Oracle Model Paper

1.   The average weight of three boys P, Q and R is 54 kg, while the average weight of three boys Q, S and T is 60 kg. What is the average weight of P, Q, R, S and T?
A.   66.4 kg
B.   63.2 kg
C.   58.8 kg
D.   Data Inadequate
E.   None of
these Explanation:
Total weight of (P + Q + R) = {54*3} kg = 162 kg
Total weight of (Q + S + T) = (60 *3) kg = 180 kg
Adding both, we get: P + 2Q + S + R + T = (162 + 180) kg = 342 kg
So, to find the average weight of P, Q, R, S & T, we ought to know Q's weight, which is not given.
The data is inadequate.

2.   The ratio between the present ages of A and B is 3:5 respectively. If the difference between B's present age and A's age after 4 years is 2, what is the total of A's and B's present ages?
A.   24 years
B.   32 years
C.   48 years
D.   cannot be determined
E.   None of
these Explanation:
Let the present ages of A and B be 3x years and 5x years
respectively. => $5x - (3x + 4) = 2$
=> $2x = 6$
=> $x = 3$.
Therefore, Required sum = $3x + 5x = 8x = 24$ years.

3.   A boy incurs 5% loss by selling a book for Rs. 1000. At what price should the book be sold to earn 5 % profit?
A.   Rs. 1105.26
B.   Rs. 1251.50
C.   Rs. 1085.13
D.   Rs. 1885.13
Explanation:
Let the new selling price be Rs. x.
According to the question,
=> (100 – loss %) /1000 = (100 + gain %) /
x => (100 – 5) / 1000 = (100 + 5) / x
=> x = (105 × 1000) / 95 = 105000 /
95 => x = 1105.26.

4.   P and Q together can complete a piece of work in 4 days. If P alone can complete the same work in 20 days, in how many days can Q alone complete that work?

A.   8
B.   7
C.   4
D.   5

Explanation:

Given,

(P + Q)'s 1 day's work = 1/4,

P's 1 day's work = 1/20

Q's 1 day's work = (1/4 – 1/20) = (4/20) = (1/5)

Hence, Q alone can complete the work in 5 days.

5.   Two pipes P and Q can fill a tank in 10 hours and 14 hours respectively. If both pipes are opened simultaneously, how much time will be taken to fill the tank?

A.   4 hours 20 min
B.   5 hours 49 min
C.   3 hours 50 min
D.   3 hours 22 min

Explanation:

Part filled by P in 1 hour = 1/10

Part filled by Q in 1 hour = 1/14

Part filled by (P + Q) in 1 hour = (1/10 + 1/14) = (6/35)

Time taken to fill the tank is (35/6) = 5 hours 49 min.

6.   For a candidate to clear an examination, he/she must score 55% marks. If he/she gets 120 and fails by 78 marks, the total marks for the examination is

A.   300
B.   360
C.   400
D.   320

Explanation:

Here the mark obtained by the candidate is 120 and the candidate fails by 78 marks.

Therefore, the passing marks is (120+78) = 198

Let the total marks be x,

55/100 * x = 198

Hence x = 360

7.   If the population of a city increases by 5 % annually, what will be the population of the city in 2 years' time if its current population is 78000?

A.   81900
B.   85995
C.   85800
D.   90000

Explanation:

The % change in population of city in two years' time is 1.05*1.05 = 1.1025 = 10.25%.

Therefore, after 2 years the population of the city will be 1.1025 * 78000 = 85995.

8.   How many 3-letter words can be formed out of the letters of the word 'CORPORATION', if repetition of letters is not allowed?

A.   990
B.   336
C.   720
D.   504

Explanation:

There are in all 11 letters in the word 'CORPORATION'.

Since, Repetition is not allowed, there are 8 different letters that can be used to form 3-letter word. Therefore, total number of words that can be formed = 8P3 = (8*7*6) = 336.

9.   In a partnership for a business, Jay invests Rs.6000 for complete year & Viru invests Rs.3000 for 6 months. What is Viru's share if they earn Rs.240 as profit?

A.   120
B.   80
C.   192
D.   48

Explanation:

If A invests amount C1 for T1 time and his share of profit is P1, and B invests amount C2 for T2 time and his share of profit is P2, then, C1 * T1 / C2 * T2 = P1/P2

If P is the Viru's share of profit, then Jay gets (240 – P)

Therefore, 6000 * 12 / 3000 * 6 = (240 - P) / P = 72/ 18 = 4

=> 4P = (240 – P).

=> 5P = 240.

=>P=48.

10.   Tickets numbered 1 to 50 are mixed and one ticket is drawn at random. Find the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 4 or 7?

A.   9/25
B.   9/50
C.   18/25
D.   None of

these Explanation:

S = {1, 2, 3, …, 49, 50}

E = {4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 7, 14, 21, 35, 42, 49}

n(S) = 50

n(E) = 18

P(E) = n(E)/n(S) = 18/50= 9/25.

11.   A fruit seller had some mangoes. He sells 30% mangoes and still has 280 mangoes. Find the number of mangoes he had.

A.   588 mangoes
B.   400 mangoes
C.   672 mangoes
D.   700 mangoes
Explanation:
Suppose originally he had X mangoes.
Then, (100 – 30) % of X = 280 70/100
* X = 280
X = (280 * 100) / 70 = 400.

12.   A boatman goes 2km against the current of stream in 1 hours and goes 1 km along the current in 10 min. To what extent will he take to go 5km in stationary water?
A.   40 min
B.   1 hr.
C.   1 hr. 15 min
D.   1 hr. 30min
Explanation:
Speed upstream =2km/hr., Speed downstream = 6
km/hr. Speed in still water = (6 + 2)/2 km/hr. = 4 km/hr.
Time taken to cover 5 km in stationary water = (1/4 *5) = 1 hr. 15 min.

Oracle Verbal Ability Test

Banking sector reforms in India were introduced in order to improve efficiency in the process of financial inter-mediation. It was expected that banks would take advantage of the changing operational environment and improve their performance. Towards this end, the Reserve Bank of India initiated a host of measures for the creation of a competitive environment. Deregulation of interest rates on both deposit and lending sides imparted freedom to banks to appropriate price their products and services. To compete effectively with non-banking entities, banks were permitted to undertake newer activities like investment banking, securities trading and insurance business. This was facilitated through amendments in the relevant acts which permitted PSBs to raise equity from the market up to threshold limit and also enabling the entry of new private and foreign banks. This changing face of banking led to an erosion of margins on traditional banking business, promoting banks to search for newer activities to augment their free
incomes. At the same time, banks also needed to devote focused attention to operational efficiency in order to contain their transaction costs. Simultaneously with the deregulation measures prudential norms were instituted to strengthen the safety and soundness of the banking system. Recent internal empirical research found that over the period 1992-2003, there has been a discernible improvement in the efficiency of Indian banks. The increasing trend in efficiency has been fairly uniform, irrespective of the ownership pattern. The rate of such improvement has, however, not been sufficiently high. The analysis also reveals that PSBs and private sector banks in India did not differ

significantly in terms of their efficiency measures. Foreign banks, on the other hand, recorded higher efficiency as compared with their Indian counterparts.

13.   Prudential norms were initiated in the banking sector with a view to
A.   Increase operational efficiency
B.   Contain the non-performing assets
C.   Strengthen the soundness of banking system
D.   Improve the customer service
Answer: C.

14.   Banking sector reforms in India were introduced for the purpose of
A.   Giving more and more employment opportunities to the educated unemployed
B.   Taking care of the downtrodden masses
C.   Increasing efficiency in the banking activities
D.   Giving better return to the Central Government
E.   None of these
Answer: C.

15.   Banks can control their transaction costs by
A.   Restricting their lending activities
B.   Undertaking more and more non-banking activities
C.   Encouraging the customers to bank with other banks
D.   Devoting more attention to operational efficiency
E.   None of these
Answer: D.

16.   Synonym:
FOSTERING
A.   Safeguarding
B.   Neglecting
C.   Ignoring
D.   Nurturing
Answer: D.

17.   Antonym:
Profusion
A.   Aspersion
B.   Scarcity
C.   Aversion
D.   Confusion
Answer: B.

18.   Error Spotting:
The father(a) / as well as the sons were(b) / mysteriously missing (c)/ from the house.(d)
A.   a

B.   b
C.   c
D.   d
E.   No Error
Explanation:
Replace "were" with "was"
When two subjects are joined by as well as the verb agrees with the first subject.
Above in the question the first subject is "The Father" which is a singular so we need to use first firm
of the verb which is 'was' instead of 'were'.

19.   Fill in the blank:
My house is _____ the third crossroads after the bridge.
A.   on
B.   in
C.   over
D.   at
Answer: D.

20.   Fill in the blanks:
In a democratic society every voter has a/an _____ to _____ his vote in the election process.
A.   Duty; cast
B.   Urge; give
C.   Responsibility; cast
D.   Liability;
cast Answer: C.

Oracle Technical Test

21.   What will be the output of the following program on GCC compiler?

```
#include
int main() {
char str[]="MalayalaM";
char *s;
s= str + 8;
while(s>=str){
printf("%c",*s);
s--;
}
return 0;
}
```
A.   M

B. MalayalaM
C. MM
D. Garbage Value
Explanation:
The 'address of the 8th character from the base address of the string' is stored in the character pointer 's'. Here, 's' is pointing to the 8th value in the 'str' i.e. "M".

In the start of the loop, since the address at 's' is greater than the address at 'str', the condition evaluates to true. Then printf() prints 'the value at address at s' i.e. 'M' and the value of 's' is decremented which will now point to the 7th value in the 'str' i.e. "a".

In the same way loop is executed and the characters 'str' are printed in reverse order. When the address at 's' becomes less than the address at 'str', the loop is terminated. Hence, we get the output "MalayalaM".

22.   Which of the statements is correct about the following program on GCC compiler?

```
#include
int main() {
char a[]="Add";
int *j;
j = &a;
printf("%c\n",*j+2);
return 0;
}
```
A. It prints character equivalent of 67.
B. It prints character the third character of the string 'a'
C. It will print 3.
D. It will print a garbage value.
Explanation:
Here, base address of array 'a' is assigned to the integer pointer 'j'. '*j' denotes value at the base address of 'j' i.e. the first character of string 'a' i.e. 'A'.

Since, the ASCII integer value of 'A' is 65, the format specifier "%c" in the printf() function prints the ASCII character equivalent of 67(65+2) i.e. 'C'.

23.   Which is true about a method-local inner class?
A. It must be marked final.
B. It can be marked abstract.
C. It can be marked public.
D. It can be marked static.
Explanation:
Option B is correct because a method-local inner class can be abstract, although it means a subclass of the inner class must be created if the abstract class is to be used (so an abstract method-local inner class is probably not useful).

Option A is incorrect because a method-local inner class does not have to be declared final (although it is legal to do so).

Options C and D are incorrect because a method-local inner class cannot be made public (remember-you cannot mark any local variables as public), or static.

24.   What will be the output of the program?

```
public class Switch2 {
final static short x = 2;
public static int y = 0;
public static void main(String [] args) {
for (int z=0; z < 4; z++) {
switch (z) {
case x:
System.out.print("0 ");
default:
System.out.print("def ");
case x-1:
System.out.print("1 ");
break;
case x-2:
System.out.print("2 ");
}
}
}
}
```
A.   0 def 1
B.   2 1 0 def 1
C.   2 1 0 def def
D.   2 1 0 def 1 def 1
Explanation:
When z == 0, case x-2 is matched.
When z == 1, case x-1 is matched and then the break occurs.
When z == 2, case x, then default, then x-1 are all matched.
When z == 3, default, then x-1 are matched.
The rules for default are that it will fall through from above like any other case (for instance when z == 2), and that it will match when no other cases match (for instance when z==3).

25.   What will be the output of the program?

```
class Base {
Base() {
System.out.print("Base");

}
}
public class Alpha extends Base {
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

new Alpha(); /* Line 12 */
new Base(); /* Line 13 */
}
}
A.   Base
B.   BaseBase
C.   Compilation fails
D.   The code runs with no
output Explanation:
Option B is correct. It would be correct if the code had compiled, and the subclass Alpha had been saved in its own file. In this case Java supplies an implicit call from the sub-class constructor to the no-args constructor of the super-class therefore line 12 causes Base to be output. Line 13 also causes Base to be output.

26.   Which collection class allows you to associate its elements with key values, and allows you to retrieve objects in FIFO (first-in, first-out) sequence?
A.   java.util.ArrayList
B.   java.util.LinkedHashMap
C.   java.util.HashMap
D.   java.util.TreeMap
Explanation:
LinkedHashMap is the collection class used for caching purposes. FIFO is another way to indicate caching behavior. To retrieve LinkedHashMap elements in cached order, use the values() method and iterate over the resultant collection.

27.   What will be the output of the program?

```
for(int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
switch(i) {
case 0: break;
case 1: System.out.print("one ");
case 2: System.out.print("two ");
case 3: System.out.print("three ");
}
}
System.out.println("done");
```
A.   one two three two three done
B.   one two done
C.   done
D.   one two three two three
Explanation:

The variable i will have the values 0, 1 and 2.
When i is 0, nothing will be printed because of the break in case 0.
When i is 1, "one two three" will be output because case 1, case 2 and case 3 will be executed (they don't have break statements).
When i is 2, "two three" will be output because case 2 and case 3 will be executed (again no break statements).
Finally, when the for loop finishes "done" will be output.

28.   What will be the output of the following program on GCC?

```
#include
int main(){
static int c=5;
printf("c=%d",c--);
if(c)
main();
return 0;
}
```
A.   prints 'c=5' infinite times.
B.   c=5c=4c=3c=2c=1c=0
C.   c=5c=4c=3c=2c=1
D.   c=4c=3c=2c=1
Explanation:
The storage class of 'c' is 'static' means it can't be re-initialized. The printf() prints the value of 'c' i.e. 5 then post decrement operator decrements it to 4. The if condition is c i.e. 4. This evaluates to true and main() is called.
This time 'c' is not re-initialized to 5 i.e. it is still 4 and the printf() prints the value 4.

In the same manner, value is printed till c=1 i.e. when 'c' is decremented from 1 to 0, then if condition evaluates to false.

29.   What is the base class for all Exception ?
A.   java.lang.Exception
B.   java.lang.Throwable
C.   java.lang.RuntimeException
D.   java.lang.Error
Answer: B.

30.   In SQL, which command is used to remove a stored function from the database?
A.   REMOVE FUNCTION
B.   DELETE FUNCTION
C.   DROP FUNCTION
D.   ERASE FUNCTION
Answer: C.