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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Reading Comprehension	75
Topic 2, Sentence Correction	74
Topic 3, MathProblemSolving	73
Total	222

QUESTION NO: 1

Sunita wants to make a necklace. She has 8 beads. How many different choices does she have?

- A. 2400
- B. 1200
- C. 600
- D. 250
- E. 390

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 2

Before we can come to a decision, we shall need to hear all the pros and cant's of the matter.

- A. to hear all the pros and cant's of the matter.
- B. to hear all the pros to cons of the matter.
- C. to hear all the pros and cons of the matter.
- D. to hear all the pros of cons of the matter.
- E. to hear all the pros the cons of the matter.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 3

How many necklaces can be made using at least 5 from 8 beads of different colours?

- A. 230
- B. 2952
- C. 5904
- D. 7695
- E. 5130

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 4**

What are the odds in favour that when the letters of the word UNIVERSITY are arranged randomly, the I's come together?

- A. 2:3
- B. 1:4
- C. 3:4
- D. 2:5
- E. 1:3

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 5**

Despite their many differences of temperament and of literary perspective, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman share certain beliefs. Common to all these writers is their humanistic perspective. Its basic premises are that humans are the spiritual center of the universe and that in them alone is the clue of the nature, history and ultimately the cosmos itself. Without denying outright the existence either of a deity or of brute matter, this perspective nevertheless rejects them as exclusive principles of interpretation and prefers to explain humans and the world in terms of humanity itself. This preference is expressed most clearly in the Transcendentalist principle that the structure of the universe literally duplicates the structure of the individual self: therefore, all knowledge begins with self-knowledge.

This common perspective is almost always universalized. Its emphasis is not upon the individual as a particular European or American, but upon the human as universal, freed from the accidents of time, space, birth and talent. Thus, for Emerson, the "American Scholar" turns out to be simply "Main Tinking"; while, for Whitman, the "Song of Myself" merges imperceptibly into a song of all the "children of Adam," where "every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you." Also common to all five writers is the belief that individual virtue and happiness depends upon the self-realization, which, in turn, depend upon the harmonious reconciliation of two universal psychological tendencies: first, the self-asserting impulse of the individual to withdraw; to remain unique and separate, and to be responsible only to himself or herself, and second, the self-transcending impulse of the individual to embrace the whole world in the experience of a single moment and to know and become one with that world. These conflicting impulses can be seen in the democratic ethic. Democracy advocates individualism, he preservation of the individual's freedom and self-expression. But the democratic self is torn between the duty to self, which is implied by the concept of liberty, and the duty to society, which is implied by the concept of equality and fraternity.

A third assumption common to the five writers is that intuition and imagination offer a surer road to truth than does abstract logic or scientific method. It is illustrated by their emphasis upon the introspection their belief that the clue to external nature is to be found in the inner world of individual psychology and by their interpretation of experience as, in essence, symbolic. Both these stresses presume an organic relationship between the self and the cosmos of which only intuition and imagination can properly take account. These writers' faith in the imagination and in themselves as practitioners of imagination led them conceive of the writer as a seer and enabled them to achieve supreme confidence in their own moral and metaphysical insights.

According to the passage, the humanistic perspective of the five writers presupposes which of the following?

- I) The structures of the universe can be discovered through self-knowledge.

- II) The world can be explained in terms of humanity
- III) The spiritual and the material worlds are incompatible
- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II only
- D. II and III only
- E. I, II and III

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 6

Out of 10 toppers of a school, 5 are girls and 5 are boys. 5 students have to be chosen to represent the school in a seminar. Find the probability that all five are girls.

- A. $3/50$
- B. $1/28$
- C. $1/10$
- D. $1/5$
- E. $1/252$

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 7

Those examples of poetic justice that occur in medieval and Elizabethan literature, and that seem so satisfying, have encouraged a whole school of twentieth-century scholars to “find” further examples. In fact, these scholars have merely forced victimized character into a moral framework by which the injustices inflicted on them are, somehow or other, justified. Such scholars deny that the sufferers in a tragedy are innocent; they blame the victims themselves for their tragic fates. Any misdoing is enough to subject a character to critical whips. Thus, there are long essays about the misdemeanors of Webster’s Duchess of Malfi, who defied her brothers, and the behavior of Shakespeare’s Desdemona, who disobeyed her father.

Yet it should be remembered that the Renaissance writer Matteo Bandello strongly protests the injustice of the severe penalties issued to women for acts of disobedience that men could, and did, commit with virtual impunity. And Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Webster often enlist their readers on the side of their tragic heroines by describing injustices so cruel that readers cannot but join in protest. By portraying Griselda, in the Clerk’s Tale, as a meek, gentle victim who does not criticize, much less rebel against the prosecutor, her husband Walter, Chaucer incites readers to espouse Griselda’s cause against Walter’s oppression. Thus, efforts to supply historical and theological rationalization for Walter’s persecutions tend to turn Chaucer’s fable upside down, to deny its most obvious effect on reader’s sympathies. Similarly, to assert that Webster’s

Duchess deserved torture and death because she chose to marry the man she loved and to bear their children is, in effect to join forces with her tyrannical brothers, and so to confound the operation of poetic justice, of which readers should approve, with precisely those examples of social injustice that Webster does everything in his power to make readers condemn. Indeed, Webster has his heroin so heroically lead the resistance to tyranny that she may well in spire members of the audience to imaginatively join forces with her against the cruelty and hypocritical morality of her brothers.

Thus Chaucer and Webster, in their different ways, attack injustice, argue on behalf of the victims, and prosecute the persecutors. Their readers serve them as a court of appeal that remains free to rule, as the evidence requires, and as common humanity requires, in favour of the innocent and injured parties. For, to paraphrase the noted eighteenth-century scholar, Samuel Johnson, despite all the refinements of subtlety and the dogmatism of learning, it is by the common sense and compassion of readers who are uncorrupted by the characters and situations in mereval and Elizabethan literature, as in any other literature, can best be judged.

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. reconciling opposing viewpoints
- B. encouraging innovative approaches
- C. defending an accepted explanation
- D. advocating an alternative interpretation
- E. analyzing an unresolved question

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 8

How many ways can 8 people be seated at a round table?

- A. 5040
- B. 40320
- C. 2520
- D. 4914
- E. 378

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 9

Open communication lines between the employer and employee is equally important.

- A. lines between the employer and employee is equally
- B. lines between the employer and employee was equally

- C. lines between the employer and employee has equally
- D. lines between the employer and employee are equally
- E. lines between the employer and employee have equally

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 10

The discoveries of the white dwarf, the neutron star, and the black hole, coming well after the discovery of the red giant are among the most exciting developments in decades because they may be well present physicists with their greatest challenge since the failure of classical mechanics. In the life cycle of the star, after all of the hydrogen and helium fuel has been burned, the delicate balance between the outer nuclear radiations. Pressure and the stable gravitational force becomes disturbed and slow contraction begins. As compression increases, a very dense plasma forms. If the initial star had mass of less than 1.4 solar masses (1.4 times the mass of our sun), the process ceases at the density of 1,000 tons per cubic inch, and the star becomes the white dwarf. However, if the star was originally more massive, the white dwarf plasma can't resist the gravitational pressures, and in rapid collapse, all nuclei of the star are converted to a gas of free neutrons. Gravitational attraction compresses this neutron gas rapidly until a density of 10 tons per cubic inch is reached; at this point the strong nuclear force resists further contraction. If the mass of the star was between 1.4 and a few solar masses, the process stops here, and we have a neutron star. But if the original star was more massive than a few solar masses, even the strong nuclear forces cannot resist the gravitational crunch. The neutrons are forced into one another to form heavier hadrons and these in turn coalesce to form heavier entities, of which we as yet know nothing. At this point, a complete collapse of the stellar mass occurs; existing theories predict a collapse to infinite density and infinitely small dimensions. Well before this, however, the surface gravitational force would become so strong that no signal could ever leave the star - any photon emitted would fall back under gravitational attraction - and the star would become black hole in space. This gravitational collapse poses a fundamental challenge to physics. When the most widely accepted theories predict such improbable things as infinite density and infinitely small dimensions, it simply means that we are missing some vital insight. This last happened in physics in the 1930's, when we faced the fundamental paradox concerning atomic structure. At that time, it was recognized that electrons moved in stable orbits about nuclei in atoms. However, it was also recognized that if charge is accelerated, as it must be to remain in orbit, it radiates energy; so, theoretically, the electron would be expected eventually to spiral into the nucleus and destroy the atom. Studies centered around this paradox led to the development of quantum mechanics. It may well be that an equivalent advance awaits us in investigating the theoretical problems presented by the phenomenon of gravitational collapse.

The passage contains information that answers which of the following questions?

- I. What is the density limit of the gravitational collapse of neutron stars?
 - II. At what point in its life cycle does a star begin to contract?
 - III. What resists the gravitational collapse of star?
- A. I only
 - B. III only
 - C. I and II only
 - D. II and III only
 - E. I, II and III
-
- F. What is the density limit of the gravitational collapse of neutron stars?
 - II. At what point in its life cycle does a star begin to contract?
 - III. What resists the gravitational collapse of star?

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 11

In the editorial group's photograph of a school all the 5 teachers are to be seated in the front row. Four girls are to be in the second row and six boys in the third row ' the principal has a fixed seat in the first row, then how many arrangements are possible?

- A. 237144
- B. 251820
- C. 502340
- D. 72000
- E. 2073600

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 12

Violin maestro Joel, who presided over the event and presented the awards, will say that practice is a must for any musician.

- A. who presided over the event and presented the awards, will say
- B. who presided over the event and presented the awards, say
- C. who presided over the event and presented the awards, said
- D. who presided over the event and presented the awards, to be said
- E. who presided over the event and presented the awards, saying

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 13

The probability that Am it will qualify in an exam is 0.05. The probability that Amita will qualify is 0.10. The probability that both will qualify is 0.02. Find the percent chances of both failing to qualify.

- A. 50%
- B. 25.5%
- C. 37%
- D. 53%

E. 87%

ANSWER: E**QUESTION NO: 14**

The fossil remain of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hangglider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 meters, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were-reptiles or birds- are among the questions scientist have puzzled over.

Perhaps the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a wing like membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws, in birds the second finger is the principle strut of the wing, which consists primarily of features. If the pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted Vshape along side of the animal's body.

The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure and proportions. This is not surprising because the design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Both the pterosaurs and the birds have hollow bones, a feature that represents a saving in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T.H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warm – blooded because flying implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hair like fossil material was the first clear evidenced that his reasoning was correct.

Efforts to explain how the pterosaurs became air-borne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaur's hind feet resembled a bat's and could served as hooks by which the animal could bang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed in trees without damaging their wings. The birds calls for high waves to channels updrafts. The wind that made such waves however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

It can be inferred from the passage that scientists now generally agree that the

- A. enormous wingspan of the pterosaurs enable them to fly great distances
- B. structure of the skeleton of the pterosaurs suggests a close evolutionary relationship to bats
- C. fossil remains of the pterosaurs reveal how they solved the problem of powered flight
- D. pterosaurs were reptiles
- E. pterosaurs walked on all fours.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 15

Most economists in the United states seem captivated by spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market.

A price that is determined by the seller or for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious, accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price – fixing (the determination of prices by the seller) as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that requires, Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-markets economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price cutting, because price cutting would be prejudicial to the common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not.

More over those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of non socialist countries other than the United States. These economies employ intentional price-fixing usually in an overt fashion. Formal price fixing by cartel and informal price fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are common place. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a frame work of controlled prices. In early 1970's, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some of the flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the United States have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But Soviet firms are no more subject to prices established by free market over which they exercise little influenced than are capitalist firms.

According to the author, what is the result of the Soviet Union's change in economic policy in the 1970's?

- A. Soviet firms show greater profit.
- B. Soviet firms have less control over the free market
- C. Soviet firms are able to abject to technological advances.
- D. Soviet firms have some authority to fix prices.
- E. Soviet firms are more responsive to the free market.

ANSWER: D