** None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

We are given that,

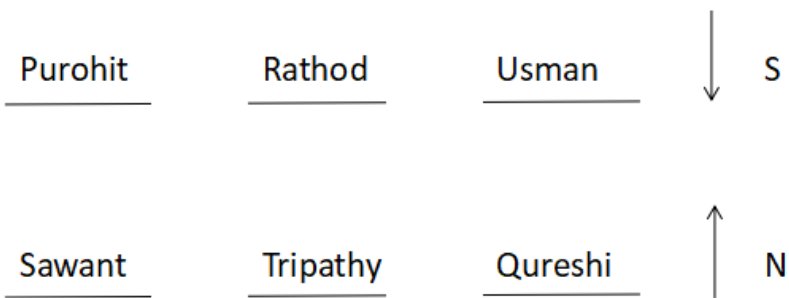
Prof. Rathor gets a south facing flat which is next to Prof. Usman's flat
Thus, Rathor's and Usman's flat are facing South.

Prof. Sawant and Prof. Usman get their flats which are diagonally opposite to each other
Thus, Sawant's flat is North facing and his flat and Usman's flat are at the opposite ends.

Prof. Rathor gets a south facing flat which is next to Prof. Usman's flat
Thus, Rathod's flat is facing South.

Thus, Purohit's flat is facing North and so is Tripathy's

The condition is as shown below:-



Thus, If the flats of Prof. Tripathy and Prof. Purohit are interchanged, Prof. Rathor flat will be next to that of Prof. Usman.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Take a CMAT free mock test

Section 6

Instructions

For the following questions answer them individually

Question 100

Who won the 2011 FIFA Women's World Cup Final?

- A** Sweden
- B** Japan
- C** USA
- D** France

Answer: B

Explanation:

Japan won the FIFA Women's World Cup final in 2011.
Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Take a free SNAP mock test

Question 101

Match the correct Celebrity Endorser with the Brand of Vests:

	Celebrity Endorser		Brand of Vests
a.	Hrithik Roshan	i.	Amul Macho
b.	Saif Ali Khan	ii.	Dollar Club
c.	Neil Nitin Mukesh	iii.	MacroMan
d.	Akshay Kumar	iv.	GenX

A a-ii; b-i; c-iii; d-iv

B a-iii; b-i; c-iv; d-ii

C a-iv; b-iii; c-ii; d-i

D a-iii; b-iv; c-i; d-ii

Answer: B

Explanation:

Hrithik Roshan endorses MacroMan.
Saif Ali Khan endorses Amul Macho.
Neil Nitin Mukesh endorses GenX.
Akshay Kumar endorses Dollar Club.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 102

Which of the following is a space mission by ISRO?

A SROSS-C2

B QuickSeat

C SAMPEX

D Stardust

Answer: A

Explanation:

SROSS - C2 is a space mission by ISRO launched in 1994.
Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 103

Elzie Crisler Segar is best known as the creator of the cartoon character of _____.

A Garfield

B Popeye

C Scooby Doo

D Blondie

Answer: B

Explanation:

Elzie Crisler Segar created the character of Popeye.
Option B is the correct answer.

Take a NMAT free mock test

Question 104

Identify the correct match for the Personality with what he/she is known for:

	Personality		Known for
a.	Bhagwan Dass	i.	Bharat Ratna
b.	Annie Besant	ii.	Theosophical Society
c.	Bharat Muni	iii.	Natya Shastra
d.	Bhavabhuti	iv.	Malatimadhava

- A a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv
- B a-ii; b-i; c-iv; d-iii
- C a-ii; b-i; c-iii; d-iv
- D a-i; b-ii; c-iv; d-iii

Answer: A

Explanation:

Bhagwan Dass is related to Bharat Ratna.
Annie Besant is related to Theosophical Society.
Bharat Muni is related to Natya Shashtra.
Bhavabhuti is related to Malatimadhava.

Hence, option A is the correct answer.

Question 105

Which book among the following is not written by Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam?

- A Wings of Fire
- B India in the New Millennium
- C India My Dream
- D Envisioning an Empowered Nation

Answer: B

Explanation:

India in the new Millennium has been authored by P.C Alexander. All other books are written by Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam.
Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 106

In the table below, match the correct Trade Name of medicine with its Generic Name and the name of the pharmaceutical company that manufactures it:

	Trade Name		Generic Name		Manufacturer
a.	Viagra	i.	Acetaminophen	i.	Roche
b.	Tylenol	ii.	Ibuprofen	ii.	Pfizer
c.	Tamiflu	iii.	Sildenafil Citrate	iii.	Johnson & Johnson
d.	Brufen	iv.	Oseltamivir	iv.	Abbott Laboratories

A a-i-4; b-ii-3; c-iii-2; d-iv-1

B a-iii-2; b-i-3; c-iv-1; d-ii-4

C a-iii-1; b-i-2; c-iv-3; d-ii-4

D a-i-4; b-iv-3; c-iii-2; d-ii-1

Answer: B

Explanation:

Viagra is manufactured by Pfizer.

Tylenol is manufactured by Johnson & Johnson.

Tamiflu is manufactured by Roche.

Brufen is manufactured by Abbott Laboratories.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

[Join MBA Telegram Group](#)

Question 107

By what name were the Commonwealth games known when they were first held in 1930 in Ontario, Canada?

A British Commonwealth Games

B British Empire and Commonwealth Games

C British Empire Games

D Queen's Empire games

Answer: C

Explanation:

Commonwealth games were known as British Empire games when they were first held in 1930 in Ontario, Canada.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 108

Who did declare, "The only hope for India is from the masses. The upper classes are physically and morally dead"?

A Gopalkrishna Gokhale

B Bal Gangadhar Tilak

C Mahatma Gandhi

D Swami Vivekananda

Answer: D

Explanation:

'The only hope for India is from the masses. The upper classes are physically and morally dead' was declared by Swami Vivekanand.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 109

Which of the following rivers do not flow across Uttarakhand?

- A Bhagirathi and Ganga
- B Ramaganga and Yamuna
- C Gandak and Gomti
- D Tons and Tilak

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gandak and Gomti rivers do not flow across Uttarakhand. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Subscribe to MBA Exams Youtube Channel

Question 110

Identify the correct match of the Folk Dances and States given below:

	Folk Dances		States
a.	Dhalo	i.	Goa
b.	Ghoomra	ii.	Kerala
c.	Gidda	iii.	Orissa
d.	Thullal	iv.	Punjab

- A a-i; b-ii; c-iv; d-iii
- B a-i; b-iii; c-iv; d-ii
- C a-iii; b-i; c-iv; d-ii
- D a-iii; b-ii; c-iv; d-i

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dhalo is a popular ritual folk dance form Goa.
Giddha is a popular folk dance of women in Punjab region.
Ottan Thullal is a dance and poetic performance form of Kerala.

Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 111

Which of the following group of countries is not member of the United Nations?

- A Taiwan, Yemen, Tunisia
- B Tunisia, Vatican City, Turkish Cyprus
- C Tunisia, Turkish Cyprus, Vatican City
- D Vatican City, Turkish Cyprus, Taiwan

Answer: D

Explanation:

Vatican City, Turkish Cyprus, Taiwan are not the members of UN. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 112

Match the correct Country with its Capital City and Currency:

	Country		Capital City		Currency
a.	Argentina	i.	Ashgabat	i.	Birr
b.	Ethiopia	ii.	Buenos Aires	ii.	Rial
c.	Turkmenistan	iii.	Addis Ababa	iii.	Peso
d.	Yemen	iv.	Sana	iv.	Manat

- A a-iv-2; b-i-3; c-iii-4; d-ii-1
- B a-ii; -2; b-iii-1; c-iv-4; d-i-3
- C a-ii-3; b-iii-1; c-i-4; d-iv-2
- D a-ii-2; b-iii-3; c-i-1; d-iv-4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires and the currency is Peso. The capital of Ethiopia is Addis Ababa and the currency is Birr. These combinations are present only in option C. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Free Mock Test for IIFT

Question 113

Indian Rupee received a unique symbol "₹" which blends the scripts of _____

- A Devanagari and Palli
- B Sanskrit and Roman
- C Devanagari and Roman
- D None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

Indian Rupee received a unique symbol "₹" which blends the scripts of Devanagari and Roman. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 114

Which of the following facts is not true about Mahatma Gandhi?

- A He was chosen for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1948, but because of his unfortunate assassination, the Peace Prize was not awarded that year.
- B Time magazine named him the "Man of the Year" in 1930.
- C In 1999, he was declared the "Person of the Century" by the Time magazine, and the runner-up was Albert Einstein.

D He was shoved out a train in 1893 in Pietermaritzburg in KwaZulu Natal province of South Africa, because he refused to move to a third class coach while holding a first class ticket.

Answer: C

Explanation:

In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi was declared as the Person of the year by TIME magazine. Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 115

Mark the correct match of Public Programmes with the Ministry:

	Public Programmes		Ministry of
a.	MNREGS	i.	Rural Development
b.	JNNURM	ii.	Panchayati Raj
c.	RHM	iii.	Urban Development
d.	IAY	iv.	Health & Family Welfare

A a-i; b-ii; c-iii; d-iv

B a-ii; b-iv; c-i; d-iii

C a-i; b-iv; c-iii; d-ii

D a-ii; b-iii; c-iv; d-i

Answer: D

Explanation:

MNERGS comes under Panchayati Raj.
JNNURM comes under Urban Development.
RHM comes under Health and Family Welfare.
IAY comes under Rural Development.

Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Download IIFT Previous Papers PDF

Question 116

Given below are names of select personalities who have been recently rated among the most powerful women of the world by Forbes. Identify the option that ranks them in the right order (from 1 to 4) as they are ranked in the Forbes list of the world's 100 most powerful women in 2011:

Angela Merkel; Hillary Clinton; Michelle Obama; Oprah Winfrey; Indira Nooyi; Irene Rosenfeld; Dilma Rousseff

A
A: Hillary Clinton
B: Angela Merkel
C: Michelle Obama
D: Oprah Winfrey

B
A: Michelle Obama
B: Irene Rosenfeld
C: Oprah Winfrey
D: Indira Nooyi

- A: Angela Merkel
- B: Hillary Clinton
- C: Dilma Rousseff
- D: Irene Rosenfeld

C

- A: Angela Merkel
- B: Hillary Clinton
- C: Dilma Rousseff
- D: Indira Nooyi

D

Answer: D

Explanation:

Option D correctly depicts the top four rankers in that order. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Question 117

Which of the following is not an eligibility condition placed in the 'Draft Guidelines for Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector' issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 29th August 2011?

- A New banks must have a minimum capital of Rs. 500 crores from the beginning.
- B Only credible groups with 10 years track record will be eligible to set up banks.
- C Foreign shareholding in the new bank shall not exceed 5% for the first 5 years.
- D Groups having 10% or more income or assets or both from real estate construction or broking business or both in last 3 years will not be eligible.

Answer: C

Explanation:

There is no such condition that foreign shareholding in the new bank shall not exceed 5% for the first 5 years placed in the 'Draft Guidelines for Licensing of New Banks in the Private Sector' issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 29th August 2011.

Hence, option C is the correct answer.

Question 118

Match the correct name of the Regulator / Association with the name of its Chairman (as on 31st August 2011):

	Regulator / Association		Chairman's Name
a.	Securities and Exchange Board of India	i.	J. Hari Narayan
b.	Forward Markets Commission	ii.	Ramesh Abhishek
c.	Insurance and Regulatory Development Authority	iii.	Milind Barve
d.	Association of Mutual Funds of India	iv.	U.K. Sinha

- A a-iv; b-iii; c-ii; d-i

- B** a-iii; b-i; c-iv; d-ii
- C** a-iii; b-iv; c-i; d-ii
- D** a-iv; b-ii; c-i; d-iii

Answer: D

Explanation:

J. Hari Narayan is the chairman of IRDAI.
 Ramesh Abhishek is the chairman of FMC.
 Milind Barve is the chairman of AMFI.
 U K Sinha is the chairman of SEBI.
 Hence, option D is the correct answer.

Download IIFT GK PDFs

Question 119

Which of the following group of companies have agreed to merge their Liquid-Crystal Display business as at August 2011?

- A** Sony Corp., Samsung Electronics, Chimei Innolux Corp.
- B** Sony Corp., Toshiba Corp., Hitachi Ltd.
- C** Samsung Electronics Co., LG Electronics Co., Hitachi Ltd.
- D** Samsung Electronics Co., Toshiba Corp., Chimei Innolux Corp.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Sony Corp., Toshiba Corp .and Hitachi Ltd. are the group of companies which have agreed to merge their Liquid-Crystal Display business in August 2011.
 Hence, option B is the correct answer.

Question 120

Match the correct name of the Film with its Lead Actor and Director:

	Film		Lead Actor		Director
a.	The Aviator	i.	Russell Crowe	1	Richard Attenborough
b.	A Beautiful Mind	ii.	Colin Firth	2	Martin Scorsese
c.	Gandhi	iii.	Leonardo Di Caprio	3	Ron Howard
d.	The King's Speech	iv.	Ben Kingsley	4	Tom Hooper

- A** a-iii-2; b-i-3; c-iv-1; d-ii-4
- B** a-ii-4; b-i-3; c-iv-1; d-iii-2
- C** a-i-2; b-ii-1; c-iv-3; d-iii-4
- D** a-iii-4; b-iv-2; c-ii-1; d-i-3

Answer: A

Explanation:

'The Aviator', with lead actor as Leonardo Di Caprio, is directed by Martin Scorsese.

'A Beautiful Mind, with lead actor as Russel Crowe, is directed by Ron Howard.
These two combinations are present in only option A.
Hence, option A is the correct answer.

IIFT Free Topic-Wise Important Questions (Study Material)

Free Mock Test for IIFT

Download IIFT Previous Papers PDF

Download IIFT GK PDFs

IIFT Free Topic-Wise Important Questions (Study Material)

Top 500+ Free Questions for IIFT

Download IIFT Syllabus PDF

Quant Formulas for IIFT PDF

IIFT Free Preparation App

Download General Science Notes for IIFT PDF

Take 3 Free CAT Mocks (With Solutions)

XAT Previous Papers

CMAT Free Solved Previous Papers.

MAT Free Solved Previous Papers

PGDBA Previous Year Papers (Download PDF) PGDBA Previous Year Papers (Download PDF)

CAT Previous Papers PDF

Take a XAT Free Mock Test

Take a CMAT free mock test

Take a free SNAP mock test

Take a NMAT free mock test

Join MBA Telegram Group

Subscribe to MBA Exams Youtube Channel