
FMS

(Original questions from previous years' papers)

VERBAL ABILITY

Direction for questions 1 – 7: Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

PASSAGE

To remake the world (including Nature), Fourier mobilized: an intolerance (for Civilization), a form (classification), a standard (pleasure), an imagination (the 'scene'), a discourse (his book), all of which pretty well defines the action of the signifier or the signifier in action. This action continually makes visible on the page a glaring lack, that of science and politics, that is, of the signified. What Fourier lacks (for that matter voluntarily) points in return to what we ourselves lack when we reject Fourier : to be ironic about Fourier is always – even from the scientific point of view – to censure this signifier. Political and Domestic (the name of Fourier's system), science and Utopia, Marxism and Fourierism, are like two nets whose meshes are of different sizes. On the one hand, Fourier allows to pass through all the science that Marx collects and develops; from the political point of view (and above all since Marxism has given an indelible name to its shortcomings), Fourier is completely off to one side, unrealistic and immoral. However, the other facing net allows pleasure, which Fourier collects, to pass through. Desire and Need pass through, as though the two nets were alternatively superimposed, playing at topping hands. However, the relationship of Desire and Need is not complementary (were they fitted one into the other, everything would be perfect), but supplementary: each is the excess of the other. The excess: what does not pass through. For example, seen from today (i.e., after Marx), politics is a necessary purge; Fourier is the child who avoids the purge, who vomits it up.

The vomiting of politics is what Fourier calls Invention. Fourierist invention ("For me, I am an inventor, and not an orator") address the absolutely new, that about which nothing has yet been said. The rule of invention is a rule of refusal: to doubt absolutely (more than did Descartes, who Fourier thought, never made more than a partial and misplaced use of doubt), to be in opposition with everything being done, to treat only what has not been treated, to stand apart from "literary agitator" Book People, to preach what opinion holds to be impossible. It is in sum for this purely structural reason (old/new) and through a simple constraint of the discourse (to speak only where there has not yet been speech) that Fourier is understood in the modern sense. Fourier repudiates the writer, the certified manager of good writing, of literature, he who guarantees decorative union and thus the fundamental separation of substance and form. In calling himself an inventor ("I am not a writer, but an inventor"), he places himself at the limit of meaning, what we today call Text. Perhaps, following Fourier, we should henceforth call inventor (and not writer or philosopher) he who proposes new formulae and thereby invests, by fragments, immensely and in detail, the space of the signifier.

1. According to the author
 - (1) Fourier does not say anything about modern politics
 - (2) Fourier speaks volumes about modern politics
 - (3) The author makes a good commentary on modern politics
 - (4) The author is silent about modern politics

2. Which is the most appropriate title for the passage?
(1) Philosopher and writer (2) Inventor, not writer
(3) Writer, not inventor (4) Inventor and writer
3. Which of the following is the author of the statement, "For me, I am an inventor, and not an orator".
(1) The author of the passage (2) Karl Marx
(3) Fourier (4) Descartes
4. According to the passage,
(1) Political and domestic belong to the same category
(2) Science and utopia belong to the same category
(3) Marxism and Fourierism belong to the same category
(4) Science and utopia belong to different categories
5. According to Fourier,
(1) One who creates a text is a writer (2) One who creates a text is an inventor
(3) A writer calls himself an inventor (4) A philosopher calls himself an inventor
6. According to the author of the passage,
(1) Desire and need perfectly fit into each other (2) Desire and need do not fit into each other
(3) Desire is a necessary purge (4) Fourier is the child of the purge
7. According to the passage,
(1) Fourier thought that Descartes made only a partial use of doubt
(2) Descartes thought the Fourier made only a partial use of doubt
(3) The author of the passage made only a partial use of doubt
(4) Descartes made full use of the doubt

Directions for questions 8 – 10: Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase that is most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

8. **KITSCH:**
(1) uproariously funny (2) tasteless (3) trend-setting (4) offensive
9. **OEUVRE:**
(1) an artist's first work (2) masterpiece
(3) latest work (4) entire body of work
10. **BARBITURATE:**
(1) tonic (2) sedative (3) cleaning agent (4) sharp object

Direction for questions 11 – 12: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words are linked by a colon, followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair, which is most like the relationship expressed in the original pair in capital letters.

11. **CAPTAIN : SHOAL::**

- (1) lawyer : litigation (2) pilot : radar (3) doctor : hospital (4) soldier : ambush

12. **MENDACITY : HONESTY ::**

- (1) truth : beauty (2) courage : fortitude (3) courage : cravenness (4) turpitude : depravity

Directions for questions 13 – 15: Each question consists of sentences, which has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath each sentence are four sets of words, labelled (1) through (4). Choose the word or set of words that when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

13. Perhaps because something in us instinctively distrusts such displays of natural fluency, some readers approach John Updike's fiction with _____.

- (1) bewilderment (2) suspicion (3) veneration (4) recklessness

14. We were amazed that a man who had been heretofore the most _____ of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering to their feet.

- (1) masterful (2) auspicious (3) pedestrian (4) accomplished

15. Despite the mixture's _____ nature, we found that by lowering its temperature in the laboratory we could dramatically reduce its tendency to vaporize.

- (1) volatile (2) resilient (3) insipid (4) acerbic

QUANTITATIVE + REASONING

Direction for questions 16 – 17: Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below.

A person had left his home at the age of about 14 years. He remembers that the day was Monday. Since then he has been fasting on every Tuesday. Today he is celebrating his 60th birth anniversary in a five-star hotel with his friends. As today is Tuesday, he is not taking anything except wine. At the end of the party he discloses that it is his 2400th Tuesday of fasting.

16. Today is 9th Oct 2001. On which date had he left his home?

- (1) 10th Oct 1955 (2) 9th Oct 1955 (3) 8th Oct 1955 (4) None of these

17. He was born on

- (1) Wednesday (2) Tuesday (3) Monday (4) Thursday

18. If the ratio between the roots of the equation $lx^2 + nx + n = 0$ is $p : q$, then the value of

$$\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}} + \sqrt{\frac{q}{p}} + \sqrt{\frac{n}{l}}$$

- (1) 4 (2) 3 (3) 0 (4) - 1

19. The area of the largest circle that can be drawn inside a rectangle with sides 7 m by 6 m, is:

- (1) $28\frac{2}{7} m^2$ (2) $64\frac{8}{9} m^2$ (3) $59\frac{2}{3} m^2$ (4) None of these

20. For a sphere of radius 10 cm, what percent of the numerical value of its volume would be the numerical value of the surface area?

- (1) 26.5% (2) 24% (3) 30% (4) 45%

21. A consignment of 20 picture tubes contains 5 defectives. Two tubes are selected one after the other at random. The probability that both are defective assuming that the first tube is not replaced before drawing the second, would be:

- (1) $\frac{1}{16}$ (2) $\frac{1}{19}$ (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) None of the above

22. A service complaint centre receives, on an average 2 telephone calls every 15 minutes. The change that 3 calls be received in a 30 minute interval, would be around

- (1) 19% (2) 1.9% (3) 2.5% (4) None of the above

23. If $z = \frac{x^2}{y}$ and x, y both are increased in value by 10% then the value of z :

- (1) Remains unchanged (2) Increases by 10% (3) Increases by 11% (4) Increases by 20%

24. If the areas of three adjacent faces of a cuboid are x, y, z respectively, then volume of the cuboid is:

- (1) xyz (2) $2xyz$ (3) \sqrt{xyz} (4) $3\sqrt{xyz}$

Directions for questions 25 – 26: In the questions given below establish the relationship between the two words. Then from the given options select one, which has the same relationship as of the given two words.

25. Mania is to Craze as Phobia is to...

- (1) Desires (2) Hobbies (3) Want (4) Fear

26. _____ is to Dumb as Light is to Blind.

- (1) Voice (2) Language (3) Speech (4) Tongue

Direction for questions 27 – 30: Ashok Mehta has three children, Usha, Ramchander and Sunil. Sunil married Rita, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mathur. The Mathurs married their youngest daughter to the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Saxena, and they had two children named Sanjay and Sunita. The Mathurs have two more children, Rakesh and Bindu, both elder to Shanti. Sonu and Surinder are sons of Sunil and Rita. Lata is the daughter of Sanjay.

27. What is the surname of Lata?
(1) Saxena (2) Mathur (3) Sanjay (4) Mehta
28. How is Sonu related to the father of Rita?
(1) Grandson (2) Son-in-law (3) Son (4) Cousin
29. What is the surname of Sonu?
(1) Saxena (2) Mathur (3) Mehtar (4) Sunil
30. How is Mrs. Mathur related to Sunil?
(1) Aunt (2) Mother-in-law (3) Mother (4) Sister-in-law

ANSWERS

1. (1) 2. (2) 3. (3) 4. (4) 5. (2) 6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (4)
9. (4) 10. (2) 11. (3) 12. (3) 13. (3) 14. (3) 15. (1) 16. (1)
17. (2) 18. (3) 19. (1) 20. (3) 21. (2) 22. (1) 23. (2) 24. (3)
25. (4) 25. (1) 27. (1) 28. (1) 29. (3) 30. (2)