



Question (1-5): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Nearly a century ago, biologists found that if they separated an invertebrate animal embryo into two parts at an early stage of its life, it would survive and develop as two normal embryos. This led them to believe that the cells in the early embryo are undetermined in the sense that each cell has the potential to develop in a variety of different ways. Later biologists found that the situation was not so simple. It matters in which plane the embryo is cut. If it is cut in a plane different from the one used by the early investigators, it will not form two whole embryos. A debate arose over what exactly was happening. Which embryo cells are determined, just when do they become irreversibly committed to their fates, and what are the —morphogenetic determinants that tell a cell what to become? But the debate could not be resolved because no one was able to ask the crucial questions in a form in which they could be pursued productively. Recent discoveries in molecular biology, however, have opened up prospects for a resolution of the debate. Now investigators think they know at least some of the molecules that act as morphogenetic determinants in early development. They have been able to show that, in a sense, cell determination begins even before an egg is fertilized.

Studying sea urchins, biologist Paul Gross found that an unfertilized egg contains substances that function as morphogenetic determinants. They are located in the cytoplasm of the egg cell; i.e., in that part of the cell's protoplasm that lies outside of the nucleus. In the unfertilized egg, the substances are inactive and are not distributed homogeneously. When the egg is fertilized, the substances become active and, presumably, govern the behavior of the genes they interact with. Since the substances are unevenly distributed in the egg, when the fertilized egg divides, the resulting cells are different from the start and so can be qualitatively different in their own gene activity.

The substances that Gross studied are maternal messenger RNA's—products of certain of



the maternal genes. He and other biologists studying a wide variety of organisms have found that these particular RNA's direct, in large part, the synthesis of histones, a class of proteins that bind to DNA. Once synthesized, the histones move into the cell nucleus, where sections of DNA wrap around them to form a structure that resembles beads, or knots, on a string. The beads are DNA segments wrapped around the histones; the string is the intervening DNA. And it is the structure of these beaded DNA strings that guide the fate of the cells in which they are located.

1. The passage is most probably directed at which kind of audience?

- (A) State legislators deciding about funding levels for a state-funded biological laboratory
- (B) Scientists specializing in molecular genetics
- (C) Readers of an alumni newsletter published by the college that Paul Gross attended
- (D) Marine biologists studying the processes that give rise to new species
- (E) Undergraduate biology majors in a molecular biology course

Ans: E

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the morphogenetic determinants present in the early embryo are

- (A) located in the nucleus of the embryo cells
- (B) evenly distributed unless the embryo is not developing normally
- (C) inactive until the embryo cells become irreversibly committed to their final function
- (D) identical to those that were already present in the unfertilized egg
- (E) present in larger quantities than is necessary for the development of a single individual



Ans: E

3. The main topic of the passage is

- (A) the early development of embryos of lower marine organisms
- (B) the main contribution of modern embryology to molecular biology
- (C) the role of molecular biology in disproving older theories of embryonic development
- (D) cell determination as an issue in the study of embryonic development
- (E) scientific dogma as a factor in the recent debate over the value of molecular biology

Ans:D

4. According to the passage, when biologists believed that the cells in the early embryo were undetermined, they made which of the following mistakes?

- (A) They did not attempt to replicate the original experiment of separating an embryo into two parts.
- (B) They did not realize that there was a connection between the issue of cell determination and the outcome of the separation experiment.
- (C) They assumed that the results of experiments on embryos did not depend on the particular animal species used for such experiments.
- (D) They assumed that it was crucial to perform the separation experiment at an early stage in the embryo's life.
- (E) They assumed that different ways of separating an embryo into two parts would be equivalent as far as the fate of the two parts was concerned.

Ans:E

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the initial production of histones after an egg is fertilized takes place



- (A) in the cytoplasm
- (B) in the maternal genes
- (C) throughout the protoplasm
- (D) in the beaded portions of the DNA strings
- (E) in certain sections of the cell nucleus

Ans:A

Question (6-10): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

In the two decades between 1910 and 1930, over ten percent of the Black population of the United States left the South, where the preponderance of the Black population had been located, and migrated to northern states, with the largest number moving, it is claimed, between 1916 and 1918. It has been frequently assumed, but not proved, that the majority of the migrants in what has come to be called the Great Migration came from rural areas and were motivated by two concurrent factors: the collapse of the cotton industry following the boll weevil infestation, which began in 1898, and increased demand in the North for labor following the cessation of European immigration caused by the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. This assumption has led to the conclusion that the migrants' subsequent lack of economic mobility in the North is tied to rural background, a background that implies unfamiliarity with urban living and a lack of industrial skills.

But the question of who actually left the South has never been rigorously investigated.

Although numerous investigations document an exodus from rural southern areas to southern cities prior to the Great Migration, no one has considered whether the same migrants then moved on to northern cities. In 1910 over 600,000 Black workers, or ten percent of the Black work force, reported themselves to be engaged in —manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, the federal census category roughly encompassing the entire industrial sector. The Great Migration could easily have been made up entirely of this group and their families. It is perhaps



surprising to argue that an employed population could be enticed to move, but an explanation lies in the labor conditions then prevalent in the South.

About thirty-five percent of the urban Black population in the South was engaged in skilled trades. Some were from the old artisan class of slavery—blacksmiths, masons, carpenters—which had had a monopoly of certain trades, but they were gradually being pushed out by competition, mechanization, and obsolescence. The remaining sixty-five percent, more recently urbanized, worked in newly developed industries—tobacco, lumber, coal and iron manufacture, and railroads. Wages in the South, however, were low, and Black workers were aware, through labor recruiters and the Black press, that they could earn more even as unskilled workers in the North than they could as artisans in the South. After the boll weevil infestation, urban Black workers faced competition from the continuing influx of both Black and White rural workers, who were driven to undercut the wages formerly paid for industrial jobs. Thus, a move north would be seen as advantageous to a group that was already urbanized and steadily employed, and the easy conclusion tying their subsequent economic problems in the North to their rural background comes into question.

6. The author indicates explicitly that which of the following records has been a source of information in her investigation?

- (A) United States Immigration Service reports from 1914 to 1930
- (B) Payrolls of southern manufacturing firms between 1910 and 1930
- (C) The volume of cotton exports between 1898 and 1910
- (D) The federal census of 1910
- (E) Advertisements of labor recruiters appearing in southern newspapers after 1910

Ans: D

7. In the passage, the author anticipates which of the following as a possible



objection to her argument?

- (A) It is uncertain how many people actually migrated during the Great Migration.
- (B) The eventual economic status of the Great Migration migrants has not been adequately traced.
- (C) It is not likely that people with steady jobs would have reason to move to another area of the country.
- (D) It is not true that the term “manufacturing and mechanical pursuits” actually encompasses the entire industrial sector.
- (E) Of the Black workers living in southern cities, only those in a small number of trades were threatened by obsolescence.

Ans: C

8. According to the passage, which of the following is true of wages in southern cities in 1910?

- (A) They were being pushed lower as a result of increased competition.
- (B) They had begun to rise so that southern industry could attract rural workers.
- (C) They had increased for skilled workers but decreased for unskilled workers.
- (D) They had increased in large southern cities but decreased in small southern cities.
- (E) They had increased in newly developed industries but decreased in the older trades.

Ans: A

9. The author cites each of the following as possible influences in a Black worker’s decision to migrate north in the Great Migration EXCEPT

- (A) wage levels in northern cities



- (B) labor recruiters
- (C) competition from rural workers
- (D) voting rights in northern states
- (E) the Black press

Ans: D

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the “easy conclusion” mentioned in line 53 is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) People who migrate from rural areas to large cities usually do so for economic reasons.
- (B) Most people who leave rural areas to take jobs in cities return to rural areas as soon as it is financially possible for them to do so.
- (C) People with rural backgrounds are less likely to succeed economically in cities than are those with urban backgrounds.
- (D) Most people who were once skilled workers are not willing to work as unskilled workers.
- (E) People who migrate from their birthplaces to other regions of country seldom undertake a second migration.

Ans:C

Question (11-15): Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

In 1896 a Georgia couple suing for damages in the accidental death of their two year old was told that since the child had made no real economic contribution to the family, there was no liability for damages. In contrast, less than a century later, in 1979, the parents of a three-year-old sued in New York for accidental-death damages and won an award of \$750,000. The transformation in social values implicit in juxtaposing these two incidents is the subject



of Viviana Zelizer's excellent book, *Pricing the Priceless Child*. During the nineteenth century, she argues, the concept of the —useful child who contributed to the family economy gave way gradually to the present-day notion of the —useless child who, though producing no income for, and indeed extremely costly to, its parents, is yet considered emotionally —priceless. Well established among segments of the middle and upper classes by the mid-1800's, this new view of childhood spread throughout society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as reformers introduced child-labor regulations and compulsory education laws predicated in part on the assumption that a child's emotional value made child labor taboo.

For Zelizer the origins of this transformation were many and complex. The gradual erosion of children's productive value in a maturing industrial economy, the decline in birth and death rates, especially in child mortality, and the development of the companionate family (a family in which members were united by explicit bonds of love rather than duty) were all factors critical in changing the assessment of children's worth. Yet —expulsion of children from the 'cash nexus,'

although clearly shaped by profound changes in the economic, occupational, and family structures, Zelizer maintains, —was also part of a cultural process 'of sacralization' of children's lives. Protecting children from the crass business world became enormously important for

late-nineteenth-century middle-class Americans, she suggests; this sacralization was a way of resisting what they perceived as the relentless corruption of human values by the marketplace.

In stressing the cultural determinants of a child's worth, Zelizer takes issue with practitioners of the new —sociological economics, who have analyzed such traditionally sociological topics as crime, marriage, education, and health solely in terms of their economic determinants. Allowing only a small role for cultural forces in the form of individual —preferences, these sociologists tend to view all human behaviors as directed primarily by the



principle of maximizing economic gain. Zelizer is highly critical of this approach, and emphasizes instead the opposite phenomenon: the power of social values to transform price. As children became more valuable in emotional terms, she argues, their —exchange or —surrender value on the market, that is, the conversion of their intangible worth into cash terms, became much greater.

11. It can be inferred from the passage that accidental-death damage awards in

America during the nineteenth century tended to be based principally on the

- (A) earnings of the person at time of death
- (B) wealth of the party causing the death
- (C) degree of culpability of the party causing the death
- (D) amount of money that had been spent on the person killed
- (E) amount of suffering endured by the family of the person killed

Ans: A

12. It can be inferred from the passage that in the early 1800"s children were generally regarded by their families as individuals who

- (A) needed enormous amounts of security and affection
- (B) required constant supervision while working
- (C) were important to the economic well-being of a family
- (D) were unsuited to spending long hours in school
- (E) were financial burdens assumed for the good of society

Ans: C

13. Which of the following alternative explanations of the change in the cash value of children would be most likely to be put forward by sociological economists as they are described in the passage?

- (A) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because parents



began to increase their emotional investment in the upbringing of their children.

(B) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because their expected earnings over the course of a lifetime increased greatly.

(C) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because the spread of humanitarian ideals resulted in a wholesale reappraisal of the worth of an individual.

(D) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because compulsory education laws reduced the supply, and thus raised the costs, of available child labor.

(E) The cash value of children rose during the nineteenth century because of changes in the way negligence law assessed damages in accidental death cases.

Ans:B

14. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) review the literature in a new academic sub-field

(B) present the central thesis of a recent book

(C) contrast two approaches to analyzing historical change

(D) refute a traditional explanation of a social phenomenon

(E) encourage further work on a neglected historical topic

Ans:B

15. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following statements was true of American families over the course of the nineteenth century?

(A) The average size of families grew considerably.

(B) The percentage of families involved in industrial work declined dramatically.



(C) Family members became more emotionally bonded to one another.

(D) Family members spent an increasing amount of time working with each other.

(E) Family members became more economically dependent on each other.

Ans:C

Question (16-30): Choose the correct option to frame a right sentence, In place of the word italicized.

16. Hardly did I start eating *then* she came to me.

- A. than
- B. when
- C. after
- D. no correction required

Ans: B

17. They should be ready to go *by* 20 minutes.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. along
- D. no correction required

Ans: B

18. My friends are *most* vegetarians.

- A. most of
- B. the most
- C. mostly
- D. no correction required

Ans: C



19. The girl always *follow* her dad's foot steps.

- A. will follow
- B. follows
- C. will follows
- D. no correction required

Ans: B

20. Could you take back *books* you borrowed from the library.

- A. an books
- B. a books
- C. the books
- D. no correction required

Ans: C

21. *Have I been* there, I would have solved the problem.

- A. had I been
- B. have I being
- C. has I been
- D. no correction required

Ans: A

22. That arrangement suits me *finely*.

- A. fines
- B. fine



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- C. finally
- D. no correction required

Ans: B

23. *By which time* can you finish up the given work?

- A. By which times
- B. By what time
- C. By what times
- D. no correction required

Ans: B

24. I have some milk, but I do not have *a* coffee powder.

- A. some
- B. any
- C. little
- D. no correction required

Ans: B

25. *The* apples are grown in kashmir.

- A. an
- B. no article
- C. The
- D. no correction required

Ans: B



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26. Either his classmates or Rahul *have* to give the answer.

- A. has
- B. were
- C. are
- D. no correction required

Ans: A

27. *Water* of this river is not fit for drinking.

- A. A water
- B. the water
- C. waters
- D. no correction required

Ans: B

28. Do you always come to office in bike?

- A. of
- B. on
- C. by
- D. no correction required

Ans: C

29. Ravi is as smart if not, smarter than Ganesh.

- A. not as smart but
- B. not so smart but as
- C. as smart as, if not



D. as if not

Ans: C

30. The supreme court failed *in prove* him guilty.

A. to

B. on

C. as

D. No correction required

Ans: A

(31-32). Choose the meaning of the idiom:

31. By working part-time and looking after her kids two days a week she managed to get the **best of both worlds.**"

A. getting two results from one action

B. enjoy two different opportunities at the same time

C. live in two places

D. to feel differently

Ans: B

32. **When pigs fly** she'll tidy up her room.

A. when the right situation comes

B. getting too late

C. something that will never happen

D. when something difficult happens

Ans: C

33. A drug that is highly effective in treating many types of infection can, at present, be obtained only from the bark of the ibora, a tree that is quite rare in the wild. It takes the bark of 5,000



trees to make one kilogram of the drug. It follows, therefore, that continued production of the drug must inevitably lead to the ibora's extinction.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument above?

- The drug made from ibora bark is dispensed to doctors from a central authority.
- The drug made from ibora bark is expensive to produce.
- The leaves of the ibora are used in a number of medical products.
- The ibora can be propagated from cuttings and grown under cultivation.
- The ibora generally grows in largely inaccessible places.

Ans: D

34. The tulu, a popular ornamental plant, does not reproduce naturally, and is only bred and sold by specialized horticultural companies. Unfortunately, the tulu is easily devastated by a contagious fungal rot. The government ministry plans to reassure worried gardeners by requiring all tulu plants to be tested for fungal rot before being sold. However, infected plants less than 30 weeks old have generally not built up enough fungal rot in their systems to be detected reliably. And many tulu plants are sold before they are 24 weeks old.

Which of the following, if performed by the government ministry, could logically be expected to overcome the problem with their plan to test for the fungal rot?

- Releasing a general announcement that tulu plants less than 30 weeks old cannot be effectively tested for fungal rot.
- Requiring all tulu plants less than 30 weeks old to be labeled as such
- Researching possible ways to test tulu plants less than 24 weeks old for fungal rot
- Ensuring that tulu plants not be sold before they are 30 weeks old
- Quarantining all tulu plants from horticultural companies at which any case of fungal rot has been detected until those tulu plants can be tested for fungal rot.

Ans: D

35. For similar cars and comparable drivers, automobile insurance for collision damage has always cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont. Police studies, however, show that cars owned by Greatport residents are, on average, slightly less likely to be involved in a collision than cars in Fairmont. Clearly, therefore, insurance companies are making a greater profit on collision-damage insurance in Greatport than in Fairmont.

In evaluating the argument, it would be most useful to compare

the level of traffic congestion in Greatport with the level of traffic congestion in Fairmont



the cost of repairing collision damage in Great port with the cost of repairing collision damage in Fairmont
the rates Greatport residents pay for other forms of insurance with the rates paid for similar insurance by residents of Fairmont
the condition of Greatport's roads and streets with the condition of Fairmont's roads and streets
the cost of collision-damage insurance in Greatport and Fairmont with that in other cities

Ans: B

36. Last year the rate of inflation was 1.2 percent, but for the current year it has been 4 percent. We can conclude that inflation is on an upward trend and the rate will be still higher next year.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the conclusion above?

The inflation figures were computed on the basis of a representative sample of economic data rather than all of the available data.
Last year a dip in oil prices brought inflation temporarily below its recent stable annual level of 4 percent.
Increases in the pay of some workers are tied to the level of inflation, and at an inflation rate of 4 percent or above, these pay raises constitute a force causing further inflation.
The 1.2 percent rate of inflation last year represented a 10-year low.
Government intervention cannot affect the rate of inflation to any significant degree.

Ans: B

37. Thyrian lawmaker: Thyria's Cheese Importation Board inspects all cheese shipments to Thyria and rejects shipments not meeting specified standards. Yet only 1 percent is ever rejected. Therefore, since the health consequences and associated economic costs of not rejecting that 1 percent are negligible, whereas the board's operating costs are considerable, for economic reasons alone the board should be disbanded.

Consultant: I disagree. The threat of having their shipments rejected deters many cheese exporters from shipping substandard product.

The consultant responds to the lawmaker's argument by

rejecting the lawmaker's argument while proposing that the standards according to which the board inspects imported cheese should be raised
providing evidence that the lawmaker's argument has significantly overestimated the cost of maintaining the board
objecting to the lawmaker's introducing into the discussion factors that are not strictly economic



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pointing out a benefit of maintaining the board, which the lawmaker's argument has failed to consider
shifting the discussion from the argument at hand to an attack on the integrity of the cheese inspectors

Ans: D

(38-42) Choose the synonym of the given word

38. conduct:

wait
speak
perform
cook

Ans: C

39. rip:

turn on
climb
tear up
collapse

Ans:C

40. surreptitious:

thirsty
broken
secret
fast

Ans: C

41. submit:

erase
dive
give
hunt

Ans: c

42. riot:

advanced level
unhealthy food
simple answer
uncontrolled group

Ans : D



(43-45) Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from amongst the four choices given to construct a paragraph.

43.

1. Youths are the assets and hope of a nation
- P. in making India a great
- Q. Steeped in old cultural values
- R. They can play a vital role
- S. democratic, progressive and prosperous country.
6. But equipped with modern scientific knowledge.

SPRQ
PRSQ
RPSQ
QPRS

Ans: C

44.

1. Optimism is not a deep complicated philosophy
- P. In some persons it is an inborn trait.
- Q. In fact, it is always taking a positive and bright view of life.
- R. It is more of a general attitude of life.
- S. They are tuned that way by nature and temperament.
6. However, in most cases it is an acquired and nurtured habit.

RQPS
QRPS
PSRQ
PSQR

Ans: A

45.



1. Porcelain became popular at the beginning of the 19th century.
 - P. In a kiln at more than 2372 degree Fahrenheit
 - Q. Refer to both China and Bisque dolls
 - R. porcelain is made by firing special clays.
 - S. porcelain is used generally, to
6. only a few type of clays can withstand such high temperatures

PSQR
QRSP
PRQS
SQRP

Ans: D

(46-50) Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

46. An employment advertisement should ____ the number of vacancies.
- a. provide
 - b. contain
 - c. focus
 - d. declare
 - e. specify

Ans: E

47. On dark night, the watchman _____ passing by a day well.
- a. wasn't
 - b. would not
 - c. happened to be
 - d. discovered in
 - e. found to



Ans:C

48. Dialogue and the _____ interchange of diverse ideas is the _____ of democracy.

- a. untrammelled, deterioration
- b. discriminating, epitome
- c. essence, unhampered
- d. restrained, height
- e. compulsory, alienation

Ans: C

49. Every week, in the office, one hour is _____ to games and sports.

- a. conferred
- b. dedicated
- c. conceded
- d. devoted

Ans: D

50. Some people _____ themselves into believing that, they are the only honest and hardworking employees in the company.

- a. keep
- b. fool
- c. delude
- d. force

Ans: C