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**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION
TECHNOLOGY (NIFT) BACHELOR OF
FASHION TECHNOLOGY (GAT) – SA
PAST YEAR PAPER 05**

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1. The sum of five consecutive even numbers a, b, c, d and e is 130. What is the product of a and e?
 (a) 720 (b) 1024
 (c) 660 (d) 672
2. In a two digit number, the digits differ by 2. 10 times the number exceeds 5 times the sum of the number formed by reversing its digits and the sum of its digits by 90. Find the number.
 (a) 53 (b) 46
 (c) 35 (d) 64
3. If $a:b = b:c = 2:3$, find $a:b:c$.
 (a) 3:4:5 (b) 4:5:9
 (c) 4:6:9 (d) 2:3:4
4. Find the smallest number which leaves a remainder of 7 when divided by 11 and leaves a remainder of 12 when divided by 13.
 (a) 29 (b) 25
 (c) 51 (d) 57
5. The monthly income of a person is increased by 26%. His expenditure which was 70% of his monthly income is increased by 20%. His savings is increased by
 (a) 40% (b) 25%
 (c) 50% (d) 30%
6. A certain sum at a certain rate of simple interest p.a. becomes Rs. 1150 in 3 years and Rs. 1250 in 5 years. Find the rate of interest p.a.
 (a) 4.2% (b) 6.3%
 (c) 6% (d) 5%
7. The ratio of the number of boys to that of girls in a school is 9:7. If the number of boys increases by 40%, and that of girls by 20%, what will be the new ratio of boys to girls?
 (a) 3:4 (b) 3:2
 (c) 2:3 (d) 4:3
8. In what time will the simple interest on a certain sum become 0.125 times the principal at 10% p.a.?
 (a) $2\frac{3}{4}$ years (b) $2\frac{1}{4}$ years
 (c) $1\frac{1}{4}$ years (d) $1\frac{3}{4}$ years
9. A person reaches to his destination by his bicycle with a speed of 15 km/hr and returns back with a speed of 10 km/hr. His average speed is
 (a) 12 km/hr (b) 11 km/hr
 (c) 10km/hr (d) 13 km/hr
10. The average weight of 17 boxes is 92 kg. If 18 new boxes are added, the new average increases by 3 kg. What will be the average weight of the 18 new boxes?
 (a) 97.8 kg (b) 91.8 kg
 (c) 92.8 kg (d) 98.8 kg
11. The cost of 3 tables and 4 chairs is Rs. 2500. The cost of 4 tables and 3 chairs is Rs. 2400. Find the costs of each table and each chair.
 (a) Rs. 325, Rs. 425 (b) Rs. 350, Rs. 350
 (c) Rs. 375, Rs. 415 (d) Rs. 300, Rs. 400
12. A person bought a certain number of chocolates at the rate of 16 chocolates for Rs. 12 and the same number of chocolates at the rate of 24 chocolates for Rs. 20. He sold all of them at the rate of 30 chocolates for Rs. 30. Find his gain/loss percentage.
 (a) $26\frac{6}{9}\%$ gain (b) 24% loss
 (c) $25\frac{1}{3}\%$ gain (d) $27\frac{3}{17}\%$ loss
13. Mr. X deposited a total of Rs. 9500 in two different banks which give 5% and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest. If the amount repayable as interest by the two banks at the end of 7 years are to be equal, find the individual amount of deposit.
 (a) Rs. 5600, Rs. 3900 (b) Rs. 5500, Rs. 4000
 (c) Rs. 5700, Rs. 3800 (d) Rs. 5000, Rs. 4500
14. A man left Rs. 1,30,000 for his two sons aged 10 years and 16 years with the direction that the sum should be divided in such a way that the two sons got the same amount when they attain the age of 18 years. Assuming the rate of simple interest is $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a. calculate how much the elder son got at the beginning?
 (a) Rs. 83,000 (b) Rs. 80,000
 (c) Rs. 83,500 (d) Rs. 82,000
15. A person invests an amount of Rs. 24,200 at the rate of 4% p.a. for 6 years to obtain a simple interest. Later he invests the principal amount as well as the amount obtained as simple interest for another 4 years at the same rate of interest. What amount of

- simple interest will he obtain at the end of the last 4 years?
- (a) Rs. 4850.32 (b) Rs. 4801.28
(c) Rs. 4800 (d) Rs. 4700
16. P and Q together can complete a job in $14\frac{2}{5}$ days. Q and R together can complete it in $20\frac{4}{7}$ days. P and R together can complete it in 16 days. Find the time taken by R to complete the job alone.
- (a) 60 days (b) 36 days
(c) 48 days (d) 24 days
17. Find the time taken by a train 175 meters long running at a speed of 54 km/hr to overtake another train 75 meters long running at a speed of 36 km/hr.
- (a) 55 seconds (b) 45 seconds
(c) 50 seconds (d) 52 seconds
18. If $x:y = 3:4$, $y:z = 5:6$ and $z:w = 7:8$, then $x:y:z:w$ is.
- (a) 3:5:7:8 (b) 3:4:24:192
(c) 3:4:6:8 (d) 105:140:168:192
19. X sold a chair to Y at 10% profit. Y sold it to Z at 20% profit. If Z bought it for Rs. 660, find the price at which X bought the chair.
- (a) Rs. 520 (b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 530 (d) Rs. 450
20. X started a business with Rs. 20,000. After 3 months, Y joined him with Rs. 40,000. After some more months, Z joined them with Rs. 1,00,000. Y received Rs. 18,000 out of the total annual profit of Rs. 55,000. How many months after X started the business did Z join?
- (a) 7.5 (b) 5.5
(c) 8 (d) 7
21. A person borrowed some money at the rate 6% p.a. for the first three years, 9% p.a. for the next five years and 13% p.a. for the period beyond eight years. If the total interest paid by him at the end of eleven years is Rs. 8160, how much money did he borrow?
- (a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 13,000
(c) Rs. 10,000 (d) Rs. 8000
22. Two vessels contain mixtures of milk and water. The ratios of milk and water are 3:10 and 4:5 in the first and second vessels respectively. In what ratio should they be mixed so that the resulting mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 79:155?
- (a) 2:3 (b) 1:1
(c) 2:5 (d) 1:2
23. A vessel contains 400 litres of pure milk. 40 litres of milk is removed from the vessel and replaced by water. 40 litres of the mixture thus formed is again withdrawn and replaced by water. This procedure is repeated once again. Find the percentage of milk in the resultant solution.
- (a) 70.4% (b) 71.5%
(c) 73.4% (d) 72.9%
24. Pipes P, Q and R together can empty a full tank in 6 hours. All the three pipes are opened simultaneously and after 2 hours, P is closed. The tank is emptied in another 6 hours. Find the time in which P can empty the tank.
- (a) 9 hours (b) 18 hours
(c) 12 hours (d) 20 hours
25. The average monthly consumption of petrol for a car for 12 months is 160 litre. If the average monthly consumption for first 8 months is 145 litre, then the average monthly consumption is
- (a) 165 litre (b) 175 litre
(c) 190 litre (d) 180 litre
26. If the price of tea goes up by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$, what should be the percentage by which its consumption must be reduced so that the expenditure on it remains unchanged?
- (a) 15% (b) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
(c) 25% (d) 30%
27. A trader sold his goods after announcing two successive discounts of 30% each. Find his effective discount percentage.
- (a) 60% (b) 59%
(c) 51% (d) 55%
28. A vessel contains 60 litres of solution of milk and water having 80% milk. How much water should be added to it to make a solution in which milk forms 60%?
- (a) 20 litres (b) 30 litres
(c) 25 litres (d) 27 litres

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29. P can complete a job in 6 days working 8 hours a day. Q can complete it in 3 days working 12 hours a day. In how many days can they together complete it working 4 hours a day?

- (a) $6\frac{2}{3}$ days (b) 7 days
(c) 5 days (d) $5\frac{1}{7}$ days

30. A contractor decided to complete a job in 30 days for which he employed 20 men in the beginning. After 10 days he realized that the job could not be completed on time. Hence, he employed 15 more men and thus completed the job on time. Find the number of extra days it would have taken to complete the job if the additional men were not employed.

- (a) 18 (b) 8
(c) 10 (d) 15

31. If RICH : 18, 9, 3, 8 :: TIME : ?

- (a) 20, 13, 9, 5 (b) 21, 9, 13, 5
(c) 20, 9, 13, 5 (d) 21, 13, 9, 5

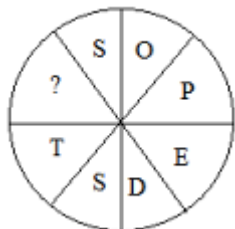
32. If all cats are dogs, some dogs are cows and some cows are horses then which statement must be TRUE?

- (a) All dogs are horses
(b) Some cats are horses
(c) Some dogs may be horses
(d) All cats are also cows

33. How many times in a day are the hands of a clock pointing opposite to each other?

- (a) 24 (b) 20
(c) 22 (d) 44

34. Insert the missing letter.



- (a) K (b) L
(c) I (d) J

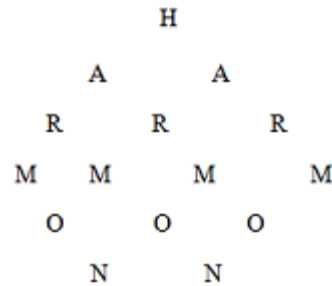
35. Find the odd one out.

- (a) PAGRE (b) STUN
(c) MUPL (d) SNUG

36. If A's father is B, C is the father of B and D is A's mother, then how is C related to D?

- (a) Father (b) Uncle
(c) Father-in-law (d) Grandfather

37. How many paths from top to bottom spell HARMONY?



- (a) 18 (b) 20
(c) 24 (d) 26

38. Find the missing number: 1, 4, 27, 16, 125, 36, ?, 64

- (a) 49 (b) 343
(c) 334 (d) 243

39. Find the missing number: 52, 63, 94, ? 18

- (a) 21 (b) 36
(c) 25 (d) 46

40. If 1st April, 2003 was Monday, then which day of the week will 25th December of the same year be?

- (a) Tuesday
(b) Wednesday
(c) Friday
(d) Thursday

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41. If the code of MALE is $*1\%5$ and that of FATE is 6185 then the code of FEMALE is
 (a) $65\%1*5$ (b) $651*%5$
 (c) $65*1\%5$ (d) $651\%*5$
42. There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a row. B and F are in the centre and C and D are at the ends. E is sitting on the left of C. Then who is on the left of D?
 (a) F (b) A
 (c) C (d) B
43. What is the angle between hour hand and minute hand of a clock at 9-15 p.m.?
 (a) 185° (b) 180°
 (c) $188\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (d) $187\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
44. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.
 What is the position of P with respect to the position of D?
 (a) Third to the left (b) Second to the left
 (c) Third to the right (d) Immediate right
45. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.
 Who among the followings sits third to the left of F?
 (a) J (b) B
 (c) D (d) H
46. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.
 Who among the following sits exactly between P and N?
 (a) L (b) F
 (c) H (d) J
47. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of
- Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of L?
 (a) NP (b) BJ
 (c) PH (d) FP
48. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.
 Starting from B, if all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order in clockwise direction, the positions of how many (excluding B) will remain unchanged?
 (a) Two (b) None
 (c) One (d) Three
49. Mr. V drives a car 30 km in the west and then 25 km to the left. Now every time turning to his right, he drives 15, 35 and 45 km respectively. How far is he now from his starting point?
 (a) 10 km (b) 15 km
 (c) 20 km (d) 35 km
50. Heights of six girls A, B, C, D, E and F are different. A is taller than three girls. D is taller than E but shorter than F. F is shorter than A. B is not the tallest. The second shortest height is 152 cm and the third tallest is 155 cm. What is the possible height of F?
 (a) 160 cm (b) 155 cm
 (c) 153 cm (d) 152 cm
51. What will be the angle between the hands of a clock at 8.10 a.m.?
 (a) $183\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ (b) 182°
 (c) 185° (d) 180°
52. In a class of 50 students, 15 read Physics, 20 read Chemistry and 20 read Mathematics, 3 read Physics and Chemistry, 6 read Chemistry and Mathematics and 5 read Physics and Mathematics, 7 read none of the subjects. How many students read all the three subjects?
 (a) 20 (b) 10
 (c) 2 (d) 5
53. If $(x_1 - 10) + (x_2 - 10) + \dots + (x_{10} - 10) = 100$ then $(x_2 + 10) + (x_3 + 10) + \dots + (x_{10} + 10) = ?$
 (a) 350
 (b) 300
 (c) 200
 (d) 250

54. A 4×4 square is given below.

1	15	14	4
12	6	7	9
8	10	11	9
13	3	2	16

How many 2×2 square are there in it whose elements add up to 34 ?

- (a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 5 (d) 8
55. Find the missing letter in the given figure:
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| E | M | R |
| F | I | O |
| A | J | ? |
- (a) K (b) G
(c) L (d) H
56. In which stadium the final match of the first ICC World Test Championship was played on June 23, 2021?
- (a) The Oval
(b) Edgbaston
(c) Ageas Bowl
(d) Lord's Cricket Ground
57. Who was the first non-Congress Prime Minister in independent India?
- (a) Morarji Desai
(b) Sankar Dayal Sharma
(c) Charan Singh
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
58. BIMSTEC stands for
- (a) Bangladesh, India, Myanmar Scientific and Technological Economic Cooperation
(b) Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
(c) Bilateral and Multi-Sectoral Economic Corridor
(d) Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation
59. Zloty is the currency of the country
- (a) Poland (b) Portugal
(c) Zimbabwe (d) Ukraine
60. Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Earned Income in foreign by citizen and Earned Income by foreigners in a country are denoted by G, P, X and M respectively. Then which one of the following is TRUE?
- (a) $P = G + (M - X)$ (b) $G = P + (X - M)$
(c) $G = P + X + M$ (d) $P = G + (X - M)$
- FILL IN THE BLANKS**
61. For a micro enterprise investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed ___ crore rupees and turnover does not exceed ___ crore rupees.
- (a) (1, 10) (b) (1, 5)
(c) (2, 10) (d) (2, 5)
62. Who wrote the book 'Rajtarangini'?
- (a) Kalhana (b) Vakpati
(c) Bilhana (d) Banabhatta
63. How many hymns are there in RigVeda?
- (a) 1028 (b) 1208
(c) 1802 (d) 1082
64. The cold and dry wind which originates over the snow-covered mountains of Alps and blows towards the Mediterranean Sea is known as
- (a) Sirrocco (b) Harmattan
(c) Mistral (d) Chinook
65. Which of the following Biosphere Reserves is not included in UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Reserves list?
- (a) Nilgiri (b) Sunderban
(c) Simlipal (d) Dehang-Dibang
66. How many scientists won Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award, 2021?
- (a) 12 (b) 11
(c) 9 (d) 10
67. Who is the Chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation?
- (a) Dr. K.Radhakrishnan (b) Dr. K.Sivan
(c) Dr. S.Somnath (d) Dr. K.Kasturirangan
68. Darvaza gas crater, also known as Gateway to Hell, is located in
- (a) USA (b) Indonesia
(c) Russia (d) Turkmenistan
69. The study of snakes, their types and distributions is known as
- (a) Phycology (b) Ophiology
(c) Hematology (d) Odontology
70. "Cordelia" is a natural satellite of the planet
- (a) Neptune (b) Uranus
(c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
71. The line that connects points of equal depth of water with equal temperature is known as
- (a) Isobathytherm (b) Isocheim
(c) Isotherm (d) Isober

72. The currency of Malaysia is known as
 (a) Kyat (b) Won
 (c) Ringgit (d) Peso
73. Who is Miss World at present?
 (a) Vanessa Ponce of Mexico
 (b) Toni-Ann Singh of Jamaica
 (c) Stepharie Del Valle of Puerto Rico
 (d) Manushi Chillaar of India
74. The 'hero rat' who detected over 100 land mines, explosives died recently is
 (a) None of these (b) Wagawa
 (c) Nagawa (d) Magawa
75. Who wrote the book "Godan"?
 (a) Shashi Tharoor (b) Sarojini Naidu
 (c) Premchand (d) Muluk Raj Anand
76. Which port is renamed as Shyama Prasad Mukherjee port?
 (a) Visakhapatnam Port (b) Kolkata Port
 (c) Chennai Port (d) Paradip Port
77. India's First Digital University is located in
 (a) Karnataka (b) Maharastra
 (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Kerala
78. Abuja is the capital of the country
 (a) Nigeria (b) Kazakhstan
 (c) Belarus (d) Angola
79. The abbreviation NITI Aayog stands for
 (a) National Institution of Transforming India
 (b) National Institute of Transforming India
 (c) National Institution for Transforming India
 (d) National Institute for Transforming India
80. The Headquarter of International Labour Organisation is located at
 (a) Rome (b) Geneva
 (c) Moscow (d) Paris
81. **Instruction:** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:
 Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words, it must be 'durable, distinct, divisible and portable'. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing, and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

- Aristotle said money should be :
 (a) Made of high quality material
 (b) Durable, distinct, divisible and portable
 (c) Made of metal
 (d) Paper currency

82. **Instruction:** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words, it must be 'durable, distinct, divisible and portable'. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing, and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

Now a days, we think of money as-

- (a) useful for starving travelers
 (b) Made of either metal or paper
 (c) Printed note paper only
 (d) Pieces of metal only

83. **Instruction:** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words, it must be ' durable, distinct, divisible and portable'. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing, and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.



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In some parts of the world a traveler might starve –
 (a) Even if he did not know the rate of exchange
 (b) Even if he had no coins or notes
 (c) Even if he had local currency
 (d) Even if he had plenty of coins and notes

84. Instruction: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words, it must be ‘ durable, distinct, divisible and portable’. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing, and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local ‘money’ to exchange for food.

Coins and notes are of no use in some places because –

- (a) They are not recognized
- (b) They are not as good as the local ‘money’
- (c) They are not needed
- (d) They are not easy to carry about

85. To ensure precise and forceful communication, the following expression may be replaced with the alternative given below:

“In the event of”

- (a) Although
- (b) Whatsoever
- (c) If
- (d) In lieu of

86. “Superannuation” refers to-

- (a) Suspension
- (b) Appointment
- (c) Promotion
- (d) Retirement

87. “Red-tapism” stands for –

- (a) Administrative responsibility
- (b) Organization of public personnel
- (c) unfair deal
- (d) The policy of delays in functioning

88. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Would you like some more.....

- (a) Cheese
- (b) Cheeses
- (c) Chesses
- (d) Choose

89. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Some movies like to show super....

- (a) Heroe
- (b) Heroes
- (c) Heros
- (d) Heross

90. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Many were necessary to put out the fire.

- (a) Fireman
- (b) Firemens
- (c) Firemen
- (d) Firemans

91. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Come here,....., I am going to read you a story.

- (a) Childs
- (b) Children
- (c) Child
- (d) Childrens

92. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

It’s winter. All the....have fallen from the trees.

- (a) Leaf
- (b) Leafes
- (c) Leaves
- (d) Leafs

93. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

The wild..... travel in autumn.

- (a) Geese
- (b) Geoses
- (c) Geeses
- (d) Goose

94. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Brush your.....before you go to bed.

- (a) Teeths
- (b) Teeth
- (c) Tooths
- (d) Tooth

95. Instruction: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

I’ll buy a cat to kill the....

- (a) Mices
- (b) Mice
- (c) Mouse
- (d) Mouses

96. What is the plural form of ATROCITY:

- (a) Atroceetis
- (b) Atrocitys
- (c) Atroctes
- (d) Atrocities

97. What is the plural of SPY:

- (a) Spys
- (b) Spyes
- (c) Spies
- (d) Spy

98. MASSACRE means:

- (a) Assassinate
- (b) Slaughter
- (c) Murder
- (d) Stab

99. The following are the synonym of the word WHET but one word is not its synonym. Find it out.

- (a) Sharpen
- (b) Hone
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Stimulate

100. Choose the most appropriate one-word substitute for the expression given below.

‘a supporter of the cause of women’

- (a) Feminist
- (b) Feminine
- (c) Effeminate
- (d) Sophist

101. Which is the suitable expression for the voice of Puppies?
 (a) Hiss (b) Yelp
 (c) Warble (d) Grunt
102. Which of the following is spelt correctly?
 (a) convelesence (b) convalescence
 (c) convaelescence (d) convalescence
103. Which of the following is spelt correctly?
 (a) asassination (b) asaessination
 (c) assassination (d) asaination
104. Which of the following is spelt correctly?
 (a) Navsea (b) Nausea
 (c) Naucea (d) Nausia
105. Which of the following is spelt correctly?
 (a) flageilation (b) flagellation
 (c) flaignelation (d) flageletion
106. Which of the following is spelt correctly?
 (a) Gobbledegook (b) Gobledegok
 (c) Gobbledeguk (d) Gobbledegok
107. Which of the following is spelt correctly?
 (a) Chiaroscurist
 (b) Chiarocurist
 (c) Chiaracurist
 (d) Chiarascurist
108. **Instruction:** Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase- Cloak and dagger-
 (a) major and minor works
 (b) involving secrecy and plotting
 (c) the thought process
 (d) immediately
109. **Instruction:** Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase- Bag of bones
 (a) A colloquial name for fertilizers
 (b) An old fashioned workshop
 (c) Dirty place
 (d) an extremely skinny person or animal with bones showing
110. **Instruction:** Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase- A penny for your thought -
 (a) the records of ancestors
 (b) the good wishes
 (c) to hold more meaning than one says
 (d) this is used to ask someone what the person is thinking about
111. **Instruction:** Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase- To have a whale of a time
 (a) to feel adversity
 (b) to live in penury
 (c) to have an exciting or fun time
 (d) to give up something
112. **Instruction:** Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase- with bated breath -
 (a) to speak like a pessimist
 (b) in a sweet tone
 (c) very anxiously or excitedly
 (d) slowly
113. Lenders to Future Retail met yesterday and took important decisions. The decided to classify the loans to the firm as a 'non-performing asset' after the retailer missed payments to the banks. They also told the Supreme Court in a filing about the same since they were asked to file their replies latest by today. The lenders also said they would be required to provision ₹80-90 billion in their books on account of the default by the retailer.
 Being classified as an NPA will raise financial troubles for FRL, which has for months tried to sell its retail assets to rival Reliance Industries, but failed to do so because of legal challenges from its partner Amazon.
 Citing its dispute with Amazon, FRL last month challenged its lenders in the top court to avoid facing insolvency proceedings or being classified as a defaulter, after it missed making certain payments on its loans.
 Future has failed to complete its \$3.4 billion retail asset sale as Amazon has successfully argued before legal forums that the Indian retail giant violated certain non-compete contractual terms the two sides had. Future denies any wrongdoing.
 Future has told Indian stock exchanges it was unable to pay 35 billion rupees (\$470 million) it owed to its lenders on Dec.31 as it could not sell certain small stores amid the row with Amazon. It had hoped to use a 30-day grace period to resolve the situation, but was not able to do so
 FRL missed payments to the Bank
 (a) The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
 (b) The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions

- (c) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
- (d) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions

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The legal challenge created by Amazon to the FRL asset sale will take a long time to get resolved

- (a) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
- (b) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions

- (d) The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions

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Reliance Industries will not be able to buy the assets in a short time


- (a) The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
- (b) The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
- (d) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions

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If the asset sale happened FRL will use the funds to repay its lenders

- (a) The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
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The Supreme court has asked lenders to submit the reply by today

- (a) The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
- (b) The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- (d) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions

118. Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd (ABFRL), has announced plans to set up a platform for foraying into the Direct to Consumer (D2C) business. This is to support the lack lustre growth in the existing business lines it is facing.

The Board has approved a proposal to set up a new subsidiary for building a portfolio of "distinct, new-age, digital brands across categories in fashion, beauty and other allied lifestyle segments."

"The D2C portfolio will be built through organic and inorganic means. This venture will initially be funded through ABFRL's internal accruals. At an appropriate time, the company will look to bring in external capital to accelerate the growth journey," the company said in a statement. The newly incorporated entity will organically incubate and also acquire promising and scalable D2C brands.

Other than providing growth capital, ABFRL will utilise its experience and capabilities to scale up this portfolio. Ashish Dikshit, Managing Director, ABFRL said, "We want to build the next set of iconic brands in the digital space as we evolve with our changing consumers. Leveraging our core capabilities around design, product creation, sourcing and brand building that have enabled us to create some of India's most loved fashion brands in the offline space, we now wish to craft a blockbuster portfolio in the digital space as well." "We are confident that this foray will successfully meet the aspirations of digitally native customers [who are increasingly buying online] and also create long-term value for investors and other stakeholders," he added.

The company will now accelerate the process of building the D2C framework and identifying key talent for this play.

ABFRL wants to create long term value for investors and other stakeholders

- (a) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- (b) The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
- (d) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions

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There is a poor growth in the existing business lines of ABFRL

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- (b) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
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The younger generation is more keen to buy online than offline

- (a) The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
- (b) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- (d) The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions

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The company will now accelerate the process of building the D2C framework and identifying key talent for this play.

ABFRL has the experience and capabilities to scale up businesses

- (a) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- (b) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
- (d) The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions

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A company's strengths in design, products, sourcing & brand building can help in successful creation of a D2C platform

- (a) The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- (b) The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
- (c) The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
- (d) The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions

- 123.** Few companies have attracted as much praise, derision, scepticism and enthusiasm as Telsa Motors and its founder Elon Musk. How can you make sense of Tesla's wild strategies? The latest example is the move to create a "Gigafactory" for car batteries just outside Berlin.

Many ask the wrong questions, such as why Tesla isn't making any money – a question appropriate for a mature business, but not a growth one. They ignore that

Tesla is like most rapid growth companies that eat up more cash flow than they produce while in the growth phase. The big challenge to understanding Tesla's strategy is that most of us only look at it from one level of analysis. At the level of the product, although a Tesla looks the same as other vehicles, underneath the hood the vehicle has a fundamentally different architecture – both in terms of hardware and software. This matters because when incumbents face a new technology architecture, they struggle to understand and adapt.

If we lower our level of analysis to the level of components, rather than products, we see the Tesla strategy in a different light again. The bottleneck for electric vehicles now and in the future is the batteries. If Tesla can dramatically lower the prices of batteries by manufacturing at scale, they lower the barriers to adoption for electric vehicles. Also if they succeed, Tesla controls the biggest profit pool in the future of auto manufacturing.

Lastly, if we raise our level of analysis to the level of systems, we see Tesla in yet another light. The truth is that consumers don't want products, they want solutions. Most other car makers deliver products.

Tesla's strategy is difficult to understand because:

- (a) Elon Musk makes wild statements
- (b) It is designed keeping in mind all levels of the business & technology
- (c) It is making losses
- (d) It is a large company

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Tesla is setting up a Gigafactory because:

- (a) Making batteries is a great business
- (b) It feels batteries can be made cheaper in large factories
- (c) Its CEO is known for wild strategies
- (d) It is facing problem sourcing batteries

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Tesla promises to deliver to its consumer

- (a) All of these
- (b) A technologically advanced car
- (c) An experience and sense of pride
- (d) A solution to solve their mobility requirement

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Tesla is making profits today because:

- (a) None of the options are correct
- (b) Its sales are growing
- (c) It buys cheap raw material
- (d) Its cars are very expensive

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It is difficult for other companies to copy Tesla because

- (a) All of these
- (b) They are not able to understand the change at all levels
- (c) They are reluctant to abandon their existing way of doing things
- (d) They are reluctant to change

128. American chip-making giant Intel is a shadow of its former self. Despite the global semiconductor shortage, which has boosted rival chipmakers, Intel is making less money than a year ago with net income down 21% year over year to US\$4.6 billion (£3.4 billion). Unfortunately, this is an ongoing trend.

Intel was the world's largest chipmaker until 2021, when it was dethroned by Samsung. Though Samsung's main business is memory chips, which is a different segment of the market to Intel's microprocessors, it is sign of Intel's decline.

During the most recent earnings call with analysts, CEO Pat Gelsinger had to concede that the technology in Intel's data-centre processors hadn't been improved in five years. "[Intel] fell behind AMD in chip design and Taiwan Semiconductor (TSMC) in manufacturing."

Intel's engineers – from research to design to manufacturing – have always worked as a close in-house team. In contrast, fellow US rivals like Qualcomm, Nvidia and AMD, have either shed their manufacturing capacity or never had it in the first place. They outsource to suppliers such as TSMC and other third-party foundries in Taiwan for the same reason that most of the stuff sold in Walmart is made in China: it's cheaper.

When mobile took off, the chipset didn't require as much computing power as those in a laptop or PC, since the priority was energy-saving to extend battery life on a single charge. As Intel was in the business of selling top-quality chips for high margins, it left its rivals to supply chipsets for this new market.

Companies like TSMC doesn't have to shoulder the risks of launching a new product. It just needs to excel in manufacturing, because if a Qualcomm product fails, AMD's may take off. For chip designers, on the other hand outsourcing to TSMC has gradually meant they can afford to be fast-moving and bold in product design. If a new chip doesn't sell, they can pull the plug without having to worry about the factory: that's TSMC's problem.

Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

Intel is making losses. What are the challenges ?

- (a) It is not able to keep good Research scientists

- (b) It is falling behind in both design and manufacturing ability
- (c) None of the options given are correct
- (d) Its products are more expensive

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Intel is not able to capitalise on new trends in customer requirement. Why?

- (a) It has become conservative and risk averse
- (b) It is making losses
- (c) It does not have factories to make new products
- (d) It is more concerned about running its existing factories which it owns

130. American chip-making giant Intel is a shadow of its former self. Despite the global semiconductor shortage, which has boosted rival chipmakers, Intel is making less money than a year ago with net income down 21% year over year to US\$4.6 billion (£3.4 billion). Unfortunately, this is an ongoing trend.

Intel was the world's largest chipmaker until 2021, when it was dethroned by Samsung. Though Samsung's main business is memory chips, which is a different segment of the market to Intel's microprocessors, it is sign of Intel's decline.

During the most recent earnings call with analysts, CEO Pat Gelsinger had to concede that the technology in Intel's data-centre processors hadn't been improved in five years. "[Intel] fell behind AMD in chip design and Taiwan Semiconductor (TSMC) in manufacturing."

Intel's engineers – from research to design to manufacturing – have always worked as a close in-house team. In contrast, fellow US rivals like Qualcomm, Nvidia and AMD, have either shed their manufacturing capacity or never had it in the first place. They outsource to suppliers such as TSMC and other third-party foundries in Taiwan for the same reason that most of the stuff sold in Walmart is made in China: it's cheaper.

When mobile took off, the chipset didn't require as much computing power as those in a laptop or PC, since the priority was energy-saving to extend battery life on a single charge. As Intel was in the

business of selling top-quality chips for high margins, it left its rivals to supply chipsets for this new market.

Companies like TSMC doesn't have to shoulder the risks of launching a new product. It just needs to excel in manufacturing, because if a Qualcomm product fails, AMD's may take off. For chip designers, on the other hand outsourcing to TSMC has gradually meant they can afford to be fast-moving and bold in product design. If a new chip doesn't sell, they can pull the plug without having to worry about the factory: that's TSMC's problem.

Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

Intel does not operate in the following segments which are growing. Which are these segments? Choose the most correct answer.

- (a) Mobile Chipsets
- (b) Chips used in Servers
- (c) Mobile chipsets & Memory chips
- (d) Memory Chips

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Intel has a high cost of manufacturing as compared to some of its competitors. Which of the following is the most correct answer ?

- (a) None of these
- (b) It owns its own factories and they are more expensive to run than other factories located in the USA
- (c) It owns its own factories & they have high cost of production as compared to vendors like TSMC
- (d) Its factories are more expensive to operate than those located in China

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What is the biggest risk for a technology company ?


- (a) Inability to innovate
- (b) Inability to outsource
- (c) Inability to make products in cost effective manner
- (d) Inability to hire a good CEO

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How are Chip manufacturing vendors like TSMC able to handle the risk of failed products of their customers ?

- (a) By having alternate customers to utilise their production capacity
- (b) By not being involved in designing them
- (c) By not entering into contracts until very sure
- (d) None of the options given

134. Facebook's owner Meta Platforms saw its stock market value slump by more than \$230bn (£169bn) on Thursday, in a record daily loss for a US firm. Its shares fell 26.4% after quarterly figures disappointed investors. Meta also said that Facebook's daily active users (DAUs) had dropped for the first time in its 18-year history. That came after Meta revealed that Facebook's DAUs fell to

1.929bn in the three months to the end of December, compared to 1.930bn in the previous quarter.

It was the first time ever that this measure of activity on the world's biggest social network had gone into reverse. Meta also warned of slowing revenue growth in the face of competition from rival platforms including TikTok and YouTube, while advertisers were also cutting spending.

Meta, which owns the world's second largest digital advertising platform after Google, also said it had been hit by privacy changes on Apple's operating system. The changes, which make it harder for brands to target and measure their advertising on Facebook and Instagram, could have an impact "in the order of \$10bn" for this year, the firm said.

Meta's rivals, like TikTok, are also attracting younger audiences. And user growth has stagnated around the world.

There are bigger longer term issues too.

Meta makes money from advertising. Yet the company's name has been changed to mark a concept - the Metaverse - a thing that doesn't exist yet and won't do for years. Mark Zuckerberg, it's CEO is committed to spending tens of billions of dollars on the project, even though evidence that people actually want to live their lives in virtual reality is scant.

Meta Platforms share price fell because Choose the best possible answer.

- (a) All of the options given
- (b) Its usage is decreasing
- (c) Its investors have less faith in its long term vision
- (d) Poor outlook in revenue growth

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What is the long term issue faced by Meta ?

- (a) Its new plans are virtual
- (b) Its revenues are lower than previous year
- (c) Its new name is not popular
- (d) None of the options given are correct

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Apple is being blamed by Meta for its losses because

- (a) Its policies affect the advertising ability of Meta
- (b) It is a competitor
- (c) It is just an alibi
- (d) Meta's CEO does not like Apple

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"Metaverse" is not clearly explained in the above passage. What can you however say for certain based on the passage given.

- (a) It does not exist today
- (b) We can say nothing about it
- (c) It is related to Virtual reality
- (d) It does not exist and is related to Virtual reality

138. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work.

Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that the word mitigate belongs to which of the following word groups?

- (a) allay, alleviate, reduce
- (b) exacerbate, aggravate, intensify
- (c) obliterate, destroy, annihilate
- (d) absorb, intake, consume

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Using information in paragraph 2 as a guide, it can be inferred that

- (a) some plants are not suitable for growth in rooftop gardens
- (b) most people prefer life in the country over life in the city
- (c) cities with rooftop gardens are cooler than those without
- (d) most people prefer parks to rooftop gardens

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According to the passage, the Urban Heat Island Effect is caused by the fact(s) that

- I. cities are warmer than nearby rural areas
 - II. building materials absorb more of the sun's heat than organic surfaces
 - III. building materials release the sun's heat more quickly than organic surfaces
- (a) I only
 - (b) I, II, and III
 - (c) I and II only
 - (d) II and III only

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can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Which of the following accurately describes the main difference between parks and rooftop gardens as outlined in the passage?

- (a) Parks require much space while rooftop gardens do not.
- (b) Parks absorb heat while rooftop gardens do not.
- (c) Parks are public while rooftop gardens are private.
- (d) Parks are expensive to create while rooftop gardens are not.

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The author claims all of the following to be benefits of rooftop gardens EXCEPT

- (a) better food for city dwellers
- (b) increased space for private relaxation
- (c) improved air quality
- (d) savings on heating and cooling costs

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According to the author, one advantage that rooftop gardens have over parks is that they

- (a) decrease the Urban Heat Island Effect
- (b) are less expensive than traditional park spaces
- (c) do not require the use of valuable urban land
- (d) replenish the air with nourishing oxygen

144. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.



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One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun’s heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect.

Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Which of the following pieces of information would, if true, most weaken the author’s claim that rooftop gardens are good for the environment?

- (a) Extremely high winds atop tall city buildings can severely damage some plants.
- (b) More pollution is produced during rooftop garden construction than rooftop plants can remove from the air.
- (c) Parks have many benefits that rooftop gardens do not share.
- (d) The overall environmental benefits that result from driving less exceed those of planting a rooftop garden.
- 145.** For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits.

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Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- (a) A viewpoint is established and then defended.
- (b) A hypothesis is stated and then analyzed.
- (c) A thesis is presented and then supported.
- (d) A proposal is evaluated and alternatives are explored.

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Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author would most likely endorse a program that

- (a) offered free admission to schools willing to take their students on field trips to the city park
- (b) promised vacation getaways to cooler destinations for those trapped in the city at the peak of summer
- (c) extended discounts on plants to customers who use them to create rooftop gardens
- (d) permitted the construction of buildings in city park land provided they have rooftop gardens

147. Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own character, its own ambience, its own essence. Thus, the Chrysler Building, with its art deco façade, presents a stark contrast to the functional modernism of the Seagram Building, even though both structures stretch into the sky a mere ten blocks from each other in Midtown Manhattan. Their functions are the same, but both solve the problems

of function differently and using radically contrasting forms.

As used in the middle of the passage, the word monolithic most nearly means

- (a) huge and drab
- (b) cheery and opulent
- (c) giant and inventive
- (d) characterless and unimpressive

- 148.** Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own character, its own ambience, its own essence. Thus, the Chrysler Building, with its art deco façade, presents a stark contrast to the functional modernism of the Seagram Building, even though both structures stretch into the sky a mere ten blocks from each other in Midtown Manhattan. Their functions are the same, but both solve the problems of function differently and using radically contrasting forms.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers design and fashion to

- (a) be something not worth studying
- (b) involve no engineering skills or insight
- (c) be art forms that also involve functionality
- (d) not be forms of art or aesthetics

- 149.** Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own

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The author primarily sees an architect's task as

- (a) a race against the clock
- (b) a balancing act
- (c) an impressive feat
- (d) a purely artistic job

- 150.** Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own character, its own ambience, its own essence. Thus, the Chrysler Building, with its art deco façade, presents a stark contrast to the functional modernism of the Seagram Building, even though both structures stretch into the sky a mere ten blocks from each other in Midtown Manhattan. Their functions are the same, but both solve the problems of function differently and using radically contrasting forms.

Based on their description in the passage, which of the following is a true statement concerning the Chrysler Building and the Seagram Building?

- (a) While the Chrysler Building is purely impractical, the Seagram Building is more functional.
- (b) One building solves the problem of a lack of space in a more innovative way than the other, but both buildings are similar in style and form.
- (c) While the Seagram Building makes use of an art deco design scheme, the Chrysler Building is more purely functional and modern.
- (d) Though similar in function and location, the two buildings are dissimilar in appearance and style.

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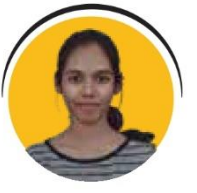
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