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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
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Topic 3, MathProblemSolving	73
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QUESTION NO: 1

Most economists in the United states seem captivated by spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market.

A price that is determined by the seller or for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious, accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price – fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that requires, Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-markets economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price cutting, because price cutting would be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not.

More over those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of non socialist countries other than the United States. These economies employ intentional price-fixing usually in an overt fashion. Formal price fixing by cartel and informal price fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are common place. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a frame work of controlled prices. In early 1970's, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some of the flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the United States have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But Soviet firms are no more subject to prices established by free market over which they exercise little influenced than are capitalist firms.

The author's attitude toward "Most economists in the United States" can best be described as

- A. spiteful and envious
- B. scornful and denunciatory
- C. critical and condescending
- D. ambivalent but deferential
- E. uncertain but interested

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 2**

Employees expect to know who is going on within the organization, how their work fits in to the whole picture, and what the future holds in store.

- A. who is going on within the organization, how their work fits in to the whole picture, and what

- B. what is going on within the organization, how their work fits in to the whole picture, and what
- C. who is going on within the organization, what their work fits in to the whole picture, and what
- D. what is going on within the organization, what their work fits in to the whole picture, and what
- E. what is going on within the organization, how their work fits in to the whole picture, and who

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 3

How many 5 digit numbers are there with distinct digits?

- A. 144
- B. 27216
- C. 4386
- D. 6432
- E. 720

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 4

Those examples of poetic justice that occur in medieval and Elizabethan literature, and that seem so satisfying, have encouraged a whole school of twentieth-century scholars to “find” further examples. In fact, these scholars have merely forced victimized character into a moral framework by which the injustices inflicted on them are, somehow or other, justified. Such scholars deny that the sufferers in a tragedy are innocent; they blame the victims themselves for their tragic fates. Any misdoing is enough to subject a character to critical whips. Thus, there are long essays about the misdemeanors of Webster’s Duchess of Malfi, who defied her brothers, and the behavior of Shakespeare’s Desdemona, who disobeyed her father.

Yet it should be remembered that the Renaissance writer Matteo Bandello strongly protests the injustice of the severe penalties issued to women for acts of disobedience that men could, and did, commit with virtual impunity. And Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Webster often enlist their readers on the side of their tragic heroines by describing injustices so cruel that readers cannot but join in protest. By portraying Griselda, in the Clerk’s Tale, as a meek, gentle victim who does not criticize, much less rebel against the prosecutor, her husband Walter, Chaucer incites readers to espouse Griselda’s cause against Walter’s oppression. Thus, efforts to supply historical and theological rationalization for Walter’s persecutions tend to turn Chaucer’s fable upside down, to deny its most obvious effect on reader’s sympathies. Similarly, to assert that Webster’s Duchess deserved torture and death because she chose to marry the man she loved and to bear their children is, in effect to join forces with her tyrannical brothers, and so to confound the operation of poetic justice, of which readers should approve, with precisely those examples of social injustice that Webster does everything in his power to make readers condemn. Indeed, Webster has his heroine so heroically lead the resistance to tyranny that she may well inspire members of the audience to imaginatively join forces with her against the cruelty and hypocritical morality of her brothers.

Thus Chaucer and Webster, in their different ways, attack injustice, argue on behalf of the victims, and prosecute the persecutors. Their readers serve them as a court of appeal that remains free to rule, as the evidence requires, and as common humanity requires, in favour of the innocent and injured parties. For, to paraphrase the noted eighteenth-century scholar, Samuel Johnson, despite all the refinements of subtlety and the dogmatism of learning, it is by the common sense and compassion of readers who are uncorrupted by the characters and situations in mereval and Elizabethan literature, as in any other literature, can best be judged.

The author's paraphrase of a statement by Samuel Johnson serves which of the following functions in the passage?

- A. it furnishes a specific example
- B. it articulates a general conclusion
- C. it introduces a new topic
- D. it provides a contrasting perspective
- E. it clarifies an ambiguous assertion

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 5

Professor Richard is surely above all suspicion of scandals. He has been regarded as a pillar of the society in this university for over thirty years.

- A. regarded as a pillar of the society in this university
- B. regarded as a pillars of the society in this university
- C. regarded as a pillars of society in this university
- D. regarded as a pillar of society in this university
- E. regarded as a pillars of societies in this university

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 6

Find the number of words formed by permuting all the letters of the word INDEPENDENCE such that the E's do not come together.

- A. 24300
- B. 1632960
- C. 1663200
- D. 30240

E. 12530

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 7**

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The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A.** refute the theory that the free market plays a useful role in the development of industrialized societies.
- B.** suggest methods by which economist and members of the government of the United States can recognize and combat price-fixing by large firms.
- C.** explain the various ways in which industrialized societies can fix in order to stabilized the free market
- D.** argue that price-fixing, in one form or another, is an inevitable part of and benefit to the economy of any industrialized society.
- E.** Analysis of free markets in different economies

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 8

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published – between 1811 and 1818 – English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so called immoral characters so interesting young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that “novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's power”.

These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth century literary critics. (In any case, a novelist published anonymously, as Austin was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention). The literary response that was accorded her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals “outside of ordinary experience, “for example, Scott made an insightful remarks about the merits of Austen's fiction. Her novels, wrote Scott, “present to the reader an accurate and exact. picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth –century Flemish painting. “Scott did not use the word “realistic probability in judging novels. The critic whitely did not use the word realism either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's realistic method. Her characters, wrote whitely, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons “so clearly evoked that was feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own” Moral instruction, explained Whitely, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognizably human and interesting characters then when imparted by a sermonizing narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create characters who “mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled. “Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterization to Sicken's, stating his preference for Austin's. often anticipated the reservations of twentieth-century critics. An example of such a response was Lewes' complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subjects and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that nonetheless her focus was too often upon only the unlofty and the common place. (Twentieth-century Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper-middle class) in any case, having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionized by them, Austen's steadily reached, by the midnineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

The author quotes Coleridge in order to

- A. refute the literary opinions of certain religious and political groups
- B. make a case for the inferiority of novels to poetry
- C. give an example of a writer who was not a literary reactionary
- D. illustrate the early nineteenth-century belief that fiction was especially appealing to young readers
- E. indicate how widespread was the attack on novels in the early nineteenth century

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 9

The heart of Fairbanks town is covered with flowers; there were banquets hanging in large clusters from the walls of buildings, and flowers line the sides of Chena rivers innumerous hues.

- A. there were banquets hanging
- B. there are banquets hanging
- C. there is banquets hanging

- D. there was banquets hanging
- E. there some banquets hanging

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 10

youth that is worrisome but the deteriorating working conditions, especially of those in the informal economy.

- A. much unemployment on the youth that is worrisome
- B. much unemployment in the youth that is worrisome
- C. much unemployment of the youth that is worrisome
- D. much unemployment among the youth that is worrisome
- E. much unemployment between the youth that is worrisome

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 11

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The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- A. Was Whately aware of Scott's remarks about Jane Austen's novels?
- B. Who is an example of a twentieth-century Marxist critic?
- C. Who is an example of twentieth-century critic who admired Jane Austen's novels?
- D. What is the author's judgment of Dickens?
- E. Did Jane Austen express her opinion of those nineteenth-century critics who admired her novels.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 12

Work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative outbursts seem like an enviable ideal.

- A. Work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- B. Working calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- C. Worked calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- D. Works calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative
- E. To work calmly with complete clarity devoid of negative

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 13

A box contains 5 red and 4 blue balls. In how many ways can 4 balls be chosen such that there are at most 3 balls of each colour?

- A. 132
- B. 242
- C. 60
- D. 120
- E. 240

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 14

John is a real busy bird today. He has been rushing around all morning.

- A. John is a real busy bird today
- B. John is a real busy bee today
- C. John is a real busy dog today
- D. John is a real busy ape today
- E. John is a real busy box today

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 15

One and half million barrels of oil flows every day through the pipeline, which stretches across 1,263 km of harsh terrain.

- A. One and half million barrels of oil flows every
- B. One and an half million barrels of oil flows every
- C. One and the half million barrels of oil flows every
- D. One and a half million barrels of oil flows every
- E. One half million barrels of oil flows every

ANSWER: D