



DALY COLLEGE BUSINESS SCHOOL

Entrance Examination Paper

Student Name

Roll Number

Total No. of Question - 60

Max. Time allowed - 60 Mins

Date of Examination

Instructions to candidate

1. Use HB pencils only in marking the answers.
2. Examination paper has two sections A and B. Section A contains 30 multiple choice questions of verbal/analytical ability. Section B contains 30 multiple choice questions of Quantitative aptitude.
3. Darken the box [-] against your choice of answer in the EDPAC Answer sheet provided in the examination hall. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer in a question then that question will be invalid.
4. Each question of both the sections is equally weighted.
5. There is No negative marking applicable.
6. Good Performance in both the sections is important hence do not ignore any of the two.

Section A:

Directions: Each passage below is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer the questions on the basis of what is suited or implied in the Passage.

Passage 1:

The health-care economy is replete with unusual and even unique economic relationships. One of the least understood involves the peculiar roles of producer or "provider" and purchaser or "consumer" in the typical doctor-patient relationship. In most sectors of the economy, it is the seller who attempts to attract a potential buyer with various inducements of price, quality, and utility, and it is the buyer who makes the decision. Where circumstances 'permit the buyer no choice because there is effectively only one seller and the product is relatively essential, government usually asserts monopoly and places the industry under price and other regulations. Neither of these conditions prevails in most of the health-care industry.

In the health-care industry, the doctor-patient relationship is the mirror image of the ordinary relationship between producer and consumer. Once an individual has chosen to see a physician—and even then there may be no real choice—it is the physician who usually makes all significant purchasing decisions: whether the patient should return "next Wednesday," whether X-rays are needed, whether drugs should be prescribed, etc. It is a rare and sophisticated patient who will challenge such professional decisions or raise in advance questions about price, especially when the ailment is regarded as serious.

This is particularly significant in relation to hospital care. The physician must certify the need for hospitalization, determine what procedures will be performed, and announce when the patient may be discharged. The patient may be consulted about some of these decisions, but in the main it is the doctor's judgments that are final. Little wonder then that in the eyes of the hospital it is the physician who is the real "consumer." As a consequence, the medical staff represents the "power center" in hospital policy and decision-making, not the administration.

Although usually there are in this situation four identifiable participants—the physician, the hospital, the patient, and the payer (generally an insurance carrier or government)—the physician makes the essential decisions for all of them. The hospital becomes an extension of the physician; the payer generally meets most of the bona fide bills generated by the physician/hospital; and for the most part the patient plays a passive role. In routine or minor illnesses, or just plain worries, the patient's options are, of course, much greater with respect to use and price. In illnesses that are of some significance, however, such choices tend to evaporate, and it is for these illnesses that the bulk of the health-care dollar is spent. We estimate that about 75-80 percent of health-care expenditures are determined by physicians, not patients. For this reason, economy measures directed at patients or the general public are relatively ineffective.

- Q1. The author's primary purpose is to
- (A) speculate about the relationship between a patient's ability to pay and the treatment received
 - (B) criticize doctors for exercising too much control over patients
 - (C) analyze some important economic factors in health care
 - (D) urge hospitals to reclaim their decision-making authority
 - (E) Inform potential patients of their health-care rights
- Q2. It can be inferred that doctors are able to determine hospital policies because
- (A) it is doctors who generate income for the hospital
 - (B) most of a patient's bills are paid by his health insurance
 - (C) hospital administrators lack the expertise to question medical decisions
 - (D) a doctor is ultimately responsible for a patient's health
 - (E) some patients might refuse to accept their physician's advice
- Q3. According to the author, when a doctor tells a patient to "return next Wednesday" the doctor is in effect
- (A) taking advantage of the patient's concern for his health
 - (B) instructing the patient or buy more medical services
 - (C) warning the patient that a hospital stay might be necessary
 - (D) advising the patient to seek a second opinion
 - (E) admitting that the initial visit was ineffective
- Q4. The author is most probably leading up to
- (A) a proposal to control medical costs
 - (B) a discussion of a new medical treatment
 - (C) an analysis of the causes of inflation in the United States
 - (D) a study of lawsuits against doctors for malpractice
 - (E) a comparison of hospitals and factories
- Q5. The tone of the passage can best be described as
- (A) whimsical
 - (B) cautious
 - (C) analytical
 - (D) inquisitive
 - (E) defiant
- Q6. With which of the following statements would the author be likely to agree?
- I. Most patients are reluctant to object to the course of treatment prescribed by a doctor or to question the cost of the services.

- II. The more serious the illness of a patient, the less likely it is that the patient will object to the course of treatment prescribed or to question the cost of services.
- III. The payer, whether insurance carrier or the government, is less likely to acquiesce to demands for payment when the illness of the patient is regarded as serious.

(A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only (E) I, II, and III

Q7. The author's primary concern is to

- (A) define a term
- (B) clarify a misunderstanding
- (C) refute a theory
- (D) discuss a problem
- (E) Announce a new discovery

Passage 2:

The National Security Act of 1947 created a national military establishment headed by a single Secretary of Defense. The legislation had been a year-and-a-half in the making—beginning when President Truman first recommended that the armed services be reorganized into a single department. During that period the President's concept of a unified armed service was torn apart and put back together several times, the final measure to emerge from Congress being a compromise. Most of the opposition to the bill came from the Navy and its numerous civilian spokesmen, including Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal. In support of unification (and a separate air force that was part of the unification package) were the Army air forces, the Army, and, most importantly, the President of the United States.

Passage of the bill did not bring an end to the bitter interservice disputes. Rather than unify, the act served only to federate the military services. It neither halted the rapid demobilization of the armed forces that followed World War II nor brought to the new national military establishment the loyalties of officers steeped in the traditions of the separate services. At a time when the balance of power in Europe and Asia was rapidly shifting, the services lacked any precise statement of United States foreign policy from the National Security Council on which to base future programs. The services bickered unceasingly over their respective roles and missions, already complicated by the Soviet nuclear capability that for the first time made the United States subject to devastating attack. Not even the appointment of Forrestal as First Secretary of Defense allayed the suspicions of naval officers and their supporters that the role of the U.S. Navy was threatened with permanent eclipse. Before the war of words died down, Forrestal himself was driven to resignation and then suicide.

By 1948, the United States military establishment was forced to make do with a budget approximately 10 percent of what it had been at its wartime peak. Meanwhile, the cost of weapons procurement was rising geometrically as the nation came to

Put more and more reliance on the atomic bomb and its delivery systems. These two factors inevitably made adversaries of the Navy and the Air Force as the battle between advocates of the B-36 and the supercarrier so amply demonstrates. Given severe fiscal restraints on the one hand, and on the other the nation's increasing reliance on strategic nuclear deterrence, the conflict between these two services over roles and missions was essentially a contest over slices of an ever-diminishing pie.

Yet if in the end neither service was the obvious victor, the principle of civilian dominance over the military clearly was. If there had ever been any danger that the United States military establishment might exploit, to the detriment of civilian control, the goodwill it enjoyed as a result of its victories in World War II, that danger disappeared in the interservice animosities engendered by the battle over unification.

- Q8. The author makes all of the following points about the National Security Act of 1947 EXCEPT
- (A) It provided for a single Secretary of Defense.
 - (B) The legislation that came out of Congress was a compromise measure.
 - (C) The legislation was initially proposed by President Truman.
 - (D) The Navy opposed the bill that eventually became law.
 - (E) The bill was passed to help the nation's demobilization effort.
- Q9. Which of the following best describes the tone of the selection?
- (A) Analytical and confident
 - (B) Resentful and defensive
 - (C) Objective and speculative
 - (D) Tentative and skeptical
 - (E) Persuasive and cynical
- Q10. According to the passage, the interservice strife that followed unification occurred primarily between the
- (A) Army and Army air forces
 - (B) Army and Navy
 - (C) Army air forces and Navy
 - (D) Navy and Army
 - (E) Air Force and Navy
- Q11. It can be inferred from the passage that Forrestal's appointment as Secretary of Defense was expected to
- (A) placate members of the Navy
 - (B) result in decreased levels of defense spending
 - (C) outrage advocates of the Army air forces
 - (D) win Congressional approval of the unification plan
 - (E) make Forrestal a Presidential candidate against Truman

12. According to the passage, President Truman supported which of the following?

- I. Elimination of the Navy
- II. A unified military service
- III. Establishment of a separate air force

- (A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) II and III only
(E) I, II, and III

Q13. With which of the following statements about defense unification would the author most likely agree?

- (A) Unification ultimately undermined United States military capability by inciting interservice rivalry.
- (B) The unification legislation was necessitated by the drastic decline in appropriations for the military services.
- (C) Although the unification was not entirely successful, it had the unexpected result of ensuring civilian control of the military.
- (D) In spite of the attempted unification, each service was still able to pursue its own objectives without interference from the other branches.
- (E) Unification was in the first place unwarranted and in the second place ineffective.

Q14. According to the selection, the political situation following the passage of the National Security Act of 1947 was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) a shifting balance of power in Europe and in Asia
- (B) fierce interservice rivalries
- (C) lack of strong leadership by the National Security Council
- (D) Shrinking postwar military budgets
- (E) A lame-duck President who was unable to unify the legislature

Directions. Each of the following words in capital letters is followed by four likely synonyms. One of them is NOT the correct synonym. Pick up that

Q15. BENIGN:
(a) humane (b) clement (c) sensual (d) kind

Q16. ACUMEN :
(a) acuteness (b) sonorous (c) cleverness (d) insight

Q17. CATEGORICAL:
(a) certain (b) dogmatic (c) unequivocal (d) tremulous

- Q18. FANATIC:
(a) ardent (b) intractable (c) vehement (d) magnetic
- Q19. DOGMATIC:
(a) overbearing (b) macabre (c) assertive (d) positive
- Q20. INSTIGATE:
(a) abet (b) incite (c) support (d) gruel
- Q21. TRACTABLE:
(a) docile (b) obedient (c) traceable (d) pliable
- Q22. SUBSIDY:
(a) allowance (b) comprehension (c) bounty (d) gift
- Q23. JUDICIOUS :
(a) discreet (b) wise (c) hapless (d) sensible
- Q24. LATENT:
(a) haphazard (b) concealed (c) dormant (d) implicit
- Q25. FRIVOLOUS:
(a) flimsy (b) latest (c) insignificant (d) paltry

Read the following statements and answer the questions which follow

DATA : Ages are computed in whole numbers only and no two person are of the same age.

- I. Billa is one year older than Madan.
 - II. Madan is two years older than Jagdish.
 - III. Jagdish is an year younger to Sushil.
 - IV. Sushil is two years younger to Billa.
 - V. Ahmed is two years younger than Jagdish.
- Q26. Which of the following is the order from the oldest to the youngest.
- (a) Billa, Madan, Jagdish, Sushil, Ahmed
 - (b) Billa, Madan, Sushil, Ahmed, Jagdish
 - (c) Billa, Madan, Sushil, Jagdish, Ahmed
 - (d) Billa, Jagdish, Madan, Ahmed, Sushil
 - (e) Madan, Jagdish, Billa, Ahmed, Sushil
- Q27. A sixth person Paul has a different age (whole numbers only) from others. Which statement about his age could be true?
- (a) Paul is' younger than Billa and older than Madan
 - (b) Paul is younger than Madan and older than Sushil

- (c) Paul is younger than Jagdish and older than Billa
- (d) Paul is younger than Jagdish and older than Ahmed
- (e) Paul is younger than Sushil and older than Jagdish.

Q28-30. Six books A, B, C, D, E, F are placed side by side. C, B and E have blue covers and other books have red cover. Only D and F are new books and the rest are old. A, C and D are law reports other are Gazetteers.

Q28. Which book is a new law report with a red cover?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

Q29. Which two books are old Gazetteers with blue cover?

- (a) B & C
- (b) B & E
- (c) B & F
- (d) E & F

Q30. Which red covered Gazetteers is a new book?

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) E
- (d) F
- (e) F

Section B:

Q31. What least value must be given to * so that the number $451*603$ is exactly divisible by 9 ?

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 8
- d) 7
- e) None of these

Q32. The product of two numbers is 1320 and their H.C.F. is 6. The L.C.F. of the numbers is:

- a) 7920
- b) 220
- c) 1314
- d) 1326
- e) None of these

- Q33. An electronic device makes a beep after every 60 sec. Another device makes a beep after every 62 sec. They beeped together at 10 a.m. The time when they will next make a beep together at the earliest is:
- a) 10.30 a.m.
 - b) 10.31 a.m.
 - c) 10.59 a.m.
 - d) 11 a.m.
 - e) None of these
- Q34. The value of 36 coins of 10 p and 20 p is Rs. 6.60. The number of 20 p coins is:
- a) 16
 - b) 20
 - c) 28
 - d) 30
 - e) None of these
- Q35. A man distributed Rs. 100 equally among his friends. If there had been 5 more friends, each would have received one rupee less. How many friends had he?
- a) 20
 - b) 25
 - c) 30
 - d) 35
 - e) None of these
- Q36. The average of ten numbers is 7. If each number is multiplied by 12, then the average of new set of numbers is :
- a) 7
 - b) 19
 - c) 82
 - d) 84
 - e) None of these
- Q37. A motorist travels to a place 150 km away at an average speed of 50 km per hour and returns at 30 km per hour. His average speed for the whole journey in km per hour is:
- a) 35
 - b) 37
 - c) 37.5
 - d) 40
 - e) None of these

- Q38. A team of 8 persons joins in a shooting competition. The best marksman scored 85 points. If he had scored 92 points the average score for the team would have been 84. The number of points, the team scored, was:
- a) 672
 - b) 665
 - c) 645
 - d) 588
 - e) None of these
- Q39. The sum of three numbers is 136. If the ratio between first and second be 2:3 and that between second and third is 5:3 then the second number is:
- a) 40
 - b) 48
 - c) 72
 - d) 60
 - e) None of these
- Q40. Two years ago a man was 6 times as old as his son. After 18 years, he will be twice as old as his son. Their present ages (in years) are:
- a) 32, 7
 - b) 34, 9
 - c) 36, 11
 - d) 38, 11
 - e) None of these
- Q41. Avinash spends 30% of his income on scooter petrol, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the remaining on house rent and the balance on food. If he spends Rs. 300 on petrol, then what is the expenditure on house rent?
- a) Rs. 525
 - b) Rs. 1000
 - c) Rs. 675
 - d) Rs. 175
 - e) None of these
- Q42. Raman's salary was decreased by 50% and subsequently increased by 50%. He has a loss of:
- a) 0%
 - b) 25%
 - c) 0.25%
 - d) 2.5%
 - e) None of these

- Q43. Arvind spends 75% of his income. His income is increased by 20% and he increased his expenditure by 10%. His savings are increased by:
- a) 10%
 - b) 25%
 - c) $37\frac{1}{2}\%$
 - d) 50%
 - e) None of these
- Q44. The difference between a discount of 40% on Rs. 500 and two successive discounts of 36% and 4% on the same amount is:
- a) Nil
 - b) Rs 2
 - c) Rs. 7.20
 - d) Rs. 1.93
 - e) None of these
- Q45. Rs. 180 contained in a box consists of one rupee, 50-paise and 25-paise coins in the proportion of 2:3:4, what is the number of 50-paise coins?
- a) 120
 - b) 150
 - c) 180
 - d) 240
 - e) None of these
- Q46. A,B,C start a business jointly. A invests 3 times as much as B invests and B invests two-third of what C invests. At the end of the year, the profit earned is Rs. 660. Out of it, B's share is:
- a) Rs. 220
 - b) Rs. 120
 - c) Rs. 180
 - d) Rs. 240
 - e) None of these
- Q47. A and B can do a piece of work in 5 days; B and C can do it in 7 days; A and C can do it in 4 days. Who among these will take the least time if put to do it alone?
- a) A
 - b) B
 - c) C
 - d) Data inadequate
 - e) None of these

- Q48. A can do a piece of work in 6 days and B alone can do it in 8 days. A and B undertook to do it for Rs. 640. With the help of C, they finished it in 3 days. How much is paid to C?
- a) Rs. 75
 - b) Rs. 80
 - c) Rs. 120
 - d) Rs. 160b
 - e) None of these
- Q49. A cistern can be filled in 9 hours but it takes 10 hours due to a leak in its bottom. If the cistern is full, then the time that the leak will take to empty it, is:
- a) 60 hrs
 - b) 70 hrs
 - c) 80 hrs
 - d) 90 hrs
 - e) None of these
- Q50. If a student walks from his house to school at 5 kmph, he is late by 30 minutes. However, if he walks at 6 kmph, he is late by 5 minutes only. The distance of his school from his house is:
- a) 2.5 km
 - b) 3.6 km
 - c) 5.5 km
 - d) 12.5 km
 - e) None of these
- Q51. A train 150m long takes 20 seconds to cross a platform 450m long. The speed of the train (in m/sec) is:
- a) 22.5
 - b) 30
 - c) 45
 - d) 96
 - e) None of these
- Q52. A man can row 5 kmph in still water. If the river is running at 1 kmph, it takes him 75 minutes to row to a place and back. How far I the place?
- a) 4.25 kmph
 - b) 6 kmph
 - c) 6.5 kmph
 - d) 8.5 kmph
 - e) None of these

- Q53. In what ratio must rice at Rs. 9.30 per kg be mixed with rice at Rs. 10.80 per kg so that the mixture be worth Rs. 10 per kg?
- a) 7 : 8
 - b) 8 : 7
 - c) 31 : 36
 - d) 36 : 31
 - e) None of these
- Q54. Vishal lent Rs. 150 to Sandeep for 4 years and Rs. 600 to Deepak for 2 years. If he receives Rs. 90 as simple interest altogether, the rate of interest is :
- a) 12%
 - b) 10%
 - c) 5%
 - d) 4%
 - e) None of these
- Q55. If the difference between the compound interest, compounded half yearly and the simple interest on a sum at 10% per annum for one year is Rs. 25, the sum is:
- a) Rs. 9000
 - b) Rs. 9500
 - c) Rs. 10000
 - d) Rs. 10500
 - e) None of these
- Q56. If a sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at simple interest, the rate percent per annum is:
- a) 11.5
 - b) 12
 - c) 12.5
 - d) 13
 - e) None of these
- Q57. A sum of money at compound interest amounts to thrice itself in 3 years. In how many years will it be 9 times itself?
- a) 12
 - b) 9
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
 - e) None of these

- Q58. If a boat goes 7 km upstream in 42 minutes and the speed of the stream is 3 kmph, then the speed of the boat in still water is:
- a) 4.2 km/hr
 - b) 9 km/hr
 - c) 13 km/hr
 - d) 21 km/hr
 - e) None of these
- Q59. A tap can fill a tank in 16 minutes and another can empty it in 8 minutes. If the tank is already half full and both the tanks are opened together, the tank will be:
- a) filled in 12 min
 - b) filled in 8 min
 - c) emptied in 12 min
 - d) emptied in 8 min
 - e) None of these
- Q60. A alone can finish a piece of work in 10 days which B alone can finish in 15 days. If they work together and finish it, then out of total wages of Rs. 225, the amount (in rupees) that A will get, is:
- a) 90
 - b) 112.50
 - c) 135
 - d) 150
 - e) None of these