



One of the major components of the admission test to FLAME's (FEAT-FLAME Entrance Aptitude Test) undergraduate program is verbal ability in English. Questions will be asked to test the candidate's familiarity with English vocabulary, usage, and grammar on the one hand, and ability to read and write texts on the other.

There will be a variety of questions on all the components. There will, for example, be questions to test the candidate's factual, inferential, and critical comprehension of passages. Similarly, their ability to write coherently and in a consistent style will be tested.

The Multiple Choice format with only one right answer will be used throughout the test.

The sample below illustrates some of the different kinds of questions that can be expected. At the undergraduate and postgraduate levels similar same patterns of questions may be expected but the difficulty levels will be different.

Reading Text

In lots of people's minds, the mystery of what killed the dinosaurs and other species — paving the way for the rise of mammals — was solved a couple of decades ago: a giant asteroid or comet slamming into the Earth, resulting in a dust cloud that shrouded the sun, cooled the planet dramatically and killed off plants and animals wholesale. It's a compelling story, but plenty of scientists never completely bought it. The dinosaurs died pretty quickly, they admit, but not quite abruptly enough to be explained this way. So alternative theories — the dinosaurs succumbed to allergies, from the rise of flowering plants, or to world-shaking volcanoes in what's now India, or to disease — have always bubbled around the periphery of the conventional wisdom.

1. According to this passage when did mammals emerge on earth?
 - A. After the disappearance of dinosaurs.
 - B. Before the emergence of dinosaurs.
 - C. At the same time as the dinosaurs emerged.
 - D. A few thousand years ago.
2. What is the most widely held explanation for the extinction of dinosaurs?
 - A. A worldwide epidemic.
 - B. Volcanic eruptions in India.
 - C. Extremely low temperature.
 - D. Dust allergy.
3. If you call a story 'compelling', you
 - A. force others to read it.
 - B. find it extremely interesting.
 - C. find it so boring that you have to be compelled to read it.
 - D. find it difficult to believe.



4. If dinosaurs succumbed to allergies, they
 - A. died of allergies.
 - B. suffered from allergies.
 - C. resisted allergies.
 - D. fought off allergies.

5. Infer which of the following the writer is most likely to do in the next paragraphs.
 - A. Show evidence against the widely accepted theory of the death of dinosaurs.
 - B. Reinforce the widely accepted theory of the disappearance of dinosaurs.
 - C. Illustrate the conventional wisdom on the death of dinosaurs
 - D. Talk about the relationship between dinosaurs and mammals.

6. Which of the following would make the best summary of the paragraph?
 - A. A giant asteroid or comet slamming into the Earth caused a dust cloud that cut off sunrays and the resulting low temperature caused dinosaurs to die.
 - B. The dinosaurs disappeared pretty quickly, but not abruptly because they were present all over the earth.
 - C. There are many explanations for the disappearance of dinosaurs some of which are conventional.
 - D. Although the disappearance of dinosaurs is generally attributed to a dramatic drop in earth's temperature following an asteroid hitting the earth, there are several other plausible theories.

There could also be one-off questions on grammar, usage, and vocabulary.
Examples:

7. Fill the gap in the short passage with the most appropriate word/phrase.

The first hallmark of moralization is that the rules it invokes are felt to be universal. Prohibitions of rape and murder, -----, are felt not to be matters of local custom but to be universally and objectively warranted.

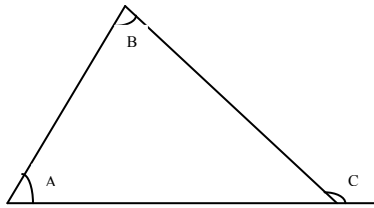
- A. however
 - B. for example
 - C. on the contrary
 - D. by the way

8. If you *eliminate* corruption in your organization, you ----- it.
 - A. support
 - B. reduce
 - C. remove
 - D. suspect

The other major components in the entrance test for the undergraduate program are tests on Quantitative and Reasoning ability. All the questions will be of multiple choice type with one correct answer.

The **quantitative** questions will cover a wide range of mathematical concepts that one encounters at the high-school level. This includes Ratio and proportion, Percentages, Rate of interest, Basic algebra and elementary problems in geometry (straight lines, triangles, quadrilaterals). Emphasis will be on word problems. Problems may be of the following type,

1. What is 5% of 10% of 120?
A. 0.60
B. 0.06
C. 6.00
D. 0.50
2. Find the product of 10.2×10^4 and 1.3×10^6 ?
A. 1326×10^8
B. 1.326×10^6
C. 13.26×10^6
D. 132.6×10^6
3. The price of petrol is Rs.51.90 per litre. If the price increases by one tenth of a rupee, what is the new price?
A. Rs.51.80
B. Rs.62.00
C. Rs.52.00
D. Rs.53.00
4. If the price of Diesel changes from Rs.30.00 to Rs.60.00, what is the percentage change?
A. 150%
B. 200%
C. 50%
D. 100%
5. The perimeter of a rectangle is 16 m. The width is 3 times the length. What is the length?
A. 2 m
B. 3 m
C. 6 m
D. 5 m
6. In the following figure if the measure of angle A is 50° and that of B is 25° . What is the measure of angle C?



- A. 125°
 B. 175°
 C. 60°
 D. 75°
7. Amit worked three more than twice as many hours as Kavita did. What is the maximum amount of hours Kavita worked if together they worked 48 hours at most?
- A. 17
 B. 33
 C. 37
 D. 15
8. Himanshoo is 2 years from being twice as old as Renuka. The sum of twice Himanshoo's age and three times Renuka's age is 66. How old is Renuka?
- A. 15
 B. 10
 C. 18
 D. 20

The reasoning section tests the student on analytical and logical reasoning skills. **Analytical reasoning** questions test the ability of a student to analyse relationships and to make inferences about those relationships. The first part of an analytical reasoning question introduce a set of variables- people, places, things etc- and these variable are involved in an easy to understand activity like-sitting, scheduling etc. The second part of the question introduces rules which govern the relationship between the variables. The final part will involve answering 1 to 5 questions, on the understanding of the student of the rules and variables, making inferences from them and how essential features of the situation change as and when new conditions are introduced or when old rules are revised. For example,

Rajan must play five games-A,B,C,D and E- one after the other but not necessarily in the same order. The sequence in which the games are played must obey the following conditions.

- Rajan plays exactly two games between playing D and E.
- Game A is played immediately after game B is played.

Questions 9 to 10 are based on this scenario.

9. In the sequence of games to be played, A can be
- A. The fifth game



- B. Fourth game
- C. Second game
- D. First game

10. If D is the fourth game to be played, then the first game to be played is
- A. E
 - B. C
 - C. B
 - D. A

Logical reasoning problems involve a small argument and questions may be asked on the validity of the argument or to arrive at a conclusion given a set of hypothesis (facts). There may also be questions on determining the relevance of a fact in strengthening or weakening the argument.

11. If all apples are fruits and all fruits are edible. Which of the following is true?
- A. All edible things are fruits.
 - B. Only some apples are edible.
 - C. If it is not an apple then it cannot be a fruit.
 - D. If it is not edible then it cannot be an apple
12. If you are kind, then either you will be appreciated or you will be hurt. But you will never be appreciated. It follows that
- A. If you are kind then you will be hurt.
 - B. You should not be kind.
 - C. You will never get hurt.
 - D. Either you will be kind or you will get hurt.

13. Consider the following argument.

The fact that there was never a land bridge between Australia and mainland Asia is evidenced by the fact that the animal species in the two areas are very different. Asian placental mammals and Australian marsupial mammals have not been in contact in the last several million years.

Which of the following will weaken the above argument?

- A. Australia was always an island.
- B. Fossils of marsupial mammals have been discovered in Asia.
- C. There are no species of Placental mammals found in Australia.
- D. Fossils of Placental mammals have been discovered in Asia.

The Admissions Committee reserves the right to change, alter, modify the pattern and content of the Test at its sole discretion.