

## IBSAT Entrance Test

December 16, 2007

### Bird's Eye View

Total Number of Questions	:	200
Total Time	:	150 minutes
The Marking Scheme	:	Differential Marking. It was clearly written on test booklet that <b>"Please note that the points awarded may vary from question to question"</b> . 25% negative marking.
Number of Options	:	4
Sections/Sectional Time Limit	:	Two sections with sectional time limit.
Test Structure	:	

Test Area	Type	Number of Questions	Sectional Time	Difficulty Level
Verbal Ability	Vocabulary and Grammar	90	90 minutes	Moderate
	Reading Comprehension	25		
	Critical Reasoning	5		
Quantitative Aptitude	Problem Solving	50	60 minutes	
	Data Sufficiency	15		
	Data Interpretation	15		
		200	150 minutes	

Cut-Off : A score of 120 +

We are please to present you the detailed analysis of ICAI Business School Aptitude Test held on 16<sup>th</sup>, December 2007 at 109 centers all over India. From its inception this was the first time when IBSAT changes its pattern as far as total time's concern. The total number of questions also reduced to 200 this year from 250 last couple of years.

As declared earlier the paper was of two sections with sectional time limits. Total number of questions in the paper were 200 to be solved in 2.5 hours. Total 120 questions were in the first section to be solved in a time span of 90 minutes, whereas the second section were of 80 questions to be solved in a time span of 60 minutes. The first section comprises of questions on Vocabulary and Grammar, Reading Comprehension and Critical Reasoning. The second section comprises of questions on Problem Solving (i.e., Arithmetic), Data Sufficiency and Data Interpretation. The details of each section is given below.

Disclaimer: All this information has been memorised by PT students. We are merely reproducing it here in fragments to ensure that the huge community of students eagerly waiting to see an objective comparison of their performance gets the right picture.

## Section I

### Verbal Ability (Vocab. & Grammar, RC and CR)

**Total number of questions: 120**

**Total time allowed: 90 minutes**

There were total 90 questions were on Vocab. and Grammar, 25 questions were on RC and 5 questions were on CR. The Vocab. and Grammar questions contains of questions on Synonyms, Antonyms, Analogies, FIBs, Sentence Correction, Para. Formation, One word Substitution, Idiom/Phrases and Cloze Test. Some of the analogy questions were related to General Awareness rather than English. Five questions were based on Critical Reasoning. The detail breakup of these questions is as follows.

Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level
<b>Vocabulary and Grammar</b>		
Synonym (Best Meaning)	5	Moderate
Antonym	10	Moderate
Analogies	10	Easy
Fill in the Blanks	20	Easy
Sentence Corrections (three types)	15	Moderate
Paragraph Formation	5	Easy
One word substitution	10	Moderate
Idiom/Phrase	5	Moderate
Cloze Test	10	Easy

There were total three passages of moderate length. The questions were direct and easy to moderate level of difficulty. The following table represents the details of RC passage.

Passage	Theme	Length	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level
I	Power and Possession	210 words approx.	8	Easy
II	Science and Technology in last 100 years	235 words approx.	8	Easy
III	Music	450 words approx.	9	Moderate

**We have recalled some of the questions which are as follows**

**The words of which best meaning were asked :** WILY, OBLOQUY, TENDENTIOUS, MALIGN and CANTANKEROUS.

**The words of which antonym were asked:** NEBULOUS, DISMISSED, BAGGY, MAGNIFY, HAUGHTY, PROPITIATE, RUSTIC, ABSOLUTE, ABSOLUTE, FACSIMILE BASE.

**Analogies:**

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Origamy : Paper :: Ikebana: ?     | 2. Cells : Cytology :: Insects : ? |
| 3. Leaf : Sap :: Bone : ?            | 4. Summit : Apex :: Summon : ?     |
| 5. Symphony : Composer :: Fresco : ? | 6. Hark : Spy :: Shyster : ?       |
| 7. Aviary : Birds :: Apiary : ?      | 8. Steel : Bokaro :: Hosiery :     |
| 9. Grain : Granary :: Curious : ?    | 10. Honkong : China :: Vatican : ? |

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Success in great ventures calls ..... for concentration and strong personal ..... – hectic..interest, unflagging..involvement, continued..apathy, standing..participation
2. It is indeed ..... that 60 years after independence, we have failed to ..... a suitable. – bad..visualise, improper..embrace, sad..evolve, objectionable..accumulate.

3. It is not ..... to find a man who can take ups and downs without losing ..... . – feasible..equipoise, usual,,patience, extraordinary.equilibrium, easy..equanimity.
4. He is ..... to ..... any kind of work with due sincerity. – fond..perform, reluctant..entrust, determined..undertake, eager..avoid.
5. The police ..... any attempt of arson by ..... at the trouble spot quite in time. – squashed..rounding, ceased..encircling, predisposed..utility, preempted..arriving.
6. The construction of the hall has been ..... because of the ..... of cement in the market.
7. He preaches liberal views but in practice he is not ..... and is ..... narrow minded than most persons.
8. Bobe Dilrikson was a fantastic athelete who was ..... outstanding in every atheletic ..... eve he undertook. – satisfied..feat, apparent..endeavour, truly..testimonial, skillfully..play.
9. .... by long queues and bad weather the voter ..... their way to polling in any way.

**Sentence Correction:**

1. There is no doubt that (1)/ the majority of workers is (2)/ in favor of the proposal. (3)/ No error (4)
2. When I went to maniram's house (1)/ his mother told me that (2)/ he was gone out of the country. (3)/ No error (4)
3. Sadhna was the only person (1)/ who could somehow manage (2)/ to working in that section. (3)/ No error (4)
4. If the streets would have been clearly marked (1)/ it would not have taken (2)/ so long to find his house (3)/ No error (4)

**Para. Formation:**

1. **P** : Needed for its everyday life; **Q** : there was a time when each family; **R** : for itself most of the things; **S** : it actually produced. – QRSP, RQSP, RSPQ, QSRP.
2. **P** : Regarding their proper development because; **Q** : Great care is taken; **R** : In every country, children are given good education and **S** : what they become depends upon this impressionable period of their lives.

**DIRECTIONS:** In the following questions, a small passage is followed by question based on the argument presented. Consider the information presented to be true and choose the best answer to the given questions from the options that follow.

86. Those in the business community who decry government regulation, claim that it increases the costs of doing business and reduces beneficial competition, ultimately harming both business and the community as a whole. They point to industries such as trucking airlines and telecommunications, in which deregulation has apparently brought greater economic efficiency. These commentators ignore the industries such as financial services, in which government regulation is essential, Indeed without government intervention in the 1930s some segments of that industry might have permanently collapsed.

*The author's point is made primarily*

- (1) Offering a counter example to rebut his opponent's argument.
- (2) Calling into question the motives of his opponents.
- (3) Pointing out an inconsistency in his opponent's use of terms.
- (4) Drawing a distinction between valid and invalid methods of arguments.

87. The surplus monetary policy objective is to reduce substantially the import surplus of the coming years while resuming economic growth. Realization of this goal entails a market structural change of the economy, which can be brought about by freezing the standard of living per capita private consumption plus public services) and restricting investments that do not further exports.

*The writer of the above policy assumes that*

- (1) People will have to be persuaded to give up consumption to reduce import surplus.
- (2) Only if people consume less can the economy grow.
- (3) The import surplus can be reduced if investment is restricted.
- (4) Economic growth will result in a structural change of the economy.

88. Once a company has established an extensive sales network in a foreign market, there by achieving substantial sales, it seems that these market should be treated i a fashion very similar to those in one's won country. It is there fore clear that marketing methods will have to differ from domestic activities in those countries where only initial sales and representation have been developed.

*The above statement assumes that*

- (1) Sales networks can be the same in both foreign and domestic markets.
- (2) Extensive sales networks are preferable to less developed ones.
- (3) Some countries develop economically faster than others.
- (4) Larger markets abroad are more adaptable to domestic marketing methods.

89. A recent official report noted that China's foreign minister told officials in Italy that Beijing intends to maintain and extend its open-door policy to the west. The minister also said that China would continue with its program of political and economic changes despite a recent campaign against western ideas and foreign aid.

*The writer of the official report makes which of the following assumptions?*

- (1) China's foreign minister asserts that internal change is a matter for only the Chinese decide.
- (2) Political and economic changes will not be tolerated.
- (3) China's external relations with the west will continue despite turmoil at home.
- (4) Internal changes in China will not follow western models although foreign trade between them may continue.

90. Donors are almost never offended by being asked for too much (in fact they are usually flattered). And if we ask for too much, our donor can always suggest a smaller amount. On the other hand, donors are frequently offended by being asked for too little. A common reaction is, "So, that's all they think I'm worth".

*The above statement assumes that*

- (1) Donors are usually never asked enough.
- (2) A good fund-raiser will value the worth of the donor.
- (3) It is worth the gamble to ask for large donations.
- (4) Fund-raisers often think that donors are incapable of giving much.

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose a suitable one-word substitute for the given phrase from the options under each question.

91. Someone who attacks cherished ideas and customs. – Epicure, Iconoclast, Panaceist, Synod
92. A humorist who uses irony and sarcasm. – Optimist, Philanthropist, Satirist, Cynic
93. Relating to events after a marriage. – Posthumous, Postnuptial, Post diction, Post choice
94. A person who is new to an activity. – Dexterous, Expert, Neophyte, Veteran
95. A political system in which a mob is the source of control; government by the masses. – Anarchy, Mobocracy, Aristocracy, Disarray
96. A theological school for training ministers or priests or rabbis. – Institute, Seminary, Nunnery, Convent
97. The study of physical features of the earth's surface. – Cartography, Physiography, Topography, Geopolitics
98. Someone who believes in the doctrine of free will. – Libertarian, Authoritarian, Communist, Draconian
99. Someone who pursues a study or sport as a pastime. – Expert, Connoisseur, Teetotaler, Amateur
100. The sound of a bell rung slowly to announce a death of a funeral or the end of something. – Windfall, Replica, Knell, Belfry

**DIRECTIONS:** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

101. When I saw him in the morning he looked like a duck in a thunder storm. – Timid, Peaceful, Distressed, Indomitable
102. The company has been handed over to new masters lock, stock and barrel. – Financially, Partially, Completely, Administratively
103. There was opposition to the new policy by the rank and file of the government. – The majority, The ordinary members, The cabinet members, The official members
104. You cannot throw dust in to my eyes. – Hurt me, Abuse me, Terrify me, Cheat me
105. He is in the habit of responding of the drop of a hat. – Thoughtfully, Wisely, Without delay, Foolishly

**DIRECTIONS:** Select the best sentence in terms of syntax, grammar, clarity and precision

106. (1) I had never realized that if an innocent act like these could land a man introuble.  
(2) I had neve realized that an innocent act like this could land a man with trouble.  
(3) I had never realized that even an innocent act like this could land a man into trouble.  
(4) I had never realized what an innocent act like this could land a man into trouble.
107. (1) It is us who must decide whether to tax ourselves or cut spending.  
(2) It is us whom must decide whether to tax ourselves or cut spending.  
(3) It is we who must decide whether to tax ourselves or out spending.  
(4) It is we whom must decide whether to tax ourselves or cut spending.

108. (1) He is a man of deep learning but totally ignorant with life and manners.  
 (2) He is a man of deep learning but totally ignorant to life and manners.  
 (3) He is being a man of deep learning but totally ignorant of life and manners.  
 (4) He is a man of deep learning but totally ignorant of life and manners.
109. (1) Dr. Stephens is one of those professor who do whatever it takes to get his point across to the students.  
 (2) Dr. Stephen is one of those professor who does whatever it takes to get their point across to the students.  
 (3) Dr. Stepens is one of those professor who do whatever it takes to get their point across to the students.  
 (4) Dr. Stephens is one of those preofessor who do whatever it takes to get his point through to the students.
110. (1) One-third of the eligible population tend not to vote in national elections  
 (2) One-third of the eligible population are tending not to have voted in national elections  
 (3) One-third of the eligible population have tended to not vote in national elections  
 (4) One-third of the eligible population tends not to vote in national elections

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blank(s) with the word(s) that best fit(s) the meaning of the passage as a whole.

Many large business ..... (115) undergo a ..... (114) process of ..... (113) young engineers and management trainees from ..... (112) institutions. Once the selection gets over, the corporate managers are faced with the problem of the ..... (111) ..... (120) the cultural set-up of the company. There are several psychological and sociological problems involved in passing from one social system to ..... (119). For the new recruits, as some of us would be, it is a transition from the world of books, academics and exams to an environment where we have to learn from our ..... (118) and understand how to ..... (117) to people and be successful in carrying out the ..... (116) assigned to us.

- |                     |                      |                |                   |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 111. (1) Entrants   | (2) Suiting          | (3) Fixing     | (4) Appointing    |
| 112. (1) Large      | (2) Notorious        | (3) Various    | (4) Prestigious   |
| 113. (1) Recruiting | (2) Managing         | (3) Choosing   | (4) Enrolling     |
| 114. (1) Timely     | (2) Early            | (3) Regular    | (4) Traditional   |
| 115. (1) Centres    | (2) Agreements       | (3) Deals      | (4) Organizations |
| 116. (1) Errands    | (2) Responsibilities | (3) Trifles    | (4) Chores        |
| 117. (1) Attach     | (2) Endear           | (3) Relate     | (4) Manage        |
| 118. (1) Activities | (2) Habits           | (3) Ideas      | (4) Experiences   |
| 119. (1) Other      | (2) Rest             | (3) Another    | (4) Next          |
| 120. (1) Incomers   | (2) Assimilating     | (3) selections | (4) People        |

## Section II

### Quantitative Aptitude (Problem Solving, Data Sufficiency and Data Interpretation)

Total number of questions: 80

Total time allowed: 60 minutes

There were total 50 questions on basic Arithmetic and Modern maths topics like – Numbers, Ratio and Proportion, Partnership, Time Speed and Distance, Mensuration 2D & 3D, Sets, Progression, Probability and Plane Geometry etc. The questions were easy to moderate level of difficulty. Apart from it there were fifteen questions each on four-option direct DS and DI sets. Total three DI sets were asked one of which was on line diagram and other two was on table. The questions on DI and DS were of easy to moderate level of difficulty. The following table gives the detail breakup of the section.

Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level
Numbers	16	Easy
Averages, Percentages, Ratio and Proportion, Partnership	5	Easy
Linear and Quadratic Equations	3	Easy
Mixtures and Alligation	1	Easy
SI and CI, Profit and Loss	3	Easy
Plane Geometry	1	Easy
Time, Speed and Distance	5	Easy
Sets	1	Easy
Mensuration 2 D	4	Moderate
Mensuration 3 D	4	Moderate
Progression	2	Moderate
Probability, Permutation and Combination	3	Moderate
Function	2	Easy
Data sufficiency	15	Moderate
DI Set I (Line Diagram)	5	Moderate
DI Set II (Table)	5	Moderate
DI Set III (Table)	5	Easy

We have recalled some of the questions which are as follows:

1.  $\sqrt{26 + \sqrt{111 - \sqrt{\sqrt{130 - \sqrt{73 + \sqrt{64}}}}}}$

2. If  $g(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$ , then  $g\{g[g(x)]\} = ?$

3.  $\frac{(\sqrt{23.5 + 11.5})^2 - (\sqrt{23.5 - 11.5})^2}{23.5 \times 11.5} = ?$

4. A trader sells 90 quintal rice at 8% profit, 50 quintal rice at 10% profit. If he sells mixture of both the rice at 9% profit and gains Rs. 60 more, then how much did the trade pay per quintal of rice?

5. Given  $f(x) = x^2 + (2m + 1)x + m^2 + 7$ , where  $x$  is a real number. If  $f(x) = 0$ , then the value of  $m$  is

6. Rs. 5867 is divided between A and B, such that A's share at the end of the 9 years is equal to B's share at the end of 11 years by compounded annually at the rate of 5%. What is the share of A?
7.  $\frac{{}^{12}P_3 + {}^{11}P_3 + {}^{10}P_4}{{}^{15}P_3} = ?$
8. A passenger in a train travelling at the rate of 48 kmph observes that another train of length 250 m coming from opposite side cross him in 10 seconds. What is the speed of the first train?
9. If  $Px^4 - 3x^3 + 15$  and  $4x^2 + 7x - P$  is divided by  $(x - 3)$  and gives the same remainder, then the value of P is
10. What minimum number should be added to 0.000510 to make a perfect cube?
11. A hollow sphere of inner radius 6 cm and outer radius 12 cm is converted in to a solid cone of based diameter 12 cm. What is the height of the cone?
12. If mean of  $x, (x + 1), (x + 3), (2x+1), (2x+3)$  is equal to 11.4, then what is the mean of last three numbers?
13. Three numbers are in ratio of 2 : 5 : 6. There LCM is 1080. HCF = ?
14. A person gets the same profit when he sells a object at Rs. 1025 as the loss when he sells the same object at Rs. 675. At what price he should have to sell the object to get 50% profit?
15. If  $184 \div \{42 + 25[38 - \{12x\}]\} = 92$ , then  $x = ?$
16. If 5 and 8 are the first two term of an AP and the last term of the AP is 74, then what is the sum of all the terms of AP is
17. In a bag there are 800 coins of 20p denomination, 600 coins of 25p denomination, 300 coins of 50p denomination. If 5% of 20p, 10% of 25p and 15% of 50p coins were removed from the bag, then what is the remaining amount is the bag?
18. The present age of a father is two times his son. After six years father's age will be  $1\frac{4}{5}$  time his son's age. Father's age will be how many times of his son's age after further six yers?
19. When a number is divided by 44 leaves a remainder of 12. If the same number is divided by 11 the remainder will be
20. The difference between a two digit number and the number obtained by reversing its digit is 54. The ratio of the digits of the number is 3 : 1. What will be the ratio of the sum and difference of the digits of the number?
21. If the unit digit of  $256 \times 124 \times 21^* \times 121$  is 2, then what number will be at the place of \*?
22. If  $\frac{b}{x-a} - \frac{b}{x-b} = \frac{a-2b}{x-a} + \frac{2a-b}{x-b}$ , then  $x = ?$

## Overall Cut-Off

A score of 120+

