

VARC

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

At one point or another, we all knew something about how to heal ourselves using the plants and animals that surround us, at least somewhat. We treated pain with willow bark and terminated pregnancies with abortifacient herbs. We treated insomnia with lettuce and halitosis with parsley – according to a 10th-century cookbook from Baghdad, which devotes an entire chapter to the humoral properties of different vegetables. Many of us still know something about these treatments: studies estimate that as much as 80 per cent of the world's population, roughly 6 billion people, still use traditional plant- and animal-based medicines. Such bonds that once existed between all humans and the rest of the natural world were born of scarcity, which dictates need. As a child in Soviet Russia, I made plantain weed poultices for skinned knees, ate raspberry jam to bring down fever, picked the sweet-smelling linden blossoms and dried them on newspaper in the sun to brew later as an expectorant.

Lately, we often relegate this kind of intelligence to laboratories: who needs myrrh when there is aspirin? My childhood herbalist memory, for instance, is fading. I remember picking fireweed and goatweed, but I have forgotten what they are for. It seems portentous that we should lose the memories of how to maintain our bodies: it is as if we are unremembering how to stay alive, and our forgetting what sustains us allows us to neglect and abuse the resources we no longer know how to use. In the process, we neglect and abuse something less easily defined but arguably more important: decency, morality, community, ourselves.

Amadou still keeps close the medicinal knowledge of the bush, which is why we were here at the market, getting lion fat. I had returned to Mali to visit him and our nomadic friends, though the spreading violence was making it too dangerous for them to be seen with a white woman. In 2019, war was already eating away at the country. Two days before our market visit, we had spent an afternoon sitting on woven plastic mats in the camps for displaced Fulani families.

Before the conflict spread in 2012, central Mali's bush was home to thousands of Fulani herders who drove their zebu cattle along migration routes honed over centuries. When they approached a village, they carried with them a scent of sour milk. But war over dwindling resources, combined with an Islamist rebellion, had grown into ethnic violence against Fulani people: everywhere, the settled often marginalise the transient in times of unrest. Militias raided Fulani camps and villages, massacred families, burned people alive, and threw bodies down wells.

Most of the Fulani we met in the camps had been nomadic but lost their animals in the violence and no longer had a way to make a living in the bush, even if it had been safe. Others had lived in villages that were destroyed. Amadou and I visited a camp built with sticks and tarps behind a livestock market, another in a street of unfinished concrete rowhouses, and one of stuffy UNHCR tents. Some people had been there a year; others had arrived only a week earlier.

1. The author draws a parallel between the loss of traditional herbal knowledge and the violence in Mali primarily to suggest that:

- A. the disconnection from the natural world mirrors a deeper erosion of the moral and communal fibers that bind humanity together.
- B. the reliance on modern laboratories has directly funded the weapons used by militias against the Fulani people.
- C. the scarcity of natural resources that once fostered a bond between humans and nature is now the primary driver of ethnic conflict.
- D. the fading of the author's childhood memories serves as a metaphor for the global amnesia regarding the history of the Soviet Union.

2. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the author's claim that "our forgetting what sustains us allows us to neglect and abuse the resources we no longer know how to use"?

- A. Evidence that modern urban populations consume more plant-based diets than rural populations did in the 19th century.
- B. Anthropological research indicating that indigenous communities who actively practice traditional medicine report significantly higher rates of environmental conservation and lower rates of local resource depletion.
- C. Data revealing that the Fulani people have recently begun using modern antibiotics for their cattle instead of traditional herbal remedies.
- D. Historical records prove that the Soviet Union's scarcity of medicine led to a resurgence of traditional herbalism in urban centres.

3. The passage suggests that the marginalization of the Fulani people is driven by a convergence of all the following factors EXCEPT:

- A. the collapse of the symbiotic relationship between the herders and the land due to violence.
- B. the rise of religious extremism has intersected with ethnic divisions.
- C. a sociological tendency for sedentary populations to ostracize nomadic groups during crises.
- D. the Fulani's refusal to share their traditional medicinal knowledge with the settled villagers.

4. What represents the primary contrast between the author's current state and Amadou's state?

- A. The author lives in safety while Amadou lives in a war zone.

- B. The author is a tourist in Mali, while Amadou is a displaced refugee living in a UNHCR tent.
- C. The author has alienated herself from nature, while Amadou retains a functional, survivalist intimacy with the bush.
- D. The author views the bush as a source of nostalgia, while Amadou views it as a source of economic profit.

5. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) given below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

- A. The following day, however, the occupants – mostly businessmen who had worked late – would rise up and head back to the office, grateful for this efficient sleep solution that had saved them a commute home in the early hours.
- B. As the concept spread, tourists, eager to sample this unusual aspect of Japanese culture, began to bunk up alongside them, happy to sleep in a room no bigger than their bed.
- C. By night, the world's first capsule hotel (founded in Osaka, Japan, in 1979) must have looked like a morgue, with neat rows of narrow sleeping capsules each containing a recumbent body.
- D. Fast-forward to today, and high hotel room rates, fuelled by years of rising real estate prices, have supercharged this typically low-cost concept, which offers budget travellers priced out of traditional hotels more privacy than a hostel dormitory and more comfort and connectivity than camping.

6. There is a sentence that is missing in the paragraph below. Look at the paragraph and decide where (option 1, 2, 3, or 4) the following sentence would best fit.

Sentence: Can we locate the self within a scientific account of the human being?

Paragraph: What place can science find for these phenomena? ____ (1) ____ . What about beliefs, desires or intentions? ____ (2) ____ . What about free will or consciousness? ____ (3) ____ . Can science give an account of these phenomena in the way that it has accounted for other aspects of the manifest image, or will these phenomena go the way of the unicorns, gryphons and dragons of medieval bestiaries? ____ (4) ____ . It is this question, more than any other, that lay at the heart of Dennett's project.

- A. Option 1
- B. Option 2
- C. Option 3
- D. Option 4

7. Five jumbled-up sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a

coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.

1. It is natural enough for professional academics to look back to distant moments in history as a guide to political action today.
2. It is also natural for radical academics to focus their energies on the way that structures of domination continue in the present rather than on the progress that has been made against them in the relatively recent past.
3. Attributing the setbacks principally to the sinister structures of domination eclipses the dynamic, contingent role of actual politics—national parties, grassroots movements, ideological media, the courts—in how these events have played out.
4. Thanks to their immersion in the sources, they feel at home in these moments in a way that most people do not.
5. Everyone knows perfectly well that the conditions of Black Americans have improved in many ways since the days of Jim Crow, not to mention the era of slavery.

8. The passage given below is followed by four alternate summaries. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the passage.

The first point they might be making is what we might call the argument from inevitability. "There's no way around it. You're being naive if you think you could stop science from being political. It's arrogance in the highest degree to think that you are somehow being 'objective' and aren't a slave to your biases." But this is a weirdly black-and-white view. It's not just that something "is political" or "is not political". There are all sorts of shades of grey - and our job is to get as close to the "not political" end as possible, even in the knowledge that we might never get fully there.

- A. Since science will always involve shades of political influence, scientists should embrace the political nature of their work openly.
- B. Science is unavoidably political, and any attempt to make it objective reflects naïve arrogance about human bias.
- C. While science can never be completely free of political influence, it is still important to minimize bias rather than accept politicization as inevitable.
- D. Attempts to reduce bias in science are pointless because the distinction between political and non-political research is entirely artificial.

9. The four sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3 and 4) given below, when properly sequenced, would yield a coherent paragraph. Decide on the proper sequencing of the order of the sentences and key in the sequence of the four numbers as your answer.

1. This study tracks the individual career aspirations over 3 years for 78 children aged 7–9 at the start of the study, from three schools in North East England, taking part in a STEM outreach project.
2. School career information, advice and guidance in England has typically focused on pupils aged 13–18.

3. Career aspirations are used as a proxy for future occupational destinations.
4. However, pupils aged under 11 have already formed career aspirations.
5. The data are also used to explore the applicability of aspiration development frameworks for younger children.

10. Five jumbled-up sentences (labelled 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5), related to a topic, are given below. Four of them can be put together to form a coherent paragraph. Identify the odd sentence and key in the number of that sentence as your answer.

1. It's not by coincidence that the modern novel is so invested, both formally and in its subject matter, in the avant-garde and high modernism.
2. In Wharton and in James, we see the formal precepts of realism taken to their absolute limit—the breaking point before modernism.
3. The traditional nineteenth-century novel aspired, for the most part, to reflect the world objectively.
4. But toward the end of the nineteenth century, I think many novelists were turning that mirror away from the road and toward its bearer.
5. Stendhal famously wrote that the novel is a mirror carried along a road, which sums it all up.



MBA KARO

DILR

Out of five siblings - Amrit, Gunjan, Kirti, Madhu, and Shashi - two are females. All the siblings are of different ages. Their monthly salaries (in Rs. thousands) are 40, 45, 50, 60, and 75, in no particular order. It is also known that

- The sibling with the lowest salary is not the oldest. The sibling with the highest salary is older than one of the two sisters and younger than the other.
- The difference between the monthly salaries of Gunjan and Madhu is Rs. 15000.
- The salary of the older sister is more than that of the younger sister.
- Kirti does not have the highest salary.
- Gunjan is the youngest among the brothers and Shashi is the older of the two sisters. Amrit is older than both Gunjan and Shashi.
- The monthly salaries of Amrit, Madhu, and Shashi (not necessarily in this order) form an arithmetic progression.

11. *What is Amrit's monthly salary?*

- A. 40000
- B. 45000
- C. 50000
- D. 60000

12. *How many younger siblings does Shashi have?*

13. *What is the average monthly salary of the two sisters?*

14. *Who among them has the highest salary?*

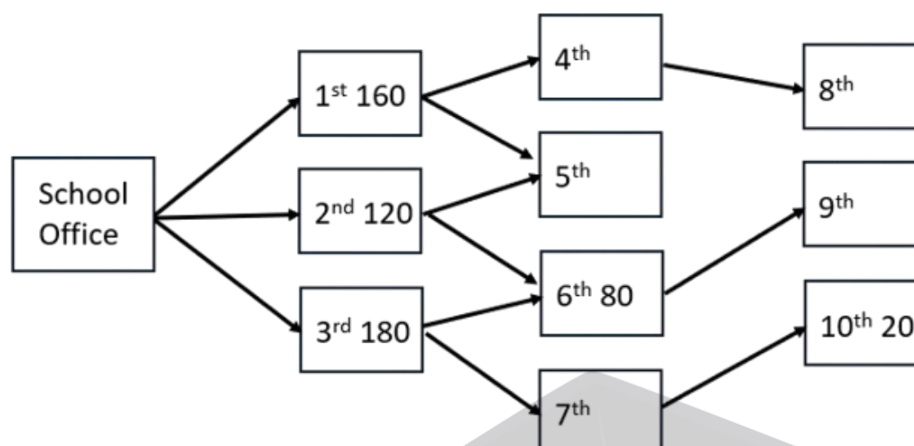
- A. Amrit
- B. Gunjan
- C. Madhu
- D. Shashi

15. *Who is the youngest sibling?*

- A. Madhu
- B. Gunjan
- C. Kirti
- D. Can't be determined

On the occasion of Children's Day, chocolates were distributed at Sophia Convent School. The number of students present in each class is a multiple of 10. Chocolates are distributed from the school office to all the classrooms. The number of students present in some classrooms is known.

The following figure shows the route through which the chocolates are distributed to each classroom.



- The chocolates can be passed from one classroom to another only when chocolates are distributed to every student in the previous classroom.
- There are 900 chocolates, and an equal number is sent through each route from the office. The chocolates sent in other routes need not be equal.
- Each student gets exactly one chocolate.
- It takes 1 second per student to distribute chocolates.
- The time taken to move from the office to the classes and from one class to another is 30 seconds.

16. If the number of students in class 9th is not less than 50, what is the maximum number of chocolates that can come to class 7th?

- A. 160
- B. 150
- C. 130
- D. 120

17. What is the earliest time from the beginning by which the chocolates are distributed in class 8th?

- A. 270 seconds
- B. 280 seconds
- C. 300 seconds
- D. 320 seconds

18. What is the maximum time in which the chocolates can be distributed in class 5th?

- A. 270 seconds
- B. 280 seconds
- C. 300 seconds
- D. 320 seconds

19. If the number of students in classroom 7th is 50, find the maximum possible number of students in class 4th.

- A. 160
- B. 130
- C. 150
- D. 120

20. Both classes, 5th and 9th, have an equal number of students, N . What is the maximum possible value of N ?



QA

21. A shopkeeper purchases an item for a certain price and adds Rs. 2500 to the cost price to obtain the marked price. He then applies two successive discounts of 20% and 15% on the marked price before selling the item. In this manner, he earns a profit of Rs. 500 from this sale. One day, his son offered a direct discount of 35% on the marked price. The profit in this would be reduced by

- A. Rs. 175
- B. Rs. 187.5
- C. Rs. 162.5
- D. Rs. 225

22. A solid cone of height and base radius 10 units each is cut into a small cone and a frustum in such a way that the ratio of volumes of the small cone and the frustum is 1:7. What is the approximate ratio of their total surface areas?

- A. 1:3.52
- B. 1:3.83
- C. 1:3.72
- D. 1:3.32

23. If $(x-y)(x^2 + y^2) = 965$ and $(x+y)(x^2 - y^2) = 1805$, where x and y are positive integers, find the value of xy .

24. Find the number of permutations in arranging the letters of the word 'STATURE' such that vowels are always in odd places.

- A. 288
- B. 360
- C. 432
- D. 576

25. There are four pails (A, B, C and D) of milk containing milk of 80%, 60%, 90% and 100% concentration. The mixtures in A and B are mixed in the ratio 3:2. This is now mixed with the mixture in C in the ratio 2:1. From this, a quantity of 25 litres is removed, and 75 litres of the milk in D is added. The final mixture has an 86.25% concentration of milk. Find out the quantity (in litres) of milk taken from pail C.

26. The number of solutions, which are integral multiples of 0.4, of linear inequations $2x - 7 \leq 5 - 3x$ and $-7 - 3x \leq -2x - 5$ is _____.

- A. 11
- B. 13
- C. 12
- D. 10

27. The sides PQ and SR of a trapezium $PQRS$ are parallel, with PQ being the smaller side. A parallelogram $PQRT$ is formed such that $10 \times ST = 3 \times RS$. What is the ratio of the area of the trapezium $PQRS$ to the area of the triangle QTS ?

- A. 22:3
- B. 11:5
- C. 22:5
- D. 17:3

28. When a natural number is expressed with base 2, its 6-digit expression is the same whether it is read from left to right or from right to left. The expression has two-thirds of its digits as 1. Then the representation of the sum of such numbers with base 2 will be

- A. 1100000
- B. 1000001
- C. 1010101
- D. 1100011

29. An initial amount of P is invested at an annual compound interest rate of $r\%$. After 5 years, the amount is 144% of the amount after 3 years. The difference between the compound interest earned in the 4th year and that in the 2nd year is ₹1,16,160. Calculate the initial amount.

- A. ₹ 10,00,000
- B. ₹ 12,30,500
- C. ₹ 12,10,000
- D. ₹ 11,00,000

30. Let $f(x)$ be a function such that $f(x+y) = f(x)f(y)$, where x and y are natural numbers. If $f(1) = 3$ and $\sum_{m=1}^n f(m) = 9840$, find the value of n .

MBA KARO