

1. If a zoo were to sell all of its 220 tickets for this month's festival at its usual price, the revenue from sales would be 10% greater than that collected last month. If the circus raised the ticket price by 5% and sold only 200 tickets as a result, what percent less would last month's revenue be compared to this month's revenue?

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 100/21
- d) 110/20

Solution: c)

The word usual price means the price has not changed since last year. So if this year the collection was greater, it means more number of tickets have been sold this month.

Assume usual price to be P.

Now, 220P is 10% greater than last month's sale, so last month's sale should be 200P.

Now, the zoo revises the price as 1.05P and sells 200 tickets. So collection = 210P.

So, last month's revenue would be 10P less than this month's 210 => Percentage = $(10/210) \times 100 = 100/21$ answer.

Passage 2

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to

share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

3. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's

- a) operating costs
- b) importance in an oil market
- c) owners
- d) construction

Solution: d)

The first three paras are totally dedicated to explain the pipeline's construction is tiny details. Only the last para discusses a little about their owners, operation etc.

So the correct answer would be D. You should identify the crux of the passage while reading it.

4. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline's route except which of the following?

1. Climate
2. lay of the land itself
3. local vegetation
4. kind of soil and rock

Choose the correct answer from the codes below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 3 and 4 only

Solution: b)

Read the following, *"The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the*

pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil." Although the passage talks about pipeline passing through different vegetations, it has not been mentioned as one of the factors in determining its layout.

5. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?

- 1. How much oil field land each company owned**
- 2. For how long each company had owned land in the oil fields**
- 3. How large was the capital base of each company**

Choose the correct answer from the codes below.

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) All of the above
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1 only

Solution: d)

"Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings"

Here the size of its holdings is not the capital base of the company, it is rather their share in the land holdings. So, only statement 1 is valid.

6. Which of the following difficulties were faced in the pipeline's operation?

- 1. Severity of climate in Alaska**
- 2. Excessive oil being transported by the pipeline**
- 3. Fights between on-field labour**

Choose the correct answer from the codes below.

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) All of the above
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1 only

Solution: d)

In the last few sentences, *“Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.”*

Since the pipeline is situated in Alaska, first statement is correct. Statement 2 is wrong, because oil is short in supply (not excessive). Statement 3 is also wrong, because the passage mentions labour disagreements (not fights or conflicts).