

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Deonar, Mumbai 400 088

Written Test for Admission to all the programs 2010-2012

PART I

Duration: 45 Hour

Total Marks: 50

Instructions to Candidates:

Description of the Part I Test

Total marks allotted	50
No. of questions	50
Time allotted	45 minutes
Sectional time limit	No
Sectional cut off	No
Type of Question	Multiple Choice
No negative marking	
Try to attempt all the questions	

Section A

(Marks 20)

Language ability

Read the passage provided below and answer the questions that follow:

The Teacher Shobha Vajpayee divides her class into groups of five or six children, and soon everyone is engrossed in measuring the length and breadth of the classroom to draw a map to scale. She took a moment to share with me her reflections on the episode that had just taken place, and she was quick to acknowledge, "Had it not been for the training I have received, I would certainly have interrupted the girl. The training has helped me learn to respect what the children are saying and be receptive to the why of it." Shobha was referring to the trainings organised by the NGO as a part of their Social Science Teaching Programme (SSTP). This is an educational innovation that is being tried out in eight schools of Madhya Pradesh. She felt that this exposure had greatly influenced her teaching not just in social science but in other subjects too. "It has changed my entire way of looking at things she exclaimed, saying that now she is able to look beyond rote learning and exams and understand that in every subject there is a scope to discuss the social and attempt the practical."

1. Who has given training to the teachers?

- (a) Shobha
- (b) The NGO
- (c) The school board
- (d) Madhya Pradesh government

2. What is the author referring to as an 'educational innovation'?
- (a) Children working in groups
 - (b) The teacher
 - (c) The teaching methodology.
 - (d) The social science programme of the NGO.
3. Which of the following sentences is not based upon information given in the passage.
- (a) Through this programme children achieve more.
 - (b) Through this programme teachers have begun to teach in a different manner.
 - (c) Through this programme social science is being taught differently.
 - (d) Through this programme other subject areas have been influenced.
4. In the sentence 'It has changed my entire ways of looking at things' she exclaimed 'it' refers to:
- (a) Children working in groups
 - (b) The training programme
 - (c) The NGO
 - (d) The children
5. In the first sentence of this passage, the word closest in meaning to 'engrossed' is:
- (a) focussed
 - (b) busy
 - (c) working
 - (d) enabled
6. According to the author, in what way has Shobha's teaching changed?
- (a) she worked harder
 - (b) she enjoys being with children more
 - (c) she is able to understand ways to handle the subjects better
 - (d) non of the above
7. Which of the following words does not belong to the set: (i) indifferent (ii) involved, (iii) interested (iv) engrossed
- (a) i
 - (b) iv
 - (c) iii
 - (d) ii
8. The word 'terminally-ill' refers to
- (a) the condition of a person who is very ill.
 - (b) the condition of a person who needs to be hospitalised
 - (c) the condition of a person whose illness will definitely lead to death
 - (c) the condition of a person whose illness has been terminated.

9. all countries in the world, India has the highest level of illiteracy.

- (a) in
- (b) of
- (b) at
- (d) on

10. "We are all ready to go, but we have not yet received our visas."

This sentence can be rewritten as:

- (a.) We can go there only if we receive our visa
- (b) Although we are all ready to go, we are not yet able to as we have not received our visa.
- (c) Only if we receive our visa we can go.
- (d) Unless we receive visa we cannot go.

Given below is a sentences with a word or phrase underlined. Pick an alternative that can be used in its place, without altering the meaning of the original sentence:

11. On the other hand many parents feel that it is better to begin studying English from Class I.

- (a) However
- (b) For this reason
- (c) Despite this
- (d) In any case

Fill in the appropriate choice to complete the sentence

12. For the first time CIDCO hasto implement the green building concept.

- (a) decides
- (b) decided
- (c) decisive
- (d) decision

13. Which of the following sentences has the same meaning as the sentence provided:

In spite of the fact that there has been an increase in the number of schools in rural areas, still many children do not have access.

- (a)Because there are too many children in rural areas, many of them are not able to access schools.
- (b)Although there are many more schools now, still there are children who are not able to access schools.
- (c)Because of the increase in the number of schools, children are not able to get access.
- (d)The biggest hurdle is giving children access to schools.

14. One of the biggest problem we face in our country is our inability to work in teams. The correct form of this sentence is:

- (a)One of the big problems we face in our country is our inability to work in teams.
- (b)One of the biggest problems we face in our country is our inability to work in teams.
- (c)One of the big problem we face in our country is our inability to work in teams.
- (d)One of the problem we face in our country is our inability to work in teams.

15. ___ there a better way of getting this thing done?

- (a) Is
- (b) Are
- (c) Of course
- (d) Which of

16. When she learnt that she had been selected, she was the person in the colony

- (a) happier
- (b) happiest
- (c) happy
- (d) most happiest

Fill in the blanks with the correct word/phrase:

The Floor Space Index (FSI)—the permissible built up area on a plot— ___(17) 1.33 for most of Mumbai. The concept of FSI in Mumbai at present is scheme specific ___(18)___ area-specific.

17. (a) were
(b) be
(c) is
(d) being

18. (a) rather than
(b) rather
(c) instead
(d) than instead

19. 'I am beginning to feel tired'.
a) She said she was beginning to feel tired.
b) She said I am feeling tired.
c) She said she is tired.
d) She said she feels tired.

20. "I did not prepare for this examination.' This sentence is the answer to which of the following questions?

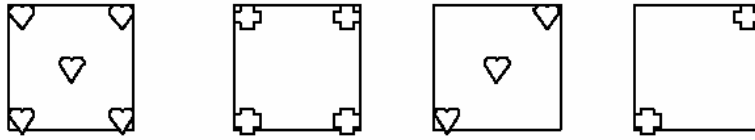
- a. Did you do this examination?
- b. Why didn't you prepare for this examination?
- c. Did you prepare for this examination?
- d. Didn't you prepare for this examination?

Section B
Analytical and numerical ability.

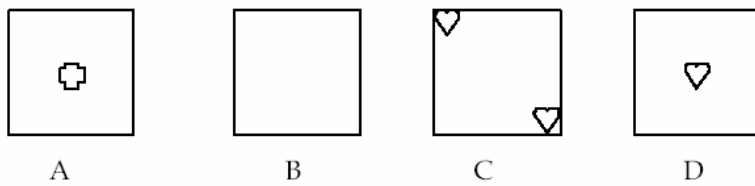
(Marks 15)

21. Study the following figures
 Which of the following figures is the next in the sequence?

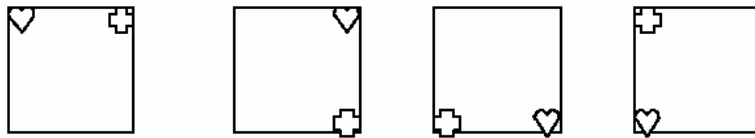
21. Study the following figures



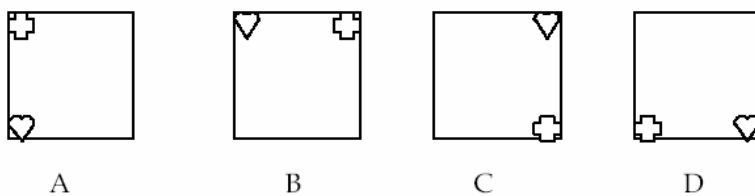
Which of the following figures is the next in the sequence?



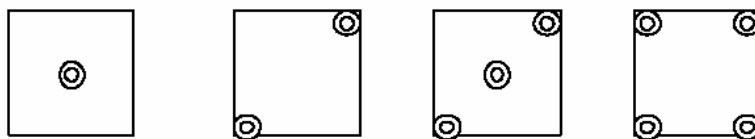
22.



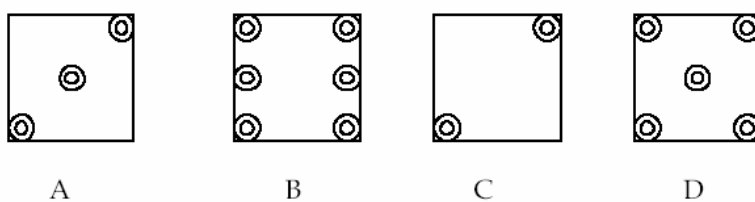
Which of the following figures is the next in the sequence?



23.



Which of the following figures is the next in the sequence?



24. After a discount of 11.11%, a trader still makes a gain of 14.28%. At how many percent above the cost price does he mark his goods?
(a) 28.56% (b) 35% (c) 22.22% (d) None of these
25. A dealer buys dry fruit at Rs.100, Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per kg. He mixes them in the ratio 3: 4: 5 by weight, and sells them at a profit of 50%. At what price does he sell the dry fruit?
(a) Rs. 80/kg (b) Rs. 100/kg (c) Rs. 95/kg (d) None of these
26. An express train travelling at 80 kmph overtakes a goods train, twice as long and going at 40 kmph on a parallel track, in 54 seconds. How long will the express train take to cross a station 400 m long?
(a) 36 sec (b) 45 sec (c) 27 sec (d) None of these
27. The average marks of a student in ten papers are 80. If the highest and the lowest scores are not considered, the average is 81. If his highest score is 92, find the lowest.
(a) 55 (b) 60 (c) 62 (d) Cannot be determined.
28. A person starts from a point A and travels 3 km eastwards to B and then turns left and travels thrice that distance to reach C. He again turns left and travels five times the distance he covered between A and B and reaches his destination D. The shortest distance between the starting point and destination is
(a) 18 km (b) 16 km (c) 15 km (d) 12 km
29. What is maximum number of pieces of 5 cm x 5 cm x 10 cm cake that can be cut from a big cake of 5 cm x30 cm x 30 cm size?
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 18 (d) 30
30. A rectangular water tank measures 15 m x 6 m at top and is 10 m deep. It is full of water. If water is drawn out lowering the level by 1 meter, how much of water has been drawn out? ?
(a) 90,000 litres? (b) 45,000 litres? (c) 4,500 litres? (d) 900 litres
31. The average weight of a class of 24 students is 36 years. When the weight of the teacher is also included, the average weight increases by 1 kg. What is the weight of the teacher?
(A) 60 kg
(B) 61 kg
(C) 37 kg
(D) 40 kg

Directions (For the next FOUR items): Based on the information given below, answer the four items which follow it :

Gopal, Harsh, Inder, Jai and Krishnan live in one of these cities: Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Cuttack, Delhi and Ernakulam (Not necessarily in that order).

They' keep only one of the following pets at home: Horse, Rat, Elephant, Dog and cat. (Not necessarily in that order).

None of the five children likes the same thing, but each of them likes one of the following: Ice-cream, kebab, Soda, Biryani, Curdrice

Further, it is given that:

- I. Gopal's lives in Ernakulam and likes Ice-cream
- II. Harsh does not live in Cuttack or Bhopal. .
- III. The person in Bhopal keeps a rat.
- IV. Inder's lives in Cuttack.
- V. Krishnan likes biryani and does not live in Ahmedabad.
- VI. Jai lives in Delhi and likes curd-rice.
- VII. There are no dogs or cats in Cuttack, Bhopal or Delhi

Based on the information given above answer the next FOUR items:

32. What is Krishnan's pet?

- (a) Rat (b) Horse
(c) Elephant (d) Cannot be determined

33. Which is in Inder's pet?

- (a) Elephant (b) Horse
(c) Rat (d) Cannot be determined

34. Who likes Soda?

- (a) Inder (b) Harsh
(c) Harsh or Inder (d) Cannot be determined

35. Which one of the following is the not a possible combination of Person – Hometown - Pet?

- (a) Gopal - Ernakulam- Dog
(b) Jai - Delhi - Elephant
(c) Inder - Cuttack - Elephant
(d) None of the above

M. A./ M. Sc IN HABITAT POLICY AND PRACTICE

Model Question paper 2010

Total marks allotted	50
Number of questions	30
Marks allotted for each question	5X5; 1X25
Time allotted	60 minutes
Sectional time limit	No
Sectional cut off	No
Negative marking	No

Section I	Case let
Section II	Language
Section III	Reasoning and Aptitude for Sector

Section I: Caselet

(5X5=25 marks)

The City that Ended Hunger*

by Frances Moore Lappé

A city in Brazil did something many cities in the world have yet to do: end hunger. Belo, a city of 2.5 million people, once had 11 percent of its population living in absolute poverty, and almost 20 percent of its children going hungry. Then in 1993, a newly elected administration declared food a right of citizenship.

The new mayor, Patrus Ananias began by creating a city agency, which included assembling a 20-member council of citizen, labor, business, and church representatives to advise in the design and implementation of a new food system. The city already involved regular citizens directly in allocating municipal resources through participatory budgeting. During the first six years of Belo's food-as-a-right policy, perhaps in response to the new emphasis on food security, the number of citizens engaging in the city's participatory budgeting process doubled to more than 31,000.

The city of Belo Horizonte puts "Direct From the Country" farmer produce stands throughout busy downtown areas. It offered local family farmers dozens of choice spots of public space on which to sell to urban consumers, essentially redistributing retailer mark-ups on produce—which often reached 100 percent—to consumers and the farmers. Farmers' profits grew, since there was no wholesaler taking a cut. And poor people got access to fresh, healthy food.

In addition to the farmer-run stands, the city makes good food available by offering entrepreneurs the opportunity to bid on the right to use well-trafficked plots of city land for "ABC" markets, where the

city determines a set price—about two-thirds of the market price—of about twenty healthy items, mostly from in-state farmers and chosen by store-owners. Everything else they can sell at the market price.

Another product of food-as-a-right thinking is three large, airy “People’s Restaurants” (Restaurante Popular), plus a few smaller venues, that daily serve 12,000 or more people using mostly locally grown food for the equivalent of less than 50 cents a meal.

“We’re fighting the concept that the state is a terrible, incompetent administrator,” Adriana, a city manager explained. “We’re showing that the state doesn’t have to provide everything, it can facilitate. It can create channels for people to find solutions themselves.”

The result of these and other related innovations?

In just a decade Belo Horizonte cut its infant death rate—widely used as evidence of hunger—by more than half, and today these initiatives benefit almost 40 percent of the city’s 2.5 million population. One six-month period in 1999 saw infant malnutrition in a sample group reduced by 50 percent. And between 1993 and 2002 Belo Horizonte was the only locality in which consumption of fruits and vegetables went up.

The cost of these efforts?

Around \$10 million annually, or less than 2 percent of the city budget. That’s about a penny a day per Belo resident.

Behind this dramatic, life-saving change is what Adriana calls a “new social mentality”—the realization that “everyone in our city benefits if all of us have access to good food, so—like health care or education—quality food for all is a public good.”

The Belo experience shows that a right to food does not necessarily mean more public handouts (although in emergencies, of course, it does.) It can mean redefining the “free” in “free market” as the freedom of all to participate. It can mean, as in Belo, building citizen-government partnerships driven by values of inclusion and mutual respect.

Based on the above passage, answer the following questions:

1. State the main initiatives of the city government to end hunger.

2. What, according to you are the key factors that brought about this change?

3. What lessons do you draw from this case?

4. Do you subscribe to the need of 'redefining free in free market'? Why?

5. As a person and as a habitat professional, how do you perceive the widespread existence of hunger and poverty in our cities?

Section II: Language

(15X1=15 marks)

Identify the suitable set of words that would fit the sentences given below

6. In this context, the _____ of the British labor movement is particularly ____.
- Affair, weird
 - activity, moving
 - experience, significant
 - atmosphere, gloomy
7. Since her face was free of _____ there was no way to _____ if she appreciates what had happened
- Make-up, realize
 - Expression, ascertain
 - Emotion, diagnose
 - Scars, understand
8. The Darwin who _____ is the most remarkable for the way in which he _____ the various attributes of the world class thinker and head of the household
- Comes, figures
 - Arises, adds
 - Emerges, combines
 - Appeared, combines
9. Indian intellectuals may boast, if they are so inclined, of being _____ to the most elitist among the intellectual _____ of the world
- Subordinate, traditions
 - Heirs, cliques
 - Ancestors, societies
 - Heir, tradition
10. But _____ are now regularly written to describe well-established practices, organizations and institutions, not all of which seem to be _____ away.
- Reports, withering
 - Stories, trading
 - Books, dying
 - Obituaries, fading

Tick the correct answers

11. A democratic school should understand school dropout from the student's point of view. This sentence is an answer to the question:
- Why should a school take the student's view point?
 - How should a democratic school understand drop out?
 - When should a school take a student's view point?
 - Who should understand drop out?

12. Which of the following two sentences mean the same?

- i) Although he wanted to go home, he kept on working
- ii) In spite of wanting to go home, he kept on working
- iii) Even though he wanted to go home, he kept on working

- a) (i) and (ii)
- b) (ii) and (iii)
- c) (iii) and (i)
- d) All of them mean the same

13. A positive development this time was the _____ number of women candidates who qualified the written examination

- a) largest
- b) larger
- c) largely
- d) large

14. _____ this diary is found, please return it to the owner at the above address

- a) Whenever
- b) Whomever
- c) If
- d) Supposedly

15. He said: I will come tomorrow

- a) He said that he will come the next day
- b) He said that he would come tomorrow
- c) He said that he would come the next day
- d) He said that I would come the next day

16. Since the escaping vapors proved to be highly -, measures were at once taken for the - of the experiments.

- a. Volatile – ratification
- b. Observable – insulation
- c. Gaseous – reduction
- d. Noxious – cessation

17. As man reached the stars, a booming population threatened to destroy the - of life on his home planet and even its chances for –

- a. Quality – survival
- b. Basis – growth
- c. Existence – upliftment
- d. Chances – improvement

18. Until the current warming trend exceeds the range of normal climatic fluctuations, there will be, among scientists, considerable - the possibility that increasing levels of atmosphere CO_2 can cause long term warming effects

- a. interest in
- b. uncertainty about
- c. enthusiasm for
- d. worry about

19.To meet all _____ a source of _____ electrical power was added to the train's engine.

- a. Integuments - parallel
- b. possibilities - incidental
- c. amenities - diverse
- d. contingencies - auxiliary

20.Slang is a language that rolls up its sleeves, spits on its hands and -

- a.goes to work
- b.stays cool
- c.embarrasses its user
- d.communicates

Section III: Reasoning and Aptitude
(10X1=10marks)

21. The term 'FDI' stands for:

- a. Foreign Directed Investment
- b. Floor Development Index
- c. Foreign Direct Investment
- d. Fundamental Development Index

22. The increase in population of a city includes:

- a.Natural increase in population
- b.In-migration to the city
- c.Increase in population due to reconstitution of boundaries
- d.All of the above

23. The highest number of SEZ proposals submitted is in the state of

- a.Maharashtra
- b.Gujarat
- c.Andhra Pradesh
- d.Punjab

24.Trace the commonality in the cities given below and trace the odd one out.

- a.Ahmedabad
- b.Bangalore
- c.Bhubaneshwar
- d.Delhi

25.Which of the following is not a dimension of sustainability?

- a.Intergenerational
- b.Ever increasing productivity and incomes
- c.Environmental considerations
- d.Social sustainability

26. Which Constitutional Amendments Act (CAA) provided for 33% reservation for women in local bodies?

- a. 73rd and 74th CAA
- b. 83rd CAA
- c. 64th & 68th CAA
- d. 91st CAA

27. Mumbai accounts for 6.6% of India's GDP in 2006-07. This means –

- a. Mumbaikars have 6.6% of country's income
- b. Mumbai pays 6.6% of country's taxes
- c. 6.6% of total production value of Indian goods and services are produced in Mumbai
- d. 6.6% of India's General Development Fund is spent on Mumbai

28. The biggest difference in a slum and non-slum area is:

- a. Poor living environment
- b. Poverty
- c. Presence of illegal activities
- d. Lack of safety

29. The Assembly of all adult residents of the village is:

- a. Area sabha
- b. Gram sabha
- c. Election
- d. Lok adalat

30. Which of the following is a right accorded by the Indian State?

- a. Education
- b. Housing
- c. Health
- d. Sanitation