

Question Booklet Number:

Applicant's Name: _____

Roll Number:

Application Number:

APU21UG

Date:

2021

Test Centre: _____

	Section Title	Question Type	No. of Questions	Question Nos.	Total Time *
Part I	1. English Language	Multiple choice	18	1 – 18	2 hours (9.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.)
	2. Quantitative Reasoning	Multiple choice	15	19 - 33	
Part II	Descriptive component - Answer the question corresponding to your- 1. First preference & 2. Second preference (if applied for)	Subjective			2.5 hours (11.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.)

* Candidates shall be allowed to leave the examination hall only after 1 hour of the commencement of the Examination.

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1) At the test venue, the instructions given by the test administrator and invigilators must be followed. Violation of instructions will result in disqualification and the candidate will be asked to leave the examination hall. Any candidate found guilty of using unfair means of any nature in the examination hall shall be liable to be disqualified.

2) Candidates are not allowed to carry any papers, notes, books, log table, calculators or calculating devices, scanning devices, communication devices like cellular phone/pager/docupen, etc. to the examination hall.

3) Please use **ONLY** blue/black ball point pen to fill details and to darken the circles on the OMR sheet. **USING PENCILS IS PROHIBITED.**

4) Before beginning to answer the paper, write your Roll Number in the space provided in the Question Booklet. On the OMR Answer Sheet, please fill in the details and sign at the appropriate place.

5) For each correct answer, the candidate will be given 2 marks. **1 mark will be deducted for each wrong attempt.** Zero marks will be given for no attempt.

6) Each objective type question is followed by four responses. Please mark the correct response by darkening

the relevant CIRCLE with a BLUE/BLACK ball point pen on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken **ONLY ONE** circle for each answer so that the letter inside the circle is not visible.

The CORRECT and the WRONG methods of darkening a circle are given below



7) Please **DO NOT** make any stray marks anywhere on the OMR Answer Sheet. **DO NOT** fold or wrinkle the OMR Answer Sheet. Rough work **MUST NOT** be done on the Answer Sheet. Use space provided in the Question Booklet for rough work. Rough sheets will be provided to you separately.

8) After completing the test, please hand over the Question Booklet to the Test Invigilator. **DO NOT** carry the Question Booklet or any part thereof outside the Examination Hall.

Part I - English Language

Directions for Questions 1-18:

Read both the passages below carefully and answer all the questions that appear after each passage.

Passage 1

Why is it that humans always seem to get separated out from other animal species? Humans are the only ones who will read these sentences. We're also the only ones who wear hats. But the list of attributes once thought to be unique to our species—from using tools to waging war—is not only rapidly shrinking, but starting to sound less and less impressive when we compare them with other animals' powers. Spiders grow new limbs. Octopuses change colour and shape. Insects and amphibians metamorphose from one distinct form to another. Human accomplishments pale! It is surely time to put humans back into the animal world and bring animals into the human world—where we all belong. (Para 1)

Think of it: For all but the last few moments of our existence as a species, from an evolutionary perspective, humans have been hunter-gatherers. We depended directly on our observations of the natural world—the real world—for everything: food, shelter, clothing, medicine, even art, worship, and inspiration. The natural world is where our kind perfected “the wholeness of all we think of as culture,” wrote Paul Shepard, the scholar of human ecology. And humans, as we now know, are not the only animals with culture by a long shot. (Para 2)

How different are we from other creatures? Humans are so closely related to apes you can share a blood transfusion from a chimp. We share 90 percent of our genetic material with all placental mammals (and 40 percent with a banana!). Even the word person does not derive from the single meaning “human”. Person comes from the word for mask, as in the Christian mystery of “God in Persons Three” (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit). A person means merely one of the many masks that God wears in this world—animal or human. This truth has long been recognized in many cultures, particularly indigenous societies. Many of these tribes tell creation stories that portray animals as the First People. In mythologies throughout the world, the theme re-emerges: Animals nurture and inspire us. (Para 3)

From Russia, Turkey, Liberia, India, Chile, and Greece, we find stories of animals who adopt human babies and raise them in their world. We read of monkey boys, gazelle girls, even an ostrich boy. From the Roman Romulus and Remus, the human twins raised by wolves, to the Sundarbans' Bonobibi, the orphaned-girl-become-goddess rescued by wild

deer, our kind honors a kinship between humans and animals—and the special powers accorded to humans raised by our wild kin. Our fellow animals also sometimes frighten and repel us. (Para 4)

But even this can be instructive and often tells us more about ourselves than the objects of our fear. We interact continuously with fellow species, often in surprising ways. Both evolution and our sacred creation stories tell us that we belong together with our fellow animals, and that without them, we cannot be whole. (Para 5)

1) According to the information in the passage, which of the following is not considered a unique human attribute any longer?

- A) Using tools
- B) Flying aeroplanes
- C) Changing body colour
- D) Growing new limbs

2) According to the author, humans learned their culture:

- A) By hunting and gathering
- B) By observing the natural world
- C) By mining
- D) By farming

3) In the passage, the origin of the word “person” also suggests:

- A) A human being
- B) God
- C) An animal
- D) A mask that god wears

4) What does the passage tell us about human beings?

- A) Human beings have evolved independently from other mammals.
- B) Human beings are unique in their genetic material.
- C) Human beings share their genetic material with planetary mammals.
- D) Human beings are bananas.

5) According to the passage what can we learn from both evolutionary and mythological tales?

- A) Human beings are complete.
- B) Human beings are incomplete without fellow species.
- C) Human beings can survive without animals.
- D) Human beings should establish control over fellow species.

6) Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “metamorphose” as used in the sentence “Insects and amphibians metamorphose from one distinct form to another.” (Para 1)

- A) Transform
- B) Transplant
- C) Transport
- D) Transcribe

7) “Humans are so closely related to apes you can share a blood transfusion from a chimp”. If this sentence were rewritten to begin in the simple past tense, which of the options below would be the most correct version?

- A) Humans would be so closely related to apes you could share a blood transfusion from a chimp.
- B) Humans were so closely related to apes you could have shared a blood transfusion from a chimp.
- C) Humans will be so closely related to apes you can share a blood transfusion from a chimp.
- D) Humans are being so closely related to apes you can share a blood transfusion from a chimp.

8) Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the term “kinship” as used in the sentence ending “...our kind honors a kinship between humans and animal—and the special powers accorded to humans raised by our wild kin”. (Para 4)

- A) Love
- B) Variance
- C) Bond
- D) History

9) Which of the following words is the closest antonym (opposite) of the word “repel” as used in the sentence “Our fellow animals also sometimes frighten and repel us.” (Para 4)

- A) Avoid
- B) Disgust
- C) Allure
- D) Defy

Passage 2

This is the dictionary definition of the word “nightie”: Noun. A woman’s nightgown or nightdress; a dress-like garment worn to bed. Here is an example of how the word is used in a sentence: “I was too embarrassed to answer the door in my nightie.” Obviously, this entry was not written by an Indian. (Para 1)

Indians are not embarrassed to do ANYTHING in a nightie. They wear them while leaning on the front gate and chatting with neighbours. They wear nighties to the grocery store, or to drop their children off to school. The nightie is a great social leveller, one of the most democratic items of clothing. (Para 2)

One brave school in Bangalore is now trying to put an end to this. Rosebuds school has issued a dress regulation for parents: No more dropping off your children in your nightwear. As expected, there has been complaint and criticism. “Setting rules for students is alright in order to maintain decency and discipline but enforcing such conditions on parents is illogical,” fumes one parent. “We should be concentrating on issues like punctuality and not what parents wore while dropping children off,” concurs another. (Para 3)

Rosebuds obviously does not realise the importance of the nightie. In the West, a nightie is a nightgown. But in India, the nightie has a new national reincarnation. When I was growing up my mother changed from her night-sari to her morning-sari every day. That was the way we marked the beginning of the day. Now, it is no longer bedtime attire: all those aunties, from Patiala to Mysore, run around all day with their nighties a-flapping. (Para 4)

As the writer Santosh Desai explains in *The Wonderful World of the Indian Nightie*, the Indian nightie is careful to steer clear of anything lacy or transparent. It is firm in its modesty and feminine enough without really looking attractive. Fashion experts complain loudly against the nightie as some western import gone horribly wrong, like a dangerous weed that has taken over our cultural traditions. What these nightie-haters don’t realise is that the nightie is actually a triumph of Indian creativity and resourcefulness. It is now as

Indian as khadi. The Indian woman has taken a piece of clothing and made it completely her own. She has adapted it to fit her own needs and comfort. "Its popularity has been generated not by any clever marketing but entirely by the user, who has seen in it a value not originally intended," writes Desai. It is the shortest dress route to women's liberation! (Para 5)

My aunt has various grades of nighties – from good-enough-to-receive-the-courier-in to good-enough-to-meet-her-son's-classmates. Sabyasachi would certainly not design one, yet there are shops in Kolkata's Gariahat and Bangalore's Commercial Street that sell nothing but nighties. Kareena Kapoor does not advertise it on television but women still flock to buy it. No other article of clothing, not even the sari, enjoys such appeal all over the country. (Para 6)

Sneer all you want, but the humble nightie is the great leveller of classes. The daily household helper wears one. Her employer wears one. And often, there's not that much difference between the two nighties. Surely, that's something to cheer about in a country where the gap between the rich and the poor keeps getting more shockingly obvious. Let's just make the nightie our national dress! (Para 7)

10) According to the author of this passage:

- A) The nightie is a convenient item of clothing but not many Indian women wear it.
- B) Nighties should be worn outside the home.
- C) Women in India often wear nighties when going out of their homes.
- D) An Indian man is usually embarrassed if his wife wears a nightie outside their home.

11) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A) Schools in Bangalore have always disallowed nighties.
- B) Bangalore schools have no dress rules for either children or parents.
- C) Parents of Bangalore school children now insist on dress regulations.
- D) Some parents are upset about the new dress rules for parents laid down by a school.

12) Which of the following ideas does the passage support?

- A) The nightie will always be something that marks out women as belonging in an elite class.
- B) Women from less privileged backgrounds can never afford nighties.
- C) Because so many women from different sections of society wear nighties in India, it is an item of clothing that promotes equality between women.
- D) Indian fashion designers are entering the nightie market with exclusive prints and patterns.

13) Which of the following is the main idea that the passage seeks to convey?

- A) While the nightie was originally a western item of clothing, it has now become a very Indian one.
- B) Western women also wear nighties outside their homes.
- C) The nightie is an adaptation of an old Indian dress called the maxi, which the British took back with them to England.
- D) The popularity of the nightie has spread worldwide in the 20th century.

14) Which of the following is an opinion held by the author of this passage?

- A) All schools should allow mothers of their students to wear nighties while dropping their children to school.
- B) Fathers should take responsibility for dropping their children to school, as mothers get busy in the morning with cooking and other housework.
- C) The huge demand for nighties arises from their extreme usefulness and comfort.
- D) Shops should sell salwar-kameez sets or saris because these are more decent clothes than nighties.

15) Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to the word "embarrassed" as used in the sentence: "I was too embarrassed to answer the door in my nightie"? (Para 1)

- A) unconcerned
- B) puzzled
- C) ashamed
- D) Disgusted

16) Which of the following phrases is the closest in meaning to the word “fumes” as used in the sentence ending “...fumes one parent”? (Para 3)

- A) says something worriedly
 - B) says something angrily
 - C) says something calmly
 - D) says something acceptingly
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17) Which of the following options would be a correct version of the following sentence if it was rewritten in the present tense: “My mother changed from her night-sari to her morning sari every day.”

- A) My mother is going to change from her night-sari to her morning sari every day.
 - B) My mother is changing from her night-sari to her morning sari every day.
 - C) My mother changes from her night-sari to her morning sari every day.
 - D) My mother will change from her night-sari to her morning sari every day.
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18) Which of the following words is an antonym (opposite) of the word “triumph” as used in the sentence ending: “...a triumph of Indian creativity and resourcefulness”? (Para 5)

- A) defeat
- B) success
- C) fame
- D) victory

Part II – Quantitative Reasoning

19) How many people must be there in a room to guarantee that at least 3 of them were born in the same month?

- A) 25
- B) 36
- C) 37
- D) 93

20) The number of multiples of 4 between 10 and 250 is

- A) 59
- B) 60
- C) 63
- D) None of the above

21) "There is a tree in this campus all of whose leaves are green"

If the above statement is false, then

- A) Every tree in this campus has at least one leaf that is not green.
- B) There is a tree in this campus which has at least one leaf that is not green.
- C) There is a tree in this campus all of whose leaves are not green.
- D) Every leaf in each tree in this campus is not green.

22) If A and B are sets such that $A \cup B = A \cap B$, then

- A) A is empty set
- B) B is empty set
- C) $A = B$
- D) None of the above.

23) The average age of three girls is 15. If their ages are in ratio 3 : 5 : 7, then the age of the youngest girl is

- A) 9 years
- B) 12 years
- C) 15 years
- D) 18 years

24) The rail route from Bangalore to Delhi is 2380 km long. If the average speed of Rajdhani express is 70 km/hr how many hours would it take to complete the journey from Bangalore to Delhi?

- A) 33
- B) 34
- C) 24
- D) 37

25) The sides of a triangle are in the ratio 2 : 5 : 8. The triangle is

- A) Acute angled
- B) Right angled
- C) Obtuse angled
- D) Such a triangle is impossible

26) If the speed of sound is 343 m/s, how many kilometers can it travel in an hour?

- A) 343 km
- B) 1234.5 km
- C) 1234.8 km
- D) 95.28 km

27) The area of the largest triangle that can be inscribed in a semicircle of radius 3 is

- A) 9 sq. units
- B) $\frac{\pi}{2} \times 9$ sq. units
- C) 18 sq. units
- D) $\frac{9}{2}$ sq. units

28) In an examination 80% of the students passed in mathematics and 85% of the students passed in English. If 73% of the students passed on both subjects, then what percentage of the students failed in both subjects?

- A) 8%
- B) 27%
- C) 12%
- D) 15%

29) The average of the first 95 natural numbers is

- A) 95
 - B) 47.5
 - C) 48
 - D) 49
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30) If 35% of X is 25% of Y and 50% of Y is 72% of Z, then

- A) $Y > Z > X$
 - B) $Y > X = Z$
 - C) $Y > X > Z$
 - D) $X > Y > Z$
-

31) The unit digit of 234 is 4. What is the unit digit of 2^{12} ?

- A) 2
 - B) 4
 - C) 6
 - D) 8
-

32) 357 is not a multiple of?

- A) 3
 - B) 5
 - C) 17
 - D) 7
-

33) What decimal of an hour is a second?

- A) 0.0001
- B) 0.0256
- C) 0.00012
- D) 0.00027

Space for Rough Work: