

Question Booklet Number:

Applicant's Name: _____

Roll Number:

Application Number:

APU22UG

Date:

2022

Test Centre: _____

	Section Title	Question Type	No. of Questions	Question Nos.	Total Time *
Part I	1. English Language	Multiple choice	16	1 – 16	2 hours (9.30 a.m. to 11.30 p.m.)
	2. Quantitative Reasoning	Multiple choice	15	19 - 31	

* Candidates shall be allowed to leave the examination hall only after 1 hour of the commencement of the Examination.

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1) At the test venue, the instructions given by the test administrator and invigilators must be followed. Violation of instructions will result in disqualification and the candidate will be asked to leave the examination hall. Any candidate found guilty of using unfair means of any nature in the examination hall shall be liable to be disqualified.

2) Candidates are not allowed to carry any papers, notes, books, log table, calculators or calculating devices, scanning devices, communication devices like cellular phone/pager/docupen, etc. to the examination hall.

3) Please use ONLY blue/black ball point pen to fill details and to darken the circles on the OMR sheet. **USING PENCILS IS PROHIBITED.**

4) Before beginning to answer the paper, write your Roll Number in the space provided in the Question Booklet. On the OMR Answer Sheet, please fill in the details and sign at the appropriate place.

5) For each correct answer, the candidate will be given 2 marks. **1 mark will be deducted for each wrong attempt.** Zero marks will be given for no attempt.

6) Each objective type question is followed by four responses. Please mark the correct response by darkening the relevant CIRCLE with a BLUE/BLACK ball point pen on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken ONLY ONE circle for each answer so that the letter inside the circle is not visible.

The CORRECT and the WRONG methods of darkening a circle are given below



7) Please DO NOT make any stray marks anywhere on the OMR Answer Sheet. DO NOT fold or wrinkle the OMR Answer Sheet. Rough work MUST NOT be done on the Answer Sheet. Use space provided in the Question Booklet for rough work. Rough sheets will be provided to you separately.

8) After completing the test, please hand over the Question Booklet to the Test Invigilator. DO NOT carry the Question Booklet or any part thereof outside the Examination Hall.

Part I - English Language

Directions for Questions 1-16:

Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow. Make sure to answer **both** sets of questions.

Passage 1

When Indian nationalist leaders assembled the jigsaw puzzle of diversities to define the nation, some pieces got left out of consideration. Among those were the country's original tribal inhabitants, now called Adivasis. Taken together, the Adivasis numbers match the population of Germany or Vietnam, but they are so various and widely dispersed that it is nonsensical to speak of them as a single group. One experience many Adivasis do share, however, is the overriding of their rights in the name of development and in the interests of other Indians, especially those with more money, who began to cover the bauxite, iron and coal in the forests inhabited by Adivasis. Although Adivasi efforts to defend their lands date back centuries, accounts of many of those struggles are lost to history. The life of one nineteenth-century rebel, Birsa Munda, is an exception. (1)

Born in 1875 in Chotanagpur, in present day Jharkhand, and raised in a bamboo hut, the young Birsa Munda herded sheep, played the flute and learned the medicinal power of local plants. In adulthood, he was known as a healer and mystic, and ultimately as a defender of his people against the British, their Indian middlemen and Christian missionaries. His was a firework of a life – he was dead by the age of twenty-five – but the embers of his struggle still burn. (2)

Birsa's family of tribes, the Kols, have occupied their land for more than 2,000 years. But by the nineteenth century this was a continuity under threat. The Kols' sense of being exploited and driven away was in part caused by a fundamental change in the British relationship to Indian land. Until the arrival of Wellesley as Governor General in 1798, the British had considered India a profitable trading post, and used local zamindars to collect taxes from the peasants. From then on, however, India was a territory to be possessed. Wellesley's land grabs included Mysore, the Maratha Deccan and many densely forested areas that were often amorously controlled. By the nineteenth century the East India Company had seized huge chunks of Indian territory, including bits of princely India through such questionable legal tools as the Doctrine of Lapse. (3)

Birsa Munda's region, Chotanagpur, was seized in the 1860s under a series of laws called the Forest Acts. After this, tribes could no longer freely forage for food, collect firewood or graze livestock in their forests. Meanwhile, the British encouraged Indian outsiders, middlemen and merchants – 'Dikus', the Kol Mundas called them – to settle on the edges of the forests, assigning them rights to land that Kols considered common property. The Kols periodically tried to expel the British and the zamindars, most famously in the 1831 Great Kol Rising. (4)

By his early twenties, Birsa was involved in agitations against the British, Dikus and missionaries. The British arrested and sentenced him to two years in jail. This heightened the leader's popular mystique and his antipathy to the government. After his release, he ordered the burning of effigies representing the British Empire as the demon Ravana, and Queen Victoria as the demon queen Mandodari. In December 1899, he did exactly what the British had feared: he led his people to rebellion. Armed with axes and slingshots in addition to bows and arrows, Birsa's followers attacked the British, Dikus and Christians for the next few weeks. A police squad was confronted; a constable was cut to pieces. By January, the British were firing on mobs, catching innocent people in the crossfire. The uprising, which the Mundas called the Ulgulan, or Great Tumult, did not last long: colonial power crushed a people who had believed their leader's prophecy that British bullets would turn to water. Birsa fled to the jungle but was captured in March 1900. Three months later, possibly suffering from cholera, he died in his jail cell. (5)

Adapted from "Birsa Munda"; From *Incarnations: India in 50 Lives* by Sunil Khilnani

1) Questions on Passage 1

The author of the above passage believes that:

- A) Adivasis have been given their fair share of resources and facilities.
- B) Adivasis own most of the large mines and mining projects in the country
- C) Land and resources that belonged to Adivasis have been unfairly taken away from them.
- D) The profits of mining have been shared with Adivasis in an equitable way

2) When the author refers to Birsa Munda's as "a firework of a life", he means that:

- A) Birsa owned and was used to handling all kinds of firearms
 - B) The Kol Munda community regularly asked Birsa to be the chief guest at Diwali celebrations
 - C) Explosives used for mining purposes were stored in a dangerous manner behind Birsa's house
 - D) Birsa lived a short but intense life
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3) From the late 18th century onwards, the new British approach to land on the subcontinent led them to:

- A) Take control of extended areas once owned by local rulers
 - B) Tax tribal communities at a higher rate than others
 - C) Cancel the Doctrine of Lapse
 - D) Return territories that had been grabbed by Wellesley
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4) Which of the following statements would the author of this passage agree with?

- A) The British troops suffered defeat at Kol Munda hands.
 - B) The uprising led by Birsa Munda was courageous and enthusiastic but based on an erroneous understanding of the capabilities of both sides in the conflict.
 - C) The uprising led by Birsa Munda was always destined to succeed; only a last-minute hitch caused it to collapse.
 - D) Birsa Munda was one of the best strategic military leaders in Indian history.
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5) Which of the following words of phrases is closest in meaning to the word "dispersed" as used in the sentence ending "they are so various and widely dispersed that it is nonsensical to speak of them as a single group" (Para 1)?

- A) Concentrated
- B) Violent
- C) Superstitious
- D) Spread out

6) Which of the following words of phrases is closest in meaning to the word "amorphous" as used in the sentence ending many densely forested areas that were often amorphously controlled" (Para 3)?

- A) Unchanging
 - B) Unclear
 - C) Forced to submit
 - D) Rebellious
-

7) Which of the following words of phrases is the closest antonym (opposite) in meaning to the word "antipathy" as used in the sentence "This heightened the leader's popular mystique and his antipathy to the government." (Para 5)?

- A) Liking
 - B) Unpopularity
 - C) Unfamiliarity
 - D) Hatred
-

8) "In December 1899, he did exactly what the British had feared: he led his people to rebellion." If this sentence were to be written in any of the future tenses, which of the following would be the best option?

- A) In December 1899, he had done exactly what the British had feared: he had led his people to rebellion.
- B) In December 1899, he would do exactly what the British had feared: he had led his people to rebellion.
- C) In December 1899, he would do exactly what the British feared: he would lead his people to rebellion.
- D) In December 1899, he did exactly what the British were fearing: leading his people to rebellion.

Passage 2

The origins of Indian cricket – as distinct from cricket in India – lie in an expanse of green ground at the southern end of the island of Mumbai, now ringed by those colossal colonial structures, the High Court, the University, St Xavier's and Victoria Terminus. Two hundred years ago the roads and buildings did not exist, and the grass was continuous. This ground was just outside the walls of the fort of black basalt within which lay the city's first settlement. In 1772, fearing a French attack, the British levelled and cleared the area to provide a clear range of fire. By 1800 the French threat had receded. Meanwhile the population of the fort, white as well as brown, had grown steadily. The acres of green grass now found more creative peacetime uses. The area was known to the Army as the Parade Ground, to the English civilians and their ladies as the Esplanade, and to everybody else as the Maidan. From the early 1800s the natives flocked to the Maidan in search of exercise and recreation. In a city sited on a long but narrow sliver of land, it was the only place to which they could go. (1)

European soldiers played cricket on the northern end of the Esplanade, with bats and ball imported from England and with their ladies in attendance. They soon found their imitators. Parsi boys were playing cricket here as early as the 1830s, their chimneypots serving as wickets and their umbrellas as bats in hitting balls stuffed with old rags and sewn by cobblers. These cricketers did not wear the regulation trouser-and-shirt; the pioneer Parsi cricketer went to the wicket with a white band around his forehead and a still whiter apron dangling from his waist, which was encircled by the sacred thread of his faith. (2)

For Parsi boys, cricket would very easily supplant *gilly danda* and *asookh mahasookh*. The first implements were of their own making, and the turf was not as smoothly cultivated as they would have wished. As one historian colourfully put it, it was on a "broken, irregular and rough ground overgrown with coarse grass that the pioneer Parsee cricketers learnt the alphabet of the noble English game, an inconvenience worsened by other circumstances". All day, one chunk of the Maidan was occupied by Muslim dyers, who spread out long strips of cloth coloured with indigo. Cricket balls occasionally wandered on to the drying cloth, which led to fights when the dyers threatened to confiscate them. More damagingly, a flying ball once struck the wife of a European constable out on her evening walk. After this incident, the Parsi cricketers were temporarily banned from the Maidan. (3)

Around 1848 the Parsi young men founded their first club, the Oriental Cricket Club. This was replaced by the Young Zoroastrian Club, which was funded by the emerging business houses of the Tatas and Wadias and is still going strong. At least thirty Parsi clubs were formed in the 1850s and 1860s, named for Roman gods and British statesmen: Jupiter, Mars, Gladstone, Ripon. The new prosperous Parsis welcomed the growth of cricket for strengthening ties with the colonial administrators. (4)

Annual prize matches between 1868 and 1877 enormously consolidated the Parsi interest in cricket. Individual achievement meshed nicely with community solidarity. Thus, when the Zoroastrian Cricket Club won the tournament in 1869, it distributed its 100 rupees prize as follows: 25 rupees for a new Parsi gymnasium, 20 rupees for Parsis recently impoverished by cholera, 5 rupees for the poor box, 20 rupees to buy bats, and 30 rupees for the club's reserve kitty. The prize worked marvellously in overcoming any residual inhibitions that the orthodox had as regards the English game. Old folks who were always denouncing "ball-bat" were seen wending their way to the cricket ground in the morning, basking there in the sunshine and watching the prize-matches. The conservatism of culture was easily vanquished by the spirit of competition. (5)

Adapted from *A Corner of Foreign Field: Indian History of a British Sport*, by Ramchandra Guha

9) Questions on Passage 2

The author of the above passage speaks of the early Parsi players of cricket in India with:

- A) Deep-rooted dislike
- B) Affection and gentle humour
- C) Distaste and suspicion
- D) Scorn or disdain

10) Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) Old Mumbai (or Bombay) had many spaces for inhabitants to participate in sports.
- B) Englishmen and Parsis played cricket in mixed teams for most of the 17th century
- C) The Maidan was one of the few places in the city where people could come to play or walk.
- D) The Parsis, being wealthy, were able to immediately start playing the game with the best possible bats

11) What were two of the obstacles faced by the early Parsi cricket players?

- A) Being disallowed from play for wearing religious symbols and traditional Parsi outfits.
 - B) The danger of their balls landing on freshly dyed clothes and of possibly hitting people walking on the Esplanade.
 - C) Not having proper bats and balls and having to pay a tax for playing cricket on the Maidan.
 - D) Being forced to name their clubs first after Roman gods and then after British statesmen.
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12) According to the author of the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- A) Traditional Parsis did not approve of cricket, partly because it was a foreigners' game.
 - B) All Parsis, young and old, immediately appreciated and welcomed the new game.
 - C) Prize money played a part in the growing popularity of cricket among Mumbai Parsis.
 - D) The Parsi clubs plowed their prize earnings back into activities and purchases that benefited the whole community.
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13) Which of the following words or phrases is closest in meaning to the word "colossal" as used in the sentence ending "now ringed by those colossal colonial structures, the High Court, the University, St Xavier's and Victoria Terminus" (Para 1)?

- A) Huge
 - B) Impressive
 - C) Traditional
 - D) British
-

14) Which of the following words or phrases is closest in meaning to the word "implements" as used in the sentence beginning "The first implements were of their own making" (Para 3)?

- A) Space
- B) Rules
- C) Equipment
- D) Prizes

15) Which of the following words or phrases is the closest antonym (opposite) of the word "vanquished" as used in the sentence "The conservatism of culture was easily vanquished by the spirit of competition" (Para 5)?

- A) Ignored
 - B) Emphasized
 - C) Defeated
 - D) Victorious
-

16) "Meanwhile the population of the fort, white as well as brown, had grown steadily." If this sentence was written in the past continuous tense, which of the following would be the most correct version?

- A) Meanwhile the population of the fort, white as well as brown, grew steadily.
- B) Meanwhile the population of the fort, white as well as brown, had been growing steadily.
- C) Meanwhile the population of the fort, white as well as brown, was growing steadily.
- D) Meanwhile the population of the fort, white as well as brown, would be growing steadily.

Part II – Quantitative Reasoning

17) A and B are two numbers. A is 20% less than C and B is 60% more than C. The ratio of the numbers (A: B) is

- A) 1:3
- B) 2:3
- C) 3:2
- D) 1:2

18) Arjun and Ram together can do a piece of work in 6 hours. If Arjun alone can do the work in 15 hours, then how many hours does Ram take to do the work alone?

- A) 12 hours
- B) 10 hours
- C) 4.5 hours
- D) 8 hours

19) The price of 3 kilograms of apples is the same as 5 kilograms of bananas. You have enough money to buy 20 kilograms of bananas. How many kilograms of apples can you buy?

- A) 60
- B) 15
- C) 10
- D) 12

20) The average age of Anu and Binu is 14. If their ages are in the ratio Anu : Binu = 4:3, then the age of Anu is

- A) 16 years
- B) 12 years
- C) 8 years
- D) 21 years

21) Anil has some mangoes with him. He gave two-third of his mangoes to Bob. Then, Bob gave one-third of what he got from Anil to Fathima. If Anil had 63 mangoes initially, how many did Fathima get?

- A) 14
- B) 7
- C) 10
- D) 9

22) Order the following numbers in increasing order:
-1.2, 2.3, -0.4, 0.4

- A) $-1.2 < -0.4 < 2.3 < 0.4$
- B) $-0.4 < -1.2 < 0.4 < 2.3$
- C) $-0.4 < -1.2 < 2.3 < 0.4$
- D) $-1.2 < -0.4 < 0.4 < 2.3$

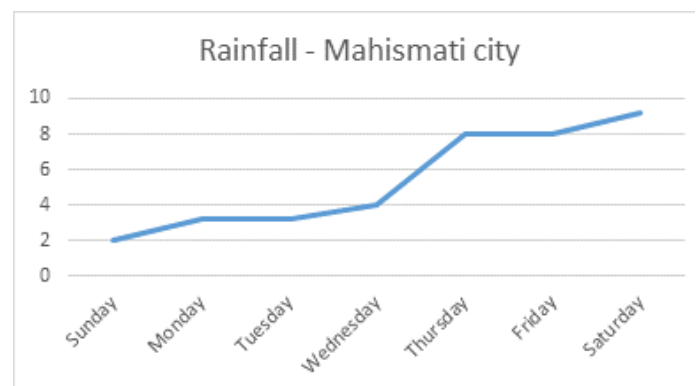
23) A bus started at Mysuru at 7:00 AM and traveled to Bengaluru. The distance between Mysuru and Bengaluru is 150 km. If the bus does not stop in between and is travelling at 90 kmph speed on average, then the bus should reach Bengaluru

- A) before 8:30 AM
- B) before 9:00 AM
- C) between 9:00 AM and 10:00 AM
- D) after 9:30 AM

24) The scale of a map is given as 3 cm: 60 km. Two cities are 4.5 cm apart on the map. What is the actual distance between the cities?

- A) 70 km
- B) 80 km
- C) 90 km
- D) 100 km

25) The following graph shows the cumulative rainfall (in mm) received during a week in Mahismati city. The readings are taken at the end of the day. Find the amount of rainfall on Thursday.



- A) 4 mm
- B) 0 mm
- C) 8 mm
- D) 3.2 mm

26) There are 22 students in class. Find which among the following is always true.

- A) There are at least four students who are born on the same day of the week.
 - B) There are at least four students who are born on Sunday.
 - C) There are at most four students who are born on the same day of the week.
 - D) There are at most four students who are born on Sunday.
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27) If the side length of square A is 3 times larger than the side length of square B , then how many times larger is the area of square A compared to that of square B ?

- A) $\frac{1}{3}$ times
 - B) $\frac{1}{9}$ times
 - C) 9 times
 - D) 3 times
-

28) The cost price of 10 bags of tomatoes is the selling price of 12 bags of tomatoes. Then the loss percentage is

- A) 10 %
 - B) 6 %
 - C) 12 %
 - D) 16.67 %
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29) When asked to evaluate his first 100 days in office, the president of a country said, "I have done more than any president." If he is wrong, then which among the following is correct.

- A) Every president performed better than him in the first 100 days.
 - B) There was at least one president who performed better than him in the first 100 days.
 - C) His performance was poor in the first 100 days.
 - D) No president performed better than him in the first 100 days.
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30) If the time now is 1:00 PM, what time is it 20 hours from now?

- A) 9:00 PM
 - B) 4:00 AM
 - C) 9:00 AM
 - D) 8:00 AM
-

31) What percentage of an hour is a minute?

- A) 0.60 %
- B) 1.67 %
- C) 0.24 %
- D) 2.5 %

Space for Rough Work: