1. This question paper has 65 questions (100 marks). General Aptitude (GA) section for 40 marks and the subject specific section for 60 marks. Both sections are compulsory.

2. The GA section consists of 26 questions, out of which 12 questions carry 1 mark each, while the remaining 14 questions carry 2 marks each.

3. The subject specific section consists of 39 questions, out of which 18 questions carry 1 mark each, which the remaining 21 questions carry 2 marks each.

4. The question paper consists of multiple choice questions (MCQ).
   1. MCQs have four choices out of which ONLY ONE choice is the correct answer. The candidate has to choose the correct answer by marking the correct choice circle on the OMR sheet.

5. All of the questions will be worth 1 or 2 marks.

6. There are Two types of MCQs:
   1. MCQs - 1 mark for each correct answer; 1/3 mark will be deducted for every wrong answer.

   2. MCQs - 2 marks for each correct answer; 2/3 marks will be deducted for every incorrect response.
General Aptitude

Questions 1 to 12 carry ONE MARK each

Q1. Choose the sentence that is grammatically correct.
   A. Had I known about your injury, I would not have asked you to drive.
   B. Had I knew about your injury, I would not have asked you to drive.
   C. Had I known about your injury, I could not asked you to drive.
   D. Had I known about your injury, I won’t have asked you to drive.

Q2. The most appropriate antonym for “decrepit” is __________.
   A. infirm
   B. sturdy
   C. indescribable
   D. descriptive

Q3. Consider a mathematical operator ‘@’ such that: 2@2 = 5; 3@3 = 11; 4@4 = 19. Then the value of 5@5 would be __________.
   A. 28
   B. 29
   C. 31
   D. 33

Q4. The floor of a square-shaped room with the length of a side as 12 feet is to be refurbished with new tiles. The room has four square pillars of cross-sectional dimension 1 foot by 1 foot on each of its four corners. If the size of new tiles is 1 foot by 1 foot, then the minimum number of such tiles required for refurbishment would be __________.
   A. 136
   B. 140
   C. 144
   D. 148

Q5. The most appropriate antonym for “parsimonious” is __________.
   A. cheerful
   B. extravagant
   C. beautiful
   D. pious
Q6. A person walks 3 km east followed by 4 km north. The distance between the person's starting location and the person's current location is ________.

A. 3.00 km  
B. 4.00 km  
C. 5.00 km  
D. 5.34 km

Q7. A vegetable vendor sells apples with 10% profit on the cost price. If the vendor sells 5 kg of apples for Rs. 825, then the cost price of 1 kg of apples would be ________.

A. 150.0  
B. 907.5  
C. 181.5  
D. 750.0

Q8. "To obviate" is ________.

A. "to render unnecessary"  
B. "to make obvious"  
C. "to boast"  
D. "to violate"

Q9. What is the next number in the series 1, 4, 2, 5, 3, 6, 4?

A. 2  
B. 5  
C. 6  
D. 7

Q10. The word "temper" may be used ________.

A. as a noun as well as a verb  
B. as a noun as well as an adverb  
C. as a gerund as well as a verb  
D. only as a noun

Q11. A Suffragist is someone who ________.

A. believes in the moral benefits of suffering  
B. devises ways of making others suffer  
C. wants women to have the right to vote  
D. is an excellent strategist
Q12. Which of the following is NOT an idiomatic English phrase?

A. in high spirits  
B. in good spirits  
C. in low spirits  
D. in enjoyable spirits

Questions 13 to 26 carry TWO MARKS each

Read the following passage and answer questions 13 to 15.

Did you know that ‘playback singing’ is a term entirely ‘Indian-English’ in origin and used exclusively in India? It was probably coined a little after the silent era of movies in India ended. While most Hollywood stars of the time sang their own songs, most Indian ones did not. This created the scope, in the 1940s and 1950s, for Indian singers to be heard without being seen, and the concept of playback singing became a reality. The Mangeshkar sisters, Lata and Asha, took centre stage, albeit backstage, only to be heard, never seen. Apparently, for the first two decades of their careers they could move around freely in Bombay since very few people recognized them – until of course they started humming a tune!

The point I’m making is that back then even the thought of an Indian female vocalist performing on a stage, swaying to the music, expressing herself via a song that could be seen – not just heard – was a far cry. Can you picture Lata or Asha doing that on stage seventy years ago?

But some female singers were already performing live on stage, grooving to the beat, and belting out pop songs and jazz classics in chic restaurants and posh nightclubs in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Dressed to kill, they made eye contact with their audience, oozed confidence, and sang from deep within – and so was born yet another career option for talented women in India.

Q13. The passage describes two modes of performance in India in the decades immediately after Independence. First, where female singers could be heard and not seen. Second, where female singers were both heard and seen. Which of the following combinations describes the first and second modes respectively?

A. masculine, feminine  
B. outdoor, indoor  
C. recording, live  
D. vocation, hobby

Q14. According to the passage, which of the following occurred prior to the emergence of the term ‘playback singing’?

A. Emergence of ‘playback singing’ in Hollywood.  
B. The end of the silent era in Indian cinema.  
C. The Mangeshkar sisters attained fame.  
D. Hollywood musicals were dubbed in Indian languages.
Q15. What are the appropriate synonyms for the terms “centre stage” and “backstage” as given in the passage:

A. middling, undercover
B. medium, offstage
C. limelight, in camera
D. prime focus, delayed

Read the following passage and answer questions 16 to 18.

When the band's musicians had put their instruments back in their cases and came out of the basement, the air was green. For part of the way the patrons of the New Titania walked in a group behind the musicians, as if reluctant to sever the bond that had formed in the club during the night among the people gathered there, by chance or habit, and they went forward in a single party, the men inside the turned-up collars of their overcoats, assuming a cadaverous look, like mummies brought into the open air from the sarcophagi, which, preserved for four thousand years, in a moment crumble to dust; but a wave of excitement, on the contrary, infected the women, who sang, each to herself, leaving their cloaks open over their low-cut evening dresses, swishing their long skirts through the puddles in unsteady dance movements, thanks to that process peculiar to intoxication which makes a new euphoria bloom from the collapse and dulling of the previous euphoria, and in all of them there seemed to remain the hope that the party was not yet over, that the players at a certain point would stop in the middle of the street, reopen their cases, and again take out their saxophones and double basses.

Q16. The given passage implies that

A. the musicians have just finished performing.
B. the musicians are preparing for a performance.
C. the musicians are performing in the open.
D. the musicians are preparing for a dance.

Q17. In the passage, who are being compared to "mummies"?

A. The musicians
B. Egyptian pharaohs
C. The women
D. The men

Q18. According to the passage, the men were __________ while the women were __________.

A. pale, enthused
B. euphoric, infected
C. hopeful, unsteady
D. awake, intoxicated
Q19. Consider the following statements:

Some flowers are rose-colored.
Anything rose-colored does not come cheap.

Based on these statements, the following inferences are made:
(i) Rose-colored flowers are expensive.
(ii) Some flowers are cheap.

Which of the following options is correct?

A. (i)
B. (ii)
C. Both (i) and (ii)
D. Neither (i) nor (ii)

Q20. The number of ways in which the letters of the word SOCIETY can be rearranged without using Y as the first letter is ________.

A. 4320
B. 5040
C. 720
D. 5880

Q21. The table below shows the quantity (in Kg) and price (in Rs. per Kg) of two items bought by Rohan in the year 1990 as well as the percentage change in the price of the two items due to inflation in the year 1991.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity (for 1990)</th>
<th>Price (for 1990)</th>
<th>Change in price (in %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If Rohan wishes to keep the quantity of the two items purchased identical across the two years, his total expenditure on the two items must change by ________%.

A. 20
B. 25
C. 30
D. 35

Q22. The average score of 101 students in a course is 61. If the average score of 100 of these students is 60.8, then the score of the remaining student is ____________.

A. 61
B. 71
C. 81
D. 91
Q23. The following pie charts depict two groups of students opting for different disciplines.

Which one of the following statements can be deducted from the charts?

A. The number of students opting for Maths equals the number of students opting for English.
B. The number of students opting for Biology equals the number of students opting for Physics.
C. Among all disciplines, the number of students opting for Sociology is the highest.
D. The number of students opting for Maths and Biology equals the number of students opting for English and Philosophy.

Read the following passage and answer questions 24 to 26.

Theatre scholars have identified the political and cultural changes during the decades of the 1940s and the 1950s, with 1947 as a watershed year, which became important for raising issues that were directly concerned with national liberation and Independence, worker's rights, World War II and its effects at home by staging 600 plays in the first six years of its formation, its efforts were severely curtailed by governmental censorship. Governmental efforts were channelized instead into sponsoring the formation of cultural bodies that would assemble, identify, and develop the cultural traditions of the nation and its theoretical forms. Such efforts resulted in the establishment of in the 1950s of the Sangeet Natak Akademi in New Delhi and the National School of Drama, also in New Delhi. Independence- Partition thus brought forth a call for a national theatre in three phases, identified as 'the pan-Indian cultural movement that was part of the colonial struggle, spearheaded by IPTA [Indian People's Theatre Association]; the Nehruvian cultural policy to seek unity in diversity through centralized organizations like the Sahitya Akademi, the Sangeet Natak Akademi and the National School of Drama in the fifties; and the seventies' call for “back to the roots” to decolonize our theatres'. Evidently, the ideological basis for the rubric of a 'national’ theatre in these phases and movements was quite heterogenous.

Q24. The following are decades and phases in Indian Theatre.

(x) 1950s
(y) 1970s
(z) 1940s

(i) call for “back to the roots”
(ii) IPTA led cultural movement
(iii) centralized state institutions

Choose the correct combination,

A. z – ii, x – i, y – iii
B. z – ii, x – iii, y – i
C. z – i, x – iii, y – ii
D. z – ii, x – i, y – iii
Q25. According to the passage, which of the following was at least partly responsible for the call “back to the roots” in Indian theatre?

A. Nehruvian cultural policy  
B. governmental censorship  
C. the Bengal Famine  
D. None of the above

Q26. According to the given passage, which of the following sentences is CORRECT?

A. Governmental censorship played an important role in the 1970s.  
B. Nehruvian policy was responsible for hunger and violation of workers’ rights.  
C. The IPTA was part of the anti-colonial movement.  
D. The plays performed by the IPTA were communal.
Subject (Culture, Society, Thought)

Questions 27 to 44 carry ONE MARK each

Q27. Whereas a metaphor connects two entities on the basis of some shared quality or qualities, metonymy connects them based on __________.  
A. temporal progress  
B. ancestry or lineage  
C. association or contiguity  
D. nationality

Q28. What did Kant mean by Enlightenment (Aufklärung)?  
A. Refutation of religion  
B. Freedom from self-incurred immaturity  
C. Mystical experience of wisdom  
D. Identity of man and nature

Q29. According to Marx, the capitalist buys the worker's labour with money. What is, thus, sold to the capitalist for money is labour power – a commodity. What is the term he uses to denote the price of labour power?  
A. Income  
B. Wages  
C. Profit  
D. Cost of existence

Q30. According to Weber, which among the following combinations refers to the unequal distribution of economic rewards and social honour?  
A. Charisma and Role  
B. Class and Charisma  
C. Class and Status  
D. Role and Privilege

Q31. Who wrote the following works? *Death On the Nile; Five Little Pigs; Murder at the Vicarage.*  
A. Arthur Conan Doyle  
B. Edgar Allan Poe  
C. Agatha Christie  
D. Stieg Larsson
Q32. Which of the following plays features a famous courtesan as a protagonist?

A. *Shantata! Court chalu ahe* (Silence! The Court is in Session)
B. *Mrucchakatika* (The Little Clay Cart)
C. *Abhijnanashakuntala* (The Recognition of Shakuntala)
D. *Name, Place, Animal, Thing*

Q33. The theme of life’s preciousness is beautifully depicted in my films like *Certified Copy* and *The Koker Triology*. I am also a poet, philosopher, painter, illustrator and graphic designer. Who am I?

A. Wong Kar-Wai
B. Nuri Bilge Ceylan
C. Govindan Aravindan
D. Abbas Kiarostami

Q34. Which of the following places can be the best example of the concept “public sphere” in post-enlightenment Europe as explicated by Jurgen Habermas?

A. Post Office
B. Bank
C. Court
D. Coffee House

Q35. Which of the following anthropologists is approvingly cited by Ambedkar in his paper “Castes in India” (1916)?

A. Senart
B. Gabriel Tarde
C. Ketkar. V
D. Levi Strauss

Q36. Identify the lyric poet from the island of Lesbos.

A. Pindar
B. Sappho
C. Hölderlin
D. Ovid

Q37. To which of the following schools is the Tripitaka related?

A. Jainism
B. Buddhism
C. Samkhya
D. Nyaya
Q38. *Karukku* is a well-known ________.
A. dance form from Kerala  
B. ancient Tamil epic  
C. autobiographical work of a Dalit writer  
D. Sanskrit play

Q39. What are the four Purusharthas?
A. Artha, Kama, Moksha, Satya.  
B. Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha  
C. Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyasa  
D. Satya, Ananda, Kama, Moksha.

Q40. The statement from the pre-Socratic Greek philosopher Heraclitus that you cannot step into the same river twice means _____________.
A. that nothing stays the same and existence is like the flow of a river.  
B. that atoms are indestructible and are eternally in motion.  
C. that there are void spaces between atoms.  
D. that there is no water in the river.

Q41. In 1932, the creation of separate electorates for Dalits was the subject of a major debate between __________.
A. Nehru and Gandhi  
B. Nehru and Ambedkar  
C. Gandhi and Ambedkar  
D. Patel and Ambedkar

Q42. Which of the following does not belong to the corpus of concepts developed by Michel Foucault?
A. Discipline  
B. Deployment of Sexuality  
C. Habitus  
D. Archaeology

Q43. Hegel's system of philosophy is ___________.
A. cultural relativism  
B. relative idealism  
C. absolute idealism  
D. historical materialism
Q44. An individual’s way of acting or thinking, whether fixed or not, stands capable of coming into action through external constraints exerted over the individual.

Which of the following concepts describes the above statement?

A. Rationality
B. Social Fact
C. Deviation
D. Affect

Questions 45 to 65 carry TWO MARKS each

Q45. Match the authors with the centuries in which they worked.

1. Mary Wollstonecraft  
2. Emily Dickinson  
3. Aphra Behn  
4. Lalithambika Antharjanam

Choose the correct combination.
A. 1-p; 2-n; 3-m; 4-o
B. 1-n; 2-p; 3-o; 4-m
C. 1-n; 2-o; 3-m; 4-p
D. 1-o; 2-n; 3-m; 4-p

Q46. Person A can act without interference from B. B can set the rules for A to act, but decides not to do so. Which of the following statements correctly captures the relationship between A and B?

(a) A and B are equal.
(b) B is in a dominant position.
(c) A is totally free
(d) B is indecisive

Read the following passage and answer the questions 47 and 48 below.

A view of how theory functions in an interpretive science suggests that the distinction that appears in the experimental of observational sciences between “description” and “explanation” appears here as relative... between “inscriptions” (“thick description”) and “specification” (“diagnosis”) – between setting down the meaning particular social actions have for the actors whose actions they are, and setting as explicitly as we can manage, what knowledge thus attained demonstrates about the society in which it is found and beyond that about social life as such.
Q47. Consider the following statements -

i. The writer prefers the methods of observable sciences to interpretive sciences.
ii. The writer unifies the methodologies of observable sciences and interpretive sciences.
iii. The writer conjectures the methodology of interpretive sciences as tentative.
iv. The writer considers "writing" as part of the methodology of the interpretive sciences.

Which one of the following is correct with reference to the above passage?
A. i and ii
B. i and iii
C. Just iii
D. Just iv

Q48. Which one of the following statements is false?
A. The writer defines "thick description" as a form of writing.
B. The task of the interpretive sciences is to arrive at a theory about society.
C. A theory about a particular society can be extended to a theory of social life as such.
D. A theory of social actions is attained on completely objective perspective.

Q49. People who feel no temptation before closed doors, who have no curiosity about human beings, who are content to admire scenery without wondering about the people who live in those houses on the other side of the river, should probably... stay away from sociology. They will find it unpleasant or, at any rate, unrewarding. People who are interested in human beings only if they can change, convert or reform them should also be warned, for they will find sociology much less useful than they hoped.

Which among the following arguments can be inferred from the above passage?
A. Sociology is not practical, therefore, it cannot reform society.
B. Sociology requires extensive travelling.
C. Sociology is purely empirical.
D. Sociology should not be confused with social work.

Q50. "Maana ki tagaful na karoge lekin/khaaq ho jaayenge hum tumko khabar hote taq"
"While you may not ignore me, I'll be ashes before you before you come to know."
These lines are by ________________
A. Mir Taqi Mir
B. Faiz Ahmed Faiz
C. Sahir Ludhianvi
D. Mirza Ghalib
The uniqueness of the work of art is identical to its embeddedness in the context of tradition. Of course, the tradition itself is thoroughly alive and extremely changeable. An ancient statue of Venus, for example existed in the traditional context for the Greeks (who made it an object of worship) that was different from the context in which it existed for the medieval clerics (who viewed it as a sinister idol). But what was equally evident to both of them was its uniqueness—that is its aura. Originally, the embeddedness of an artwork in the context of tradition is a cult. As we know, the earliest artworks originated in the service of rituals—first magical and then religious. And it is highly significant that the artwork’s auratic mode of existence is never entirely severed from its ritual function.

Q51. Which one of the following statements is false?
A. The ancient Greek people saw the statue of Venus as full of aura.
B. The signification of the statue of Venus changed over time.
C. The clerics of the medieval period saw the statue of Venus without any aura.
D. The statue of Venus is embedded in the traditions of magic and ritual.

Q52. Which of the following statements is false?
A. An artwork attains cult value in a tradition.
B. An artwork attains cult value in a ritual.
C. At times, an artwork is a magical object.
D. An artwork’s cult value makes it lose its uniqueness.

Q53. In his essay “Structure, Sign and Play in the Discourse of the Human Sciences”, Jacques Derrida proposes that
A. the idea of a discourse capable of breaking completely with all received discourses can only be a myth.
B. the affirmation of play is only possible for gods, not for mortals.
C. Lévi-Strauss’s study of myth is biased against doctors and engineers.
D. the discourse of the human sciences became decisively algebraic in the twentieth century.

Q54. Match the following books with their primary narrative settings.
(i – iii) give the titles of the books. (p-s) give the primary narrative settings.

i. Covenant of Water
ii. Sacred Games
iii. In Custody

p. Kerala
q. Mumbai
r. Kolkata
s. Delhi

Choose the correct combination.
A. i.-p; ii-q; iii-s
B. i.-s; ii-q; iii-r
C. i.-p; ii-r; iii-q
D. i.-r; ii-s; iii-p
Q55. According to Marx, the boundaries of the village have been but seldom altered, and though the villages themselves have been sometimes injured and even desolated by war, famine, and disease, the same name, the same limits, the same interests and even the same families have contributed for ages. The inhabitants gave themselves no trouble about the breaking up and the division of kingdoms; while the village remains entire, they care not to what power it is transferred or to what sovereign it devolves: its internal economy remains unchanged.

On what basis does Marx support the idea of self-sufficiency of the Asian village?

A. The village is deeply involved in power shifts beyond its boundaries.
B. The core socio-economic structure in the village is unaltered.
C. The village life is unaffected by crisis and disaster.
D. The division of kingdoms influences local forms of governance in the village.

Q56. Which of the following combinations agree with Locke's distinction between the primary and secondary qualities of things?

A. Primary: shape, colour, size  
   Secondary: number, smell, texture
B. Primary: smell, texture, number  
   Secondary: size, shape, texture
C. Primary: size, shape, number  
   Secondary: smell, texture, colour
D. Primary: texture, shape, smell  
   Secondary: number, colour, size

Q57. Who, among the following, has mapped the thematic modes of literature as mythical, romantic, high mimetic, low mimetic and ironic?

A. Northrop Frye
B. Alexander Pope
C. Roland Barthes
D. Erich Auerbach
Q58. "The novel comes into contact with the spontaneity of the inconclusive present; this is what keeps the genre from congealing. The novelist is drawn towards everything that is not yet completed. He may turn up on the field of representation in any authorial pose, he may depict real moments in his own life or make allusions to them, he may interfere in the conversations of his heroes, he may openly polemicize with his literary enemies and so forth." - Mikhail Bakhtin.

Which of the following may be correctly inferred from this passage?

A. A novelist must maintain a position of objectivity when describing his own time.
B. The novel, just like the epic, is a form capable of intervening in the author’s own present.
C. Many authorial positions or stances are available to the novelist.
D. All novels attempt to provide a conclusion to the “inconclusive present.”

Q59. "If a person possesses any tolerable amount of common sense and experience, his own mode of laying out his existence is the best, not because it is the best in itself, but because it is his own mode". Which of the following is a defence of the above statement?

A. Virtue
B. Equality
C. Community
D. Liberty

Q60. "During these last decades the interest in professional fasting has markedly diminished. It used to pay very well to stage such great performances under one’s own management, but today that is quite impossible. We live in a different world now. At one time the whole town took a lively interest in the hunger artist; from day to day of his fast the excitement mounted; everybody wanted to see him at least once a day...".

Which of the following is correct with respect to this passage?

A. It is about Mahatma Gandhi and provides a critique of his political methods.
B. "Professional fasting" is described as work that is increasingly popular among artists of various kinds.
C. It suggests that artists are only interested in fame, not in money.
D. It is an extract from a story by Franz Kafka.
Q61. "Take any action allowed to be vicious: Wilful murder, for instance. Examine it in all lights, and see if you can find that matter of fact, or real existence, which you call vice. In whichever way you take it, you find only certain passions, motives, volitions, and thoughts. There is no other matter you consider the object. You can never find it, till you turn your reflection in to your own breast, and find a sentiment [disapproval], which arises in you, towards this action". What aspect of morality does this statement capture?

A. Moral values are a product of our sentiments  
B. Morality is objective  
C. Moral values are the product only of reason  
D. Morality is based on care

Q62. Some of the following phrases (i) to (iv) correctly fill(s) the blank.

Virtue according to Aristotle is ___________.

(i)    reason  
(ii)   the mean by reference to two vices  
(iii)  happiness  
(iv)   traits of character that are good for people to have

Which of the following combinations is correct?

A. i, ii, iii  
B. iii, iv  
C. ii, iv  
D. i, iv

Q63. "The enlightenment was characterised by a burgeoning confidence in the human ability to make sense of the world, to grasp its regularities and fundamental principles, to predict its future, and to manipulate its powers for the benefit of mankind. After millennia of ignorance, terror, and superstition, cowering before forces it could neither understand nor control, mankind faced the prospect of being able to at last build a human world, a world in which it might feel safely and securely at home."

The above paragraph represents ___________.

A. a critique of the enlightenment  
B. the idea that controlling outer nature ends up in controlling the inner human nature  
C. the idea that both human beings and society can be perfected through reason  
D. the idea that humans cannot make sense of the world
Q64. To refuse to give, or to fail to invite, is – like refusing to accept – the equivalent of declaration of war; it is a refusal of friendship and intercourse. Again, one gives because one is forced to do so, because the recipient has a sort of proprietary right over everything which belongs to the donor. This right is expressed and conceived as a sort of spiritual bond.

According to Marcel Mauss, what does the refusal to receive/accept denote in the system of gift-giving?

A. Loss of rank/status
B. Making of a self-reliant society
C. Free will
D. Scarcity

Q65. "If one considers an article of manufacture, as for example, a book or a paper knife - one sees that it has been made by an artisan who had a conception of it; and he has paid attention, equally, to the conception of a paper knife and to the pre-existent technique of production which is a part of that conception and is, at bottom, a formula. Thus the paper knife is at the same time an article producible in a certain manner and one which, on the other hand, serves a definite purpose, for one cannot suppose that a man would produce a paper knife without knowing what it was for. Let us say, then, of the paper knife that its essence - that is to say the sum of the formulae and the qualities which made its production and its definition possible - precedes its existence"- Jean Paul Sartre Existentialism is Humanism.

According to Sartre, for a human being _____________.

A. essence precedes existence
B. existence precedes essence
C. to exist is to be a value of a bounded variable
D. existence is a gift of God