NASSCOM Placement Paper Questions

Directions for Questions 1-5:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

Are we alone? The question has tickled the human imagination for years, perhaps ever since our earliest ancestors looked up at the night sky into the endless sea of stars. Is anyone else out there?

Humans do not yet have a definitive answer to the question, but a team of astronomers running computer simulations of planet formation has found that Earth-like planets with enough water to support life could be fairly common.

The team ran 44 simulations of planet formation near a sun and found that each simulation produced one to four terrestrial (rocky, Earth-like) planets, including 11 planets at about the same distance from their stars as Earth is to the sun.

"It's hard to say we sampled exactly the conditions in the galaxy in which terrestrial planets form, but in the cases we chose, an Earthlike

planet formed in about a quarter of the cases," said Sean Raymond, an astronomer at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Raymond is the lead author of a paper on the simulations, recently accepted for publication in the astronomy journal Icarus. The coauthorsare Thomas Quinn at the University of Washington and Jonathan Lunine at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

The simulations show a wide variety of planets forming; everything from dry planets like Mars, to Earth-like planets, to planets threetimes as large as Earth with 20 times as much water.

Greg Laughlin, an astronomer at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and expert on planet formation, said he agrees with the interpretation that the universe may be full of a variety of planets, including Earth-like planets with significant water to harbor life.

"There is nothing in our current understanding of planet formation and planetary systems to suggest that the basic architecture of our solar system is particularly unusual", he said.

1) From the passage, we can conclude that there is_____ possibility of life on any planet other than Earth:

A) No B) Very low C) Very high D) Cannot be determined

2) Icarus is a/an:

A) Astrology journal B) Weekly magazine C) Aircraft D) Astronomy journal

3) The simulations conducted showed all of the following results EXCEPT:

A) Each simulation produced one to four Earth-like planets.

B) Earth-like planets may be quite common

C) Earth-like planet formation occurred in about 25% of the cases

D) Earth-like planet formation of a much larger size with hydrogen seas instead of water.

4) Greg Laughlin is:

A) An astronomer

B) An expert on planet formation

C) Both an astronomer and an expert on planet formation

D) Lead author of Icarus

5) What can be said about the simulations?

A) They were conducted and the results taken from a real life situation.

B) They were sampled exactly in the conditions in which the planets in a galaxy are formed.

C) In about a quarter of the cases an Earth like planet was formed.

D) The simulations show that the variety of planets forming is very low.

Directions for Questions 6-9:

Choose the option, which will CORRECTLY fill the blank.

6) The speech was filled _____ examples.

A) From B) Of C) With D) In

7) The subscription rate of a magazine is Rs.50 ___ the first three months and this increases to Rs.120 if it is_____ one year.

A) In, from B) For, for C) For, of D) In, for

8) We found it difficult to agree _____ what to do with the money.

A) On B) For C) At D) With

9) The Germans suffered heavy losses _____ World War II.

A) From B) During C) Into D) With

Directions for Questions 10-12: Choose the word nearest in meaning to the word in ITALICS from the given options.

10) The doctor in the village turned out to be a quack.

A) Duck Lover B) Pretender C) Duck Hater D) Genius

11) Is there any alternate method to arrive at the answer?

A) Different B) Easy C) Substitute D) Effective

12) At the party, she was piqued with the gentleman in the red shirt.

A) Annoyed B) Pleased C) Flirting D) Shy

Directions for Questions 13-15: Choose the answer option which will CORRECTLY fill the blank.

13) _____ first episode of the new serial is going on air tonight.

A) The B) A C) An D) No article required

14) He remembered that _____ moon looked lovely that night.

A) A B) An C) The D) No article required

15) ___ engineers, who appeared for ___ test and failed, were given ___ alternative to join as assistants in a different department.

A) The, the, a B) The, the, an C) An, a, the D) An, an, an

Section 2 - Analytical & Numerical Ability

16) In August, a cricket team that played 120 matches won 20% of the games it played. After a continuous winning streak, this team raised its average to 52%. How many matches did the team win to attain this average?

A) 40 B) 52 C) 68 D) 80

17) If 75% of a number is 90, what is the number?

A) 100 B) 125 C) 120 D) 67.5

18) After giving a discount of Rs.45 the shopkeeper still gets a profit of 20%, if the cost price is Rs.180. Find the mark up percent.

A) 0.4 B) 0.55 C) 0.45 D) 0.48

19) If 50 people finish a job in 10 days, how long will it take 20 people to finish the same job?

A) 25 B) 50 C) 4 D) None of the options

20) If the ages of a husband and a wife are in the ratio 5:4 and the sum of their ages is 45, what is the difference between their ages?

A) 4 years B) 5 years C) 3 years D) 6 years

Directions for Questions 21-24:

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Nita, Gita, Sita and Rita travelled in airplane, car, bus and train (not necessarily in that order). Sita did not travel by train. Gita travelled by car. Rita travelled neither by car nor by train. Sita could not travel by airplane due to health problems. Nita did not go by bus.

21) Who travelled by train?

A) Nita B) Rita C) Sita D) None of the options

22) By which mode of transport did Sita travel?

A) Airplane B) Train C) Bus D) None of the options

23) Who travelled by airplane?

A) Nita B) Rita C) Sita D) Gita

24) If Gita interchanges her mode of transport with Sita, then by which mode would Gita travel?

A) Car B) Bus C) Airplane D) None of the options

25) If RAGHU is written as GRUHA, what is the code for SHILU?

A) LSHUI B) SILUH C) ISULH D) ISUHL

Directions for Question 26: Given below are four figures, of which three are similar and the fourth one is different. Find the odd figure.

26) A) B) C) D)

Directions for Question 27:

In the following questions, three figures are given, that follow a certain sequence or pattern. Find the next figure in the sequence from the answer choices provided below.

27)

A) A   B) B   C) C   D) D

Directions for Question 28: Each question has two statements and some conclusions. Choose the conclusion that logically follows:

28) All pens are books.

Some pens are pencils.

A) Some pencils are pens.

B) Some books are pencils.

C) All pens are pencils.

D) None of the options

Directions for Question 29:

Assuming the statement given in each question to be TRUE, point out the inference as one of the following:

(A)- True

(B)- False

(C)- Uncertain

(D)- None of the options

29) Statement: Either Ravi goes to the market or Shyam sings a song.

Inference: Ravi did not go to the market, so Shyam must be singing.

A) A B) B C) C D) D

Directions for Question 30:

In the following questions, mark

1, if statement I alone can help determine the conclusion

2, if statement II alone can help determine the conclusion

3, if statement I and II taken together can help determine the conclusion

4, if none of the statements, taken together or separately, can help determine the conclusion

30) Conclusion: Anand is intelligent without an education.

Statement I: Anand is not educated but he is intelligent.

Statement II: Education has not made Anand intelligent.

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3   D) 4

Section 3 - Learning Ability

Directions for Questions 31-35:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow on the basis of the information provided in the passage.

RSS is a family of XML file formats for web-syndication used by news websites and weblogs. The abbreviation stands for one of the

following standards:

* Rich Site Summary (RSS 0.91)

* RDF Site Summary (RSS 0.9, 1.0 and 1.1)

* Really Simple Syndication (RSS 2.0)

RSS provides short descriptions of Web content together with links to the full versions of the content. This information is delivered as an XML file called RSS feed, webfeed, RSS stream or RSS channel. In addition to facilitating syndication, RSS allows a website's frequent readers to track updates on the site using a news aggregator.

RSS is widely used by the weblog community to share the latest headlines or their full text and even attached multimedia files.

A program known as a feed-reader or aggregator can check RSS-enabled Webpages on behalf of a user and display any updated articles that it finds. It is now common to find RSS feeds on major websites, as well as many smaller ones.

Web-based feed readers and news aggregators require no software installation and make the user's "feeds" available on any computer with Web access. Some aggregators syndicate (combine) RSS feeds into new feeds e.g., take all football-related items from several sports feeds and provide a new football feed. There are also search engines for RSS feeds like Feedster, Technorati, Pluck or Plazoo.

RSS feeds are typically linked to with an orange rectangle with the letters XML or RSS.

As of 2005 multiple versions of RSS exist, belonging to two main pathways:

* RSS 0.90 was the original Netscape RSS version. This RSS was called RDF Site Summary, and as such a completely valid RDF format.

* RSS 0.91 is the simplified RSS version released by Netscape, and also the version number of the simplified version championed by Dave Winer from Userland.com. Now called Rich Site

Summary, this was no longer an RDF format, but was relatively easy to use. It remains the most common RSS variant.

* RSS 0.92 through 0.94 are expansions of the RSS 0.91 format, which are (in theory at least) all compatible with each other and with Winer's version of RSS 0.91, but are not compatible with RSS 0.90. RSS now stood for "Really Simple Syndication".

* RSS 1.0 and 1.1 are open formats by the "RSS-DEV Working Group", again standing for RDF Site Summary. RSS 1.0 is an RDF format like RSS 0.90, but not fully compatible with it.

31) Which one of these is NOT a full form of RSS?

A) Rich Site Summary B) RDF Site Summary

C) Rich Site Syndication D) Really Simple Syndication

32) RSS provides:

A) Short descriptions of Web content. B) Short descriptions of Web content + links to full content.

C) File formats for Web syndication for Web sites. D) All the options

33) Which of these does NOT state how one can read Web pages with an aggregator?

A) Feed readers check RSS-enabled Webpages for updates. B) Users can log into the feed reader to check for updates.

C) All of the above plus Web based feed readers. D) Search engines for RSS can be used.

34) Which was the original RSS version?

A) RSS 1.1 B) RSS 0.9 C) RSS 1.2 D) RSS Original

35) Select the FALSE statement.

A) RSS 0.91 is the most common variant of RSS.

B) RSS 0.9 was the original Netscape RSS. version

C) RSS 0.91 is a simplified version of RSS.

D) RSS 0.92 through .94 are not expansions of RSS 0.91.