

# College of Admission Tests

Test Taker's Help Series



CAT

## Sample Paper

The Sample Paper is provided to familiarize you with the contents of LMAT – LUMS Management Admission Test. Note; however, this sample paper is not intended to be the actual paper but it is similar to the actual.

# BZU-BBA



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Sample Paper for:

**BZU Management Admission Test**

For BBA (Hons), BBA-IT (Hons), BS (Commerce),  
B.Sc. (Accounting & Finance), BS (CS), BS (IT), BS (TS)

Purpose of this sample paper is to familiarize the test taker with the question types that appear on the actual test. The number of questions and the proportion of the questions are not equal to the number of questions and proportion of the questions on the actual test.

A prospect test taker must consult BZU for latest sample paper for the test. This sample paper follows the sample paper of 2008.

## Structure of the Test for All Programs

### Quantitative Reasoning 45 Questions

Time Allowed: 40 Minutes

Section 1:	Problem Solving	15 Questions	25 M
Section 2:	Simple Arithmetic	15 Questions	10 M
Section 3:	Series	15 Questions	05 M

### Verbal 40 Questions

Time Allowed: 30 Minutes

Section 4:	Reading Comprehension	10 Questions	15 M
Section 5:	Vocabulary	15 Questions	05 M
Section 6:	Sentence Correction	15 Questions	10 M

### General Knowledge 15 Questions

Time Allowed: 10 Minutes

Section 7:	General Knowledge	15 Questions	10 M
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Total Questions = 100

Total Time Allowed = 80 Minutes

45 Questions Time Allowed: 40 Minutes

### Problem Solving

15 Questions Time: 25 Minutes

#### Directions:

Each of the following questions has five answer choices. For each of these questions, select the best of the answer choices given.

**Numbers:** All numbers used are real numbers.

**Figures:** A figure accompanying a quantitative reasoning problem solving question is intended to provide information useful in solving the problem. Figures are drawn as accurately as possible EXCEPT when it is stated in a specific problem that its figure is not drawn to scale. Straight lines may sometimes appear jagged. All figures lie on a plane unless otherwise indicated.

- If 1 cm on a map corresponds to an actual distance of 40 km. And the distance on the map between Multan and Karachi is 37.5 cm., the actual distance between them is :
  - 375 km
  - 3750 km
  - 1500 km
  - 1375 km
  - None of the above
- A box contains 90 nuts each of 100 gm and 100 bolts each of 150 gm. If the entire box weighs 35.5 kg., then the weight of the empty box is:
  - 10 kg
  - 10.5 kg
  - 11 kg
  - 11.5 kg
  - None of the above
- If  $3/p = 6$  and  $3/q = 15$  then  $p - q = ?$ 
  - $1/3$
  - $2/5$
  - $3/10$

- $5/6$
- None of the above

- Salman is three times as old as his son. After fifteen years Salman will be twice as old as his son's age at that time. Hence Salman's present age is
  - 36
  - 42
  - 45
  - 48
  - None of the above
- Tom, Dick and Harry went for lunch to a restaurant. Tom had \$100 with him, Dick had \$60 and Harry had \$409. They got a bill for \$104 and decided to give a tip of \$16. They further decided to share the total expenses in the ratio of the amounts of money each carried. The amount of money which Tom paid more than what Harry paid is
  - 120
  - 200
  - 60
  - 24
  - 36

### Simple Arithmetic

15 Questions 10 Minutes

#### Directions:

Each of the following questions has five answer choices. For each of these questions, select the best of the answer choices given.

- If the product of 10 numbers is positive what is the greatest number of them that could be negative?
  - 0
  - 1
  - 5
  - 9
  - 10
- If  $2 < x < 4$  and  $3 < y < 7$ , what is the largest inter value of  $x + y$ ?
  - 9
  - 15
  - 4
  - 3

- E. 7
3. A number is “nifty” if it is a multiple of 2 or 3. How many nifty numbers are there between - 11 and 11?
- A. 6  
B. 7  
C. 11  
D. 15  
E. 17
4. What is the value of  $2\frac{3}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}$ ?
- A.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
B.  $\frac{1}{2}$   
C. 1  
D. 2  
E.  $2\frac{1}{2}$

**Series****15 Questions      05 Minutes****Directions**

The numbers given in each question follow a pattern. Find the next number based on the pattern and select the corresponding option that shows the number.

1. 3 3 9 45
- A. 325  
B. 305  
C. 295  
D. 315
2. 28 35 49 56
- A. 77  
B. 74  
C. 70  
D. 63
3. 25 125 625 3125
- A. 2025  
B. 55566  
C. 15975  
D. 15625
4. In an arithmetic series, the terms of the series are equally spread out. For example, in  $1 + 5 + 9 + 13 + 17$ , consecutive terms are 4 apart. If the first term in an arithmetic series is 3, the last term is 136, and the sum is 1,390, what are the first 3 terms?
- A. 3 10 17  
B. 3 23 43  
C. 3 36 13 70  
D. 3 69 12 136

## Verbal

**40 Questions    Time Allowed: 30 Minutes****Reading Comprehension****10 Questions      15 Minutes**

Reading involves two steps. The first step is reading a passage of nonfiction prose, usually between 150 and 400 words long, which might deal with almost any subject from the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities. The second step is answering a group of two to four questions dealing with the contents, form and style of the passage.

Reading comprehension is designed to measure your ability to handle the very kinds of sophisticated complex and subtle readings the graduate students are called upon to do.

To answer the questions, it is not enough to understand the basic facts presented in the passage; you also need to notice the more elusive implications in the passage as well as the form, structure, and style of the passage (that is how the author has chosen to present her ideas).

**Directions**

Each passage is followed by questions based on its contents. After reading a passage choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis.

**Passage**

In the early years of the twentieth century, astrophysicists turned their attention to a special category of stars, known as Cepheid variables. A variable star is one whose apparent brightness changes from time to time. Among some variables, the change in brightness occurs so slowly as to be almost imperceptible; among others. It occurs in sudden, brief, violent bursts of energy. Cepheid variables (which take their name from the first such star was discovered) have special characteristics that make them a useful astronomical tool. It was Henrietta Leavitt, an astronomer at the Harvard

Observatory, who first examined the Cepheid variables in details. She found that these stars vary regularly in apparent brightness over a relatively short period of time from one to three days to a month or more. This variation in brightness could be recorded and precisely measured with the help of the camera, then still a new tool in astronomy.

Leavitt also noticed that the periodicity of each Cepheid variable that is the period of time it took for the star to vary from its brightest point to its dimmest, and back to its brightest again corresponded to the intrinsic or absolute brightness of the star. That is the greater the star's absolute brightness, the slower its cycle of variation.

Why is this so? The variation in brightness is caused by the interaction between the star's gravity and the outward pressure exerted by the flow of light energy from the star. Gravity pulls the outer proportions of the star inward, while light pressure pushes them outward. The result is a pulsating in-and-out movement that produces increasing and decreasing brightness. The stronger the light pressure, the slower this pulsation. Therefore, the periodicity of the Cepheid variable is a good indication of its absolute brightness. Furthermore, it is obvious that the apparent brightness of any source of light decreases the further we are from light. Physicists had long known that this relationship could be described by a simple mathematical formula, known as the inverse square law. If we know the absolute brightness of any object—say, a star as well as our distance from that object, it is possible to use the inverse square law to determine exactly how bright that object will appear to be. This laid the background for Leavitt's most crucial insight. As she had discovered, the absolute brightness of a Cepheid variable could be determined by measuring its periodicity. And, of course, the apparent brightness of the star when observed from the earth could be determined by simple measurement. Leavitt saw that with these two facts and the help of the inverse square law, it would be possible to determine the distance from earth of any Cepheid variable. If we know the absolute brightness of the star, how bright the star, and how bright it appears from the earth then we can tell how far it must be.

Thus, if a Cepheid variable can be found in any galaxy, it is possible to measure the distance that galaxy from earth. Thanks to Leavitt's discovery, astronomical distances that could not previously be measured became measurable for the first time.

## Questions

- The primary purpose of the passage is to explain
  - The background and career of the astronomer Henrietta Leavitt
  - How and why various categories of stars vary in brightness
  - The development of the inverse square law for determining an object's brightness
  - Important uses of the camera as an astronomical distances
  - How a particular method of measuring astronomical distances was created
- According to the passage, the absolute brightness of a Cepheid variable
  - Depends upon its measurable distance from an observer on earth.
  - May be determined from the length of its cycle of variation.
  - Change from time to time according to a regular and predictable pattern.
  - Indicate the strength of the gravitational force exerted by the star.
- According to the passage, Leavitt's work provided astronomers which of the following?
  - The absolute brightness of any observable Cepheid variable.
  - The apparent brightness of any object a given distance from an observer.
  - The distance from earth of any galaxy containing an observable Cepheid variable.
  - I only
  - III only
  - I and II only
  - I and III only
  - I, II and III only
- It can be inferred from the passage that a Cepheid variable of great absolute brightness would exhibit.
  - A relatively rapid variation in brightness
  - A correspondingly weak gravitational force
  - Brief, violent bursts of radiant energy
  - Slow and almost imperceptible changes in brightness
  - A strong outward flow of light pressure
- The passage implies that Leavitt's work on Cepheid variable would not have been possible without the availability of
  - The camera as a scientific tool

- B. Technique for determining the distances between stars
- C. A method of measuring a star's gravitational force
- D. An understanding of the chemical properties of stars
- E. A single star whose distance from earth was already known

## Vocabulary

15 Questions 05 Minutes

### Directions

In each of the following questions, a related pair or words or phrase is followed by five other pairs of words or phrase. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair.

1. **ANGLE : DEGREE**

- A. area : square inch
- B. milk : quart
- C. society : classes
- D. letter : alphabet
- E. time : minutes

2. **CONFIRMED : INVETERATE**

- A. knowledge : supposed
- B. financial : bankrupt
- C. immature : callow
- D. credible : incredible
- E. careful : punishing

3. **LULLABY : BARCAROLE**

- A. birth : marriage
- B. night : morning
- C. cradle : gondola
- D. song : poem
- E. carol : sonneteer

4. **ZOOLOGY : ANIMALS**

- A. ecology : pollution
- B. botany : plants
- C. chemistry : atoms
- D. history : people
- E. mathematics : geometry

5. **DORY : VAN**

- A. dairy : cow
- B. fish : vehicle
- C. freighter : caisson
- D. runners : wheels
- E. Danish : Dutch

## Sentence Correction

15 Questions 10 Minutes

### Directions

The following questions present a sentence, part of which or all of which is underlined beneath the sentence you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other four are different. If you think the original is the best, choose the first answer; otherwise choose one of the others.

1. Researchers at Cornell University have demonstrated that homing pigeons can sense changes in the earth's magnetic field, see light waves that people cannot see, detect low-frequency sounds from miles away, sense changes in air pressure, and can identify familiar odors.
  - A. sense changes in air pressure, and can identify familiar odors
  - B. can sense changes in air pressure, and can identify familiar odors
  - C. sense changes in air pressure, and identify familiar odors
  - D. air pressure changes can be sensed, and familiar odors identified
  - E. air pressure changes are sensed, and familiar odors identified
2. In ancient times, Nubia was the principal corridor where there were cultural influences transmitted between Black Africa and the Mediterranean basin.
  - A. where there were cultural influences transmitted
  - B. through which cultural influences were transmitted
  - C. where there was a transmission of cultural influences
  - D. for the transmitting of cultural influences
  - E. which was transmitting cultural influences
3. It is a special feature of cell aggregation in the developing nervous system that in most regions of the brain the cells not only adhere to one another and also adopt some preferential orientation.
  - A. to one another and also adopt
  - B. one to the other, and also they adopt
  - C. one to the other, but also adopting
  - D. to one another but also adopt
  - E. to each other, also adopting
4. Among the reasons for the decline of New England agriculture in the last three decades were the high cost of land, the pressure of housing and

commercial development, and basing a marketing and distribution system on importing produce from Florida and California.

- A. basing a marketing and distribution system on importing produce from Florida and California
  - B. basing a marketing and distribution system on the imported produce of Florida and California
  - C. basing a system of marketing and distribution on the import of produce from Florida and California
  - D. a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California
  - E. a marketing and distribution system importing produce from Florida and California as its base
5. Like Byron at Missolonghi, Jack London was slowly killed by the mistakes of the medical men who treated him.
- A. Like Byron
  - B. Like Byron's death
  - C. Just as Byron died
  - D. Similar to Byron
  - E. As did Byron

- B. Zambia
- C. Turkey
- D. Australia
- E. England

4. What letter appears to the right of Y on a keyboard?

- A. P
- B. W
- C. U
- D. A
- E. E

For answers and explanations of the questions visit:

[www.cat.edu.pk](http://www.cat.edu.pk)

## General Knowledge

15 Questions

10 Minutes

### General Knowledge

15 Questions

10 Minutes

#### Directions

Each of following questions is followed by four or five answer choices. Select the choice that answers the question.

1. The longest river in the world is?
  - A. Nile
  - B. Amazon
  - C. Indus
  - D. Nelson
  - E. Volta
2. The highest mountain in the world is?
  - A. Everest
  - B. K2
  - C. Kangchenjunga
  - D. Lhotse
  - E. Makalu
3. The country also known as "country of Copper" is?
  - A. Pakistan