

**Digital University Kerala  
Technopark Phase-IV, Thiruvananthapuram**

**DRAT Common (DRAT-C) Sample questions**

*(This is a sample of question types only and not a complete sample question paper)*

**Section 1: English comprehension**

In terms of labour, for decades the relatively low cost and high quality of Japanese workers conferred considerable competitive advantage across numerous durable goods and consumer electronics industries (eg. Machinery, automobiles, televisions, radios). Then labour-based advantages shifted to South Korea, then to Malaysia, Mexico and other nations. Today, China appears to be capitalizing best on the basis of labour. Japanese firms still remain competitive in markets for such durable goods, electronics and other products, but the labour force is no longer sufficient for competitive advantage over manufacturers in other industrializing nations. Such shifting of labour-based advantage is clearly not limited to manufacturing industries. Today, a huge number of IT and service jobs are moving from Europe and North America to India, Singapore, and like countries with relatively well-educated, low-cost workforces possessing technical skills. However, as educational levels and technical skills continue to rise in other countries, India, Singapore, and like nations enjoying labour-based competitive advantage today are likely to find such advantage cannot be sustained through emergence of new competitors.

In terms of capital, for centuries the days of gold coins and later even paper money restricted financial flows. Subsequently regional concentrations were formed where large banks, industries and markets coalesced. But today capital flows internationally at rapid speed. Global commerce no longer requires regional interactions among business players. Regional capital concentrations in places such as New York, London and Tokyo still persist, of course, but the capital concentrated there is no longer sufficient for competitive advantage over other capitalists distributed worldwide. Only if an organization is able to combine, integrate and apply its resources (eg. Land, labour, capital, IT) in an effective manner that is not readily imitable by competitors can such an organization enjoy a competitive advantage sustainable over time.

In a knowledge-based theory of the firm, this idea is extended to view organizational knowledge as a resource with at least the same level of power and importance as the traditional economic inputs. An organization with superior knowledge can achieve a competitive advantage in markets that appreciate the application of such knowledge. Semiconductors, genetic engineering, pharmaceuticals, software, military warfare, and knowledge-intensive competitive arenas provide both time-proven and current examples. Consider semiconductors (e.g. computer chips), which are made principally of sand and common metals. These ubiquitous and powerful electronic devices are designed within common office buildings, using commercially available tools, and fabricated within factories in many industrialized nations. Hence, the land is not the key competitive resource in the semiconductor industry.

**Based on the passage answer the following questions:**

**1. Which country enjoyed competitive advantages in the automobile industry for decades?**

(1) South Korea

(2) Japan

(3) Mexico

(4) Malaysia

**Answer: 2**

**2. Why labour-based competitive advantages of India and Singapore cannot be sustained in IT and service sectors?**

(1) Due to diminishing levels of skill.

(2) Due to capital-intensive technology making inroads.

(3) Because of new competitors.

(4) Because of shifting of labour-based advantage in manufacturing industries.

**Answer: 3**

## **Section 2: Quantitative Aptitude**

1. There are 200 questions on a 3 hr examination. Among these questions are 50 mathematics problems. It is suggested that twice as much time be spent on each maths problem as for each other question. How many minutes should be spent on mathematics problems

A. 36

B. 72

C. 60

D. 100

**Ans.B**

2. In a group of 15, 7 have studied Latin, 8 have studied Greek, and 3 have not studied either. How many of these studied both Latin and Greek

A. 0

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

**Ans.B**

### **Section 3: Research Aptitude**

1. **What is "Synopsis" of a research project?**

- a. It is the blueprint of research
- b. It consists of the plan of research
- c. It is the summary of the findings of the research
- d. None of the above

Ans: C

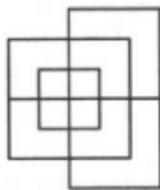
2. **Attributes of objects, events or things which can be measured are called?**

- a. qualitative measure
- b. data
- c. variables
- d. None of the above

Ans: C

### **Section 4: Analytical Aptitude**

Find the minimum number of straight lines required to make the given figure.

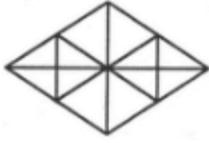


- A. 13
- B. 15
- C. 17
- D. 19

Ans: A

2.

Find the number of triangles in the given figure.



- A. 16
- B. 22
- C. 28
- D. 32