Section: English Language

Passage 1

Since the late 1970's, in the face of a severe loss of market share in dozens of industries, manufacturers in the United States have been trying to improve productivity—and therefore enhance their international competitiveness—through cost-cutting programs. (Cost-cutting here is defined as raising labor output while holding the amount of labor constant.) However, from 1978 through 1982, productivity—the value of goods manufactured divided by the amount of labor input—did not improve; and while the results were better in the business upturn of the three years following, they ran 25 percent lower than productivity improvements during earlier, post-1945 upturns. At the same time, it became clear that the harder manufactures worked to implement cost-cutting, the more they lost their competitive edge.

With this paradox in mind, I recently visited 25 companies; it became clear to me that the cost-cutting approach to increasing productivity is fundamentally flawed. Manufacturing regularly observes a "40, 40, 20" rule. Roughly 40 percent of any manufacturing-based competitive advantage derives from long-term changes in manufacturing structure (decisions about the number, size, location, and capacity of facilities) and in approaches to materials. Another 40 percent comes from major changes in equipment and process technology. The final 20 percent rests on implementing conventional cost-cutting. This rule does not imply that cost-cutting should not be tried. The well-known tools of this approach—including simplifying jobs and retraining employees to work smarter, not harder—do produce results. But the tools quickly reach the limits of what they can contribute.

Another problem is that the cost-cutting approach hinders innovation and discourages creative people. As Abernathy's study of automobile manufacturers has shown, an industry can easily become prisoner of its own investments in cost-cutting techniques, reducing its ability to develop new products. And managers under pressure to maximize cost-cutting will resist innovation because they know that more fundamental changes in processes or systems will wreak havoc with the results on which they are measured. Production managers have always seen their job as one of minimizing costs and maximizing output. This dimension of performance has until recently sufficed as a basis of evaluation, but it has created a penny-pinching, mechanistic culture in most factories that has kept away creative managers.

Every company I know that has freed itself from the paradox has done so, in part, by developing and implementing a manufacturing strategy. Such a strategy focuses on the manufacturing structure and on equipment and process technology. In one company a manufacturing strategy that allowed different areas of the factory to specialize in different markets replaced the conventional cost-cutting approach; within three years the company regained its competitive advantage. Together with such strategies, successful companies are also encouraging managers to focus on a wider set of objectives besides cutting costs. There is hope for manufacturing, but it clearly rests on a different way of managing.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

(A) summarizing a thesis
(B) recommending a different approach
(C) comparing points of view
(D) making a series of predictions
(E) describing a number of paradoxes

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the manufacturers mentioned in the above passage expected that the measures they implemented would

(A) encourage innovation
(B) keep labor output constant
(C) increase their competitive advantage
(D) permit business upturns to be more easily predicted
(E) cause managers to focus on a wider set of objectives

3. The primary function of the first paragraph of the passage is to
(A) outline in brief the author's argument
(B) anticipate challenges to the prescriptions that follow
(C) clarify some disputed definitions of economic terms
(D) summarize a number of long-accepted explanations
(E) present a historical context for the author's observations

4. The author refers to Abernathy's study in the above passage most probably in order to
(A) qualify an observation about one rule governing manufacturing
(B) address possible objections to a recommendation about improving manufacturing competitiveness
(C) support an earlier assertion about one method of increasing productivity
(D) suggest the centrality in the United States economy of a particular manufacturing industry
(E) given an example of research that has questioned the wisdom of revising a manufacturing strategy

5. The author's attitude toward the culture in most factories is best described as
(A) cautious (B) critical (C) disinterested (D) respectful (E) adulatory

6. In the passage, the author includes all of the following EXCEPT
(A) personal observation
(B) a business principle
(C) a definition of productivity
(D) an example of a successful company
(E) an illustration of a process technology

7. The author suggests that implementing conventional cost-cutting as a way of increasing manufacturing competitiveness is a strategy that is
(A) flawed and ruinous
(B) short-sighted and difficult to sustain
(C) popular and easily accomplished
(D) useful but inadequate
(E) misunderstood but promising

Passage 2
The settlement of the United States has occupied traditional historians since 1893 when Frederick Jackson Turner developed his Frontier Thesis, a thesis that explained American development in terms of westward expansion. From the perspective of women's history, Turner's exclusively masculine assumptions constitute a major drawback: his defenders and critics alike have reconstructed men's, not women's, lives on the frontier. However, precisely because of this masculine orientation, revising the Frontier Thesis by focusing on women's experience introduces new themes into women's history—woman as lawmaker and entrepreneur—and, consequently, new interpretations of women's relationship to capital, labor, and statute.

Turner claimed that the frontier produced the individualism that is the hallmark of American culture, and that this individualism in turn promoted democratic institutions and economic equality. He argued for the frontier as an agent of social change. Most novelists and historians writing in the early to midtwentieth century who considered women in the West, when they considered women at all, fell under Turner's spell. In their works these authors tended to glorify women's contributions to frontier life. Western women, in Turnerian tradition, were a fiercely independent, capable, and durable lot, free from the constraints binding their eastern sisters. This interpretation implied that the West provided a congenial environment where women could aspire to their own goals, free from constrictive stereotypes and sexist attitudes. In Turnerian terminology, the frontier had furnished "a gate of escape from the bondage of the past."

By the middle of the twentieth century, the Frontier Thesis fell into disfavor among historians. Later, Reactionist writers took the view that frontier women were lonely, displaced persons in a hostile milieu that intensified the worst aspects of gender relations. The renaissance of the feminist movement during the 1970's led to the Stasist school, which sidestepped the good bad dichotomy and argued that frontier women lived lives similar to the live of women in the East. In one now-standard text, Faragher demonstrated the persistence of the "cult of true womanhood" and the illusionary quality of change on the westward journey. Recently the Stasist position has been revised but not entirely discounted by new research.

8. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) provide a framework within which the history of women in nineteenth-century America can be organized
(B) discuss divergent interpretations of women's experience on the western frontier
(C) introduce a new hypothesis about women's experience in nineteenth-century America
(D) advocate an empirical approach to women's experience on the western frontier
(E) resolve ambiguities in several theories about women's experience on the western frontier

9. Which of the following can be inferred about the novelists and historians mentioned in in the above passage?
(A) They misunderstood the powerful influence of constrictive stereotypes on women in the East.
(B) They assumed that the frontier had offered more opportunities to women than had the East.
(C) They included accurate information about women's experiences on the frontier.
(D) They underestimated the endurance and fortitude of frontier women.
(E) They agreed with some of Turner's assumptions about frontier women, but disagreed with other assumptions that he made.

10. Which of the following, if true, would provide additional evidence for the Stasists' argument as it is described in the passage?
(A) Frontier women relied on smaller support groups of relatives and friends in the West than they had in the East.
(B) The urban frontier in the West offered more occupational opportunity than the agricultural frontier offered.
(C) Women participated more fully in the economic decisions of the family group in the West than they had in the East.
(D) Western women received financial compensation for labor that was comparable to what women received in the East.

(E) Western women did not have an effect on divorce laws, but lawmakers in the West were more responsive to women's concerns than lawmakers in the East were.

11. According to the passage, Turner makes which of the following connections in his Frontier Thesis?

I. A connection between American individualism and economic equality
II. A connection between geographical expansion and social change
III. A connection between social change and financial prosperity
(A) I only (B) II only (C) III only (D) I and II only (E) I, II and III

12. It can be inferred that which of the following statements is consistent with the Reactionist position as it is described in the passage?

(A) Continuity, not change, marked women's lives as they moved from East to West.
(B) Women's experience on the North American frontier has not received enough attention from modern historians.
(C) Despite its rigors, the frontier offered women opportunities that had not been available in the East.
(D) Gender relations were more difficult for women in the West than they were in the East.
(E) Women on the North American frontier adopted new roles while at the same time reaffirming traditional roles.

13. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(A) A current interpretation of a phenomenon is described and then ways in which it was developed are discussed.
(B) Three theories are presented and then a new hypothesis that discounts those theories is described.
(C) An important theory and its effects are discussed and then ways in which it has been revised are described.
(D) A controversial theory is discussed and then viewpoints both for and against it are described.
(E) A phenomenon is described and then theories concerning its correctness are discussed.

14. Which of the following is true of the Stasist School as it is described in the passage?

(A) It provides new interpretations of women's relationship to work and the law.
(B) It resolves some of the ambiguities inherent in Turnerian and Reactionist thought.
(C) It has recently been discounted by new research gathered on women's experience.
(D) It avoids extreme positions taken by other writers on women's history.
(E) It was the first school of thought to suggest substantial revisions to the Frontier Thesis.

Passage 3

Studies of the Weddell seal in the laboratory have described the physiological mechanisms that allow the seal to cope with the extreme oxygen deprivation that occurs during its longest dives, which can extend 500 meters below the ocean's surface and last for over 70 minutes. Recent field studies, however, suggest that during more typical dives in the wild, this seal's physiological behavior is different.

In the laboratory, when the seal dives below the surface of the water and stops breathing, its heart beats more slowly, requiring less oxygen, and its arteries become constricted, ensuring that the seal's blood remains concentrated near those organs most crucial to its ability to navigate underwater. The seal essentially shuts off the flow of blood to other organs, which either stop functioning until the seal surfaces or switch to an anaerobic (oxygen-independent) metabolism. The latter results in the production of large amounts of lactic acid which can adversely affect the pH of the seal's blood, but since the anaerobic metabolism occurs only in those tissues which have been isolated from the seal's blood supply, the lactic acid is released into the seal's blood only after the seal surfaces, when the lungs, liver, and other organs quickly clear the acid from the seal's bloodstream.

Recent field studies, however, reveal that on dives in the wild, the seal usually heads directly for its prey and returns to the surface in less than twenty minutes. The absence of high 1. levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood after such dives suggests that during them, the seal's organs do not resort to the anaerobic metabolism observed in the laboratory, but are supplied with oxygen from the blood. The seal's longer excursions underwater, during which it appears to be either exploring distant routes or evading a predator, do evoke the diving response seen in the laboratory. But why do the seal's laboratory dives always evoke this response, regardless of their length or depth? Some biologists speculate that because in laboratory dives the seal is forcibly submerged, it does not know how long it will remain underwater and so prepares for the worst.

15. The passage provides information to support which of the following generalizations?
(A) Observations of animals' physiological behavior in the wild are not reliable unless verified by laboratory studies.
(B) It is generally less difficult to observe the physiological behavior of an animal in the wild than in the laboratory.
(C) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be higher when it is searching for prey than when it is evading predators.
(D) The level of lactic acid in an animal's blood is likely to be lowest during those periods in which it experiences oxygen deprivation.
(E) The physiological behavior of animals in a laboratory setting is not always consistent with their physiological behavior in the wild.

16. It can be inferred from the passage that by describing the Weddell seal as preparing "for the worst" in the above passage, biologists mean that it
(A) prepares to remain underwater for no longer than twenty minutes
(B) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes dives in which it heads directly for its prey
(C) exhibits physiological behavior similar to that which characterizes its longest dives in the wild
(D) begins to exhibit predatory behavior
(E) clears the lactic acid from its blood before attempting to dive

17.The passage suggests that during laboratory dives, the pH of the Weddell seal's blood is not adversely affected by the production of lactic acid because
(A) only those organs that are essential to the seal's ability to navigate underwater revert to an anaerobic mechanism
(B) the seal typically reverts to an anaerobic metabolism only at the very end of the dive
(C) organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism are temporarily isolated from the seal's bloodstream
(D) oxygen continues to be supplied to organs that clear lactic acid from the seal's bloodstream
(E) the seal remains submerged for only short periods of time

18. Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

(A) Recent field studies have indicated that descriptions of the physiological behavior of the Weddell seal during laboratory dives are not applicable to its most typical dives in the wild.
(B) The Weddell seal has developed a number of unique mechanisms that enable it to remain submerged at depths of up to 500 meters for up to 70 minutes.
(C) The results of recent field studies have made it necessary for biologists to revise previous perceptions of how the Weddell seal behaves physiologically during its longest dives in the wild.
(D) Biologists speculate that laboratory studies of the physiological behavior of seals during dives lasting more than twenty minutes would be more accurate if the seals were not forcibly submerged.
(E) How the Weddell seal responds to oxygen deprivation during its longest dives appears to depend on whether the seal is searching for prey or avoiding predators during such dives.

19. According to the author, which of the following is true of the laboratory studies mentioned in in the above passage?
(A) They fail to explain how the seal is able to tolerate the increased production of lactic acid by organs that revert to an anaerobic metabolism during its longest dives in the wild.
(B) They present an oversimplified account of mechanisms that the Weddell seal relies on during its longest dives in the wild.
(C) They provide evidence that undermines the view that the Weddell seal relies on an anaerobic metabolism during its most typical dives in the wild.
(D) They are based on the assumption that Weddell seals rarely spend more than twenty minutes underwater on a typical dive in the wild.
(E) They provide an accurate account of the physiological behavior of Weddell seals during those dives in the wild in which they are either evading predators or exploring distant routes.

20. The author cites which of the following as characteristic of the Weddell seal's physiological behavior during dives observed in the laboratory?
I. A decrease in the rate at which the seal's heart beats
II. A constriction of the seal's arteries
III. A decrease in the levels of lactic acid in the seal's blood
IV. A temporary halt in the functioning of certain organs
(A) I and III only (B) II and IV only (C) II and III only (D) I, II, and IV only
(E) I, III, and IV only

21. The passage suggests that because Weddell seals are forcibly submerged during laboratory dives, they do which of the following?
(A) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of dives in the wild that last less than twenty minutes.
(B) Exhibit the physiological responses that are characteristic of the longer dives they undertake in the wild.
(C) Cope with oxygen deprivation less effectively than they do on typical dives in the wild.
(D) Produce smaller amounts of lactic acid than they do on typical dives in the wild.
(E) Navigate less effectively than they do on typical dives in the wild.

Passage 4
Since the early 1970's, historians have begun to devote serious attention to the working class in the United States. Yet while we now have studies of working-class communities and culture, we know remarkably little of worklessness. When historians have paid any attention at all to unemployment, they have focused on the Great Depression of the 1930's. The narrowness of this perspective ignores the pervasive recessions and joblessness of the previous decades, as

Alexander Keyssar shows in his recent book. Examining the period 1870-1920, Keyssar concentrates on Massachusetts, where the historical materials are particularly rich, and the findings applicable to other industrial areas.

The unemployment rates that Keyssar calculates appear to be relatively modest, at least by Great Depression standards: during the worst years, in the 1870's and 1890's, unemployment was around 15 percent. Yet Keyssar rightly understands that a better way to measure the impact of unemployment is to calculate unemployment frequencies—measuring the percentage of workers who experience any unemployment in the course of a year. Given this perspective, joblessness looms much larger.

Keyssar also scrutinizes unemployment patterns according to skill level, ethnicity, race, age, class, and gender. He finds that rates of joblessness differed primarily according to class: those in middle-class and white-collar occupations were far less likely to be unemployed. Yet the impact of unemployment on a specific class was not always the same. Even when dependent on the same trade, adjoining communities could have dramatically different unemployment rates. Keyssar uses these differential rates to help explain a phenomenon that has puzzled historians—the startlingly high rate of geographical mobility in the nineteenth-century United States. But mobility was not the dominant working-class strategy for coping with unemployment, nor was assistance from private charities or state agencies. Self-help and the help of kin got most workers through jobless spells.

While Keyssar might have spent more time developing the implications of his findings on joblessness for contemporary public policy, his study, in its thorough research and creative use of quantitative and qualitative evidence, is a model of historical analysis.

22. The passage is primarily concerned with
(A) recommending a new course of investigation
(B) summarizing and assessing a study
(C) making distinctions among categories
(D) criticizing the current state of a field
(E) comparing and contrasting two methods for calculating data

23. The passage suggests that before the early 1970's, which of the following was true of the study by historians of the working class in the United States?
(A) The study was infrequent or superficial, or both.
(B) The study was repeatedly criticized for its allegedly narrow focus.
(C) The study relied more on qualitative than quantitative evidence.
(D) The study focused more on the working-class community than on working-class culture.
(E) The study ignored working-class joblessness during the Great Depression.

24. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Keyssar's findings concerning unemployment in Massachusetts?
(A) They tend to contradict earlier findings about such unemployment.
(B) They are possible because Massachusetts has the most easily accessible historical records.
(C) They are the first to mention the existence of high rates of geographical mobility in the nineteenth century.
(D) They are relevant to a historical understanding of the nature of unemployment in other states.
(E) They have caused historians to reconsider the role of the working class during the Great Depression.

25. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the unemployment rates mentioned in the above passage?
(A) They hovered, on average, around 15 percent during the period 1870-1920.
(B) They give less than a full sense of the impact of unemployment on working-class people.
(C) They overestimate the importance of middle class and white-collar unemployment.
(D) They have been considered by many historians to underestimate the extent of working-class unemployment.
(E) They are more open to question when calculated for years other than those of peak recession.

26. Which of the following statements about the unemployment rate during the Great Depression can be inferred from the passage?
(A) It was sometimes higher than 15 percent.
(B) It has been analyzed seriously only since the early 1970's.
(C) It can be calculated more easily than can unemployment frequency.
(D) It was never as high as the rate during the 1870's.
(E) It has been shown by Keyssar to be lower than previously thought.

27. According to the passage, Keyssar considers which of the following to be among the important predictors of the likelihood that a particular person would be unemployed in late nineteenth-century Massachusetts?
I. The person's class
II. Where the person lived or worked
III. The person's age
(A) I only (B) II only (C) I and II only (D) I and III only (E) I, II, and III

28. The author views Keyssar's study with
(A) impatient disapproval
(B) wary concern
(C) polite scepticism
(D) scrupulous neutrality
(E) qualified admiration

29. Which of the following, if true, would most strongly support Keyssar's findings as they are described by the author?
(A) Boston, Massachusetts, and Quincy, Massachusetts, adjoining communities, had a higher rate of unemployment for working-class people in 1870 than in 1890.
(B) White-collar professionals such as attorneys had as much trouble as day laborers in maintaining a steady level of employment throughout the period 1870-1920.
(C) Working-class women living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, were more likely than working-class men living in Cambridge to be unemployed for some period of time during the year 1873.
(D) In the 1890's, shoe-factory workers moved away in large numbers from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where shoe factories were being replaced by other industries, to adjoining West Chelmsford, where the shoe industry flourished.
(E) In the late nineteenth century, workers of all classes in Massachusetts were more likely than workers of all classes in other states to move their place of residence from one location to another within the state.

Passage 5

The number of women directors appointed to corporate boards in the United States has increased dramatically, but the ratio of female to male directors remains low. Although pressure to recruit women directors, unlike that to employ women in the general work force, does not derive from legislation, it is nevertheless real.

Although small companies were the first to have women directors, large corporations currently have a higher percentage of women on their boards. When the chairs of these large corporations began recruiting women to serve on boards, they initially sought women who were chief executive officers (CEO's) of large corporations. However, such women CEO's are still rare. In addition, the ideal of six CEO's (female or male) serving on the board of each of the largest corporations is realizable only if every CEO serves on six boards. This raises the specter of director over-commitment and the resultant dilution of contribution. Consequently, the chairs next sought women in business who had the equivalent of CEO experience. However, since it is only recently that large numbers of women have begun to rise in management, the chairs began to recruit women of high achievement outside the business world. Many such women are well known for their contributions in government, education, and the nonprofit sector. The fact that the women from these sectors who were appointed were often acquaintances of the boards' chairs seems quite reasonable: chairs have always considered it important for directors to interact comfortably in the boardroom.

Although many successful women from outside the business world are unknown to corporate leaders, these women are particularly qualified to serve on boards because of the changing nature of corporations. Today a company's ability to be responsive to the concerns of the community and the environment can influence that company's growth and survival. Women are uniquely positioned to be responsive to some of these concerns. Although conditions have changed, it should be remembered that most directors of both sexes are over fifty years old. Women of that generation were often encouraged to direct their attention toward efforts to improve the community. This fact is reflected in the career development of most of the outstandingly successful women of the generation now in their fifties, who currently serve on corporate boards: 25 percent are in education and 22 percent are in government, law, and the nonprofit sector.
One organization of women directors is helping business become more responsive to the changing needs of society by raising the level of corporate awareness about social issues, such as problems with the economy, government regulation, the aging population, and the environment. This organization also serves as a resource center of information on accomplished women who are potential candidates for corporate boards.

30. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about achievement of the "ideal" mentioned in in the above passage?
(A) It has only recently become a possibility.
(B) It would be easier to meet if more CEO's were women.
(C) It is very close to being a reality for most corporate boards.
(D) It might affect the quality of directors' service to corporations.
(E) It would be more realizable if CEO's had a more extensive range of business experience.

31. According to the passage, the pressure to appoint women to corporate boards differs from the pressure to employ women in the work force in which of the following ways?
(A) Corporate boards are under less pressure because they have such a small number of openings.

(B) Corporate boards have received less pressure from stockholders, consumers, and workers within companies to include women on their boards.
(C) Corporate boards have received less pressure from the media and the public to include women on their boards.
(D) Corporations have only recently been pressured to include women on their boards.
(E) Corporations are not subject to statutory penalty for failing to include women on their boards.

32. All of the following are examples of issues that the organization described in the last paragraph would be likely to advise corporations on EXCEPT
(A) long-term inflation
(B) health and safety regulations
(C) retirement and pension programs
(D) the energy shortage
(E) how to develop new markets

33. It can be inferred from the passage that, when seeking to appoint new members to a corporation's board, the chair traditionally looked for candidates who
(A) had legal and governmental experience
(B) had experience dealing with community affairs
(C) could work easily with other members of the board
(D) were already involved in establishing policy for that corporation
(E) had influential connections outside the business world

34. According to the passage, which of the following is true about women outside the business world who are currently serving on corporate boards?
(A) Most do not serve on more than one board.
(B) A large percentage will eventually work on the staff of corporations.
(C) Most were already known to the chairs of the board to which they were appointed.
(D) A larger percentage are from government and law than are from the nonprofit sector.
(E) Most are less than fifty years old.

35. The passage suggests that corporations of the past differ from modern corporations in which of the following ways?
(A) Corporations had greater input on government policies affecting the business community.
(B) Corporations were less responsive to the financial needs of their employees.
(C) The ability of a corporation to keep up with changing markets was not a crucial factor in its success.
(D) A corporation's effectiveness in coping with community needs was less likely to affect its growth and prosperity.
(E) Corporations were subject to more stringent government regulations.

36. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
(A) A problem is described, and then reasons why various proposed solutions succeeded or failed are discussed.
(B) A problem is described, and then an advantage of resolving it is offered.
(C) A problem is described, and then reasons for its continuing existence are summarized.
(D) The historical origins of a problem are described, and then various measures that have successfully resolved it are discussed.
(E) The causes of a problem are described, and then its effects are discussed.

37. It can be inferred from the passage that factors making women uniquely valuable members of modern corporate boards would include which of the following?

I. The nature of modern corporations
II. The increased number of women CEO's
III. The careers pursued by women currently available to serve on corporate boards
(A) I only
(B) II only
(C) III only
(D) I and III only
(E) I, II, and III

Section: Quantitative Aptitude

Directions (Questions 38 to 42): Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Number of candidates appeared and qualified for a test (in hundreds) in 6 different years from 5 different zones.

Year	P		Q		R		S		T	
	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.	App.	Qual.
2005	3.2	2.5	3.5	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.2	2.4	6.2	2.6
2006	4.6	3.4	6.9	4.2	6.9	4.4	7.4	3.3	6.2	4.8
2007	6.5	4.9	7.7	4.5	5.9	4.8	8.3	5.6	6.4	4.2
2008	7.4	5.7	5.4	3.4	7.2	3.2	9.3	6.4	7.8	6.2
2009	8.8	4.8	6.6	5.2	8.6	6.8	11.4	5.2	9.9	6.9
2010	9.2	5.6	10.6	6.4	10.3	7.4	14.2	11.4	11.8	9.4

Note: Here App. means Appeared and Qual. means Qualified.

38. In which years was in zones the difference between the appeared candidates and qualified candidates the
second lowest ?
(a) 2005 (b) 2007 (c) 2008 (d) 2009 (e) 2010

39. The number of candidates who qualified the test from zone R in the year 2010 was approximately what percentage of the number of candidates who appeared from zone Q in the year 2008 ?
(a) 152 (b) 147 (c) 142 (d) 132 (e) 137

40. What was the average number of candidates appeared from zone T over all the years together ?
(a) 810 (b) 815 (c) 825 (d) 805 (e) 820

41. What was the ratio of the number of candidates appeared from zone P in the year 2005 to the number of
candidates qualified from zone S in the year 2007 ?
(a) 4 : 7 (b) 4 : 9 (c) 9 : 4 (d) 8 : 13 (e) None of these

42. From which zone was the total number of candidates who qualified the test, the second highest in the year ?
(a) P (b) Q (c) R (d) S (e) T

Directions (Questions 43 to 47): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Semester Fees (In ₹ thousands) For Five Different Courses In 6 Different Years

Years	Course				
	B.Tech	M.Sc.	B.Ed.	M.Phil	Diploma
2005	11.5	5.8	7.5	4.7	1.8
2006	14.5	6.4	11.6	5.8	3.2
2007	20.0	10.2	13.9	8.6	4.8
2008	22.2	14.6	15.8	12.7	5.6
2009	35.8	17.7	18.5	25.1	12.5
2010	50.7	20.9	22.6	18.9	14.9

43. What was the approximate per cent increase in the semester fees of B.Ed course in the year 2007 as compared to the previous year ?
(a) 26% (b) 30% (c) 20% (d) 16% (e) 10%

44. What was the average semester fee charged for M.Sc. course over all the years together ?
(a) ₹ 12700 (b) ₹ 12600 (c) ₹ 12060 (d) ₹ 12070 (e) ₹ 13140

45. What was the difference between the total semester fee charged for Diploma course over the years together and the fee charged for B.Tech Course in the year 2009 ?
(a) ₹ 8500 (b) ₹ 8000 (c) ₹ 6500 (d) ₹ 7000 (e) None of these

46. The semester fee charged for M.Phil course in the year 2008 was approximately what percentage of the semester fee charged for M.Sc course in the year 2009 ?
(a) 67 (b) 84 (c) 80 (d) 76 (e) 72

47. What was the total semester fee charged for all the courses together in the year 2006 ?
(a) ₹ 42500 (b) ₹ 41500 (c) ₹ 41600 (d) ₹ 42200 (e) none of these

Directions (Questions 48 to 52): Study the following table carefully and answer the questions given below:

Number (N) of Candidates (In lakhs) Appearing For An Entrance Examination From Six Different States And The Percentage (P) of Candidates Clearing the Same Over the Years

STATE →	A		B		C		D		E		F	
YEAR ↓	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P
2004	1.23	42	1.04	51	1.11	32	1.32	24	1.23	36	1.33	31
2005	1.05	43	1.12	62	1.07	47	1.15	49	1.18	55	1.24	24
2006	2.04	38	1.48	32	1.08	28	1.96	35	1.42	49	1.58	26
2007	1.98	41	2.07	43	1.19	30	1.88	46	1.36	47	1.79	29
2008	1.66	53	1.81	50	1.56	42	1.83	60	1.73	57	1.86	34
2009	1.57	39	1.73	36	1.64	52	2.01	56	1.69	55	1.95	37

48. What is the ratio of the total number of candidates clearing the entrance examination from State B in the year 2004 to that of those clearing the entrance examination from State C in the same year ?
(a) 221 : 148 (b) 218 : 143 (c) 148 : 221 (d) 143 : 218 (e) None of these

49. In which year did the highest number of candidates clear the entrance exam from State D ?
(a) 2008 (b) 2006 (c) 2009 (d) 2007 (e) None of these

50. What is the number of candidates not clearing the entrance exam from State A in the year 2007 ?
(a) 186820 (b) 11682 (c) 1868200 (d) 116820 (e) None of these

51. What is the total number of candidates clearing the entrance examination from States E and F together in the
year 2006 ?
(a) 16160 (b) 110660 (c) 11066 (d) 1106600 (e) None of these

52. What is the average number of candidates appearing for the entrance exam from State D in the years 2007,2008 and 2009 together?
(a) $1907\frac{2}{3}$
(b) $18666\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $1866\frac{1}{3}$
(d) $190666\frac{2}{3}$
(e) None of these