



**TEXTILE INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN**

# **ENTRANCE TEST**

**Fashion Design Management**

# **General Instructions**

1. Candidates shall only use the stationery provided by the institute.
2. The use of calculator is prohibited.
3. Mobile sets must be switched off and handed over to the invigilator staff before the test.
4. The test is divided into three parts. Each part consists of many short items.
5. Carefully read separate instructions provided for each part.
6. The total allowed time for the test is 90 minutes (1.5 hours). Candidates can attempt questions in any sequence.
7. Any evidence of cheating or non-compliance with instructions will disqualify you from the test.
8. All answers must be given on a separate answer sheet provided. Indicate the answer by encircling the correct alphabet (A, B, C or D). If more than one alphabet is encircled for any question, it will be treated as incorrect.
9. Two blank sheets are also provided, one to do rough work and the other for paragraph writing. Both sheets must be returned along with the answer sheet.
10. You must write your name and roll number on the answer sheet, rough work sheet and paragraph writing sheet.
11. **Do not write anything else anywhere on the test booklet. All answers must be given on the answer sheet.**
12. Negative marking does not apply to this test.

## **PART I**

### **ENGLISH**

Section A	Academic Reading	10 Questions
Section B	Sentence Structure	20 Questions
Section C	Vocabulary	10 Questions
Section D	Writing (150 words)	10 Marks
Number of questions		40
All Questions (1 mark each)		40 Marks
Writing		10 Marks
Total Marks		50 Marks

## Section A - Academic Reading

**Questions: 10**

**Marks: 10**

**Read the two passages given below and answer the questions that follow:**

### **Passage 1**

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They traveled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the Congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages. In the winter, the settlers' only means of travel down this trail was via dog sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were no longer the standard mode of transportation, and of course with the airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmobiles. By the mid 1960's, most Alaskans didn't even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dog teams had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colorful history. To raise awareness about this aspect of Alaskan history, she came up with the idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the Pages and the Redingtons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Musher's Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.

After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome—over 1,000 miles. There were many who believed it could not be done and that it was crazy to send a bunch

of mushers out into the vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it.

- 1) The primary purpose of this passage is to:
  - A. recount the history of the Iditarod trail and the race that memorializes it
  - B. describe the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race
  - C. outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod Trail
  - D. reestablish the important place of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history
  
- 2) Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the disuse of the Iditarod Trail except:
  - A. more modern forms of transportation
  - B. depleted gold mines
  - C. highway routes to ghost towns
  - D. reduced demand for land travel
  
- 3) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for mode?
  - A. formula
  - B. way
  - C. preference
  - D. option
  
- 4) According to the passage, the initial Iditarod race
  - A. was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees
  - B. was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history
  - C. ended at the ghost town of Iditarod
  - D. boasted a total of 400 entrants
  
- 5) As used in paragraph 3, the phrase "self-made historian" implies that Dorothy G. Page:
  - A. was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive
  - B. was determined to honor the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials
  - C. had pursued the study of Alaska's history out of her own interest
  - D. had personally educated others about Alaska's history

## **Passage 2**

Some people say that the best defense is a good offense; an octopus, however, would disagree. In addition to being one of the strangest and most beautiful creatures in nature, the octopus has some of the most inventive and effective defense mechanisms imaginable. While other animals have teeth, horns, or claws to help defend them from predators, the octopus concentrates its energy on hiding from and confusing its attackers. When it wants to get away, the octopus has an impressive arsenal of tricks at its disposal.

The most well-known of the octopus's defense mechanisms is its ability to squirt clouds of ink into the water. Some octopi use this cloud of ink as camouflage; after squirting the ink, the octopus retreats into the ink cloud where the predator cannot see it. Other octopi use the ink cloud as a decoy. If a large, intelligent predator such as a shark knows that octopi use ink clouds for camouflage, it might simply attack the ink cloud blindly, hoping to make contact with the octopus inside. However, some sneaky octopi will release the ink cloud in one direction and scurry away in another direction, leaving the predator with nothing but a mouthful of ink. In addition to confusing predators' sense of sight, these ink clouds also confuse their sense of smell. The ink is composed primarily of melanin (the same chemical that gives human skin its color), which can shut down a predator's sense of smell. If an octopus cannot be seen or smelled, it has a much higher chance of escaping an attack.

Another defense mechanism possessed by many octopi is the ability to change color, much like a chameleon. Most animals get their skin color from chemicals in the skin called chromatophores (melanin is one of these chromatophores). Chromatophores might contain yellow, orange, red, brown, or black pigments, and the amount of each pigment present in the skin determines an animal's color. While most animals are always the same color, some species of octopi can control the amount of each color pigment in their skin cells, allowing them to change color. Some poisonous octopi, when provoked, will change their skin to a bright, eye-catching color to warn predators that they are dangerous and ready to strike. Other octopi use this ability to change their skin to the color and texture of seaweed or coral, allowing them to blend in with their environment. Finally, some octopi—such as the mimic octopus—use this color-changing ability to masquerade as another type of animal. The body of an octopus is highly flexible, and some species can combine this flexibility with their color-changing skills to make themselves resemble more dangerous animals such as sea snakes or eels.

Yet another defense mechanism possessed by some octopi is the ability to perform an autotomy, or self-amputation, of one of their limbs and regrow it later. Many species of skink and lizard also possess this ability, which allows them to shed their tails when caught by a predator and therefore get away. When a predator catches a tentacle the octopus can amputate this tentacle, thereby unfettering itself, and regrow the tentacle later. Some octopi, however, are even cleverer. When threatened by a predator, these octopi will shed a tentacle before being attacked in the hope that the predator will go after the detached tentacle rather than the octopus itself.

While the octopus may not be the most vicious creature in the ocean, its numerous and clever defense mechanisms help it to survive in the dangerous undersea world.

- 6) Which of the following sentences from the passage best expresses the main idea?
- A. The most well-known of the octopus's defense mechanisms is its ability to squirt clouds of ink into the water.
  - B. Some people say that the best defense is a good offense; an octopus, however, would disagree.
  - C. Another defense mechanism possessed by many octopi is the ability to change color, much like a chameleon.
  - D. When it wants to get away, the octopus has an impressive arsenal of tricks at its disposal.
- 7) The author claims in paragraph 1 that an octopus would disagree with the statement "the best defense is a good offense" because:
- A. octopi employ more defensive than offensive capabilities
  - B. octopi possess good defensive and offensive capabilities
  - C. octopi can protect themselves from teeth, horns, and claws
  - D. not all octopi possess the same defense mechanisms
- 8) Which of the following statements best describes the organizational structure of paragraphs 2-4?
- A. The author lays out several reasons to support the argument that the octopus has the best defense mechanisms of any sea creature.
  - B. The author devotes one paragraph each to explaining three different defense mechanisms possessed by the octopus.
  - C. The author devotes one paragraph each to highlighting three potential threats to the octopus and how the octopus deals with each one differently.
  - D. The author compares and contrasts three different defense mechanisms employed by the octopus.
- 9) According to the passage, which of the following statements about the chemical melanin are true?
- I. An octopus's ink is composed primarily of melanin.
  - II. Melanin is a chromatophore.
  - III. Like the octopus, chameleons use melanin to change color
- A. I only
  - B. I and II only
  - C. II and III only
  - D. I, II, and III
- 10) 5) As used in paragraph 4, which of the following is the best synonym for unfettering?
- A. freeing
  - B. regrowing
  - C. amputating
  - D. sacrificing

## Section B – Sentence Structure

**Questions: 20**

**Marks: 20**

**Choose the best word or phrase:**

- (11) I'm busy at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer.  
A. I work                      B. I'm working                      C. I'm work                      D. I working
- (12) The chemist's was open, so luckily I \_\_\_\_\_ buy some aspirin.  
A. can                      B. can't                      C. did can                      D. was able to
- (13) Robert \_\_\_\_\_ ill for weeks. He's still in hospital.  
A. had been                      B. has been                      C. is                      D. was
- (14) There's \_\_\_\_\_ in complaining. They probably won't do anything about it.  
A. a few                      B. a little                      C. few                      D. little
- (15) The village is \_\_\_\_\_ Sheffield. It's only six miles away.  
A. along                      B. by                      C. near                      D. next
- (16) I \_\_\_\_\_ missed the bus. I was only just in time to catch it.  
A. mostly                      B. near                      C. nearest                      D. nearly
- (17) I'll tell Anna all the news when \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. I'll see                      B. I'm going to see                      C. I see                      D. I shall see
- (18) We had a party last night. \_\_\_\_\_ spend all morning cleaning up the mess.  
A. I must have                      B. I've been to                      C. I've had to                      D. I've must
- (19) I prefer dogs \_\_\_\_\_ cats. I hate cats.  
A. from                      B. over                      C. than                      D. to
- (20) What's the weather like in Canada? How often \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
A. does it snow                      B. does it snows                      C. snow it                      D. snows it



- (21) They raised the money simply \_\_\_\_\_ for it. It was easy.  
A. asking            B. by asking            C. of asking            D. with asking
- (22) We all tried to push the van, but it \_\_\_\_\_ move.  
A. can't            B. couldn't            C. won't            D. wouldn't
- (23) We've brought some food with \_\_\_\_\_  
A. me            B. ourselves            C. us            D. we
- (24) Money won't make you happy... but \_\_\_\_\_ wants to find out for themselves.  
A. they            B. somebody            C. everyones            D. everybody
- (25) Polly wants to cycle round the world. She's really keen \_\_\_\_\_ the idea.  
A. about            B. for            C. on            D. with
- (26) If only people \_\_\_\_\_ keep sending me bill!  
A. don't            B. shouldn't            C. weren't            D. wouldn't
- (27) The wisdom of the wise and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ages are perpetuated by quotation.  
A. expect            B. express            C. expert            D. experience
- (28) The librarian asked us \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.  
A. don't make            B. not make            C. not making            D. not to make
- (29) Anna put the electric fire on \_\_\_\_\_ warm.  
A. for getting            B. in order get            C. so she gets            D. to get
- (30) The accident was seen by some people \_\_\_\_\_ at a bus stop.  
A. waited            B. waiting            C. were waiting            D. who waiting

## Section C – Vocabulary

**Questions: 10**

**Marks: 10**

**Select the most suitable meaning of the given words:**

(31) Deity

- A. a god
- B. a complete failure
- C. highly impractical
- D. evenness of temper

(32) dearth

- A. to punish or criticize severely
- B. to cause, produce or stir up
- C. habitually fond of associating in a company or group
- D. scarcity

(33) integrity

- A. honesty
- B. liable to make mistakes
- C. possessing similar interests
- D. very heavy clumsy

(34) predatory

- A. inclined to plunder or rob
- B. an assumption made for the sake of argument
- C. confused, unintelligible
- D. outstandingly bad

(35) dissent

- A. partiality or preference for
- B. to disagree
- C. to banish or exile
- D. a relation between two things shown in the resemblance not of the things themselves but of their characteristics

**Choose the right synonym for the given word**

(36) salver

- A. a tray
- B. a recipe
- C. a rescuer
- D. a performer

(37) valliant

- A. nervous
- B. cowardly
- C. quick
- D. brave

(38) defunct

- A. no longer in use
- B. erase
- C. desert
- D. an officer

(39) atrocity

- A. large town
- B. good looking
- C. waste away
- D. cruelty

(40) cede

- A. plant
- B. rank
- C. give up
- D. allow

## Section D – Writing

**Marks: 10**

**Write about 150 words on any one of the given topics.**

**(Use ONLY the sheet provided for writing)**

- 1) Should people respect and tolerate everyone's opinions, or should people take a stand against opinions they consider to be wrong?. Support your position with reasoning and examples.
- 2) 'Corruption is the mother of all evils.'

USE ONLY THE SHEET PROVIDED FOR WRITING

## **PART II**

### **Mathematics**

Section A	Word Problems	15 Questions
Section B	Series	15 Questions
Total questions		30
Total Marks (1 mark each)		30 Marks

## Section A – Word Problems

**Questions: 15**

**Marks: 15**

- (1) Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:?
- A.  $44\frac{7}{11}\%$
  - B.  $55\frac{11}{11}\%$
  - C. 10 %
  - D. 12 %
- (2) The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of  $x$  articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of  $x$  is:
- A. 15
  - B. 16
  - C. 18
  - D. 25
- (3) The sum of ages of 5 children born at the intervals of 3 years each is 50 years. What is the age of the youngest child?
- A. 4
  - B. 8
  - C. 10
  - D. None
- (4) In the first 10 overs of a cricket game, the run rate was only 3.2. What should be the run rate in the remaining 40 overs to reach the target of 282 runs?
- A. 6.25
  - B. 6.5
  - C. 6.75
  - D. 7
- (5) In how many ways can the letters of the word 'LEADER' be arranged?
- A. 72
  - B. 144
  - C. 360
  - D. 720

- (6) Find the greatest number that will divide 43, 91 and 183 so as to leave the same remainder in each case.
- A. 4
  - B. 7
  - C. 9
  - D. 13
- (7) The cube root of .000216 is:
- A. 0.6
  - B. 0.06
  - C. 0.006
  - D. None of these
- (8) Total possible outcome 2 die and 4 coins will be:
- A. 5184
  - B. 5814
  - C. 5481
  - D. None
- (9) The percentage increase in the area of a rectangle, if each of its sides is increased by 20% is:
- A. 40
  - B. 42
  - C. 44
  - D. 46
- (10) Which of the following statements is not correct?
- A.  $\log_{10} 10 = 1$
  - B.  $\log (2 + 3) = \log (2 \times 3)$
  - C.  $\log_{10} 1 = 0$
  - D.  $\log (1 + 2 + 3) = \log 1 + \log 2 + \log 3$
- (11) What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?
- A. 1/6
  - B. 1/8
  - C. 1/9
  - D. 1/12

- (12) Two students appeared at an examination. One of them secured 9 marks more than the other and his marks was 56% of the sum of their marks. The marks obtained by them are:
- A. 39,30
  - B. 41,32
  - C. 42,33
  - D. 43,34
- (13) An accurate clock shows 8 o'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 2 o'clock in the afternoon?
- A.  $144^\circ$
  - B.  $150^\circ$
  - C.  $168^\circ$
  - D.  $180^\circ$
- (14) Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:
- A. 2 : 5
  - B. 3 : 5
  - C. 4 : 5
  - D. 6 : 7
- (15) How many ways are there to answer 7 "T/F" questions
- A. 128
  - B. 14
  - C. 28
  - D. 64



## Section B – Series

**Questions: 15**

**Marks: 15**

**Indicate the next term of the series:**

(16) 2 1 1/2 1/4

- A. 1/3
- B. 1/8
- C. 2/8
- D. 1/16

(17) 7 10 8 11 9 12

- A. 10
- B. 7
- C. 12
- D. 13

(18) 36 34 30 28 24

- A. 20
- B. 22
- C. 23
- D. 26

(19) 22 21 23 22 24 23

- A. 22
- B. 23
- C. 25
- D. 26

(20) 53 53 40 40 27 27

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 27
- D. 53

(21) 21 9 21 11 13 21

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 21
- D. 23

(22) 58 52 46 40 34

- A. 26
- B. 28
- C. 30
- D. 32

(23) 3 4 7 8 11 12

- A. 7
- B. 10
- C. 14
- D. 15

(24) 8 22 8 28 8

- A. 9
- B. 29
- C. 32
- D. 34

(25) 31 29 24 22 17

- A. 15
- B. 14
- C. 13
- D. 12

(26) 1.5 2.3 3.1 3.9

- A. 4.2
- B. 4.4
- C. 4.7
- D. 5.1

(27) 14 28 20 40 32 64

- A. 52
- B. 56
- C. 96
- D. 128

(28) 2 4 6 8 10

- A. 14
- B. 13
- C. 12
- D. 11

(29) 201 202 204 207

- A. 205
- B. 208
- C. 210
- D. 211

(30) 544 509 474 439

- A. 404
- B. 414
- C. 420
- D. 445

**TEXTILE INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN**  
**BBA (Hons) Fashion Design Management**

**ANSWER SHEET**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll # \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Part-I (English)</b>				<b>Part-II (Mathematics)</b>									
<b>Section A</b>		<b>Section C</b>		<b>Section A</b>									
(1)	A	B	C	(31)	A	B	C	D	(1)	A	B	C	D
(2)	A	B	C	(32)	A	B	C	D	(2)	A	B	C	D
(3)	A	B	C	(33)	A	B	C	D	(3)	A	B	C	D
(4)	A	B	C	(34)	A	B	C	D	(4)	A	B	C	D
(5)	A	B	C	(35)	A	B	C	D	(5)	A	B	C	D
(6)	A	B	C	(36)	A	B	C	D	(6)	A	B	C	D
(7)	A	B	C	(37)	A	B	C	D	(7)	A	B	C	D
(8)	A	B	C	(38)	A	B	C	D	(8)	A	B	C	D
(9)	A	B	C	(39)	A	B	C	D	(9)	A	B	C	D
(10)	A	B	C	(40)	A	B	C	D	(10)	A	B	C	D
<b>Section B</b>				<b>Section B</b>									
(11)	A	B	C						(11)	A	B	C	D
(12)	A	B	C						(12)	A	B	C	D
(13)	A	B	C						(13)	A	B	C	D
(14)	A	B	C						(14)	A	B	C	D
(15)	A	B	C						(15)	A	B	C	D
(16)	A	B	C						<b>Section B</b>				
(17)	A	B	C						(16)	A	B	C	D
(18)	A	B	C						(17)	A	B	C	D
(19)	A	B	C						(18)	A	B	C	D
(20)	A	B	C						(19)	A	B	C	D
(21)	A	B	C						(20)	A	B	C	D
(22)	A	B	C						(21)	A	B	C	D
(23)	A	B	C						(22)	A	B	C	D
(24)	A	B	C						(23)	A	B	C	D
(25)	A	B	C						(24)	A	B	C	D
(26)	A	B	C						(25)	A	B	C	D
(27)	A	B	C						(26)	A	B	C	D
(28)	A	B	C						(27)	A	B	C	D
(29)	A	B	C						(28)	A	B	C	D
(30)	A	B	C						(29)	A	B	C	D
									(30)	A	B	C	D

**TEXTILE INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN**  
**BBA (Hons) Fashion Design Management**

Sheet for writing

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll # \_\_\_\_\_

**TEXTILE INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN**  
**BBA (Hons) Fashion Design Management**

Rough Work Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll # \_\_\_\_\_