

VERBAL REASONING

Complete the sentences by choosing the best option, from the given lettered choices (A to D) below each.

1. I _____ him to pray to God.

- A. asked
- B. demanded
- C. said
- D. told

2. The final research paper is _____ the library.

- A. at
- B. by
- C. in
- D. with

Four lettered pairs (A to D) follow a related pair of words given in the question. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair in capital letters.

3. LIVERY: DULL::

- A. emotional: sensitive
- B. employed: jobless
- C. flower: bud
- D. happy: joy

4. MAD: INSANE::

- A. brave: timid
- B. healthy: ill
- C. red: green
- D. slim: thin

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is MOST NEARLY OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in capital letters.

5. A RECKLESS is not a _____ person.

- A. confident
- B. happy
- C. responsible

SAMPLE PAPER-USAT-COMMERCE

D. wicked

Choose the lettered word or phrase that is **MOST NEARLY SIMILAR** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

6. The news made the public **ANGRY** and _____ them up.

A. annoyed

B. give

C. keep

D. put

Questions 7-8 are based on the following paragraph.

Empires generate huge amounts of information. Beyond laws, empires have to keep accounts of transactions and taxes, inventories of military supplies, and merchant vessels, and calendars of festivals and victories. For millions of years people stored information in a single place – their brains. Unfortunately, the human brain is not a good storage device for empire-sized databases, for three main reasons.

First its capacity is limited. True some people have astonishing memories, and in ancient times there were memory professionals, who could store in their head's topographies of whole provinces and the law codes of entire states. Nevertheless, there is a limit that even master mnemonists cannot transcend.

Secondly humans die and their brains die with them. Any information stored in a brain will be erased in less than a century. It is of course, possible to pass memories from one brain to another, but after a few transmissions, the information tends to get garbled or lost.

Thirdly and most importantly, the human brain has been adapted to store and process only particular types of information. In order to survive the primitive human beings who were hunters and gatherers had to remember the shapes, qualities and behavior patterns of thousands of plants and animal species. These hunter-gatherers also had to bear in mind the opinions and relations of several dozen ban members. Consequently, evolutionary pressures have adapted the human brain to store immense quantities of botanical, zoological, topographical and social information.

But when particularly complex societies began to appear in the wake of the Agricultural Revolution, a completely new type of information became vital – numbers. The hunter-gatherers did not need to handle large amounts of mathematical data. No gatherer needed to remember, say, the number of fruits on each tree in the forest. So, human brains did not adapt to storing and processing numbers.

7. The central idea of the paragraph is _____.

- A. as empires grow, they need more human beings
- B. empires are complex structures
- C. human brain has limited capacity for storing information
- D. human brains if used properly can serve great empires

8. The 'topography' of a province tells about its _____.

- A. government
- B. history
- C. land
- D. people

QUANTITATIVE REASONING

9. $28 - [36 - 2\{5 + 7 - 6\}] \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- A. -4
- B. 1
- C. 22
- D. 34

10. Factors of $x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- A. -1, -5
- B. 1, -5
- C. -1, 5
- D. 1, 5

11. Find the largest angle of the octagon if its angles are in the ratio 2:3:5: 6:7:3: 2:8.

- A. 30°
- B. 200°
- C. 240°
- D. 320°

12. If the cost of 2 bats and 3 balls is Rs. 1000 and cost of 5 bats and 1 ball is 1850. Find the cost of 1 ball?

- A. Rs. 100
- B. Rs. 150
- C. Rs. 350
- D. Rs. 450

13. The mode in the data 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 8, 8, 6, 5, 2, 3, 5, 8, 8 is

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 8
- D. No mode

14. The sale price of an article is Rs. 1045 with a loss of 5%. What is the cost price of article?

- A. Rs. 992.75
- B. Rs. 1097.25
- C. Rs. 1100
- D. Rs. 1150

ACCOUNTING

15. In Accounting, things which have been purchased for resale purpose are called _____.

- A. capital
- B. debentures
- C. goods
- D. liabilities

16. Which of the following equations is correct?

- A. $\text{Assets} + \text{Capital} = \text{Liabilities}$
- B. $\text{Assets} + \text{Liabilities} = \text{Capital}$
- C. $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} - \text{Capital}$
- D. $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Capital}$

17. Cash sales are recorded in which of the following books?

- A. Cash Book
- B. General Journal
- C. Sales Day Book
- D. Sales Returns Day Book

COMMERCE

18. That part of business that is connected with the production of goods and services is called _____.
- A. commerce
 - B. employment
 - C. industry
 - D. trade
19. Selling of goods in small quantities to the ultimate consumers is called _____ trade.
- A. entrepot
 - B. foreign
 - C. retail
 - D. wholesale
20. Which of the followings is NOT a content of a partnership deed?
- A. Name of Business
 - B. Name of Firm
 - C. Names of Directors
 - D. Names of Partners

ECONOMICS

21. Which of the following branches of economics analyzes small units of economy?
- A. Applied Economics
 - B. Macroeconomics
 - C. Microeconomics
 - D. Welfare Economics
22. The benefit which we have to give up in order to obtain something, is called _____ cost
- A. accounting
 - B. historical
 - C. opportunity
 - D. sunk
23. The ability of good to satisfy human want is called _____.
- A. durability
 - B. scarcity
 - C. usefulness
 - D. utility

ANSWER KEY

1	A	7	C	13	C	19	C
2	C	8	C	14	C	20	C
3	B	9	C	15	C	21	C
4	D	10	D	16	D	22	C
5	C	11	C	17	A	23	D
6	A	12	A	18	C		