

Master IIM Interviews : No Fear, Be Clear

What do B-Schools look for in aspirants?

- » B-schools would like to select the best possible candidates out of the large pool of applicants, and they spend a lot of time and effort to filter candidates through written tests, and Personal rounds like Personal Interviews, Group Discussions, Writing Assessments etc. To begin with, they look for individuals with a good aptitude for learning and a thirst for knowledge, those with clear and rational thinking, those who can put in long hours, possess an ability to articulate with clarity and, equally importantly, display a zeal for a career in management.
- » That means they will evaluate students through the lenses of Knowledge, Clarity of thought and ability to communicate. They look for candidates who have clear ideas, breadth and depth of

knowledge, and the ability to look at things in a balanced manner. They also look at the moral and ethical value system of the individual, and how the candidate will be able to contribute to the industry and society at large. So, be prepared to be tested in these areas in Group Discussion (GD), Written Ability Test (WAT), and Personal Interview (PI).

- » While GDs are being done by far fewer B-schools of late, it is still a very efficient way to select all the three parameters mentioned above. Social traits of the candidate along with potential leadership traits can also be gleaned through the GD. Hence, it becomes a very important for candidates who have GDs in their selection process of the B-schools that they would like to get into to prepare well for them.
- » For GDs, confident speaking is the key. This



confidence can be attained by having enough knowledge on the topic. Hence, the preparation on various general awareness topics will be the key to do well in GDs as this will provide the candidate with enough matter to speak about. This will also help candidate to understand the points made by the others and agree/support/contradict them with factual points.

- » Do remember that flowery language is not what the B-

schools are looking for. Do not make the mistake of underestimating yourself, thinking that you do not have good speaking skills/flowery language. Knowledge trumps smooth speech all the time, in GDs. Also, do ensure to listen carefully to what other speakers say and when you start speaking make sure to start by acknowledging the previous speaker by indicating that you are adding on/speaking against/talking

about a different aspect. This is necessary as what you are supposed to be having is a discussion and not a monologue.

- » Do not worry about other making good points. No one can speak for all the time in a GD. You will need to wait for the right moment and jump into the discussion and make your points as well. Some practice will help in being able to do this. Participation in mock-GDs can help you with this.

Personal Interviews are done by almost all the B-schools.

- » Here too, the aspect of knowledge takes the front seat. With the necessary knowledge, candidates will not only be able to answer questions in the interview but will be able to do so with a lot of confidence which will elevate the overall performance. Do note that knowledge here is not limited to General

Knowledge, as was the case in the GDs. Here, knowledge about self (Goals, Strengths, Weaknesses, Learnings (from academics and work), Motivations, Place/State of birth etc) take the front seat. In depth preparation, anticipating next level questions for the prepared responses is essential.

- » The etiquette to follow in a PI is very simple. Dress formally – well ironed shirt and trousers with polished shoes for boys and western formals/chudidhar/saree for girls. DO not get too flashy – do not try a blazer/tie/saree/western formals for the first time for the interview. Regular dressing is absolutely ok, as long as it is clean and neat. Carry all your certificates, properly ordered, in a neat folder. The ordering should be in such a way that you should be able to find what you need in a jiffy instead of rifling

through the file to find it. Get the panel on entering the room – every one and not just the person at the center. Sit upright and do not bend over the desk. While answering, look at each of the panel members and not just the one who asked the questions.

- » Do not get flashy with your responses and do not think that you can lie and get away. The panelists are very smart and, in most cases, will see through your act. Also, keep the responses short and crisp, and give in-depth details only when asked. Make sure to thank the panel before you leave the room.
- » Prepare well, follow these simple tips and your GDPI should be able to get you into your dream B-school!!

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Sr. Course Director
T.I.M.E



జిఆర్ఎస్ఈలో...

గార్డెన్ రీచ్ షిప్బిల్డింగ్స్ & ఇంజనీర్స్ లిమిటెడ్ లో కింది భాగాల భర్తీకి ప్రకటన విడుదలైంది.

- మొత్తం భాగాలు: 40
- పోస్టులు: జనరల్ మేనేజర్, డీజీఎం, అసిస్టెంట్ మేనేజర్, జూనియర్ మేనేజర్
- అర్హతలు, ఎంపిక తదితరాలు వెబ్సైట్లో చూడవచ్చు
- దరఖాస్తు: ఆన్లైన్లో
- చివరితేదీ: ఏప్రిల్ 26
- వెబ్సైట్: www.grse.in

మెదక్ ఆర్డినెన్స్ ఫ్యాక్టరీలో...

మెదక్ లోని ఆర్డినెన్స్ ఫ్యాక్టరీలో ఫిక్స్డ్ టర్మ్ ప్రాతిపదికన కింది భాగాల భర్తీకి ప్రకటన విడుదలైంది.

- మొత్తం భాగాలు: 20
- పోస్టులు: జూనియర్ టెక్నిషియన్
- విభాగాలు: కాంట్రాక్ట్ వ్యామిసర్ ఇంజనీరింగ్, కాంట్రాక్ట్ ఫిట్టర్ జనరల్
- దరఖాస్తు: వెబ్సైట్లో
- చివరితేదీ: మే 2
- వెబ్సైట్: www.avnl.co.in

ఐఐఐటీలో...

సీనియర్-ఇంజనీరింగ్ ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ పెట్రోలియం (ఐఐఐటీ)లో కింది భాగాల భర్తీకి ప్రకటన విడుదలైంది.

- మొత్తం భాగాలు: 9
- పోస్టులు: సైంటిస్ట్
- అర్హతలు: ఎంఈ/ఎంటిక్లో మెకానికల్ లేదా కెమికల్/పెట్రోలియం లేదా పెట్రోకెమికల్ ఇంజనీరింగ్లో ఉత్తీర్ణత
- దరఖాస్తు: ఆన్లైన్లో
- చివరితేదీ: మే 5
- వెబ్సైట్: https://www.iip.res.in

ఆన్లైన్లో స్టడీ మెటీరియల్



పోటీ పరీక్షల ప్రయోగం

- గ్రూప్స్ : జనరల్ నాట్స్, ఆర్.ఆర్.బి : పాటిల్ కోసం పై క్యూఆర్ కోడ్ను స్కాన్ చేయండి.

Cell is the basic unit of life

UNIT 3: Cell Structure and Function

Function, Cell theory and cell as the basic unit of life; Structure of prokaryotic and eukaryotic cell; Plant cell and animal cell; Cell envelope, cell membrane, cell wall; Cell organelles structure and function; Endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi bodies, lysosomes, vacuoles; mitochondria, ribosomes, plastids, microbodies; Cyto skeleton, cilia, flagella, centrioles (ultra structure and function); Nucleus-nuclear membrane, chromatin, nucleolus. Chemical constituents of living cells: Biomolecules-structure and function of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, nucleic acids; Enzymes-types, properties, enzyme action, classification and nomenclature of enzymes, Cell division: Cell cycle, mitosis, meiosis and their significance.

The Cell is the basic unit of life
Cell organelles: Cells contain organelles like mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, and lysosomes.

Cell structure: Cells have a cell membrane, nucleus, and cytoplasm

Cell types: Cells are classified as prokaryotic or eukaryotic based on whether they have a membrane-bound nucleus.

Cell functions: Cells provide structure, take in nutrients, convert nutrients into energy, and carry out specialized functions.

Cell division: Cells can replicate themselves independently.

Cell communication: The plasma membrane controls which substances can enter and leave the cell, and it also transmits information between cells.

Examples of cell organelles:
Mitochondria: Known as the powerhouse of the cell, it produces ATP (energy).

Endoplasmic reticulum (ER): Synthesizes proteins and lipids.

The Motile Bacteria are able to move by?

Golgi apparatus: Modifies, packages, and transports proteins and lipids.

Chloroplasts: Capture sunlight for photosynthesis.

Lysosomes: Contain enzymes to break down waste materials or cellular debris.

1. Membrane-bound organelles are absent in
a) Saccharomyces
b) Streptococcus
c) Chlamydomonas
d) Plasmodium

2. Which one of the following has its own DNA?
a) Mitochondria
b) Dictyosome
c) Lysosome
d) Peroxisome

3. The main arena of various types of activities of a cell is
a) Plasma membrane
b) Mitochondrion
c) Cytoplasm
d) Nucleus

4. The plasma membrane consists mainly of
a) Phospholipids embedded in a protein bilayer.
b) Proteins embedded in a phospholipid bilayer.
c) Proteins embedded in a polymer of glucose molecules.
d) Proteins embedded in a carbohydrate bilayer.

5. In mitochondria, protons accumulate in the
a) Outer membrane
b) Inner membrane
c) Intermembrane space
d) Matrix

6. Which one of the following is not considered as a part of the endomembrane system?
a) Golgi complex
b) Peroxisome
c) Vacuole
d) Lysosome

7. Which one of the following organisms is not an example of eukaryotic cells?
a) Escherichia coli
b) Euglena viridis
c) Amoeba proteus
d) Paramecium caudatum

8. The important site for the formation of glycoproteins and glycolipids is
a) Golgi apparatus

b) Plastid
c) Lysosome
d) Vacuole

9. In eubacteria, a cellular component that resembles eukaryotic cells is
a) Nucleus
b) Ribosomes
c) Cell wall
d) Plasma membrane

10. Peptide synthesis inside a cell takes place in
a) Mitochondria
b) Chromoplast
c) Ribosomes
d) Chloroplast

11. Which one of the following cellular parts is correctly described?
a) Centrioles – Sites for active RNA synthesis
b) Ribosomes – Those on chloroplasts are larger (80S) while those in the cytoplasm are smaller (70S)
c) Lysosomes – Optimally active at a pH of about 8.5
d) Thylakoids – Flattened membranous sacs forming the grana of chloroplasts

12. Which one of the following structures is an organelle within an organelle?
a) Peroxisome
b) ER
c) Mesosome
d) Ribosome

13. Ribosomal RNA is actively synthesized in
a) Lysosomes
b) Nucleolus
c) Nucleoplasm
d) Ribosomes

14. What is true about ribosomes?
a) The prokaryotic ribosomes are 80S, where 'S' stands for sedimentation coefficient.
b) These are composed of ribonucleic acid and proteins.
c) These are found only in eukaryotic cells.
d) These are self-splicing introns of some RNAs.

15. Nuclear membrane is absent in
a) Penicillium
b) Agaricus
c) Volvox
d) Nostoc

16. Select the correct statement from the following regarding cell membrane.

a) NA⁺ and K⁺ ions move across cell membrane by passive transport.

b) Proteins make up 60 to 70 per cent of the cell membrane.

c) Lipids are arranged in a bilayer with polar heads towards the inner part.

d) Fluid mosaic model of cell membrane was proposed by Singer and Nicolson.

17. A major site for synthesis of lipids is
a) RER
b) SER
c) Symplast
d) Nucleoplasm

18. The Golgi complex plays a major role
a) In trapping the light and transforming it into chemical energy.
b) In digesting proteins and carbohydrates.
c) As energy transferring organelles.
d) In post translational modification of proteins and glycosidation of lipids.

19. Which structures perform the function of mitochondria in bacteria?
a) Nucleoid
b) Ribosomes
c) Cell wall
d) Mesosomes

20. The solid linear cytoskeletal elements having a diameter of 6nm and made up of a single type of monomer are known as
a) Micro tubules
b) Micro filaments
c) Intermediate filaments
d) Lamins

21. Match the following and select the correct answer:
A) Centriole- (1) Infoldings in mitochondria
B) Chlorophyll - (2) Thylakoids
C) Cristae - (3) Nucleic acids
D) Ribozymes- (4) Basal body cilia or flagella

a) A : 4, B : 2, C : 1, D : 3
b) A : 1, B : 2, C : 4, D : 3
c) A : 1, B : 3, C : 2, D : 4
d) A : 4, B : 3, C : 1, D : 2

22. The motile bacteria are able to move by

a) Fimbriae
b) Flagella
c) Cilia
d) Pili

23. The chromosomes in which the centromere is situated close to one end are
a) Metacentric
b) Acrocentric
c) Telocentric
d) Sub-metacentric

24. Nuclear envelope is a derivative of
a) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
b) Membrane of Golgi complex
c) Microtubules
d) Rough endoplasmic reticulum

25. The structures that are formed by the stacking of organized flattened membranous sacs in the chloroplast are
a) Cristae
b) Grana
c) Stroma lamellae
d) Stroma

26. Select the correct matching in the following pairs:
a) Smooth ER Oxidation of phospholipids
b) Smooth ER Synthesis of lipids
c) Rough ER Synthesis of glycogen
d) Rough ER Oxidation of fatty acid

27. True nucleus is absent in
a) Anabaena
b) Mucor
c) Vaucheria
d) Volvox

28. Which one of the following is not an inclusion body found in prokaryotes?
a) Phosphate granule
b) Cyanophycin granule
c) Glycogen granule
d) Polysome

29. DNA is not present in
a) Chloroplast
b) Ribosomes
c) Nucleus
d) Mitochondria

30. Which of the following are not membrane-bound?
a) Ribosomes
b) Lysosomes
c) Mesosomes
d) Vacuoles

31. Which of the following structures is not found in a prokaryotic cell?
a) Ribosome

b) Mesosome
c) Plasma membrane
d) Nuclear envelope

32. The structures that help some bacteria to attach to rocks and/or host tissues are
a) Fimbriae
b) Mesosomes
c) Holdfast
d) Rhizoids

33. Match the columns and identify the correct option.
Column I
(a) Thylakoids
(b) Cristae
(c) Cisternae
(d) Chromatic

Column II
(i) Disc-shaped sacs in Golgi apparatus
(ii) Condensed structure of DNA
(iii) Flat membranous sacs in stroma
(iv) Infoldings in mitochondria

34. What is a tonoplast?
a) Outer membrane of mitochondria.
b) Inner membrane of chloroplast.
c) Membrane boundary of the vacuole of plant cells.
d) Cell membrane of plant cell.

35. Which of the following is not true of a eukaryotic cell?
a) Cell wall is made up of peptidoglycans.
b) It has 80 S type of ribosomes present cytoplasm.
c) Mitochondria contain circular DNA.
d) Membrane bound organelles are present.

36. Which of the following statements is not true for plasma membrane?
a) It is present in both plant and animal cells.
b) Lipid is present as a bilayer in it.
c) Proteins are present in integrated as well as loosely associated with the lipid bilayer.
d) Carbohydrate is never found in it.

37. Plastid differs from mitochondria on the basis of one of the following features. Mark the right answer.
a) The presence of two layers of membrane
b) The presence of ribosome
c) The presence of thylakoids
d) The presence of DNA

38. Which of the following is

not a function of cyto skeleton in a cell?

- Intracellular transport
- Maintenance of cell shape and structure
- Support of the organelles
- Cell motility

39. The stain used to visualize mitochondria is
a) Fast green
b) Safranin
c) Acetocarmine
d) Janus green

40. Assertion: Bacterial cells may be motile or non motile.
Reason: Bacterial cells may or may not possess cilia.

41. Assertion: Bacterial cell walls are not like the plant cell.
Reason: Bacterial cell wall is not made up of cellulose.

42. Assertion: Membrane transport occurs through the carrier proteins.
Reason: The transport carried by carrier proteins is always passive.

43. Assertion: Cristae are the infoldings of outer membrane of mitochondria.
Reason: Electron transport occurs in mitochondrial stroma.

44. Assertion: Eukaryotic cells have more DNA than prokaryotic cells.
Reason: Eukaryotes are genetically more complex than prokaryotes.

Answer key :

1. b	2.a	3.c	4.b	5. c
6.b	7.a	8.a	9.d	10.c
11.d	12.d	13.b	14.b	15.d
16.d	17.b	18.d	19.d	20.b
21.a	22.b	23.b	24.d	25.b
26.b	27.a	28.d	29.b	30.a
31.d	32.a	33.a	34.c	35.a
36.d	37.c	38.a	39.d	40.c
41.a	42.c	43.d	44.a	

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