

## IRMA Entrance Test December 05, 2004

*As expected by PT, the pattern of IRMA 2004 was a rendition of Mock IRMA given by us. We are pleased to present a detailed analysis of the same that was held on December 05, 2004. The questions have been recalled with the help of PT faculty and PT students from across the nation.*

### A bird's eye view :

<b>Total Number of Questions</b>	:	200
<b>Total Time</b>	:	120 minutes
<b>The Marking Scheme</b>	:	1 mark for correct answers. – 0.25 mark for incorrect answers.
<b>Sections/Sectional Time Limit</b>	:	There were four sections and there was no sectional time constraint.

### Sectional Break-up :

Section No.	Topic	Number of Questions
I	Reading Comprehension + English Usage	40
II	Quantitative Aptitude + Data Interpretation + Data Sufficiency	50
III	Reasoning	50
IV	General Knowledge (Issues of Social Concern)	60

### Section I : (Reading Comprehension + English Usage)

Type of questions	Number of Questions in 2004	Number of Questions 2003
Reading Comprehension	25	10
Para Jumbling (7 sentences)	0	5
Sentence Correction	0	5
Fill in the blanks	5 (Paranthesis Type)	10
Cloze Test	10	10

Cut-off should be 26-28 in Verbal Ability section

Disclaimer: All these questions have been memorised by PT students. We are merely reproducing a few of them 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 II : (Quantitative Aptitude + Data Interpretation + Data Sufficiency)

Type of questions	Number of Questions
Quantitative Aptitude	29
Data Interpretation	15
Data Sufficiency	6

The Quantitative Aptitude questions was biased towards arithmetic, lots of questions were based on Numbers, BODMAS, Approximation, Ratio proportion, Mixtures and alligation, and a couple of questions each were from Mensuration, Algebraic expressions, Venn Diagram and Inequalities. There were 6 questions based on quantitative comparison. Most of the questions were very easy and conceptual. The set of questions based on series were difficult to crack and time consuming.

DATA INTERPRETATION (15)	
DATA TYPE	NO.OF Q's
Table	5
Pie - Chart	5
Line Graph	3
Bar Graph	2

Most of the questions in DI were very easy and should have been definitely solved. Cut-off for this section will be 22-24

**Section III : Reasoning** – The overall breakup of the section is as follows

REASONING (50)	
Type	No. Of Ques.
Strong and Weak argument	5
Cause and Effect	5
Analogies	3
Odd Man out	5
Course of action	5
Implicit assumptions	5
Definitely true/ Probably True	5
Tabular arrangement	5
Linear Arrangement	2
Groups & Conditionalities	5
Data Sufficiency (Guaranteed answer type)	5

This was section with a mix of easy and moderate level difficulty questions albeit nearly 28+ Questions could have been easily done.

## Section IV : (General Knowledge)

This section had 60 questions based on current affairs and general knowledge. The questions required a sound knowledge of policies launched and organisations set up for the uplift of the poor in the recent past. Probably the toughest of all the sections and might turn out to be the decider.

General Awareness section cutoff should be 25+

Overall, the paper was between easy to average difficulty level. So if we sum it up, it comes approximately 105 to get a call.

**TOTAL EXPECTED CUT OFF : 105+**

## Section IV : (General Knowledge)

(Some actual questions from the test have been provided for your reference)

1. As all of us know India is the largest producer of milk in the world. Not only this, India also has largest livestock population in the world. Despite this India's share in export of dairy products is not very promising. What might have hampered India's potential export dairy products?
- (A) European Union and USA used to provide heavy subsidy to dairy farming uptill now.  
(B) Indian producers receive no subsidy.  
(C) Rich nations use to dump their dairy products.  
(D) Indian livestock population is not of very high quality.
- (1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (B) and (C)                      (3) Only (B) and (D)                      (4) Only (A), (B) and (D)  
(5) (A), (B), (C) and (D) all

1. **Ans.(5)**

2. As per the reports published in newspapers and magazines/journals the non-agricultural sector is gaining a higher growth rate in employment rural areas. Which of the following sectors are emerging as important source of rural employment?
- (A) Manufacturing                      (B) Trade                      (C) Transport  
(1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (B)                      (3) Only (C)                      (4) (A) and (B) both  
(5) (A), (B) & (C) all

2. **Ans.(4)**

3. Musampally, a village in Andhra Pradesh has more borewells (6000) than people (5000). But only a few (less than 100) yield water. There are several other villages like Musampally where borewells do not yield water. What is/are the probable cause(s) for the same?
- (A) Boring is not done properly.  
(B) Water table has started receding in most of the States in India in general.  
(C) The foodgrain crop which is being sown these days is abnormally high water absorbing. Hence no borewell in those areas yield water.
- (1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (B) and (C)                      (3) Only (B)                      (4) Only (A) & (C)  
(5) (A), (B) & (C) all

3. **Ans.(3)**

4. Ratan Tata, the Chairman of Tata Group of industries when asked about his plans for the future, commented, 'We believe that our companies should be in business to serve the biggest and fastest growing segment in India'. His indication was towards -
- (1) Higher income group having of Rs.10 lakhs and above.  
(2) Middle class having income between 2 to 5 lakhs.  
(3) Rural people who are now demanding a life demanding a life style comparable to the people in cities and urban areas.  
(4) Youngsters who are about 60% of today's India.  
(5) None of these

4. **Ans.(3)**

5. The first private Greenfield 'Special Economic Zone' (SEZ) is coming up in -
- (1) Mumbai                      (2) New Delhi                      (3) Hyderabad                      (4) Bangalore  
(5) Jaipur

5. **Ans.(1)**

6. What may be the probable reason(s) owing to which employment opportunities in agricultural sector have gone down in the last few years? (Answer of this question should be based on knowledge of current trend in the area).
- (A) More and more people in rural areas are shifting towards horticulture and other such high value products. (Like spices, medicinal plants)  
(B) Agriculture of crops has declined sharply.  
(C) Agriculture in India has become almost 100% mechanized.
- (1) Only (A)                      (2) Only (B)                      (3) Only (A) & (B)                      (4) Only (A) & (B)  
(5) None of these

6. **Ans.(5)**

7. The Union Budget 2004-05 has given special attention to agricultural and rural sectors. Which of the following is/are correct in this regard?
- (A) Doubling the agricultural credit in the next five years.  
 (B) Rs.2800 crore allocated for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.  
 (C) Rs.8000 crore earmarked for Rural Industrial Development Fund.
- (1) Only (A) & (B)      (2) Only (A) & (C)      (3) Only (A)      (4) Only (B)  
 (5) (A), (B) & (C) all
7. **Ans.(5) note: The agriculture credit is targeted to be doubled in next three years.**
8. Occupancy rights were granted to farmers in India under the Provisions of .....
- (1) Abolition of Zamindari Act      (2) Consolidation of Landholding Act  
 (3) Tenancy Reforms Act      (4) Land Ceiling Act  
 (5) All of these
8. **Ans.(5)**
9. Late Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan was associated with .....
- (1) Total revolution      (2) White revolution      (3) Blue revolution      (4) Green revolution  
 (5) None of these
9. **Ans.(1)**
10. It is generally observed that the Indian farmers specializing in agricultural commodities and they are in distress and some of them are going towards suicides. What are the probable reasons for general distress of farmers in India?
- (A) Earlier, Indian agricultural prices were lower than international prices, hence export was possible.  
 (B) Due to WTO obligations Indian farmers are put to unrest.  
 (C) Exports by developed countries are heavily subsidized. Indian farmers do not get that much subsidy.
- (1) Only (A)      (2) Only (B)      (3) Only (B) & (C)      (4) (A), (B) & (C) all  
 (5) None of these
10. **Ans.(5)**
11. Many a times it is seen that the services provided by the organization fail to reach the poor. What could be the reason(s) for it?
- (A) Public spending is typically enjoyed by the rich.  
 (B) Money does not reach to frontline service providers like teachers in primary schools and doctors in clinics etc.  
 (C) Incentive for effective and prompt/honest services may be very weak.
- (1) Only (A)      (2) Only (B)      (3) Only (C)      (4) (A) & (B) only  
 (5) (A), (B) & (C)
11. **Ans.(3)**
12. Under Indira Awaas Yojana, grants-In-aid is provided for house construction to help .....
- (1) people below poverty line      (2) SCs and STs only  
 (3) rural people below poverty line      (4) SCs, STs and QBCs  
 (5) None of these
12. **Ans.(5)**
13. 'Gyandoot' is concerned with the .....
- (1) use of literacy mission for the benefit of rural people.  
 (2) use of information technology for the benefit of rural masses in Maharashtra.  
 (3) uses of information technology for the benefit of rural masses in Madhya Pradesh.  
 (4) Decentralization project in Kerala.  
 (5) None of these
13. **Ans.(3)**

14. Bio fuels are supposed to contain several hazardous pollutants. Which of the following is NOT them?  
(1) Chlorine (2) Carbon monoxide (3) Formaldehyde (4) Nitrogen dioxide  
(5) None of these

14. **Ans.(1)**

15. In the context of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), Blue Box subsidies refer to  
(1) a market price support mechanism that sets no production limits  
(2) direct linking of production to subsidies, also setting limits on output by way of quotas etc  
(3) income support scheme unlinked to production  
(4) all forms of domestic support deemed to be trade distorting  
(5) None of these

15. **Ans.(2)**

16. If you are asked to comment on health care services in India without referring to any literature which of the following statement(s) will you pick up as TRUE statements?

- (A) The child mortality rate has gone up as there is imbalance in sex ratio.  
(B) Now more people have access to mother- child care units.  
(C) India has sufficiently high number of senior citizens  
(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B) (3) Only (B) & (C) (4) (A) Only (Q)  
(5) None of these

16. **Ans.(3)**

17. The phrase "non performing assets (NPAs)" in the context of banking refers to .... .

- (1) deposits warranting payment of a very high rate of interest by banks.  
(2) deposits involving payment of low level of interest.  
(3) advances on which repayment is not forthcoming as per repayment schedule.  
(4) collateral-free loans.  
(5) loans and advances sanctioned to small economic operators.

17. **Ans.(3)**

18. If you are asked to comment on the Public Distribution System (PDS) in India which of the following statement(s) will you pick up as correct? (Without referring to any literature).

- (A) The number of PDS outlets has gone up almost in all states.  
(B) Number of items covered under PDS has reduced as people use the system only for purchase of sugar and kerosene.  
(C) Public Distribution System has failed miserably in its goal.  
(1) Only (A) (2) Only (A) & (B) (3) Only (B) (4) Only (B) & (C)  
(5) None of those

18. **Ans.(1)**

19. Public Distribution System (PDS) is aimed primarily at

- (1) The equitable distribution of land among the public  
(2) Fair distribution of the means of production among the rich and the poor  
(3) providing people with foodstuff and other essential commodities at fair price  
(4) proper distribution of public assets  
(5) None of these

19. **Ans.(3)**

20. From a total of 12 bio-diversity hot spots in the world, India has two. These are .... .

- (1) Indo-gangetic plains and the deccan plateau (2) the Eastern Ghats and the Thar desert  
(3) Coorg valley and Chhatisgarh  
(4) the northeastern region and the Western Ghats  
(5) None of these

20. **Ans.(4)**

21. In the past few years, foreign exchange reserves in India ....

- (1) have increased considerably
- (2) have remained steady
- (3) have decreased significantly
- (4) have decreased by a small margin
- (5) have been siphoned off by Indian Corporates

21. **Ans.(1)**

22. Micro Finance refers to ....

- (1) the system of extension of credit by micro financial institutions to any kind of enterprises or small, medium or large.
- (2) the system of financing the micro enterprises only, necessarily by micro financial institutions.
- (3) provision of thrift, credit and other financial services of very small amounts to the poor, not necessarily by small financial institutions only.
- (4) system of extension of installment loans for purchase of consumer services
- (5) None of these

22. **Ans.(2)**

23. An indicator currently used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and many of the world for measurement of the quality of people's life is known as .....

- (1) human development index
- (2) average expectancy of life
- (3) per capita income
- (4) standard of living index
- (5) None of these

23. **Ans.(1)**

24. 'Rainfed' farming can be called .....

- (1) safe, simple and cost effective method.
- (2) complex, diverse and risk prone
- (3) highly risk prone
- (4) less risk prone
- (5) None of these

24. **Ans.(3)**

25. 'Inflationary pressure on an economy essentially signifies ....

- (1) absence of growth impulses in the economy
- (2) a disequilibrium between exports and imports
- (3) excess of government revenue over government expenditure
- (4) an imbalance between money supply and the supply of goods and services in the economy
- (5) None of these

25. **Ans.(2)**

26. As per rough estimates how many people are displaced by the big dam projects in India?

- (1) 10 million
- (2) 12 million
- (3) 15 million
- (4) 20 million
- (5) 38 million

26. **Ans.(5)**

27. Anti-Poverty programmes are strong indicators of government initiatives in the area of rural development. Which of the following is NOT an anti-poverty programme launched by the Government of India?

- (A) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)
- (B) Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)
- (C) Kisan Credit Card Scheme
- (1) Only (A)
- (2) Only (B)
- (3) Only (C)
- (4) (A) & (B) both
- (5) None of these

27. **Ans.(3)**

28. In Indian agriculture which of the following is next to foodgrains In terms of area coverage value?

- (1) Oilseeds                      (2) Vegetables                      (3) Fruits                      (4) Flowers  
(5) None of these

28. **Ans.(1)**

29. One area in which cooperative movement has been most successful with exemplary is .... .

- (1) banking-sector                      (2) housing development                      (3) dairy & milk prod                      (4) small scale sector  
(5) Khadi & village industry

29. **Ans.(3)**

30. Which of the following agencies was set up to promote new technological inputs for enhancing prosperity?

- (1) CAPART                      (2) HUDCO                      (3) SIDBI                      (4) IDBI  
(5) None of these

30. **Ans.(1)**

