# ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS-2020

## M.A. (5-Year Integrated) programmes in Social Sciences

### (Anthropology, Economics, History, Political Science and Sociology)

Maximum Marks: 100

Hall Ticket No.:

(Please read carefully)

## Instructions:

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.

2. Write Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.

4. Handover the OMR Answer sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.

5. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself on the space provided for it at the end of the booklet.

6. The question paper has **FOUR** sections as shown below.

| Section | Question Nos. | Title | Marks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | Q1-Q25 | Language and Comprehension | 25 |
| B | Q26-Q50 | Reasoning Ability | 25 |
| C | Q51-Q75 | Quantitative Aptitude | 25 |
| D | Q76-Q100 | General Awareness and Social Studies | 25 |

7. Each correct answer carries ONE mark.

8. There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 marks.

9. Use of calculators is **NOT** permitted.

10. This question paper contains 22 pages including **this** page.

## SECTION-A

Alexander the Great died when he was quite young. He was but thirty-two years of age when he ended his career, and as he was about twenty when he commenced it, it was only for a period of twelve years that he was actually engaged in performing the work of his life. Napoleon was nearly three times as long on the great field of human action.

Notwithstanding the briefness of Alexander's career, he ran through, during that short period, a very brilliant series of exploits, which were so bold, so romantic, and which led him into such adventures in scenes of the greatest magnificence and splendor, that all the world looked on with astonishment then, and mankind have continued to read the story since, from age to age, with the greatest interest and attention.

The secret of Alexander's success was his character. He possessed a certain combination of mental and personal attractions, which in every age gives to those who exhibit it a mysterious and almost unbounded ascendency over all within their influence. Alexander was characterized by these qualities in a very remarkable degree. He was finely formed in person, and very prepossessing in his manners. He was active, athletic, and full of ardor and enthusiasm in all that he did. At the same time, he was calm, collected, and considerate in emergencies requiring caution, and thoughtful and far-seeing in respect to the bearings and consequences of his acts. He formed strong attachments, was grateful for kindnesses shown to him, considerate in respect to the feelings of all who were connected with him in any way, faithful to his friends, and generous toward his foes. In a word, he had a noble character, though he devoted its energies unfortunately to conquest and war. He lived, in fact, in an age when great personal and mental powers had scarcely any other field for their exercise than this. He entered upon his career with great ardor, and the position in which he was placed gave him the opportunity to act in it with prodigious effect.

There were several circumstances combined, in the situation in which Alexander was placed, to afford him a great opportunity for the exercise of his vast powers. His native country was on the confines of Europe and Asia. Now Europe and Asia were, in those days, as now, marked and distinguished by two vast masses of social and civilized life, widely dissimilar from each other. The Asiatic side was occupied by the Persians, the Medes, and the Assyrians. The European side by the Greeks and Romans. They were separated from each other by the waters of the Hellespont, the Aegean Sea, and the Mediterranean, as will be seen by the map. These waters constituted a sort of natural barrier, which kept the two races apart. The races formed, accordingly, two vast organizations, distinct and widely different from each other, and of course rivals and enemies.

It is hard to say whether the Asiatic or European civilization was the highest. The two were so different that it is difficult to compare them. On the Asiatic side there was wealth, luxury, and splendor; on the European, energy, genius, and force. On the one hand were vast cities, splendid palaces, and gardens which were the wonder of the world; on the other, strong citadels, military roads and bridges, and compact and well-defended towns. The Persians had enormous armies, perfectly provided for, with beautiful tents, horses elegantly caparisoned, arms and munitions of war of the finest workmanship, and officers magnificently dressed, and accustomed to a life of

luxury and splendor. The Greeks and Romans, on the other hand, prided themselves on their compact bodies of troops, inured to hardship and thoroughly disciplined. Their officers gloried not in luxury and parade, but in the courage, the steadiness, and implicit obedience of their troops, and in their own science, skill, and powers of military calculation. Thus there was a great difference in the whole system of social and organization in these two quarters of the globe.

Now Alexander was born the heir to the throne of one of the Grecian kingdoms. He possessed, in a very remarkable degree, the energy, and enterprise, and military skill so characteristic of the Greeks and Romans. He organized armies, crossed the boundary between Europe and Asia, and spent the twelve years of his career in a most triumphant military incursion into the very center and seat of Asiatic power, destroying the Asiatic armies, conquering the most splendid cities, defeating or taking captive the kings, and princes, and generals that opposed his progress. The whole world looked on with wonder to see such a course of conquest, pursued so successfully by so young a man, and with so small an army, gaining continual victories, as it did, over such vast numbers of foes, and making conquests of such accumulated treasures of wealth and splendor.

The name of Alexander's father was Philip. The kingdom over which he reigned was called Macedon. Macedon was in the northern part of Greece. It was a kingdom about twice as large as the State of Massachusetts, and one third as large as the State of New York. The name of Alexander's mother was Olympias. She was the daughter of the King of Epirus, which was a kingdom somewhat smaller than Macedon, and lying westward of it. Both Macedon and Epirus will be found upon the map at the commencement of this volume. Olympias was a woman of very strong and determined character. Alexander seemed to inherit her energy, though in his case it was combined with other qualities of a more attractive character, which his mother did not possess.

.He was, of course, as the young prince, a very important personage in his father's court. Everyone knew that at his father's death he would become King of Macedon, and he was consequently the object of a great deal of care and attention. As he gradually advanced in the years of his boyhood, it was observed by all who knew him that he was endued with extraordinary qualities of mind and of character, which seemed to indicate, at a very early age, his future greatness.

Although he was a prince, he was not brought up in habits of luxury and effeminacy. This would have been contrary to all the ideas which were entertained by the Greeks in those days. They had then no fire-arms, so that in battle the combatants could not stand quietly, as they can now, at a distance from the enemy, coolly discharging musketry or cannon. In ancient battles the soldiers rushed toward each other, and fought hand to hand, in close combat, with swords, or spears, or other weapons requiring great personal strength, so that headlong bravery and muscular force were the qualities which generally carried the day.

The duties of officers, too, on the field of battle, were very different then from what they are now. An officer now must be calm, collected, and quiet. His business is to plan, to calculate, to direct, and arrange. He has to do this sometimes, it is true, in circumstances of the most imminent danger, so that he must be a man of great self-possession and of undaunted courage. But there is very little occasion for him to exert any great physical force.

In ancient times, however, the great business of the officers, certainly in all the subordinate grades, was to lead on the men, and set them an example by performing themselves deeds in which their own great personal prowess was displayed. Of course it was considered extremely important that the child destined to be a general should become robust and powerful in constitution from his earliest years, and that he should be inured to hardship and fatigue. In the early part of Alexander's life this was the main object of attention.

The name of the nurse who had charge of our hero in his infancy was Lannice. She did all in her power to give strength and hardihood to his constitution, while, at the same time, she treated him with kindness and gentleness. Alexander acquired a strong affection for her, and he treated her with great consideration as long as he lived. He had a governor, also, in his early years, named Leonnatus, who had the general charge of his education. As soon as he was old enough to learn, they appointed him a preceptor also, to teach him such branches as were generally taught to young princes in those days. The name of this preceptor was Lysimachus.

They had then no printed books, but there were a few writings on parchment rolls which young scholars were taught to read. Some of these writings were treatises on philosophy, others were romantic histories, narrating the exploits of the heroes of those days—of course, with much exaggeration and embellishment. There were also some poems, still more romantic than the histories, though generally on the same themes. The greatest productions of this kind were the writings of Homer, an ancient poet who lived and wrote four or five hundred years before Alexander's day. The young Alexander was greatly delighted with Homer's tales. These tales are narrations of the exploits and adventures of certain great warriors at the siege of Troy--a siege which lasted ten years--and they are written with so much beauty and force, they contain such admirable delineations of character, and such graphic and vivid descriptions of romantic adventures, and picturesque and striking scenes, that they have been admired in every age by all who have learned to understand the language in which they are written.

Alexander could understand them very easily, as they were written in his mother tongue. He was greatly excited by the narrations themselves, and pleased with the flowing smoothness of the verse in which the tales were told. In the latter part of his course of education he was placed under the charge of Aristotle, who was one of the most eminent philosophers of ancient times. Aristotle had a beautiful copy of Homer's poems prepared expressly for Alexander, taking great pains to have it transcribed with perfect correctness, and in the most elegant manner. Alexander carried this copy with him in all his campaigns. Some years afterward, when he was obtaining conquests over the Persians, he took, among the spoils of one of his victories, a very beautiful and costly casket, which King Darius had used for his jewelry or for some other rich treasures. Alexander determined to make use of this box as a depository for his beautiful copy of Homer, and he always carried it with him, thus protected, in all his subsequent campaigns.

Alexander was full of energy and spirit, but he was, at the same time, like all who ever become truly great, of a reflective and considerate turn of mind. He was very fond of the studies which Aristotle led him to pursue, although they were of a very abstruse and difficult character. He made great progress in metaphysical philosophy and mathematics, by which means his powers of calculation and his judgment were greatly improved.

He early evinced a great degree of ambition. His father Philip was a powerful warrior, and made many conquests in various parts of Greece, though he did not cross into Asia. When news of Philip's victories came into Macedon, all the rest of the court would be filled with rejoicing and delight; but Alexander, on such occasions, looked thoughtful and disappointed, and complained that his father would conquer every country, and leave him nothing to do.

Source: *Makers of History Alexander the Great* by Jacob Abbott (Chapter one) Alexander's Childhood and Youth) pp. 13-35.

1.      How long was the period of Napoleon's field of action?

A.      12 years
B.      20 years
C.      32 years
D.      36 years

2.      Why was Alexander's career considered brilliant?

A.      Alexander the great died when he was young.
B.      Alexander was twenty years old when he started his career.
C.      Alexander's exploits were bold, magnificent and splendorous.
D.      Alexander's period of work was only 12 years.

3.      What was the secret of Alexander's character?

A.      He was brave
B.      He had strong mental and physical attributes
C.      He was young
D.      He was romantic

4.      It is hard to say whether the Asiatic or European civilization was the highest. Why?

A.      The two were so different that it is difficult to compare them.
B.      No scholars have analysed them.
C.      It is a false argument.
D.      History states no civilization was the highest.

5.      Who presented Alexander a beautiful copy of Homer's poems?

A.      King Darius
B.      Aristotle
C.      King Philip
D.      Lysimachus

6. In the passage given, the sentence, 'Alexander could understand them easily as they were written in his mother's tongue', implies that

A. Learning is difficult in a foreign language
B. You need books to learn
C. Alexander was brilliant
D. Learning is easy

7. Who was in general charge of Alexander's education?

A. Lysimachus.
B. Lannice
C. Leonnatus
D. Aristotle

8. The phrase in the passage, 'when news of Philip's victories came ...Alexander looked thoughtful and disappointed', implies

A. Alexander was ambitious
B. Alexander was jealous
C. Alexander was bitter
D. Alexander was angry

9. The meaning of preceptor is

A. Mentor
B. Guide
C. Instructor
D. Adviser

10. In which language did Homer write?

A. Greek
B. Latin
C. Spanish
D. Hebrew

11. Homer's epic poem titled 'the Illiad' is based on

A. The siege of Troy
B. The great warriors of Macedonia
C. The kings of the Greek Empire
D. Wars and adventures

12. Why was Alexander an important personage in King Philip's court?

A. Alexander was a brave soldier
B. Alexander was kind hearted
C. Alexander was the son of King Philip
D. Alexander was born the heir to the throne

13. The phrase 'Alexander acquired a strong affection for her....great consideration as long as he lived', implies that

A. His kindness
B. His character
C. His generosity
D. His responsibility

14. Alexander carried a copy of Homer's poems in all his campaigns. What does this act imply?

A. The poems inspired Alexander
B. Alexander was a poet
C. Alexander was excited by the poems
D. Alexander was a romantic

15. Soldiers of ancient times were different. What was the difference made of?

.A. Personal strength
B. Undaunted courage
C. Muscular force
D. All of the above

16. Alexander was very fond of studies planned by Aristotle, because

A. Alexander was full of energy and spirit
B. Alexander was ambitious
C. Alexander had a reflective mind
D. Alexander was courageous

17. Homer's book of poems was kept in a beautiful casket, because

A. The book was rare
B. The book was expensive
C. Aristotle gifted the book
D. He was pleased with the language used in the book

18.   The phrase from the passage, 'although he was a prince, he was not brought up in habits of luxury and effeminacy', implies

A.   Socialization is gendered
B.   The king was poor
C.   Alexander was a sensitive child
D.   In Greece no one liked luxury

19.   The phrase, 'but there is very little occasion for him to exert any great physical force', implies

A.   The nature of wars has changed
B.   Soldiers are trained differently now
C.   War is fought with planning and not physical force
D.   No one engages in war anymore.

20.   What was the main focus in the early part of Alexander's life?

A.   Experience hardship
B.   Behave kindly
C.   Nurture gentleness
D.   Nurture a reflective mind

21.   What were the barriers that separated Europe and Asia?

A.   Water
B.   Mountains
C.   Desert
D.   Deep ridges

22.   What characteristics did Lannice instill in Alexander?

A.   Courage
B.   Curiousity
C.   Strength
D.   Kindness

23.   What features of Olympias did Alexander inherit?

A.   Strong character
B.   Attractive behaviour
C.   Determination
D.   Energy

24. What were the features that the Greeks and the Romans valued?

A. Magnificence in dressing
B. Implicit obedience of their troops
C. Wealth
D. Finest workmanship

25. Who were the people who occupied the Asiatic side?

A. Greeks
B. Romans
C. Persians
D. None of the above

## SECTION- B

26. In a certain coding system if China is written as 3 8 9 14 1 then India will be written as

A. 8 11 3 2 1
B. 9 14 4 9 1
C. 9 11 3 5 1
D. 5 13 7 9 1

27. Arrange the following words in logical sequence
   i. Doctor   ii. Illness   iii. Recovery   iv. Diagnosis   v. Surgery

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

28. If Japan is coded as 1001160114 then Armenia will be coded as _____

A. 01181309140901
B. 0102081101260901
C. 01191925180901
D. 01181305140901

29. Pointing towards a man, Bijoy says, "that man is my mother's mother's only son's sister's husband." If it is known that Bijoy's mother had only one sibling then how is the man being pointed at related to Bijoy?

A. Uncle
B. Brother
C. Father
D. Cousin

30.  Syeda starts walking from her office. She first walks 10 meters south. She then turns left and walks 60 meters. Then she turns right and walks 30metres after which she makes another right turn and walks a further 30 meters. In which direction and how many meters away is Syeda from her office.

A.  40 meters south of her office
B.  50 meters south east of her office
C.  50 meters south west of her office
D.  40 meters east of her office

31.  Smoke : pollution : : war _____

A.  Victory
B.  Peace
C.  Treaty
D.  Destruction

32.  The Brahmaputra flows from north to south in Tibetan plateau and turns left in Arunachal Pradesh and goes in a quarter-circle round in the Assam plains and turns right in Bangladesh at a right angle before draining into the bay of Bengal. In which direction is the Brahmaputra finally flowing?

A.  West
B.  East
C.  North-west
D.  .  South

33.  Some of the letters are missing in the series given below. Ab__a__b__a__bba. Choose the correct alternatives from the options given:

A.  aaba
B.  baab
C.  baba
D.  abab

34. Find the 13th position when the English alphabets are written in a reverse order from the right.

A.  O
B.  M
C.  N
D.  P

35. Sonam is the sister of Tashi and Tashi is the brother of Tshering. Tshering is the husband of Doma. Bhaichung is the father of Tashi. How is Doma related to Bhaichung?

A. Niece
B. Daughter
C. Sister
D. Daughter-in-law

36. Substitute the correct symbols in place of # in the following equation 64#16#2#20#12 from the options given:

A. ÷ x = +
B. ÷ - = #
C. x-+=
D. ÷ + = -

37. Seven people: *a, b, c,d, e, f* and g sitting in a row, facing the same direction. a is five places to the right of *c. d* is four places to the right of *e. f* is three places to the right of *g*. Identify the person sitting in the middle of the row from the options given:

A. d
B. b
C. g
D. f

38. If Mamallapuram is to Tamil Nadu, then Wuhan is to?

A. Xinjiang
B. Hubei
C. Shanghai
D. Tibet

39. Daisy is coded as FCJUA, then lotus is :

A. NQUWU
B. MNVWU
C. NOQWV
D. QSWUV

40. If Indians celebrate Christmas in winter, then Australians celebrate in

A. Spring
B. Autumn
C. Monsoon
D. Summer

41. When north-west becomes south-east, then south-west becomes what?

A. North-west
B. South-west
C. South-east
D. North-east

42. If mint is related to currency then _____ is related to bitcoin. Choose the correct option

A. Datamine
B. Diamond
C. Platinum
D. Vault

43. Fact 1: Balamma has four children
Fact 2: two of the children have blue eyes and two of the children have brown eyes.
Fact 3: half of the children are girls.
If the first three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?
I: at least one girl has blue eyes.
II: two of the children are boys.
III: the boys have brown eyes

A. I only
B. II only
C. II and III only
D. I and III only

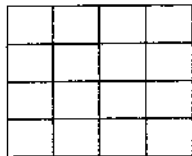44. If 5th February 2020 is a Wednesday then what will be the day on 6th march 2021?

A. Monday
B. Wednesday
C. Friday
D. Saturday

45. Find the missing alphabet represented by? In the table given below

| B | B | B |
|---|---|---|
| L | C | F |
| P | D | ? |

A. H
B. K
C. N
D. T

46. How many squares are there in the following diagram?



A.  16
B.  21
C.  25
D.  30

47. If herd : cattle then which of the following collectives is correctly matched

A.  Gang :Geese
B.  Tribe : Owls
C.  Caravan : Penguins
D.  Pride : Lions

48. Unscramble the following set of letters to get the name of the capital of a state in India :
    ianhrc

A.  Jharkand
B.  Uttarakhand
C.  Chattisgarh
D.  Haryana

49. If we substitute gun for sword then car will be substituted by

A.  Cart
B.  Palanquin
C.  Boat
D.  Ropeway

50. The antonym of zenith is _____

A.  Tip
B.  Climax
C.  Depth
D.  Nadir

## SECTION-C

51. The surface area of a cube is 600 cm². The length of its diagonal is

A. $\dfrac{10}{\sqrt{3}}$ cm

B. $\dfrac{10}{\sqrt{2}}$ cm

C. $10\sqrt{3}$ cm

D. $10\sqrt{2}$ cm

52. How many solutions does the system of equations given below have?

   $3x - 2y = 6$ eqn (1); and $y - 1.5\,x = 3$ eqn (2)

A. A unique solution
B. Two solutions
C. Infinitely many solutions
D. No solutions

53. The value of $5^{1/4} \times (125)^{0.25}$ is

A. $\sqrt{5}$
B. $5\sqrt{5}$
C. 5
D. 25

54. A 60 liter mixture of milk and water contains 10% water. How much water must be added to make water 20% in the mixture?
A. 8 liters
B. 7.5 liters
C. 7 liters
D. 6.5 liters

55. In a flower bed, there are 23 rose plants in the first row, 21 in the second, 19 in the third, and so on. There are 5 rose plants in the last row. How many rows are there in the flower bed?
A. 20
B. 10
C. 30
D. 15

56. Find the sum of the first 1000 positive integers?

A. 500500
B. 500100
C. 500000
D. 100500

57. Find the roots of the quadratic equation $3x^2 - 2\sqrt{6}\,x + 2 = 0$

A. $\dfrac{2}{3}, \dfrac{3}{2}$

B. $\dfrac{2}{3}, \sqrt{\dfrac{3}{2}}$

C. $\sqrt{\dfrac{3}{2}}, \sqrt{\dfrac{3}{2}}$

D. $\sqrt{\dfrac{2}{3}}, \sqrt{\dfrac{2}{3}}$

58. In what ratio does the point (– 4, 6) divide the line segment joining the points a (– 6, 10) and b (3, – 8)?

A. 2: 7
B. 3: 5
C. 1: 4
D. 5: 3

59. The record of a weather station shows that out of the past 250 consecutive days, its weather forecasts were correct 175 times. What is the probability that on a given day it was correct?

A. 0.7
B. 0.3
C. 0.4
D. 0.25

60. Find the smallest number by which 9408 must be divided so that the quotient is a perfect square.

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

61. Given cot θ = 0.75, where θ ≤ 90⁰, then find the value of: cosec θ - sin θ =?

A.   0.33
B.   0.45
C.   0.50
D.   0.65

62.   Find the area of a rhombus whose diagonals are of lengths 10 cm and 8.2 cm.

A.   41 cm²
B.   82 cm²
C.   18.2 cm²
D.   28.2 cm²

63.   The area of a trapezium shaped field is 480 m² , the distance between two parallel sides is 15 m and one of the parallel side is 20 m. Find the other parallel side.

A. 20m
B. 24m
C. 22m
D. 44m

64.   In a building there are 24 cylindrical pillars. The radius of each pillar is 28 cm and height is 4 m. Find the total cost of painting the curved surface area of all pillars at the rate of Rs. 8 per m².

A.   Rs. 1454.38
B.   Rs. 1250.28
C.   Rs. 1351.68
D.   Rs. 1156.30

65.   An electric pole, 14 meters high, casts a shadow of 10 meters. Find the height of a tree that casts a shadow of 15 metres under similar conditions.

A. 21 metres
B. 20 metres
C. 24 metres
D. 30 metres

66.   The scale of a map is given as 1:30000000. Two cities are 4 cm apart on the map. Find the actual distance between them.

A. 2100 kilometres
B. 1200 kilometres
C. 2400 kilometres
D. 3200 kilometres

67. Factorize $(X^6\ 64)$:
A. $(X^2 - 4)(X^2 - 2X + 4)(X^2 + 2X + 4)$
B. $(X - 2)^3 (X + 2)^3$
C. $(X^2 + 4)(X^2 - 2X + 4)(X^2 - 2X - 4)$
D. $(X^2 - 4)(-X^2 + 2X + 4)(-X^2 + 2X - 4)$

68. The speed of a car is 90 km in the first hour and 60 km in the second hour. What is the average speed of the car?

A. 72 kmph
B. 75 kmph
C. 30 kmph
D. 80 kmph

69. A mango tree has 100 mangoes, 30 of these mangoes are ripe. Eia finds that 35 mangoes are within her reach. If 55 mangoes are neither within Eia's reach, nor are they ripe, then how many ripe mangoes are within Eia's reach?

A. 10
B. 15
C. 20
D. 30

70. The area of a square and a rectangle are equal. If the side of the square is 40 cm and the breadth of the rectangle is 25 cm, find the length of the rectangle.

A. 64 cm.
B. 54 cm.
C. 24 cm.
D. 34 cm.

71. Sohan started a business with a capital of Rs. 80000. After 6 months Mohan joined as a partner by investing Rs. 65000. After one year they earned total profit Rs. 20000. What is share of Sohan in the profit?

A. Rs. 5222.2
B. Rs. 5777.7
C. Rs. 14222.2
D. Rs. 6777.7

72. A mother is twice as old as her son. If 20 years ago, the age of the mother was 10 times the age of the son, what is the present age of the mother?

A. 38 years
B. 40 years
C. 43 years
D. 45 years

73. By selling a property for Rs. 45000 a person incurs a loss of 10%. Find the selling price to gain the profit of 15 %?
A. 55000
B. 60000
C. 57500
D. 58000

74. The owner of the cell phone shop charges 23% more than the cost price. If a customer paid 7011 for a cell phone, find the cost price of the cell phone.
A. 5860
    B. 5220
    C. 5700
    D. 6750

75. The speed of a boat in still water is 5km/hr. If the speed of the boat against the stream is 3 km/hr, what is the speed of the stream?

A. 1.5 km/hr
B. ·2 km/hr
C. 2.5 km/hr
D. 1 km/h

## SECTION-D

76. The term 'black death' refers to the outbreak of which of the following epidemic in the medieval world?

A. Smallpox
B. Cholera
C. Plague
D. Chicken pox

77. The 2019 Nobel prize in economics was awarded to

A. Amartya Sen
B. Abhijit Banerjee
C. Abiy Ali
D. Raghuram Rajan

78. Sana'a is the capital of _____

A. Somalia
B. South Sudan
C. Djibouti
D. Yemen

79. Sangam literature was composed in which language?

A. Sanskrit
B. Prakrit
C. Tamil
D. Kannada

80. The correct chronological order of the following wars is _____

I. World War II
II. Vietnam war
III. Iraq war
IV. Afghan war
A. I,II,III,IV
B. I,II,IV,III
C. II,I,IV,III
D. II,IV,III,I

81. Who among the following was called Frontier Gandhi?

A. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
B. Ashfqullah khan
C. Khan Abdul Ghaffar khan
D. Bhagat Singh

82. The Golden Triangle and Golden Crescent are generally connected with which of the following?

A. Religion
B. Sports
C. Drugs
D. Weapons

83. Which of the following diseases is correctly matched with the countries that they were widespread recently

A.    Ebola – Egypt
B.    Cholera-Iraq
C.    Zika virus- Brazil
D.    Polio – Rwanda

84.    The term Northern Alliance that is often reported in the news refers to

A.    Alliance of the north Atlantic treaty organization members (NATO)
B.    Alliance of northern countries
C.    Alliance against the Taliban
D.    Alliance of northern states of India

85.    The President of India is also known as:

A.    First citizen of India
B.    Father of the nation
C.    Head of the government
D.    Supreme leader

86.    The UN Security Council has permanent and non-permanent members. How many permanent members constitute the Security Council?

A.    7
B.    6
C.    10
D.    5

87.    Right to property is legally interpreted as a _____

A.    Fundamental right
B.    Constitutional right
C.    Entitlement
D.    Claims by the state

88.    Which one of these following states has had a woman as chief minister in independent India?

A.    Andhra Pradesh
B.    Himachal Pradesh
C.    Gujarat
D.    Kerala

89.  Shashi Tharoor, a Lok Sabha legislator is the author of which of the following works:

A.  A Chequered Brilliance: the Many Lives of V.K. Krishna Menon
B.  Why I Am Not A Hindu
C.  A Nehruvian Foreign Policy Today
D.  Why I Am a Hindu

90.  The term Miyawaki is associated with which of the following?

A.  Traditional dance of japan
B.  Korean traditional art
C.  Afforestation method
D.  Traditional Laotian silk

91.  Jallikattu is associated with which of the following sports

A.  Cockfight
B.  Bull taming
C.  Camel race
D.  Elephant fight

92.  Which of the following is known as 'fools gold'

A.  Bauxite
B.  Hematite
C.  Kryptonite
D.  Pyrite

93.  What is the body called which does not have any tendency to recover its original configuration, on the removal of deforming force?

A.  Perfectly plastic
B.  Perfectly elastic
C.  Perfectly ductile
D.  None of the above

94.  What is rectifier used for?

A.  For converting alternating current into direct current
B.  For converting direct current into alternating current
C.  For increasing the power of signal
D.  For decreasing the voltage

95.     Which of the following is a lung related disease_____

A.      Malaria
B.      Pneumonia
C.      Diarrhoea
D.      Schizophrenia

96.     Find the odd one out_____

A.      Electron
B.      Proton
C.      Neuron
D.      Neutron

97.     Electronic nicotine delivery systems (ends) is related to

A.      Astronauts usage in space ships
B.      E-cigarettes
C.      Delivering morphine for terminally ill patients
D.      Cancer treatment

98.     Which of the following options best describes 'bitcoin '

A.      Regular currency
B.      Cryptocurrency
C.      Fake currency
D.      Children's game currency

99.     In an economy the 'take off stage' means _____

A.      When steady growth begins
B.      When the economy is stationary
C.      When the economy is free
D.      When the economy is in the final stage of collapse

100.    Which of the following jobs is an example of a employment in a primary sector

A.      Air hostess
B.      Miner
C.      Mechanic
D.      Soldier

**Key for IMA SOCIAL SCIENCES (REVISED)**

| Q NO | KEY |
|------|-----|
| 1. | D |
| 2. | C |
| 3. | B |
| 4. | A |
| 5. | B |
| 6. | A |
| 7. | C |
| 8. | A |
| 9. | C |
| 10. | A |
| 11. | A |
| 12. | D |
| 13. | B |
| 14. | A |
| 15. | D |
| 16. | C |
| 17. | C |
| 18. | D |
| 19. | A |
| 20. | A |
| 21. | A |
| 22. | C |
| 23. | D |
| 24. | B |
| 25. | C |
| 26. | B |
| 27. | B |
| 28. | D |
| 29. | C |
| 30. | B |
| 31. | D |
| 32. | A |
| 33. | C |
| 34. | B |
| 35. | D |

| Q NO | KEY |
|------|-----|
| 36. | # |
| 37. | B |
| 38. | B |
| 39. | A |
| 40. | D |
| 41. | D |
| 42. | A |
| 43. | B |
| 44. | D |
| 45. | A |
| 46. | D |
| 47. | D |
| 48. | A |
| 49. | A |
| 50. | D |
| 51. | C |
| 52. | D |
| 53. | C |
| 54. | B |
| 55. | B |
| 56. | A |
| 57. | D |
| 58. | A |
| 59. | A |
| 60. | B |
| 61. | B |
| 62. | A |
| 63. | D |
| 64. | C |

| Q NO | KEY |
|------|-----|
| 65. | A |
| 66. | B |
| 67. | # |
| 68. | B |
| 69. | C |
| 70. | A |
| 71. | C |
| 72. | D |
| 73. | C |
| 74. | C |
| 75. | B |
| 76. | C |
| 77. | B |
| 78. | D |
| 79. | C |
| 80. | A |
| 81. | C |
| 82. | C |
| 83. | C |
| 84. | C |
| 85. | A |
| 86. | D |
| 87. | B |
| 88. | C |
| 89. | D |
| 90. | C |
| 91. | B |
| 92. | D |
| 93. | A |
| 94. | A |
| 95. | B |
| 96. | C |
| 97. | B |
| 98. | B |
| 99. | A |
| 100 | B |

# 01 (one) mark each to be given to all candidates. (one mark for Q. NO. 36 & one mark for Q.No. 67 )

Signature of Committee Members :

M. N. Rajesh
30/9/20

B. Subba
30/9/20

30/09/2020

Shaik Abdul Mumat

Sanjay
1.10.2020
**Director**
College for Integrated Studies
University of Hyderabad