

AUD-SBPPSE-MBA-Sample Paper

Instructions for Q 1 – 10: Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end of the passage. Correct answers are based either on the author's views or inferences drawn from the given passage.

A tourist flying economy class from Britain to Kenya and back generates around a tonne of carbon emissions, according to the International Civil Aviation Organisation. No matter how many times he reuses his towels or sits on a composting toilet when he is there, he could never hope to offset the burning of all that jet fuel. Does that mean the very notion of “sustainable tourism” is an oxymoron?

The phrase has three possible meanings. The first is ecological. Given the contribution that transport, especially by air, makes to global warming, on this definition it is almost guaranteed to fall short. The only truly sustainable holiday would be camping in the back garden eating berries, says Harald Zeiss of the Institute for Sustainable Tourism at Harz University in Germany. The second is social. Ideally, when cultures meet and gain in mutual understanding the long-term benefits will be intangible, but real. The final one is economic. Tourists who step off the beaten track have a chance to help lift the poor out of poverty and encourage them to preserve their environments for financial gain. The question is how much weight to give to each.

According to the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), a UN agency, 1.1 billion international trips were made in 2014, a 4.4% increase on the year before. As popular destinations become overcrowded, more people seek places that remain comparatively unspoilt. But pristine wildernesses don't stay pristine for long once they are on the holiday trail. The paradox of sustainable tourism is that it can be “both a destroyer of nature and an agent for its conservation”, notes Andrew Holden of Bedfordshire University in Britain.

Keeping resorts small, and perhaps even temporary, can help resolve that paradox in favour of conservation. Maurice Phillips and Geri Mitchell opened Sandele, an eco-resort, in Gambia in 2008. Locals are too often persuaded to sell their land to developers for less than it is worth, says Mr Phillips, and villages can vanish once the hotels go up. Instead, he leased the land for Sandele from villagers, and employs them in the resort. When the lease runs out in 20 years' time the property will revert to locals, who should by then have the skills to manage it. The pair also run courses for locals, including on how to make “rocket stoves” that require very little wood for fuel, thereby reducing deforestation.

Those on larger-scale eco-tourism packages may be doing good in other ways. Concentrating large numbers of visitors in a single location increases their local impact—which can be for the better. If a resort buys local food, says Mr Zeiss, or invests in renewable-energy generation that can be used by those who live nearby, then the surrounding area can receive a boost.

But hotels must seek ways to mitigate their negative effects. Though signs suggesting that guests can help “save the planet” by re-using their towels overstate the case, water-guzzling is one of the biggest evils of mass tourism. An analysis by Thomas Cook, a large holiday firm, suggests that on average each tourist around the world accounts for around 350 litres of water per day by showering, using the swimming pool and the like—which rises to 6,000 litres when indirect use such as food production is added. In Greece, for example, each tourist directly uses around three-fifths more water than a local. Being more frugal with water can boost firms’ profits. TUI, another big travel company, says it saved €2.2m (\$2.5m) in 2014 by cutting energy and water use at 43 of its hotels.

But often it is the guests themselves who kick against energy-saving initiatives. To stop patrons leaving lights and air-conditioning on when they are out, many hotels have keycards that control the electrics in rooms. Yet some report that guests override the system by inserting a business card into the control slot before heading out, rather than wait to recharge portable devices or put up with a stuffy room for a few minutes on their return.

Overall, the benefits of sustainable tourism outweigh the harms, thinks Dirk Glaesser of the UNWTO. Mr Zeiss argues that the most unnecessary flights are taken not by tourists but by businessfolk who fly abroad for a toe-touch meeting that could easily have been replaced by a video-call, and then fly home the same day. Perhaps. But it is unclear how many such trips actually occur. Executives already have an incentive to avoid unnecessary business travel—it is less fun than the frivolous sort.

1. Which of the following statement is true according the passage above?
 - a. Sustainable tourism is an Oxymoron because transport, especially air transport is a significant contributor to global warming
 - b. The only sustainable holidays are those which avoid any kind of air travel
 - c. The benefits from economic and social elements of sustainable tourism may exceed the negative effects posed by the ecological element, depending on how much weight is attached to each
 - d. The social element of sustainable tourism leads to tangible and real benefits for all stakeholders
2. Leasing land by the locals to the developers is preferred over selling the land because of all the following reasons, except:
 - a. Property is transferred back to the locals once the lease expires
 - b. Skills acquired by the locals during the lease period can be used meaningfully to manage the property
 - c. Sale transactions often take place at a lower value than the worth of the property, hence, leasing is preferred
 - d. Leasing reduces deforestation

3. Which of the following statements is not true as per the passage above?
 - a. Small resorts are a good option for sustainable tourism
 - b. Large scale ecotourism is detrimental for the planet
 - c. Bringing together large number of tourists in one location may positively impact local society
 - d. Selling of land by villages to developers may be detrimental to the existence of the village itself
4. How can guests help in mitigating the negative effects that hotels pose over the environment?
 - a. By reusing their towels
 - b. By reducing wastage of water
 - c. By switching off unwanted energy consuming devices
 - d. All of the above
5. What role does the keycard play in controlling the electricals in the Hotel room?
 - a. Ensure that no unnecessary electrical device is on when no one is inside the room
 - b. Provide real time information about the use of energy consuming devices for every customer
 - c. Bill the excess energy consumed by customers to their business cards
 - d. All of the above
6. Which of the following is not a view expressed by the members of Institute of Sustainable Tourism in Germany?
 - a. Camping in backyard eating berries is the only truly sustainable holiday
 - b. Resorts can contribute towards sustainable eco-tourism by developing surrounding areas
 - c. Water guzzling is the biggest evils of mass tourism
 - d. Business travelers take more unnecessary flights than tourists
7. What is the downside of inserting a business card into the control slot instead of the key card?
 - a. Stealing of important financial information
 - b. Wastage of electricity
 - c. The room is stuffy when the tourist returns to the hotel
 - d. All portable devices will be discharged
8. Which of the following is true as per the United Nations World Tourism Organisation?
 - a. Number of international trips in 2015 is 4.4% more than in 2014
 - b. There is no clarity on how many trips of the 1.1 billion in 2014 were business related, and how many were tourism related
 - c. Benefits of sustainable tourism are often more than its negative impact
 - d. Sustainable tourism can be both a destroyer of nature and agent for its conservation
9. Choose the most appropriate title for this passage:

- a. Why travel when you can video-conference?
- b. Ecology, economics and society
- c. Paradox of sustainable tourism
- d. Tourism: threat or boon for rural communities?

10. Which of the following phrases best support the argument that “Sustainable Tourism” is an oxymoron?

- a. Burning of jet fuel during air travel cannot be covered up by reusing towels and switching off electric devices when not in use
- b. Pristine wildernesses don’t stay pristine for long once they are on the holiday trail
- c. Businessfolk who fly abroad for a toe-touch meeting could easily have chosen video-call instead
- d. Being more frugal with water can boost firms’ profits

Instructions for Q11: The underlined portion of the sentence needs to be replaced by a more appropriate option. Choose the correct option

11. Many economists argues that the growing economic, financial, and monetary policy risks warrants concern about a major shock

- a. argues that the growing economic, financial, and monetary policy risks warrant concern
- b. argue that the growing economic, financial, and monetary policy risks warrants concern
- c. argue that the growing economic, financial, and monetary policy risks warrant concern
- d. argue that growing economic, financial, and monetary policy risks warrants concern

Instructions for Q12: The question has a sentence that uses an idiom or phrase. You need to identify the apt meaning of the idiom/phrase from the given options

12. He went on sowing wild oats; he reaped suffering in his later life

- a. eating healthy as a young boy
- b. investing as a young boy
- c. irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age
- d. doing farming as a young boy

Instructions for Q13: The question has a meaning provided. Identify the word / phrase that relates most closely to given meaning

13. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space

- a. Xenophobia
- b. Paranoia
- c. Claustrophobia
- d. Agoraphobia

14. The ticket price for an amusement park is equal to the age of the person. However, as soon as the person's age crosses 50, the ticket price reduces by \$1 for every year of age in excess of 50. For instance, a person whose age is 51 has to pay a ticket price of \$49. Ram was born in 1958, and his grandson was born in 2018. In which year, will the price of the amusement park ticket that they both pay be equal?
- 2038
 - 2037
 - 2028
 - 2040
15. What is the cube root of 0.000216?
- 0.6
 - 0.06
 - 0.006
 - 6

Instructions for Q16: The table below gives population numbers for European Countries since the year 1850. Refer to the table below, and answer the question based on the data provided in the table.

Population (in 000s)					
	1850	1900	1950	2000	2030 (projected)
Western Europe					
Austria	3,950	5,973	6,935	8,113	8,120
Belgium	4,449	6,719	8,639	10,264	10,410
Denmark	1,499	2,561	4,271	5,337	5,730
Finland	1,628	2,646	4,009	5,169	5,201
France	36,350	40,598	41,829	59,382	63,185
Germany	33,746	54,388	68,375	82,188	79,573
Italy	24,460	33,672	47,105	57,719	55,360
Netherlands	3,098	5,142	10,114	15,908	17,673
Norway	1,392	2,230	3,265	4,492	4,978
Sweden	3,483	5,117	7,014	8,924	9,324
Switzerland	2,379	3,300	4,694	7,267	7,756
United Kingdom	27,181	41,155	50,127	59,522	64,304
Total of Western Europe	1,43,615	2,03,501	2,56,376	3,24,285	3,31,613
Eastern Europe					
Albania	500	800	1,227	3,474	3,988
Bulgaria	2,500	4,000	7,251	7,818	5,941
Czechoslovakia	9,250	12,142	12,389	15,670	15,022
Hungary	5,161	7,127	9,338	10,137	9,250

Poland	13,000	24,750	24,824	38,654	36,531
Romania	8,000	11,000	16,311	22,452	20,827
Yugoslavia	6,000	11,174	16,298	23,322	23,232
Total of Eastern Europe	44,411	70,993	87,637	1,21,528	1,14,791

16. Which of the following countries is expected to have maximum population growth rate between 2000 and 2030?
- Belgium
 - France
 - Italy
 - Albania

Instructions for Q17: The question is followed by two statements numbered I and II. You are required to analyze the data of both the statements and decide whether the statements are sufficient to answer the question.

17. What is Alia's rank in Class?
- 'There are 35 students in class'
 - 'There are 12 student who scored less than Alia'
- Statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question, but statement II alone is not sufficient
 - Statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question, but the statement I alone is not sufficient
 - Data in both the statements together are not sufficient to answer the question
 - Data in both the statements are needed to answer the question
18. Which of the following is the highest civilian award in India?
- Bharat Ratna
 - Padma Shri
 - Padma Bhushan
 - Padma Vibhushan

For Q19, refer to the information below.

A cricket team with five batsman – Virat, Rahul, Rohit, Vijay and Kedar, played four matches. Their individual scores and total scores by the team are provided in the table below. For each match, the two missing values contain runs scored by the two lowest scorers in the match. The two lowest scorers did not individually score more than 10% of the total runs scored in the match.

	Match 1	Match 2	Match 3	Match 4
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Virat		100		53
Rahul	88	65		52
Rohit			110	
Vijay	72	75	20	56
Kedar	60		78	
Total	270	300	240	200

19. How many runs did Kedar score in Match 2?

- a. 28
- b. 29
- c. 30
- d. Cannot be determined

20. Choose the relationship that represents a similar relationship to the one expressed as follows –
Interest: Obsession

- e. Mood: Feeling
- f. Weeping: Sadness
- g. Dream: Fantasy
- h. Taste: Smell