

## MAT MOCK Test Paper-2 Pdf

### Important Note:

- 1) This question paper has 40 questions divided in 5 sections
- 2) The question paper is followed by answer key
- 3) The question paper is as per latest MAT exam pattern

### Language Comprehension

#### Directions (Q.1): Fill in the blanks.

1. Jayashree was habitually so docile and ..... that her friends could not understand her sudden ..... her employers.

- a) accommodating, outburst against
- b) calm, anger for
- c) truculent, virulence toward
- d) quiet, annoyance toward

#### Directions (Q. 2- 5): Refer to the following passage to answer these questions.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Conference, which commenced in Hong Kong on December 13, 2005 adopted a declaration on December 18, 2005 after six days of acrimonious negotiations between developed and developing countries. Although initially there was a show of unity among developing countries especially on the issue of agriculture, which was reflected in the formation of the G-110, the final outcome of the Ministerial Declaration has been thoroughly anti-development. The Ministerial Declaration has not only failed to address substantially the concerns of developing countries but has actually paved the way for an eventual trade deal by the end of 2006, which is going to be severely detrimental to their interests. It is clear by now that the so-called "Development Round" launched in Doha in 2001 has been manipulated by developed countries, especially the United States and the members of the European Union, to push for further trade liberalisation in developing countries while they continue to protect their economies through high subsidies and non-tariff barriers. Far from redressing the asymmetries of the global trading system, the Doha round seems to be heading for another catastrophe for the developing world. The EU stuck to its intransigent position on the deadline of 2013 for the elimination of export subsidies and developing countries gave up their demand for an earlier end date despite the initial collective efforts of the G-110. The gross inadequacy of this so-called "concession" can be understood from the fact that export subsidies comprise less than 2 per cent of the total farm subsidies in the developed world. There has been no concrete commitment on the reduction of domestic support other than export subsidies. The EU can continue to subsidise agriculture to the tune of 55 billion euros a year. The EU budget adopted recently ensures that nothing can be touched in the agriculture budget till at least 2013. The US budget reconciliation process and the final vote in the Congress are set to extend domestic support to agriculture and counter-cyclical support to commodities up to around 2011. Even in the case of cotton, the agreement to eliminate subsidies by 2006 is restricted to export subsidies only and does not include other forms of domestic support. The US refused to give duty-free access to exports from Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) for 99.9 per cent of product lines and the final agreement was on 97 per cent of them, which would enable the US and Japan to deny market access to LDCs in product lines such as rice and

textiles. Much of the Aid for Trade for LDCs, which is being showcased by developed countries as a “development package”, is disguised in conditional loan packages that are contingent upon further opening up of their markets. India’s prime interest in agriculture was to ensure the protection of its small and marginal farmers from the onslaught of artificially low-priced imports or threats thereof. The proposals for agricultural tariff cuts, which are already on the table, are quite ambitious and the G-20 has already committed itself to undertake cuts to the extent of two-thirds of the level applicable to developed countries. Moreover, India has 100 per cent tariff lines bound in agriculture with the difference in the applied level and the bound level not very marked in many lines. In this context, the systemic problem face by India's small and marginal farmers practising subsistence agriculture will only get aggravated as a result of the impending tariff cuts that have been agreed upon. The government claims that the right to designate a number of agricultural product lines as special products based upon the consideration of food and livelihood security and to establish a special safeguard mechanism based on import quantity and price triggers, which have been mentioned in the Ministerial Text, adequately addresses the concerns of Indian farmers. The claim is questionable since the nature as well as the extent of protection under the category of special products remains restricted and the special safeguard mechanism, admittedly, is a measure to deal with an emergency and is of “a temporary nature”. Therefore, seen in the light of the insignificant reductions in domestic farm subsidies by developed countries, tariff reduction commitments by developing countries seem to be totally unjustifiable. Developing countries have also agreed on the Swiss formula for tariff cuts under Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA). Although the coefficients will be negotiated later, it is unlikely that developed countries will agree upon sufficiently large coefficients for the formula that would ensure adequate policy space for developing countries in future to facilitate development of different sectors of their industries. The Ministerial Text’s ritual references to “less than full reciprocity” and “special and differential treatment” fails to conceal the fact that the flexibilities provided by the July framework regarding the nature of the tariff reduction formula, product coverage, the extent of binding and the depth of cuts have been done away with. Moreover, no concrete commitment has been obtained in the Ministerial Text for the removal of the Non-Tariff barriers by developed countries, which is their principal mode of protection, despite developing countries making such major concessions on industrial tariff cuts. The fact of the matter is that developing countries have committed themselves to cuts in both agricultural and industrial tariffs, without getting anything substantial in return from developed countries. And India has facilitated the adoption of this bad deal in the backdrop of an acute crisis faced by Indian agriculture. Unfortunately, developing countries have lost the opportunity to rework fundamentally the iniquitous Agreement on Agriculture and protect the domestic policy space vis-à-vis industrial protection by developing countries, which could have been achieved by galvanising the unity of the G-110.

2. What was/were the flexibility/flexibilities envisaged by the July framework?

- a) Depth of cuts
- b) Product coverage
- c) Tariff reduction formula
- d) All of the above

3. Which one of the following statements is not correct as per the passage?

- a) Aid which is given for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by the developed countries in the form of ‘developed package’ is conditioned upon further opening of their market.
- b) Reduction in the domestic farm subsidies by the developed countries is insignificant and the commitment

made by the developing countries for tariff reduction is unjustifiable.

c) India's main interest in agriculture is to protect its small and marginal farmers from the onslaught of artificially low-priced imports or threats of such nature.

d) Developed countries have given commitment to the Ministerial Text on the removal of Non-Tariff barriers.

4. Which claim of the Indian Government is questionable?

a) Right to designate agriculture product lines as special products considering food and livelihood security.

b) India has facilitated the adoption of a beneficial deal for agriculture at WTO.

c) Formation of G-110 proves unity among developing countries.

d) Developing countries can negotiate large coefficient on the Swiss formula for tariff cuts.

5. Why is it that the imbalances of the global trading system appear to be catastrophic?

a) EU has not moved away from its declared position

b) US refused to give duty free access to exports from LDCs

c) The collective efforts of G-110 failed

d) All of the above

**Directions (6- 9): Fill in the blanks.**

6. Professionals focus their \_\_\_\_\_ on fulfilling their responsibilities and achieving results, not on \_\_\_\_\_ a particular image.

a) leadership - attributing

b) planning - devising

c) abilities - contributing

d) energies - portraying

7. When you are living with your \_\_\_\_\_ values and principles, you can be straightforward, honest and \_\_\_\_\_

a) inherited-distinct

b) core-up-front

c) innate - durable

d) cultural - perceptive

8. In the role of a counsellor, you are an authority figure whose objective is to \_\_\_\_\_ attentively and sensitively to employees who \_\_\_\_\_ you with their feelings.

a) manage - direct

b) projects - focus

c) listen - trust

d) concentrate - believe

9. If a junior executive neglects his professional development and \_\_\_\_\_ education, he can easily and quickly become obsolete in a world changing at \_\_\_\_\_ rates.

- a) higher - vulnerable
- b) management - voluminous
- c) better - supreme
- d) continuing - dizzying

## Intelligence and Critical Reasoning

**Directions (Qs. 10- 12): Read the following information to answer these questions.**

- I. P, Q, R, S, T and U are the six members of a family
- II. There is one Doctor, one Advocate, one Engineer, one Teacher, one Student and one Housewife among them.
- III. There are two married couples in the family.
- IV. U, who is an Advocate, is father of P.
- V. Q is a Teacher and is mother of R.
- VI. S is grandmother of R and is a Housewife.
- VII. T is the father of U and is a Doctor
- VIII. R is the brother of P.

10. Which of the following statements is definitely true?

- a) U is father of the Engineer
- b) P is the Engineer
- c) T is father of the Teacher
- d) R is brother of the Student

11. How many female members are there in the family?

- a) Three only
- b) Two or three
- c) Two only
- d) Three or four

12. How is P related to S?

- a) Either grand daughter or grandson
- b) Grand mother
- c) Grand son
- d) Grand daughter

**Directions (Qs. 13- 15): Read the following information to answer these questions.**

- I.  $P \Psi Q$  means P is mother of Q.
- II.  $P \varepsilon Q$  means P is sister of Q.
- III.  $P \$ Q$  means P is father of Q.
- IV.  $P \# Q$  means P is brother of Q.

13. Which of the following means D is definitely daughter of A?

- a) A \$ B # C # D
- b) C Ψ A \$ D ε B
- c) A Ψ C \$ B ε D
- d) B Ψ A \$ C # D

14. Which of the following means R is brother of T?

- a) R Ψ S # U \$ T
- b) U Ψ R # S # T
- c) U Ψ R ε S # T
- d) K # R \$ S ε T

15. Which of the following means A is nephew of C?

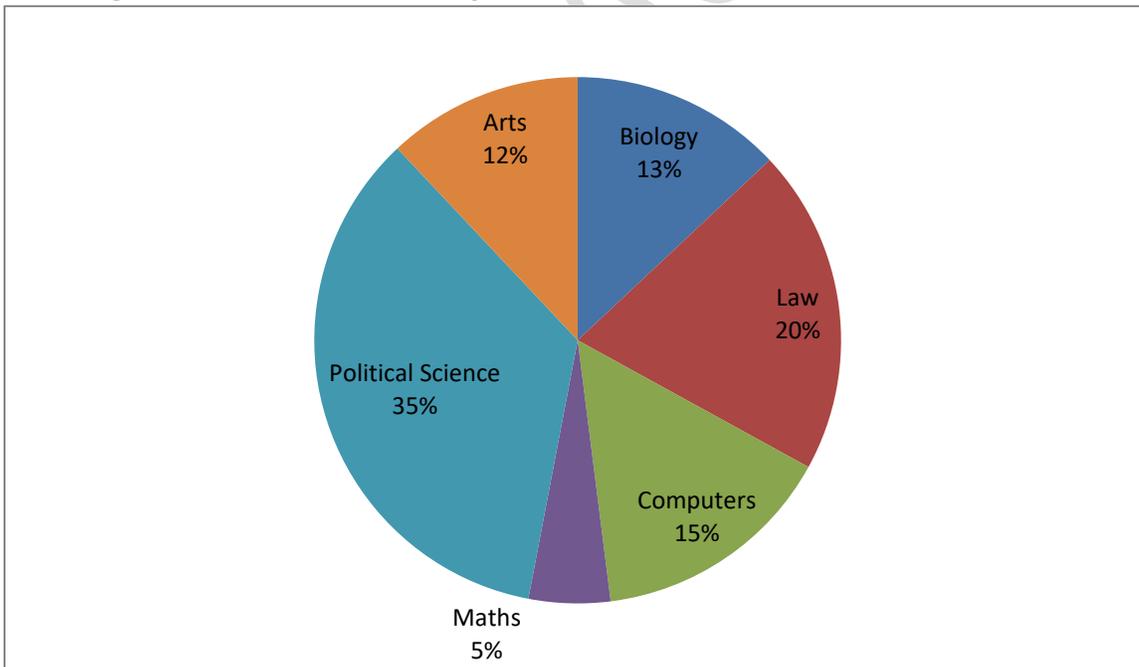
- a) D # C \$ B # A ε E
- b) A # B \$ D ε E \$ C
- c) C # D \$ B # A \$ E
- d) B Ψ E # C \$ E ε A

### Data Analysis and Sufficiency

**Directions (Qs. 16- 19): Study the following pie-charts carefully to answer these questions.**

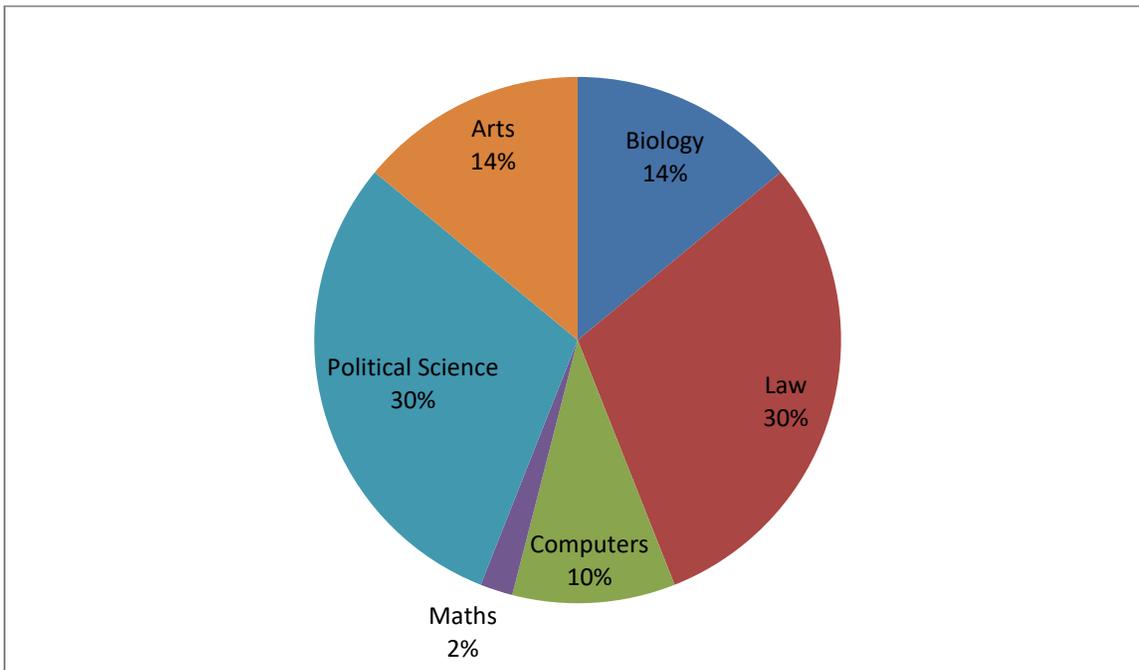
Percentage of Students in a College, Studying Various Subjects and the Percentage of Girls out of these Total students: 1800 (1200 girls + 600 boys)

Percentage of students in various subjects



Total Girls: 1200

Percentage of students in various subjects



16. The number of girls studying art in college is

- a) 242
- b) 168
- c) 120
- d) 276

17. For which subject is the number of boy the minimum?

- a) Law
- b) Biology
- c) Arts
- d) Maths

18. For Political Science, what is the respective ratio of boys and girls?

- a) 4 : 3
- b) 3 : 4
- c) 2 : 3
- d) 4 : 5

19. The number of girls studying art is what per cent more than the number of boys studying art?

- a) 170%
- b) 150%

- c) 80%
- d) 250%

**Directions for question 20 to 24: In each of these problems, two statements containing certain data follow a question. Determine whether the data provided by the statements are sufficient to answer the given question. Choose the correct answer based upon the statements' data, your knowledge of mathematics, and your familiarity with everyday facts.**

Mark your answer as

1. if statement (A) by itself is sufficient to answer the given question, but statement (B) by itself is not;
2. if statements (A) and (B) taken together are sufficient to answer the given question, even though neither statement by itself is sufficient;
3. if statement (B) by itself is sufficient to answer the given question, but statement (A) by itself is not;
4. if either statement by itself is sufficient to answer the given question;

20. Does rectangle A have a greater perimeter than rectangle B?

- i. The length of a side of rectangle A is twice the length of a side of rectangle B.
- ii. The area of rectangle A is twice the area of rectangle B.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

21. If there is an average of 250 words on each page, then how many pages can Michael read in an hour?

1. There is an average of 25 ten-word lines on each page.
2. Michael can read 30 ten-word lines per minute.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

22. If he did not stop along the way, then what speed did Bill average on his 3-hour trip?

1. He travelled a total of 120 miles.
2. He travelled half the distance at 30 miles per hour and half the distance at 60 miles per hour

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

23. On a certain construction crew, there are 3 carpenters for every 2 painters. What per cent of the entire crew are carpenters or painters?

- A. Eighteen per cent of the crew are carpenters.
- B. Twelve per cent of the crew are painters.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

24. Are at least 30 per cent of the people in City H who are 30 years old or older bilingual?

- A. In City H, 30 per cent of the population is at least 30 years old.
- B. In City H, of the population 30 years old or older, 18 per cent of the women and 17 per cent of the men are bilingual.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

### Mathematical Skills

25. A bag contains 4 five rupee coins, 3 two rupee coins and 3 one rupee coins. If 6 coins are drawn from the bag at random, what are the odds in favour of the draw yielding maximum amount?

- a) 1 : 70
- b) 1 : 69
- c) 69 : 70
- d) 70 : 1

26. Varun throw two unbiased dice together and gets a sum of 7. If his friend Tarun then throws the same two dice, what is the probability that the sum is less than 7?

- a)  $\frac{1}{6}$
- b)  $\frac{7}{12}$
- c)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- d)  $\frac{5}{12}$

27. If the price of gold increases by 30%, find by how much the quantity of ornaments must be reduced so that the expenditure may remain the same as before.

- a) 30 %
- b)  $23\frac{1}{13}$  %
- c)  $27\frac{2}{13}$  %
- d) 19 %

28. A monthly return railway ticket costs 25 per cent more than a single ticket. A week's extension can be had for the former by paying 5 per cent of the monthly ticket's cost. If the money paid for the monthly ticket (with extension) is Rs 84, the price of the single ticket is

- a) Rs 64
- b) Rs 80
- c) Rs 48
- d) Rs 72

29. A papaya tree was planted 2 years ago. It increases at the rate of 20% every year. If at present, the height of the tree is 540 cm, what was its height when the tree was planted?

- a) 400 cm
- b) 375 cm
- c) 324 cm
- d) 432 cm

30. A mixture of 40 litres of milk and water contains 10% water. How much water should be added to this so that water may be 20% in the new mixture?

- a) 6.5 litres
- b) 5.5 litres
- c) 4 litres
- d) 5 litres

31. The amount of water (in ml) that should be added to reduce 9 ml lotion, containing 50% alcohol, to a lotion containing 30% alcohol, is

- a) 5 ml
- b) 4 ml
- c) 3 ml
- d) 6 ml

32. The average of marks obtained by 120 candidates was 35. If the average of the passed candidates was 39 and that of the failed candidates was 15, then the number of those candidates who passed the examination, was

- a) 120
- b) 110
- c) 100
- d) 150

### **Indian and Global Environment**

33. The states through which the Cauvery river flows is

- a) Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- d) Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

34. In India, National Income is estimated by

- a) Central Statistical Organisation
- b) Planning Commission
- c) Indian Statistical Institute
- d) National Sample Survey Organisation

35. Which state in the country has the largest number of districts?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Uttar Pradesh

36. What is 'Super 301'?

- a) A French news channel
- b) An American trade law
- c) A British anti-aircraft missile
- d) None of these

37. Who finally approves the draft five-year plans?

- a) President
- b) Planning Commission
- c) Prime Minister
- d) National Development Council

38. Which is India's largest private sector bank?

- a) UTI Bank
- b) ICICI Bank
- c) HDFC Bank
- d) IDBI Bank

39. The National Stock Exchange functions from

- a) New Delhi
- b) Kolkata
- c) Mumbai
- d) Chennai

40. What is the purpose of the India Brand Equity Fund?

- a) To organise trade fairs
- b) To promote in-bound tourism
- c) To make 'Made in India' a label of quality
- d) To provide venture capital to IT sector

1-a	2-d;	3-d;	4-a;	5-d	6-a;	7d;	8-c
9-b	10-a;	11-b;	12-a	13-b	14-b	15-c	16-b
17-a	18-b	19-d	20-a	21-b	22-a	23-d	24-a
25-b	26-d	27-b	28-a	29-b	30-d	31-d	32-c
33-a	34-a	35-d	36-c	37-d	38-c	39-c	40-c

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