ePGD-ABA Entrance Examination 2019

Total Time Allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes   **Max. Marks:** 66

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

♦   This examination is divided into two parts. Part-I is an English Comprehension Section. Part-II is Quantitative Aptitude and Data Interpretation and Logical Reasoning (DI&LR) Section.

♦   Part I will be of 30 minutes' duration. Part II will be of 1-hour duration. Part-II will be given to you only at the end of 30 minutes (time allotted for Part-I).

♦   You will be given 5 minutes for changeover (submission of Part-I and beginning of Part-II).

♦   Each correct answer will carry 3 marks. Each wrong answer will carry 1 negative mark. So, think before you answer.

PART I (SET A) – English Comprehension

Total Time Allowed: 30 minutes   **Max. Marks:** 30

Directions for questions 1 and 2: In each question, a sentence with two blanks is given. Four options are provided, each with a pair of words – the first word of the pair corresponds to the first blank, and the second word to the second blank. Choose the option that best fills in the blanks.

1.   In today's hectic world, many youngsters are _____ to spirituality in an attempt to _____ their inner conflicts.
A.   turning, manage
B.   harking, sustain
C.   seeking, overcome
D.   going, quell

2.   Herbal dietary supplements, when used _____, can _____ to one's sense of well-being.
A.   frequently, confer
B.   representatively, jeopardize
C.   discriminately, add
D.   judiciously, contribute

Directions for questions 3 and 4: Read the short passage given below and answer the two questions that follow it.

Obesity levels are increasing faster in rural than in urban areas, even in many low- and middle-income countries. Rural areas in these countries have begun to resemble urban areas, because the modern food supply is now available in combination with cheap mechanized devices for farming and transport—with the food supply in rural areas changing from traditional staples to modern ultra-processed foods. Ultra-processed foods are becoming part of the diets of poor people in these countries. Yet, policy efforts have been focused on tackling urbanization as a major driver of obesity, because the general thinking is still that people living in rural areas are much more likely to face hunger and undernutrition.

3.   What is the main point being made by the author of this passage?

A.   Rural obesity is driving the global rise in obesity, increasing faster than urban obesity.
B.   Policy action has been based on wrong assumptions about rural areas and people.
C.   Rural people's changing food habits are converging with urban food habits.
D.   Changes in food habits combined with mechanization are leading to obesity.

4.   Which of the following, if true, would weaken the claim of the author regarding the attention paid to urbanization as a driver of obesity?

A.   A study reveals that ultra-processed foods are only now becoming part of the diets of poor people in low-income countries.
B.   A research paper challenges the methods used to measure the rate at which obesity is increasing on technical grounds.
C.   Some studies have shown that with development, the boundaries between rural and urban areas have become fuzzy.
D.   A study shows that rural people are less likely to face hunger relative to urban populations.

Directions for questions 5 and 6: In each question, there are four sentences (I to IV) and below these, four answer options are given. Choose the option that contains the grammatically incorrect sentences.

5.
I.   We must prepare ourselves for worst, because the chances of this boy surviving this very serious accident are very low.
II.   Educationists have made extensive uses of motivation theory, originally developed by the psychologists to explain why the people behave the way they do.
III.   Members of asexually reproducing population are genetically identical, and are so susceptible to the same diseases.
IV.   Amidst growing concern about a 'learning crisis' in public schools, many countries are turning to ICT-led interventions in schools.

A.   I, II, III
B.   I, II, IV
C.   II, III
D.   III, IV

6.
I.   One of the important reason for depression is the inhuman conditions under which people work from morning to evening.
II.   There is no hardly any need to prepare such extensive back-up plans since our leader is going to deliver the goods.
III.   When prediabetes occurs, higher and higher amounts of insulin are churned out that no longer work as effectively.
IV.   Peter Berger showed that capitalism is a necessary but not sufficient condition for the success of democracy.

A.   I, III, IV
B.   II, III
C.   I, II
D.   II, IV

Directions for questions 7 to 10: Read the passage given below and, for each of the questions that follow, choose the <u>best</u> answer option.

A hard drive is a miracle of modern technology. For $50 anyone can buy a machine that can comfortably store the contents of, say, the Bodleian Library in Oxford as a series of tiny magnetic ripples on a spinning disk of cobalt alloy. But, as is often the case, natural selection knocks humanity's best efforts into a cocked hat. DNA, the information-storage technology preferred by biology, can cram up to 215 petabytes of data into a single gram. That is 10 million times what the best modern hard drives can manage.

And DNA storage is robust. While hard-drive warranties rarely exceed five years, DNA is routinely recovered from bones that are thousands of years old (the record stands at 700,000 years, for a genome belonging to an ancestor of the modern horse). For those reasons, technologists have long wondered whether DNA could be harnessed to store data commercially. Archival storage is one idea, for it minimises DNA's disadvantages—which are that, compared with hard drives, reading and writing it is fiddly and slow.

Now, though, a team led by Yaniv Erlich of Erlich Lab, an Israeli company, and Robert Grass, a chemist at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, in Zurich, have had another idea. As they describe in a paper in *Nature Biotechnology*, they want to use DNA data storage to give all manner of ordinary objects a memory of their own.

The researchers describe a test run in which they encoded the Stanford bunny—a standard test image in computer graphics—into chunks of DNA. Those chunks were then given a protective sheath of silica nanoparticles. That served to protect them for the next stage, in which they were mixed with plastic and used as feedstock in a 3D printer, which printed a model of the bunny. The result was an object that contained, encoded throughout its structure, the blueprints necessary to produce more copies of itself. By clipping a tiny fragment of plastic from the finished bunny's ear and running the DNA within through a sequencer, the researchers were able to recover those blueprints and use them to make further generations of DNA-infused bunnies.

Satisfied with their proof of concept, they then repeated the trick by encoding a short video in DNA and fusing it in plexiglass, a transparent plastic. They used the plexiglass to make a lens for a pair of spectacles. Once again, clipping a tiny sliver from the lens and dissolving the plastic away was able to liberate the DNA, which could be used to recover the video.

The cost of both producing and reading DNA is falling precipitously. The price of reading a million letters of the genetic alphabet has fallen roughly a million-fold since the start of the millennium. For that reason, Drs Erlich and Grass hope their idea might one day have all sorts of uses. One, they think, could be to embed relevant information into manufactured goods. They give the example of custom-fitted medical implants that contain a patient's medical records and the precise measurements needed to make another implant.

A second use, for the privacy-minded, could be steganography—the art of concealing information within something apparently innocuous (this was the idea behind the DNA-infused spectacles). Their most futuristic idea is an entire world full of objects which, like biological life, contain all the information needed to make copies of themselves in every part of their structure. Drs Erlich and Grass have dubbed their technology the "DNA of things", and it is certainly a clever idea.

7.   Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following, if it were to happen, would undermine the faith of the two researchers in the potential of their idea to have many applications?

A.   DNA older than 70,000 years is recovered from many more sites and species.
B.   The costs associated with decoding DNA increase substantially.
C.   Legislation placing restrictions on genetic engineering of materials is contemplated.
D.   The need to reproduce objects through information coded into them is doubted.

8.   From the information given in the passage, which one of the following CANNOT be inferred about DNA in biology and DNA in the experiments of the researchers?

A.   DNA is amenable to manipulation by researchers.
B.   DNA is a technology that can be used to store information.
C.   DNA can give a "memory" to both animate and inanimate things.
D.   DNA is quite resistant to decay and dissolution.

9.   Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A.   We are now ready to harness the power of DNA for commercial applications in data storage.
B.   The applications of "DNA of things" are just embedding information into goods and steganography.
C.   It is possible to recreate common objects from internally held information.
D.   Very soon human beings should be able to surpass nature in finding applications for DNA.

10.   Which one of the following would provide clinching support for the claim that both the Stanford bunny and the short video experiments should be seen as successful?

A.   The experiments demonstrated the idea's suitability for both image and video formats.
B.   Using tiny clippings, both experiments recovered the blueprints for future reproduction.
C.   Both demonstrated the use of protective coverings that could be removed.
D.   Both showed the idea can help in useful applications like manufacturing and implants.

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Total Time Allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes   **Max. Marks:** 66

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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♦ Part I will be of 30 minutes' duration. Part II will be of 1-hour duration. Part-II will be given to you only at the end of 30 minutes (time allotted for Part-I).

♦ You will be given 5 minutes for changeover (submission of Part-I and beginning of Part-II).

♦ Each correct answer will carry 3 marks. Each wrong answer will carry 1 negative mark. So, think before you answer.

PART II (SET A) – Quantitative Aptitude and DI&LR

Total Time Allowed: 1 hour   **Max. Marks:** 36

Directions for questions 1 to 4: Read the questions given below and mark the <u>best</u> option.

1. Amar's monthly income is 30% more than Bijoy's and 20% less than Karthik's. If Karthik's monthly income goes up by 10% and Bijoy's by 20%, then Karthik's monthly income exceeds that of Bijoy's by approximately

A.   31%
B.   34%
C.   37%
D.   49%

2. Rahim played 20 innings in test cricket. In the first innings he scored 120 runs. In the 19 innings other than the second innings his average score was 62. Also his average in 20 innings was 3 more than his average in 19 innings other than the first innings. His score in second innings was:

A.   84
B.   89
C.   82
D.   85

3. Let ABC be a right-angled triangle with hypotenuse BC of length 20 cm, AB of length 16 cm, and AC of length 12 cm. If AP is perpendicular on BC, then the length of AP in cm is:

A.   8.6
B.   10
C.   8
D.   9.6

4. Let a_1, a_2, …. be integers such that:

$a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} a_n = 2n,$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Then $a_5 + a_6 + \cdots + a_{23}$ equals

A.   0
B.   -2
C.   2
D.   4

Directions for questions 5 to 8: Read the passage given below and answer the questions 5 to 8.

Six people, P, Q, R, S, T and U stand one behind the other in a queue. The following facts are known about their relative positions:
i.   There are two people standing between Q and T, and between P and R.
ii.   There is one person standing between P and S, and between R and U.
iii.   R and S are standing next to one another.
iv.   R is standing in front of Q, although may be not immediately in front.

5. How many different ways can P, Q, R, S, T, and U stand so that all four conditions are satisfied?
   (A) 1   (B) 2   (C) 4   (D) 8

6. What best can be said about the person in fifth position in the queue?
   (A) Q   (B) Q or R   (C) T or Q   (D) T

7. People in which of the following pairs are standing farthest from each other?
   (A) R and Q   (B) P and Q   (C) P and U   (D) Q and T

8. The positions of how many of the six people in the queue can be uniquely determined from the given conditions?
   (A) 1   (B) 2   (C) 4   (D) 6

Directions for questions 9 to 12: Read the passage given below and answer the questions 9 to 12.

Ten school students, S1 through S10 are among 25 students who take part in a Mathematics test for two consecutive years, 2018 and 2019. The test was out of 100 marks, and the marks are rounded up to the next integer if it is not an integer. In both years, no two students had the same marks in their tests. Each year the students were ranked, with Rank 1 being awarded to the best performer and rank 25 to the worst performer that year. The following table gives the marks and ranks of the ten students. Some of the data is missing. The last column gives the percentage increase in a student's mark from 2018 to 2019. (A decrease in marks is represented by a negative value.) Answer the questions that follow based on these data.

Student	Student Name	2018		2019		Percentage increase
		Marks	Rank	Marks	Rank	
S1	Amit	69	9	37	20	-46.4%
S2	Bibha		10	94		
S3	Chandril	35	21	60	15	
S4	Devesh	48	18			108.3%
S5	Eshwar	74	7	33		-55.4%
S6	Fatima		17	91	4	65.5%
S7	Garima	83	5		3	
S8	Haritha	84		70	10	-16.7%
S9	Ishan	71	8		7	21.1%
S10	Jatin	66	11	89	5	34.8%

9. Which of the following could be Devesh's rank in 2019?
    (A) 1   (B) 2   (C) 12   (D) 16

10. What was a possible value of the number of marks that Bibha scored in 2018?
    (A) 75   (B) 72   (C) 68   (D) 66

11. Which of the following could be approximately the value in Garima's percentage change column?
    (A) −7.8%   (B) −9.8%   (C) 10.8%   (D) 16.9%

12. For which student among Bibha, Chandril, Garima, and Ishan was the percentage increase in marks from 2018 to 2019 the least?
    (A) Bibha   (B) Chandril   (C) Garima   (D) Ishan

<u>EXAM KEY</u>

ePGD-ABA Entrance Examination 2019 – Answer Sheet

NAME: _____   APPLICATION ID: _____

TEST CITY: _____

PART I (SET A) – English Comprehension

1. ___A___

2. ___D___

3. ___B___

4. ___D___

5. ___A___

6. ___C___

7. ___B___

8. ___A___

9. ___C___

10. ___B___

-- For Office Use Only --

a. Number of correct answers (Part I) =

b. Number of wrong answers (Part I) =

c. Total (Part I) = (a x 3) + (b x -1) =

1

1. _____D_____

2. _____C_____

3. _____D_____

4. _____C_____

5. _____B_____

6. _____A_____

7. _____C_____

8. _____B_____

9. _____A_____

10. _____C_____

11. _____C_____

12. _____C_____

-------------------------------------- **For Office Use Only** --------------------------------------

d. Number of correct answers (Part II) =

e. Number of wrong answers (Part II) =

f. Total (Part II) = (d x 3) + (e x -1) =

g. GRAND TOTAL = c + f =

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PART I (SET B) – English Comprehension

Time Allowed: 30 minutes   **Max. Marks:** 30

Directions for questions 1 and 2: In each question, there are four sentences (I to IV) and below these, four answer options are given. Choose the option that contains the grammatically incorrect sentences.

1.
I.   We must prepare ourselves for worst, because the chances of this boy surviving this very serious accident are very low.
II.   Educationists have made extensive uses of motivation theory, originally developed by the psychologists to explain why the people behave the way they do.
III.   Members of asexually reproducing population are genetically identical, and are so susceptible to the same diseases.
IV.   Amidst growing concern about a 'learning crisis' in public schools, many countries are turning to ICT-led interventions in schools.

A.   I, II, IV
B.   I, II, III
C.   III, IV
D.   II, III

2.
I.   One of the important reason for depression is the inhuman conditions under which people work from morning to evening.
II.   There is no hardly any need to prepare such extensive back-up plans since our leader is going to deliver the goods.
III.   When prediabetes occurs, higher and higher amounts of insulin are churned out that no longer work as effectively.
IV.   Peter Berger showed that capitalism is a necessary but not sufficient condition for the success of democracy.

A.   II, IV
B.   I, III, IV
C.   II, III
D.   I, II

Directions for questions 3 and 4: Read the short passage given below and answer the two questions that follow it.

Obesity levels are increasing faster in rural than in urban areas, even in many low- and middle-income countries. Rural areas in these countries have begun to resemble urban areas, because the modern food supply is now available in combination with cheap mechanized devices for farming and transport—with the food supply in rural areas changing from traditional staples to modern ultra-processed foods. Ultra-processed foods are becoming part of the diets of poor people in these countries. Yet, policy efforts have been focused on tackling urbanization as a major driver of obesity, because the general thinking is still that people living in rural areas are much more likely to face hunger and undernutrition.

3.   Which of the following, if true, would weaken the claim of the author regarding the attention paid to urbanization as a driver of obesity?

A.   A study shows that rural people are less likely to face hunger relative to urban populations.
B.   Some studies have shown that with development, the boundaries between rural and urban areas have become fuzzy.
C.   A study reveals that ultra-processed foods are only now becoming part of the diets of poor people in low-income countries.
D.   A research paper challenges the methods used to measure the rate at which obesity is increasing on technical grounds.

4.   What is the main point being made by the author of this passage?

A.   Changes in food habits combined with mechanization are leading to obesity.
B.   Rural people's changing food habits are converging with urban food habits.
C.   Policy action has been based on wrong assumptions about rural areas and people.
D.   Rural obesity is driving the global rise in obesity, increasing faster than urban obesity.

Directions for questions 5 and 6: In each question, a sentence with two blanks is given. Four options are provided, each with a pair of words – the first word of the pair corresponds to the first blank, and the second word to the second blank. Choose the option that best fills in the blanks.

5.   Herbal dietary supplements, when used _____, can _____ to one's sense of well-being.
A.   judiciously, contribute
B.   representatively, jeopardize
C.   discriminately, add
D.   frequently, confer

6.   In today's hectic world, many youngsters are _____ to spirituality in an attempt to _____ their inner conflicts.
A.   harking, sustain
B.   turning, manage
C.   seeking, overcome
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Directions for questions 7 to 10: Read the passage given below and, for each of the questions that follow, choose the <u>best</u> answer option.

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Now, though, a team led by Yaniv Erlich of Erlich Lab, an Israeli company, and Robert Grass, a chemist at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, in Zurich, have had another idea. As they describe in a paper in *Nature Biotechnology*, they want to use DNA data storage to give all manner of ordinary objects a memory of their own.

The researchers describe a test run in which they encoded the Stanford bunny—a standard test image in computer graphics—into chunks of DNA. Those chunks were then given a protective sheath of silica nanoparticles. That served to protect them for the next stage, in which they were mixed with plastic and used as feedstock in a 3D printer, which printed a model of the bunny. The result was an object that contained, encoded throughout its structure, the blueprints necessary to produce more copies of itself. By clipping a tiny fragment of plastic from the finished bunny's ear and running the DNA within through a sequencer, the researchers were able to recover those blueprints and use them to make further generations of DNA-infused bunnies.

Satisfied with their proof of concept, they then repeated the trick by encoding a short video in DNA and fusing it in plexiglass, a transparent plastic. They used the plexiglass to make a lens for a pair of spectacles. Once again, clipping a tiny sliver from the lens and dissolving the plastic away was able to liberate the DNA, which could be used to recover the video.

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A second use, for the privacy-minded, could be steganography—the art of concealing information within something apparently innocuous (this was the idea behind the DNA-infused spectacles). Their most futuristic idea is an entire world full of objects which, like biological life, contain all the information needed to make copies of themselves in every part of their structure. Drs Erlich and Grass have dubbed their technology the "DNA of things", and it is certainly a clever idea.

7.   From the information given in the passage, which one of the following CANNOT be inferred about DNA in biology and DNA in the experiments of the researchers?

A.   DNA is a technology that can be used to store information.
B.   DNA is amenable to manipulation by researchers.
C.   DNA is quite resistant to decay and dissolution.
D.   DNA can give a "memory" to both animate and inanimate things.

8.   Which one of the following can be inferred from the passage?

A.   The applications of "DNA of things" are just embedding information into goods and steganography.
B.   We are now ready to harness the power of DNA for commercial applications in data storage.
C.   Very soon human beings should be able to surpass nature in finding applications for DNA.
D.   It is possible to recreate common objects from internally held information.

9.   Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following, if it were to happen, would undermine the faith of the two researchers in the potential of their idea to have many applications?

A.   The costs associated with decoding DNA increase substantially.
B.   DNA older than 70,000 years is recovered from many more sites and species.
C.   The need to reproduce objects through information coded into them is doubted.
D.   Legislation placing restrictions on genetic engineering of materials is contemplated.

10.   Which one of the following would provide clinching support for the claim that both the Stanford bunny and the short video experiments should be seen as successful?

A.   Both demonstrated the use of protective coverings that could be removed.
B.   The experiments demonstrated the idea's suitability for both image and video formats.
C.   Both showed the idea can help in useful applications like manufacturing and implants.
D.   Using tiny clippings, both experiments recovered the blueprints for future reproduction.

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PART II (SET B) – Quantitative Aptitude and DI&LR

Total Time Allowed: 1 hour   **Max. Marks:** 36

Directions for questions 1 to 4: Read the passage given below and answer the questions 1 to 4.

Six people, P, Q, R, S, T and U stand one behind the other in a queue. The following facts are known about their relative positions:
i.   There are two people standing between Q and T, and between P and R.
ii.   There is one person standing between P and S, and between R and U.
iii.   R and S are standing next to one another.
iv.   R is standing in front of Q, although may be not immediately in front.

1. What best can be said about the person in fifth position in the queue?
    (A) Q or R   (B) T or Q   (C) Q   (D) T

2. How many different ways can P, Q, R, S, T, and U stand so that all four conditions are satisfied?
    (A) 4   (B) 2   (C) 1   (D) 8

3. The positions of how many of the six people in the queue can be uniquely determined from the given conditions?
    (A) 2   (B) 1   (C) 6   (D) 4

4. People in which of the following pairs are standing farthest from each other?
    (A) Q and T   (B) P and Q   (C) P and U   (D) R and Q

Directions for questions 5 to 8: Read the questions given below and mark the <u>best</u> option.

5. Let ABC be a right-angled triangle with hypotenuse BC of length 20 cm, AB of length 16 cm, and AC of length 12 cm. If AP is perpendicular on BC, then the length of AP in cm is:

A.   8.6
B.   10
C.   8
D.   9.6

6. Let a_1, a_2, …. be integers such that:
   $$a_1 - a_2 + a_3 - a_4 + \cdots. +(-1)^{n-1}a_n = 2n, \text{ for all } n \geq 1.$$
   Then $a_5 + a_6 + \cdots. +a_{23}$ equals

A.   0
B.   2
C.   -2
D.   4

7. Amar's monthly income is 30% more than Bijoy's and 20% less than Karthik's. If Karthik's monthly income goes up by 10% and Bijoy's by 20%, then Karthik's monthly income exceeds that of Bijoy's by approximately

A.   49%
B.   34%
C.   31%
D.   37%

8. Rahim played 20 innings in test cricket. In the first innings he scored 120 runs. In the 19 innings other than the second innings his average score was 62. Also his average in 20 innings was 3 more than his average in 19 innings other than the first innings. His score in second innings was:
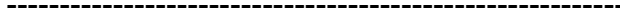
A.   85
B.   82
C.   89
D.   84

Directions for questions 9 to 12: Read the passage given below and answer the questions 9 to 12.

Ten school students, S1 through S10 are among 25 students who take part in a Mathematics test for two consecutive years, 2018 and 2019. The test was out of 100 marks, and the marks are always rounded up to the next integer if it is not an integer. In both years, no two students had the same marks in their tests. Each year the students were ranked, with Rank 1 being awarded to the best performer and rank 25 to the worst performer that year. The following table gives the marks and ranks of the ten students. Some of the data is missing. The last column gives the percentage increase in a student's mark from 2018 to 2019. (A decrease in marks is represented by a negative value.) Answer the questions that follow based on these data.

Student	Student Name	2018		2019		Percentage increase
		Marks	**Rank**	**Marks**	**Rank**	
S1	Amit	69	9	37	20	-46.4%
S2	Bibha		10	94		
S3	Chandril	35	21	60	15	
S4	Devesh	48	18			108.3%
S5	Eshwar	74	7	33		-55.4%
S6	Fatima		17	91	4	65.5%
S7	Garima	83	5		3	
S8	Haritha	84		70	10	-16.7%
S9	Ishan	71	8		7	21.1%
S10	Jatin	66	11	89	5	34.8%

9. For which student among Bibha, Chandril, Garima, and Ishan was the percentage increase in marks from 2018 to 2019 the least?
   (A) Ishan   (B) Chandril   (C) Garima   (D) Bibha

10. What was a possible value of the number of marks that Bibha scored in 2018?
    (A) 72   (B) 75   (C) 66   (D) 68

11. Which of the following could be Devesh's rank in 2019?
    (A) 12   (B) 2   (C) 1   (D) 16

12. Which of the following could be the approximate value in Garima's percentage change column?
    (A) –9.8%   (B) 10.8%   (C) -7.8%   (D) 16.9%

EXAM KEY

ePGD-ABA Entrance Examination 2019 – Answer Sheet

NAME: _____   APPLICATION ID: _____

TEST CITY: _____

PART I (SET B) – English Comprehension

1. _____B_____

2. _____D_____

3. _____A_____

4. _____C_____

5. _____A_____

6. _____B_____

7. _____B_____

8. _____D_____

9. _____A_____

10. _____D_____

--------------------------------------- For Office Use Only ---------------------------------------

a. Number of correct answers (Part I) =

b. Number of wrong answers (Part I) =

c. Total (Part I) = (a x 3) + (b x -1) =

1

PART II (SET B) – Quantitative Aptitude and DI-LR

1. _____C_____

2. _____B_____

3. _____A_____

4. _____C_____

5. _____D_____

6. _____B_____

7. _____A_____

8. _____B_____

9. _____C_____

10. _____D_____

11. _____C_____

12. _____B_____