

Institute of Administrative Sciences

University of the Punjab, Lahore

**SAMPLE Entry Test-MSHA Evening Program-Admission Fall
2022**

SECTION-1: ANALYTICAL WRITING ASSESSMENT

Time Allowed: 30 Minutes

In this section, you are asked to analyze an issue presented below and explain your view on it. There is no 'correct answer'. Instead, you should consider various perspectives as you develop your own position on the issue. Before you begin writing, take a few minutes to evaluate your argument and plan a response. Be sure to organize and fully develop your ideas, but leave time to re-read your response and make any revisions you think is necessary.

Read the statement in the box below and the instructions that follow.

“Many of today’s technological conveniences were developed to save time. Ironically, these developments have created an even more hurried, fast-paced society, where people actually have less leisure time.”

Write a response in which you discuss the extent to which you agree or disagree with the claim. In developing and supporting your position, be sure to address the most compelling reasons and/or examples that could be used to challenge your position.

SECTION-2: MCQs

- Section 2 consists of three parts
- Kindly note that these are just sample questions and total number of questions may vary in the actual test.
- Completely shade the correct answer option in front of each question **on bubble sheet for section 2**
- CUTTING AND OVERWRITING IS NOT ALLOWED.

Part A: Research Methodology

1. When planning to do social research, it is better to:
 - a. approach the topic with an open mind.
 - b. do a pilot study before getting stuck into it.
 - c. be familiar with the literature on the topic.
 - d. forget about theory because this is a very practical undertaking.
2. What is an academic journal?
 - a. A supplement with a Sunday newspaper.
 - b. A scholarly, peer-reviewed or refereed journal publication where research papers have gone through a process of peer review.
 - c. A journal reviewed by the lay community as well as business practitioners.
 - d. A business newspaper such as the Financial Times.

Part-B Management

3. Which writer is most associated with bureaucratic structures?
 - a) Henry Fayol
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) Adam Smith
 - d) Mary Parker Follet
4. To what does emotional intelligence refer?
 - a) How people view and understand the world.
 - b) How people view and understand themselves.
 - c) How people view and understand others.
 - d) How people view and understand themselves and others

Part-C: Verbal Reasoning

Part-1: Passage 1

To understand the views of Aristotle, as of most Greeks, on physics, it is necessary to apprehend his imaginative background. Every philosopher, in addition to the formal system which he offers to the world, has another much simpler system of which he may be quite unaware. If he is aware of it, he probably realizes that it won't quite do; he therefore conceals it, and sets forth something more sophisticated, which he believes because it is like his crude system, but which he asks others to accept because he thinks he has made it such as cannot be disproved. The sophistication comes in by way of refutation of refutations, but this alone will

never give a positive result: it shows, at best, that a theory may be true, not that it must be. The positive result, however little the philosopher may realize it, is due to his imaginative preconceptions, or to what Santayana calls “animal faith.” In relation to physics, Aristotle’s imaginative background was very different from that of a modern student. Nowadays, students begin with mechanics, which, by its very name, suggests machines. They are accustomed to automobiles and airplanes; they do not, even in the dimmest recesses of their subconscious imagination, think that an automobile contains some sort of horse inside, or that an airplane flies because its wings are those of a bird possessing magical powers. Animals have lost their importance in our imaginative pictures of the world, in which humans stand comparatively alone as masters of a mainly lifeless and largely subservient material environment. To the ancient Greek, attempting to give a scientific account of motion, the purely mechanical view hardly suggested itself, except in the case of a few men of genius such as Democritus and Archimedes. Two sets of phenomena seemed important: the movements of animals, and the movements of the heavenly bodies. To the modern man of science, the body of an animal is a very elaborate machine, with an enormously complex physico-chemical structure; every new discovery consists in diminishing the apparent gulf between animals and machines. To the Greek, it seemed more natural to assimilate apparently lifeless motions to those of animals. A child still distinguishes live animals from other things by the fact that animals can move themselves; to many Greeks, and especially to Aristotle, this peculiarity suggested itself as the basis of a general theory of physics. But how about the heavenly bodies? They differ from animals by the regularity of their movements, but this may be only due to their superior perfection. Every Greek philosopher, whatever he may have come to think in adult life, had been taught in childhood to regard the sun and moon as gods; Anaxagoras was prosecuted for impiety because he thought that they were not alive. It was natural that a philosopher who could no longer regard the heavenly bodies themselves as divine should think of them as moved by the will of a Divine Being who had a Hellenic love of order and geometric simplicity. Thus the ultimate source of all movement is Will: on earth the capricious Will of human beings, but in heaven the unchanging Will of the Supreme Artificer.

5. Which of the following best summarizes the overall purpose of this passage?
 - a) to compare Aristotle’s philosophy with those of Democritus and Archimedes
 - b) to describe the preconceptions behind Aristotle’s physical theories
 - c) to uncover the flaws in ancient Greek astronomy
 - d) to show how Aristotle’s theories facilitated the development of modern technology
 - e) to contrast the modern conception of the animal with that of the ancient Greeks
6. According to the passage, in what way have animals “lost their importance”
 - a) Humans no longer treat animals as respectfully as they once did.
 - b) Humans no longer need animals to do hard labor.
 - c) Few religions today require animal sacrifices.
 - d) Modern writers rarely write stories or fables with animals as main characters.
 - e) Animals no longer inspire modern physical theories.

Part-2: Another passage followed by the MCQs. Some questions can be asked independently having no relation with the passages.

