

EMRS PGT

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(English)
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PART - I / भाग - I

GENERAL AWARENESS / सामान्य जागरूकता

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Students' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement through Quality Education (SARTHAQ) is an _____.</p> <p>(1) Indicative and suggestive NEP implementation plan for Legal Education</p> <p>(2) Indicative and suggestive NEP implementation plan for Higher Education</p> <p>(3) Indicative and suggestive NEP implementation plan for School Education</p> <p>(4) Indicative and suggestive NEP implementation plan for Technical Education</p> | <p>1. गुणवत्तापरक शिक्षा के माध्यम से विद्यार्थियों और अध्यापकों की सर्वांगीण प्रगति (सार्थक) _____ है।</p> <p>(1) विधिक शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति कार्यान्वयन योजना का द्योतक और निरूपक</p> <p>(2) उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति कार्यान्वयन योजना का द्योतक और निरूपक</p> <p>(3) स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति कार्यान्वयन योजना का द्योतक और निरूपक</p> <p>(4) तकनीकी शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति कार्यान्वयन योजना का द्योतक और निरूपक</p> |
| <p>2. Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in Germany. Which was the first book he published in that press ?</p> <p>(1) The Magna Carta</p> <p>(2) The Republic</p> <p>(3) The Bible</p> <p>(4) The Odyssey</p> | <p>2. जोहन गुटेनबर्ग ने सर्वप्रथम ज्ञात प्रिंटिंग प्रेस (मुद्रणालय) जर्मनी में बनाया। उनके द्वारा उस प्रेस से प्रकाशित पहली पुस्तक कौन सी थी ?</p> <p>(1) द मैग्ना कार्टा</p> <p>(2) द रिपब्लिक</p> <p>(3) द बाइबल</p> <p>(4) द ओडिसी</p> |



3. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about 'India State of the Forest Report' (ISFR) ?

- (A) The first State of the Forest Report was published in 1947.
- (B) The report is based on the biennial assessment of India's forests carried out by Forest Survey of India (FSI).
- (C) Based on the ISFR 2021 report the total forest cover of the country is 21.71% of the total geographical area of the country.
- (D) The ISFR 2021 report shows a decrease of forest cover as compared to the previous assessment.

Choose the correct answer using the codes below :

- (1) Only (B), (C) and (D) are correct
- (2) Only (C) and (D) are correct
- (3) Only (B) and (C) are correct
- (4) Only (A), (B) and (C) are correct

4. Assertion (A) :

Both India and the USA have bicameral legislature.

Reason (R) :

The upper house of the legislature in both the countries has an equal number of seats reserved for different states.

Choose the correct answer from the codes below :

- (1) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (3) Neither (A) nor (R) is correct
- (4) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

3. 'इंडिया स्टेट ऑफ द फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट' (आई.एस.एफ.आर.) के बारे में निम्नांकित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं ?

- (A) पहली स्टेट ऑफ द फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट वर्ष 1947 में प्रकाशित हुई थी।
- (B) यह रिपोर्ट भारतीय वन सर्वेक्षण (एफ.एस.आई.) द्वारा किए गए भारतीय वनों की द्वैवार्षिक मूल्यांकन पर आधारित है।
- (C) आई.एस.एफ.आर. के वर्ष 2021 की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर देश के कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र का 21.71% वनाच्छादित है।
- (D) आई.एस.एफ.आर. 2021 के प्रतिवेदन में पिछले मूल्यांकन की तुलना में वनाच्छादित क्षेत्र में ह्रास दर्शाया गया है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट में से सही विकल्प चुनिए :

- (1) केवल (B), (C) और (D) सही हैं।
- (2) केवल (C) और (D) सही हैं।
- (3) केवल (B) और (C) सही हैं।
- (4) केवल (A), (B) और (C) सही हैं।

4. अभिकथन (A) :

भारत और सं.रा. अमेरिका दोनों में द्विसदनीय विधानमंडल है।

कारण (R) :

दोनों देशों के विधानमंडल के उच्च सदन में अलग-अलग राज्यों के लिए आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या एक समान है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट में से सही उत्तर चुनिए :

- (1) (A) गलत है किन्तु (R) सही है।
- (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं।
- (3) न तो (A) ना ही (R) सही है।
- (4) (A) सही है किन्तु (R) गलत है।



5. Assertion (A) :

As part of the major reforms to Union Budget, the date of budget was advanced to 1 February for the first time from the Budget for Financial year 2020.

Reason (R) :

The advancement of Budget date has been done to enable early completion of the Budget cycle.

Choose the correct answer from the codes below :

- (1) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) explains (A)
- (3) Neither (A) nor (R) is correct
- (4) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong

6. Which team won the 2023 Women T20 World Cup ?

- (1) India
- (2) Australia
- (3) England
- (4) South Africa

7. Who was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Bhasha Samman 2022 ?

- (1) Krishna Bhattacharya
- (2) Chungkhan Yashawanta Singh
- (3) Shashi Nath
- (4) Uday Nath Jha

5. अभिकथन (A) :

केन्द्रीय बजट में बड़े सुधार किए जाने के क्रम में वित्तीय वर्ष 2020 के बजट प्रस्तुतीकरण के समय से पहली बार बजट प्रस्तुत किए जाने की तारीख 1 फरवरी निर्धारित की गई।

कारण (R) :

बजट प्रस्तुति की तारीख बजट चक्र को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए परंपरागत तारीख से पूर्व निर्धारित की गई है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट में से सही उत्तर चुनिए :

- (1) (A) गलत है किन्तु (R) सही है।
- ✓ (2) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R) से (A) की व्याख्या होती है।
- (3) न तो (A) ना ही (R) सही है।
- (4) (A) सही है किन्तु (R) गलत है।

6. वर्ष 2023 में आयोजित महिला वर्ग की टी-20 विश्व कप की विजेता टीम कौन सी है ?

- (1) भारत
- (2) ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- (3) इंग्लैंड
- (4) दक्षिण अफ्रीका

7. वर्ष 2022 का साहित्य अकादमी भाषा सम्मान किन्हें दिया गया ?

- (1) कृष्णा भट्टाचार्य
- (2) चुंगखान यशवंत सिंह
- (3) शशि नाथ
- (4) उदय नाथ झा



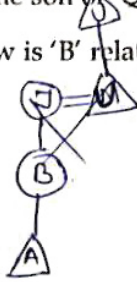
8. 'Milpa', 'Roca', 'Ladang' are different names of which of the following ?
- (1) Shifting cultivation
 - (2) Open-cast mining
 - (3) Earthquake waves
 - (4) Rain water harvesting
9. What do we call the process through which bacterial and fungal enzymes degrade detritus into simpler inorganic substances ?
- (1) Leaching
 - (2) Catabolism
 - (3) Humification
 - (4) Fragmentation
10. According to the National Education Policy 2020, by which year the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher Education including vocational education is to be increased to 50% ?
- (1) 2030
 - (2) 2040
 - (3) 2035
 - (4) 2050
8. 'मिल्पा', 'रोका', 'लदांग', निम्नांकित में से किसके अलग-अलग नाम हैं ?
- (1) स्थानांतरित कृषि
 - (2) विवृत खनन
 - (3) भूकंप की लहरें
 - (4) वर्षा जल संचयन
9. उस प्रक्रम को क्या कहा जाता है जिसके माध्यम से जीवाणु और कवक के एंजाइम अपरद को अधिक सरल अकार्बनिक पदार्थ में अवक्रमित करते हैं ?
- (1) निक्षालन
 - (2) अपचय
 - (3) ह्यूमसीयन
 - (4) खंडीभवन
10. राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 के अनुसार, किस वर्ष तक व्यावसायिक शिक्षा सहित उच्चतर शिक्षा में सकल नामांकन का अनुपात 50% तक बढ़ाए जाने का लक्ष्य है ?
- (1) 2030
 - (2) 2040
 - (3) 2035
 - (4) 2050



PART - II / भाग - II
REASONING ABILITY / तर्क क्षमता

11. 'M+Q' means 'M' is the wife of 'Q';
'M-Q' means 'M' is the father of 'Q';
'M×Q' means 'M' is the daughter of 'Q';
'M÷Q' means 'M' is the son of 'Q'.
If $A \div B \times J + U - D$, how is 'B' related to 'D'?

- (1) Brother
(2) Sister
(3) Aunt
(4) Mother



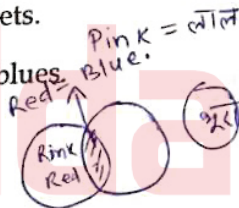
12. Three statements are given, followed by three conclusions numbered I, II and III. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements.

Statements :

1. All pinks are scarlets.
2. Some scarlets are blues.
3. No blue is brown.

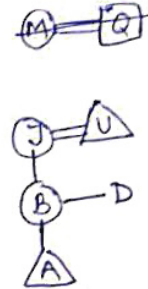
Conclusions :

- I. Some browns are blues.
II. No pink is brown.
III. Some scarlets are pinks.
(1) Only conclusions II and III follow.
(2) Only conclusion I follows.
(3) Only conclusion III follows.
(4) Only conclusions I and II follow.



11. 'M+Q' का अर्थ है कि 'M', 'Q' की पत्नी है;
'M-Q' का अर्थ है कि 'M', 'Q' का पिता है;
'M×Q' का अर्थ है कि 'M', 'Q' की पुत्री है;
'M÷Q' का अर्थ है कि 'M', 'Q' का पुत्र है।
यदि $A \div B \times J + U - D$ है तो 'B' का 'D' से क्या संबंध है?

- (1) भाई
(2) बहन
(3) चाची
(4) माता



12. नीचे तीन कथन दिए गए हैं जिनके बाद तीन निष्कर्ष I, II और III दिए गए हैं। आपको दिए गए कथनों को सही मानना है चाहे वे सामान्य ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न क्यों न हों। आप निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा/से कथनों से तार्किक रूप से निकलता है/हैं?

कथन :

1. सभी गुलाबी, लाल रंग (लोहित) हैं।
2. कुछ लाल रंग, नीले हैं।
3. कोई भी नीला भूरा नहीं है।

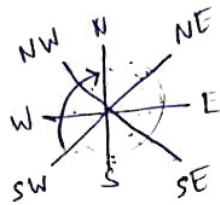
निष्कर्ष :

- I. कुछ भूरे नीले हैं।
II. कोई भी गुलाबी भूरा नहीं है।
III. कुछ लाल रंग (लोहित) गुलाबी हैं।
(1) केवल निष्कर्ष II और III निकलते हैं।
(2) केवल निष्कर्ष I निकलता है।
(3) केवल निष्कर्ष III निकलता है।
(4) केवल निष्कर्ष I और II निकलते हैं।



13. If North becomes South-West, then what will West become ?

- (1) North-East
- (2) North-West
- (3) South-East
- (4) East



(6)

14. Three statements are given, followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. Assuming the statements to be true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusions logically follow(s) from the statements ?

Statements :

1. All boats are fishes.
2. Some fishes are rivers.
3. Some rivers are sailors.

Conclusions :

- I. Some sailors are fishes.
 - II. Some boats are sailors.
 - III. Some rivers are boats.
 - IV. Some fishes are boats.
- (1) Only conclusions II and III follow.
 - (2) Only conclusion IV follows.
 - (3) Only conclusions I, II and IV follow.
 - (4) Only conclusions I and II follow.

13. यदि 'उत्तर', 'दक्षिण-पश्चिम' हो जाता है तो 'पश्चिम' क्या हो जाएगा ?

- (1) उत्तर-पूर्व
- (2) उत्तर-पश्चिम
- (3) दक्षिण-पूर्व
- (4) पूर्व

14. नीचे तीन कथन दिए गए हैं जिनके बाद चार निष्कर्ष I, II, III और IV दिए गए हैं। आपको कथनों को सही मानना है चाहे वे सामान्य ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न क्यों न हों। और अब निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा/से कथनों से तार्किक रूप से निकलता है/हैं ?

कथन :

1. सभी नावें मछलियाँ हैं।
2. कुछ मछलियाँ नदियाँ हैं।
3. कुछ नदियाँ नाविक हैं।

निष्कर्ष :

- I. कुछ नाविक मछलियाँ हैं।
 - II. कुछ नावें नाविक हैं।
 - III. कुछ नदियाँ नावें हैं।
 - IV. कुछ मछलियाँ नावें हैं।
- (1) केवल निष्कर्ष II और III निकलते हैं।
 - (2) केवल निष्कर्ष IV निकलता है।
 - (3) केवल निष्कर्ष I, II और IV निकलते हैं।
 - (4) केवल निष्कर्ष I और II निकलते हैं।



15. Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given. Consider both the statements carefully.

Assertion (A): India has the potential to make its Handicrafts industry a very flourishing sector.

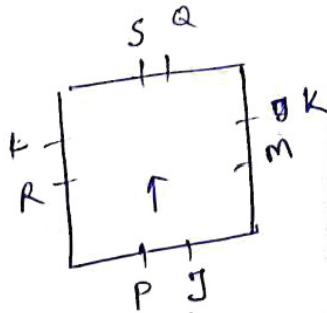
Reason (R): India is a home to a very large number of craft forms including textiles.

Select correct answer with the help of code.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(2) (A) is false but (R) is true.
(3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
16. Eight friends J, K, L, M, P, Q, R and S are sitting around a square table in such a way that all are facing towards the centre of the table. 'L' sits in the middle of the side. 'P' is second to the left of 'M'. 'Q' is exact right of 'K' and is sitting in the middle of the side. 'P' doesn't sit with 'L'. 'M' sits exact right of 'J'. Two friends are sitting in between 'M' and 'S'. 'R' is second to the left of 'J'. 'S' is exact left of 'L'. 'K' is third to the left of 'L'.

Who sits fourth to the right of 'K'?

- (1) P
(2) R
(3) S
(4) J



15. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं जिन्हें अभिकथन (A) और तर्क (R) के रूप में दर्शाया गया है। दोनों कथनों पर ध्यान से विचार कीजिए।

अभिकथन (A): भारत के पास अपने हस्तशिल्प उद्योग को एक उन्नतिशील क्षेत्र बनाने की क्षमता है।

तर्क (R): भारत में वस्त्र निर्माण सहित बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शिल्प उद्योग हैं।

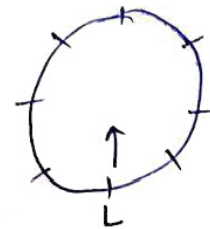
नीचे दिए गए कूट की सहायता से सही उत्तर का चयन करें।

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं किंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(2) (A) गलत है परन्तु (R) सही है।
(3) (A) सही है परन्तु (R) गलत है।
(4) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

16. आठ मित्र J, K, L, M, P, Q, R और S एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर इस प्रकार से बैठे हैं कि सभी का मुँह मेज के केन्द्र की ओर है। 'L' भुजा के बीच में बैठा हुआ है। 'P', 'M' के बायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। 'Q', 'K' के एकदम दायीं ओर है और भुजा के बीच में बैठा हुआ है। 'P', 'L' के साथ नहीं बैठा है। 'M', 'J' के एकदम दायीं ओर बैठा है। 'M' और 'S' के बीच दो मित्र बैठे हैं। 'R', 'J' के बायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है। 'S', 'L' के एकदम बायीं ओर बैठा है। 'K', 'L' के बायीं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

'K' के दायीं ओर चौथे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है?

- (1) P
(2) R
(3) S
(4) J



17. A statement is given followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. Assuming the statement to be true, decide which of the conclusions is/are definitely true.

Statement : $C = R > D \leq E = K > P$

Conclusions :

- I. $C > D$
 - II. $K \leq D$
 - III. $P < E$
 - IV. $E \geq R$
- (1) Only conclusions I and III are true.
 - (2) Only conclusions II and IV are true.
 - (3) Only conclusion IV is true.
 - (4) Only conclusions I and II are true.

18. A patient has been given a medicine schedule. There are eight medicine capsules. S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z. Which have to be taken each day based on the following conditions :

- (i) Capsule 'S' must be taken sometimes before 'T' and 'W',
- (ii) 'T' must be taken immediately before 'V',
- (iii) Fourth capsule must be 'U',
- (iv) 'Y' must be taken immediately before 'X',
- (v) 'Z' must be taken immediately after 'W',
- (vi) 'Y' is the first capsule to be taken.

Which of the following statements is false ?

- (1) 'U' must be taken between 'S' and 'T'.
- (2) The sixth capsule must be 'V'.
- (3) 'T' is taken immediately after 'S'.
- (4) 'X' is taken before 'S'.

17. एक कथन दिया गया है जिसके बाद चार निष्कर्ष I, II, III और IV दिए गए हैं। कथन को सत्य मानते हुए यह निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा/से निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य है/हैं?

कथन : $C = R > D \leq E = K > P$

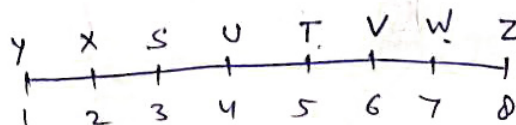
निष्कर्ष :

- I. $C > D$ ✓
 - II. $K \leq D$ ✗
 - III. $P < E$ ✓
 - IV. $E \geq R$
- (1) केवल निष्कर्ष I और III सत्य हैं।
 - (2) केवल निष्कर्ष II और IV सत्य हैं।
 - (3) केवल निष्कर्ष IV सत्य है।
 - (4) केवल निष्कर्ष I और II सत्य हैं।

18. एक मरीज को एक दवा तालिका दी गई। इसमें आठ दवा कैपसूल - S, T, U, V, W, X, Y और Z हैं। जो निम्नलिखित शर्तों के आधार पर प्रत्येक दिन लिए जाने हैं :

- (i) कैपसूल 'S' को 'T' और 'W' से पहले कभी भी लिया जाए; ✓ T, W, S
 - (ii) 'T' को 'V' से तत्काल पहले लिया जाए; ✓
 - (iii) चौथा कैपसूल 'U' होना चाहिए; ✓
 - (iv) 'Y' को 'X' के तत्काल पहले लिया जाए; ✓ Y, X
 - (v) 'Z' को 'W' के तत्काल बाद लिया जाए; ✓
 - (vi) 'Y' कैपसूल सबसे पहले लिया जाए ✓
- निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन गलत है?

- (1) 'U' को 'S' और 'T' के बीच लिया जाना चाहिए T
- (2) छठा कैपसूल 'V' होना चाहिए T
- (3) 'T' को 'S' के तत्काल बाद लिया जाता है ✓
- (4) 'X' को 'S' से पहले लिया जाता है ✓





- (4) RAF

21. Refer to the following letter sequence and answer the question :

(Left) SBTMRESICZYOWAPDFH
GUL (Right)

Which letter is fifth to the right of the twelfth letter from your right end of the given sequence ?

- (1) X
(2) P
(3) W
(4) R

22. Lakshmi starts from point 'A' and travels 2 km Southwards to a point 'Z' and then turns right and travels twice that distance to reach 'Y'. She then turns left and travels five times the distance she covered between point 'A' and 'Z' and reaches point 'X'. From there she turns left and travels 4 km to reach destination 'B'. What is the shortest distance between the points 'A' and 'B' and what is B's direction with respect to 'A' ?

- (1) 12 km, South
(2) 8 km, North
(3) 8 km, South
(4) 12 km, North

21. निम्नलिखित अक्षरक्रम का अवलोकन करें और प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए :

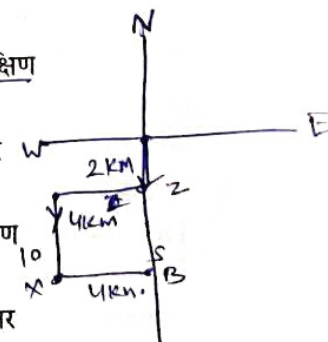
(बाएँ) SBTMRESICZYOWAPDFH
GUL (दाएँ)

दिए गए क्रम में आपकी दाएँ ओर से बारहवें अक्षर के दायीं ओर पाँचवाँ अक्षर कौन सा है ?

- (1) X
(2) P
(3) W
(4) R

22. लक्ष्मी 'A' बिन्दु से चलना शुरू करती है और दक्षिण की ओर 2 कि.मी. चलकर 'Z' बिन्दु पर पहुँचती है और फिर दायीं ओर घूमती है तथा पहली बार चली गयी दूरी को दोगुनी दूरी तय करके 'Y' बिन्दु पर पहुँचती है। इसके बाद वह बायीं ओर घूमती है तथा 'A' और 'Z' बिन्दु के बीच तय की गई दूरी को पाँच गुना दूरी तय करके 'X' बिन्दु पर पहुँचती है। वहाँ से वह बायीं ओर घूमती है और 4 कि.मी. चलकर 'B' गन्तव्य तक पहुँचती है। 'A' और 'B' बिन्दुओं के बीच न्यूनतम दूरी कितनी है तथा 'A' से 'B' किस दिशा में है ?

- (1) 12 कि.मी., दक्षिण
(2) 8 कि.मी., उत्तर
(3) 8 कि.मी., दक्षिण
(4) 12 कि.मी., उत्तर



23. Seven children K, L, P, R, T, X and Y are sitting on a straight bench facing towards North. 'X' is sitting immediately left of 'Y'. 'T' is the immediate neighbour of 'R' and 'P'. Neither 'X' nor 'Y' are the immediate neighbours of 'L'. 'P' is sitting second to the left of 'L'.

Who is sitting at the second position from the right end ?

- (1) T
- (2) K
- (3) P
- (4) R

24. Given below is a question, followed by two statements I and II, each containing some information. Decide which of the statements is/are sufficient to answer the question.

Who is to the immediate right of 'J' among five friends J, K, L, M and N, facing the North ?

- I. 'L' is third to the left of 'K' and 'J' is second to the right of 'L'.
 - II. 'K' is to the immediate left of 'N' who is second to the right of 'J'.
- (1) The statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question while the statement I alone is not sufficient.
 - (2) Both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.
 - (3) Either statement I alone or statement II alone is sufficient to answer the question.
 - (4) The statement I alone is sufficient to answer the question while the statement II alone is not sufficient.

23. सात बालक K, L, P, R, T, X और Y एक सीधी बेंच पर उत्तर की ओर मुँह करके बैठे हैं। 'X', 'Y' के एकदम बायीं ओर बैठा है। 'T', 'R' और 'P' का निकटतम पड़ोसी है। 'X' और 'Y' 'L' के एक निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं हैं। 'P', 'L' के बायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर बैठा है।

दायीं ओर से दूसरे स्थान पर कौन बैठा है ?

- (1) T
- (2) K
- (3) P
- (4) R

24. नीचे एक प्रश्न दिया गया है जिसके बाद दो कथन I और II दिए गए हैं। जिनमें प्रत्येक में कुछ जानकारी दी गई है। यह निर्णय कीजिए कि कौन सा/से कथन प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है/हैं ?

पाँच मित्रों J, K, L, M और N, जो उत्तर की ओर मुँह करके बैठे हैं, में से 'J' के एकदम दायीं ओर कौन बैठा है ?

- I. 'L', 'K' के बायीं ओर तीसरे स्थान पर है और 'J', 'L' के दायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर है।
 - II. 'K', 'N' के एकदम बायीं ओर है जो 'J' के दायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर है।
- (1) कथन II, अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है जबकि कथन-I अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।
 - (2) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों, मिलकर प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए आवश्यक हैं।
 - (3) या तो कथन-I अकेले अथवा कथन-II अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
 - (4) कथन-I अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है जबकि कथन-II अकेले प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।



25. Two statements labelled as **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)** are given. Consider both the statements carefully.

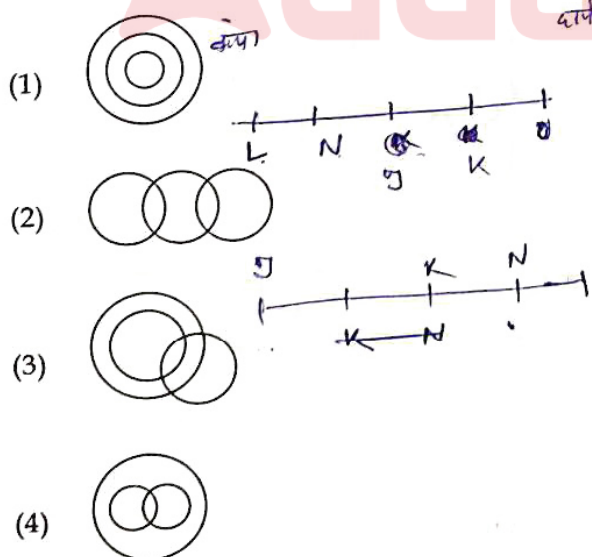
Assertion (A) : Fake news spread in world has become a serious problem.

Reason (R) : The internet is source of all fake news.

Select **correct** answer with the help of code.

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

26. Which of the following Venn diagram represents the best relationship between Teachers, Sisters, Females ?



25. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं और उन्हें **अभिकथन (A)** और **तर्क (R)** के रूप में दर्शाया गया है। दोनों कथनों पर ध्यान से विचार कीजिए।

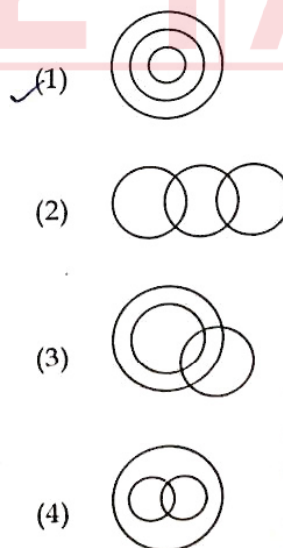
अभिकथन (A) : विश्व में झूठी खबर फैलना एक गंभीर समस्या बन गई है।

तर्क (R) : इंटरनेट सभी झूठी खबरों का स्रोत है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट की सहायता से सही उत्तर का चयन करें।

- (1) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं किंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
- (2) (A) गलत है किंतु (R) सही है।
- (3) (A) सही है किंतु (R) गलत है।
- (4) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।

26. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वेन आरेख निम्नलिखित के बीच सर्वोत्तम संबंध को निरूपित करता है?
अध्यापक, बहनें, महिलायें



27. Three statements are given followed by two conclusions I and II. Assuming the statements to be true decide which of the conclusions is/are definitely true.

Statements :

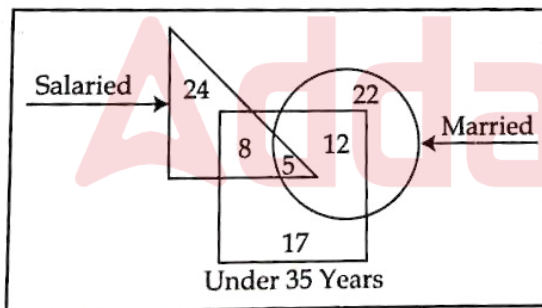
1. $M > Q$
2. $P \geq M$
3. $N \leq M$

Conclusions :

- I. $Q = N$
- II. $Q < P$

- (1) Only conclusion II is true.
- (2) Both conclusions I and II are true.
- (3) Neither conclusion I nor II is true.
- (4) Only conclusion I is true.

28. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the question. The numbers in different sections indicate the number of persons.



How many 'Under 35 years' people are 'Salaried' but not 'Married' ?

- (1) 8
- (2) 12
- (3) 13
- (4) 5

27. तीन कथन दिए गए हैं जिनके बाद दो निष्कर्ष I और II दिए गए हैं। कथनों को सत्य मानते हुए यह निर्णय कीजिए कि दोनों निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा/से निश्चित रूप से सत्य है/हैं ?

कथन :

1. $M > Q$
2. $P \geq M$
3. $N \leq M$

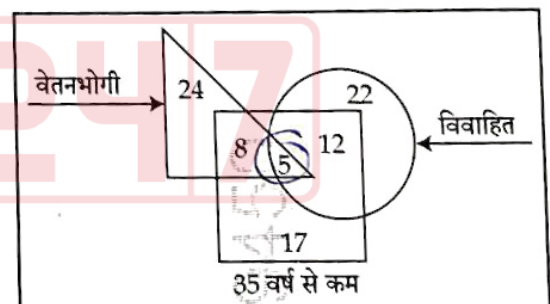
निष्कर्ष :

- I. $Q = N$

- II. $Q < P$

- (1) केवल निष्कर्ष II सत्य है।
- (2) निष्कर्ष I और II दोनों सत्य हैं।
- (3) न तो निष्कर्ष I सत्य है और न ही निष्कर्ष II।
- (4) केवल निष्कर्ष I सत्य है।

28. नीचे दिए गए आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और प्रश्न का उत्तर दें। विभिन्न खंडों में दी गई संख्या व्यक्तियों की संख्या को इंगित करती हैं।



'35 वर्ष से कम' ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जो 'वेतनभोगी' तो हैं किंतु 'विवाहित' नहीं है ?

- (1) 8
- (2) 12
- (3) 13
- (4) 5



29. Sudha is the wife of Anand. Kavita is the mother of Gaurav. Anu is the daughter of Ravi, who is the brother of Aryan. Anu's mother Kavita is the daughter-in-law of Anand. How is Sudha related to Aryan ?

- (1) Mother
- (2) Paternal grandmother
- (3) Maternal grandmother
- (4) Sister

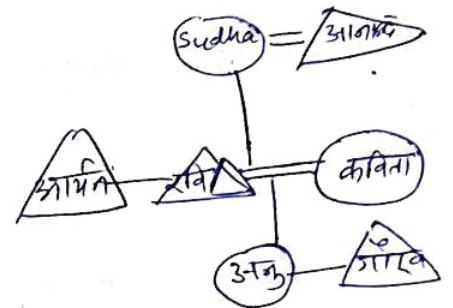
30. There is a family of six members D, K, L, M, N and P. They are Lecturer, Artist, Businessman, Executive, NGO worker and Singer but not necessarily in the same order. There are two married couples. 'N', a Lecturer, is married to the Artist who is the mother of 'L' and 'P'. 'P' is pursuing singing. 'D' has one son and one grandson who is an Executive. 'K', the Businessman, is married to 'D'. Of the two married ladies, one is a NGO worker.

Which of the following statements is true ?

- (1) 'M' is the Executive.
- (2) 'M' is the Artist.
- (3) 'L' is son of 'D' and 'K'.
- (4) 'K' is the wife of 'D'.

29. सुधा, आनंद की पत्नी है। कविता, गौरव की माता है। अनु, रवि की पुत्री है जो आर्यन का भाई है। अनु की माता कविता, आनंद की पुत्रवधू है। सुधा का आर्यन से क्या संबंध है ?

- (1) माता
- (2) दादी
- (3) नानी
- (4) बहन



30. छह सदस्यों D, K, L, M, N और P वाला एक परिवार है। वे व्याख्याता, कलाकार, कारोबारी, प्रशासक, एनजीओ कार्यकर्ता और गायक हैं किंतु वे इसी क्रम में हो ऐसा आवश्यक नहीं है। दो विवाहित जोड़े हैं। व्याख्याता 'N' की शादी एक कलाकार से हुई है जो 'L' और 'P' की माता है। 'P' गायन की पढ़ाई कर रहा है। 'D' का एक पुत्र और एक पोता है जो एक प्रशासक है। 'K' एक कारोबारी है जिसका विवाह 'D' से हुआ है। दो विवाहित महिलाओं में से एक एनजीओ कार्यकर्ता है।

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?

- (1) 'M' एक प्रशासक है।
- (2) 'M' एक कलाकार है।
- (3) 'L', 'D' तथा 'K' का पुत्र है।
- ✓ (4) 'K', 'D' की पत्नी है। ✓



PART - III / भाग - III
KNOWLEDGE OF ICT / ICT का ज्ञान

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>31. Which of the following does not come under cyber-crime under IT Act 2000 ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Distributing child pornography over internet (2) Misusing personal information over internet (3) Using fake email messages to get personal information (4) Stealing monitor from a store | <p>31. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा आई टी एक्ट-2000 के अंतर्गत एक साइबर अपराध नहीं है ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) इंटरनेट पर बाल अश्लील साहित्य (pornography) वितरित करना (2) इंटरनेट पर व्यक्तिगत जानकारी का दुरुपयोग करना (3) व्यक्तिगत जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए नकली ई-मेल (fake email) मैसेज का प्रयोग करना ✓(4) किसी स्टोर से मॉनीटर चुराना |
| <p>32. McAfee Plus is an example of :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Application software (2) Open source software (3) Programming Language (4) Anti-virus | <p>32. मैकैफी प्लस (McAfee Plus) किसका एक उदाहरण है ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) एप्लीकेशन सॉफ्टवेयर (Application software) (2) ओपन सोर्स सॉफ्टवेयर (Open source software) (3) प्रोग्रामिंग लैंग्वेज (Programming Language) ✓(4) एंटी वायरस (Anti-virus) |
| <p>33. Out of the following options, the most popular combination of shortcut keys to Copy Some selected text in most of the MS windows applications is :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ctrl + O (2) Ctrl + P (3) Ctrl + X (4) Ctrl + C | <p>33. अधिकांश एम एस विंडोज (MS windows) एप्लीकेशन में कुछ सेलेक्टेड टेक्स्ट को 'कापी' करने के लिए निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय 'शार्ट-कट की' संयोजन कौन-सा है ?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Ctrl + O (2) Ctrl + P (3) Ctrl + X ✓(4) Ctrl + C |



34. Which of the following software you preferred most to design an animated multimedia presentation on the topic 'Benefits of Renewable Energies'?

- (1) Microsoft Word
- (2) Microsoft Excel
- (3) Microsoft PowerPoint
- (4) Microsoft Edge

35. Which of the following cloud storage service owned by Microsoft?

- (1) One Drive
- (2) Floppy Drive
- (3) Google Drive
- (4) iCloud

36. The power backup device, UPS, stands for :

- (1) Under-controlled Power Supply
- (2) Uninterruptible Power Supply
- (3) Uninterruptible Power System
- (4) Under-control Power System

37. Which of the following is not a source of the virus entering your system?

- (1) Hard Disk
- (2) Pen drive
- (3) Printouts
- (4) Email attachment

34. 'बेनिफिट्स ऑफ रिन्यूएबल एनर्जीज' विषय पर एक एनीमेटेड मल्टीमीडिया प्रेजेंटेशन डिजाइन करने के लिए आप निम्नलिखित में से कौन से सॉफ्टवेयर को सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता देंगे?

- (1) माइक्रोसॉफ्ट वर्ड (Microsoft Word)
- (2) माइक्रोसॉफ्ट एक्सेल (Microsoft Excel)
- (3) माइक्रोसॉफ्ट पावरप्वॉइंट (Microsoft PowerPoint)
- (4) माइक्रोसॉफ्ट एज (Microsoft Edge)

35. माइक्रोसॉफ्ट के स्वामित्व वाली क्लाउड स्टोरेज सर्विस निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी है?

- (1) One Drive
- (2) Floppy Drive
- (3) Google Drive
- (4) iCloud

36. पावर बैकअप उपकरण यूपीएस (UPS) का अर्थ है :

- (1) Under-controlled Power Supply
- (2) Uninterruptible Power Supply
- (3) Uninterruptible Power System
- (4) Under-control Power System

37. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा हमारे सिस्टम में वायरस के आने का एक स्रोत नहीं है?

- (1) हार्ड डिस्क (Hard Disk)
- (2) पेन ड्राइव (Pen drive)
- (3) प्रिंटआउट्स (Printouts)
- (4) ई-मेल अटैचमेंट (Email attachment)



38. Which of the following is an example of an Operating System ?
- (1) Edge
 - (2) Word
 - (3) Windows
 - (4) Bing
39. Which type of network we create when we connect two smartphones to transfer some photos through Bluetooth ?
- (1) WAN
 - (2) PAN
 - (3) LAN
 - (4) MAN
40. Which of the following groups of devices are only input devices ?
- (1) Mouse, Microphone, Speaker
 - (2) Keyboard, Printer, Light Pen
 - (3) Joystick, Microphone, Scanner
 - (4) Mouse, Monitor, Joystick
38. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम (Operating System) का एक उदाहरण है ?
- (1) एज (Edge)
 - (2) वर्ड (Word)
 - (3) विंडोज (Windows)
 - (4) बिंग (Bing)
39. जब हम ब्लूटूथ (Bluetooth) के माध्यम से कुछ फोटों भेजने के लिए दो स्मार्टफोन को आपस में कनेक्ट करते हैं तो किस प्रकार के नेटवर्क को बनाते हैं ?
- (1) डब्ल्यू ए एन (WAN)
 - (2) पी ए एन (PAN)
 - (3) एल ए एन (LAN)
 - (4) एम ए एन (MAN)
40. निम्नलिखित में से उपकरणों का कौन सा समूह केवल इनपुट डिवाइस (उपकरण) है ?
- (1) माउस, माइक्रोफोन, स्पीकर (Mouse, Microphone, Speaker)
 - (2) की-बोर्ड, प्रिन्टर, लाइट पेन (Keyboard, Printer, Light Pen)
 - (3) जॉयस्टिक, माइक्रोफोन, स्कैनर (Joystick, Microphone, Scanner)
 - (4) माउस, मॉनीटर, जॉयस्टिक (Mouse, Monitor, Joystick)



PART - IV / भाग - IV
TEACHING APTITUDE / शिक्षण अभिवृत्ति

41. Mohan can now think in terms of propositions and deal with propositions instead of objects. He deals with sum total of possibilities rather than empirical situation. He takes final steps towards versatility in thought.
Mohan is at which stage of Piaget's model ?
- (1) Sensory-motor stage
(2) Concrete operations stage
(3) Formal operations stage
(4) Pre-operational stage
42. Which one of the following is not associated with a unit test ?
- (1) Confined to limited number of competencies
(2) Totally controlled by the teacher
(3) Used for Remedial purpose
(4) Standardized Achievement Tests
43. What is not an advantage of Discovery method ?
- (1) It develops scientific and critical attitude among students.
(2) It provides training to prepare students for life.
(3) It develops self confidence and self reliance.
(4) This method is suitable for the students of lower classes.
41. मोहन अब योजनाओं के बारे में सोच सकता है और वस्तुओं की अपेक्षा योजनाओं से व्यवहार कर सकता है। वह प्रयोगों पर आधारित के बजाय संभावनाओं के समुच्चय से व्यवहार करता है। वह विचार में उत्कृष्टता की ओर कदम उठाता है।
मोहन, पियाजे के प्रतिमान के आधार पर किस स्तर पर है ?
- ✓(1) इन्द्रिय-जनित गामक अवस्था
(2) मूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
(3) अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
(4) पूर्व-संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
42. निम्नांकित में से कौन सा एक इकाई परीक्षण से संबंधित नहीं है ?
- (1) दक्षताओं की सीमित संख्या तक परिरोधन
(2) शिक्षक द्वारा पूर्णतः नियंत्रित
(3) उपचारात्मक कार्य हेतु प्रयुक्त
(4) मानकीकृत संप्राप्ति परीक्षण
43. खोज विधि से कौन सा लाभ नहीं होता है ?
- ✓(1) इसके द्वारा विद्यार्थियों में वैज्ञानिक और समालोचनात्मक अभिवृत्ति का विकास होता है।
(2) यह विद्यार्थियों को जीवन के लिए तैयार होने की प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करती है।
(3) इसके द्वारा आत्मविश्वास और आत्मनिर्भरता का विकास होता है।
(4) यह विधि छोटी कक्षाओं के विद्यार्थियों के लिए उपयोगी है।



44. Which characteristic does not belong to Adolescence stage ?

- (1) Forming groups among members of same sex
- (2) A period of intense emotions
- (3) Highly critical of social evils and injustice
- (4) Pronounced group loyalty

45. Which of the following is not an example of 'Assessment of Learning' ?

- (1) Assessment of Homework
- (2) Scholarship Examination
- (3) Anecdotal Records
- (4) Annual Examination

46. The ASSURE model of integration of ICT in the learning process has the components :

- (1) Activity, state the objectives, support and extend.
- (2) Analyse the content, state the aim, select method and materials and evaluate.
- (3) Analyse the learners, state the aim, select the method and materials and extend.
- (4) Analyse learners, state the objectives, select the media and materials and evaluate.

44. किशोरों में कौन सी विशेषता नहीं पाई जाती है ?

- (1) समान लिंग के व्यक्तियों के साथ समूहन
- (2) तीव्र संवेगों का समय
- (3) सामाजिक बुराइयों व अन्याय के प्रति विशेष रूप से दोष दर्शन
- (4) उत्कृष्ट समूह प्रतिबद्धता

45. निम्नांकित में से कौनसा 'अधिगम के आकलन' का उदाहरण नहीं है ?

- (1) गृहकार्य का आकलन
- (2) छात्रवृत्ति परीक्षण
- (3) संचयी अभिलेख
- (4) वार्षिक परीक्षा

46. अधिगम प्रक्रिया में सूचना और संप्रेषण प्रौद्योगिकी के समन्वय के ASSURE प्रतिमान के अवयव हैं :

- (1) क्रिया, उद्देश्यों का निरूपण, प्रोत्साहन और विस्तार।
- (2) विषयवस्तु का विश्लेषण, लक्ष्य निर्धारण, विधि और सामग्री का चयन और मूल्यांकन।
- (3) अधिगमकर्ताओं का विश्लेषण, लक्ष्य निर्धारण, विधि और सामग्री का चयन और विस्तार।
- (4) अधिगमकर्ताओं का विश्लेषण, उद्देश्यों का निरूपण, माध्यम और सामग्री का चयन और मूल्यांकन।



47. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of teacher centred approach ?

- (1) Unfamiliar or abstract concepts are directly explained by the teacher.
- (2) Enough scope for discussion and debate is available.
- (3) Courses prescribed can be completed in time.
- (4) Large sized classes are handled very well.

48. Effective teaching, by and large, is a function of :

- (1) teacher's scholarship.
- (2) teacher's positive attitude towards teaching.
- (3) teacher's ability to make students learn.
- (4) teacher's honesty.

49. What should not be a role of a teacher in the construction of knowledge by students ?

- (1) Supporting cooperative and collaborative learning in the classroom
- (2) Focussing on realistic approaches to solve real world problems
- (3) Discouraging self analysis and self assessment
- (4) Being sensitive to the previous experience of each and every student in the class

50. If students are not taking interest in their studies, the teacher should :

- (1) tell them that taking interest in their studies would lead to good result.
- (2) file a complaint with the principal and parents and seek their indulgence.
- (3) find out causes for lack of interest and take corrective measures.
- (4) ask them as to why are they not taking interest in their studies.

47. शिक्षक केन्द्रित उपागम की निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विशेषता नहीं है ?

- (1) अपरिचित और अमूर्त प्रत्यय शिक्षक द्वारा सीधे-सीधे व्याख्यायित किए जाते हैं।
- (2) चर्चा और वाद-विवाद का पर्याप्त अवसर होता है।
- (3) विहित पाठ्यवस्तुओं को समय पर पूरा किया जा सकता है।
- ✓ (4) बड़े आकार की कक्षाएँ अच्छी प्रकार संचालित हो जाती हैं।

48. मुख्यतः प्रभावी शिक्षण किसका प्रकार्य है ?

- (1) शिक्षक का पांडित्य
- ✓ (2) शिक्षक की शिक्षण के प्रति सकारात्मक अभिवृत्ति
- (3) विद्यार्थियों में अधिगम करा पाने की योग्यता ,
- (4) शिक्षक की निष्ठा

49. विद्यार्थियों द्वारा ज्ञान की संरचना कराने में शिक्षक की कौन सी भूमिका नहीं होनी चाहिए ?

- (1) कक्षा-कक्ष में सहयोगी एवं सहभागितापूर्ण अधिगम को संबल प्रदान करना ✓
- (2) वास्तविक विश्व की समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु वास्तविक उपागमों पर केन्द्रीकरण
- ✓ (3) स्वविश्लेषण व स्वआकलन को हतोत्साहित करना ✗
- (4) कक्षा के प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी के पूर्वानुभव के प्रति संवेदनशीलता ✓

50. यदि विद्यार्थी अपनी पढ़ाई में रुचि नहीं ले रहे हैं तो शिक्षक को :

- (1) उन्हें समझाना चाहिए कि पढ़ाई में ध्यान देने से अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त होंगे।
- (2) प्राचार्य और उनके माता-पिता से शिकायत करें और उनकी मध्यस्थता की मांग करें। ✗
- ✓ (3) उनकी पढ़ाई में रुचि न लेने के कारणों का पता लगाकर सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई करें। ✓
- (4) उनसे पूछना चाहिए कि वे पढ़ाई में रुचि क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं।



**PART - V
ENGLISH**

51. Who in *The Tempest* says, "We are such stuff/
as dreams are made on"?
- (1) Prospero
 - (2) Caliban
 - (3) Ferdinand
 - (4) Ariel
52. Which character is cuckolded in Nathaniel
Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter* ?
- (1) Arthur Dimmesdale
 - (2) Richard Bellingham
 - (3) Roger Chillingworth
 - (4) John Wilson
53. The protagonist of Franz Kafka's *The
Metamorphosis* is :
- (1) Odradek
 - (2) Karl
 - (3) Joseph
 - (4) Gregor Samsa
54. In the 'Advertisement' to the first edition of
The Lyrical Ballads, what did Wordsworth
suggest readers would struggle with ?
- (1) feelings of awe and wonder
 - (2) feelings of estrangement and perplexity
 - (3) feelings of beauty and transcendence
 - (4) feelings of strangeness and awkwardness
55. Pablo Neruda's *The Book Questions* contains
_____ poems in couplet form.
- (1) 72
 - (2) 75
 - (3) 74
 - (4) 70
56. Arthur Miller's *All My Sons* is about :
- (1) a manufacturer of faulty war materials
 - (2) a Jewish family's experiences in South Chicago
 - (3) a former Southern judge settled in New Orleans
 - (4) a World War II veteran



57. Which Shakespearean heroine says, "Husband, I come!"?

- (1) Cleopatra
(2) Ophelia
(3) Imogen
(4) Portia

58. Shelley's *Adonais* is an elegy on the death of _____.

- (1) Coleridge
(2) John Keats
(3) Johnson
(4) Milton

59. Ruskin Bond's *A Flight of Pigeons* is based on :

- (1) The Indian Mutiny of 1857
(2) Black Hole Tragedy of 1756
(3) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of 1919
(4) The Partition of India, 1947

60. Mulk Raj Anand was a founding member of :

- (1) Progressive Writers' Association
(2) Indian National Association
(3) Hindustan Republican Association
(4) The Bombay Presidency Association

61. Which of the following symbols signifies peace in Chinua Achebe's *Arrow of God*?

- (1) White clay
(2) Kolanut
(3) Python
(4) Palm wine

62. A poem with no meter or rhyme :

- (1) free verse
(2) narrative
(3) ode
(4) lyric

63. A class has completed reading a lesson. There are a few themes in it. The English teacher tasks the class to identify words and word chunks related to different themes in the lesson. Then they have to make word charts of the same category. This strategy is known as :

- (1) A writing project
(2) Communicative language teaching
(3) Word collocation
(4) Thematic language teaching



64. Choose the two statements that are true of teaching of grammar.

- (A) Teaching rules at the initial stage is not effective.
- (B) Teaching rules at the formative stage of learning is very essential.
- (C) Grammar teaching should move from meaning to form.
- (D) Grammar teaching should move from form to meaning.

- (1) (C) and (B) are both true
- (2) (A) and (C) are both true
- (3) (A) and (D) are both true
- (4) (B) and (D) are both true

65. In 1968 it was envisaged that _____ % of G.D.P. should be spent on education.

- (1) 4
- (2) 6
- (3) 7
- (4) 5

66. Comprehensible input is language input that can be understood by learners despite their not understanding all the words and structures in it. This idea was proposed in 1985 by :

- (1) Krashen
- (2) Chapman
- (3) Newfield
- (4) Chomsky

67. A curricular enrichment programme that provides a teacher of English and her learners with an opportunity to use their skills in languages other than English in non-language courses is called :

- (1) Language Acquisition Culture
- (2) Language Acquisition of Content
- (3) Language Across Cultures
- (4) Language Across Curriculum

68. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act was passed in :

- (1) 2010
- (2) 2014
- (3) 2016
- (4) 2009

69. Miss Rita is teaching Change of Speech (Narration) to her class. She makes A speak to B and asks C to tell the class what A has said to B in her own words. Then the teacher explains the grammar rules. This method of teaching grammar is called :

- (1) Inductive method
- (2) Direct explaining
- (3) Translation method
- (4) Deductive method

70. The present 10+2 structure of school education will be modified as :

- (1) 5+3+3+4
- (2) 3+2+6+4
- (3) 4+3+3+5
- (4) 4+3+4+4

71. According to Justice J.S. Verma Commission (2012), a majority of stand-alone T.E.I.s over _____ in number were selling degrees for a price.

- (1) 7,000
- (2) 4,000
- (3) 10,000
- (4) 5,000

72. NEP 2020 lays emphasis on ECCE from age 3. What does ECCE stand for ?

- (1) Early Continuous Child Education
- (2) Early Childhood Care Education
- (3) Early Child Caring Education
- (4) Early Childhood Compulsory Education

Directions (Q.Nos. 73 to 77) : In each of the following questions, out of the given alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

73. REQUITE :

- (1) Repay
- (2) Favour
- (3) Punish
- (4) Spare

74. LEGITIMATE :

- (1) Valid
- (2) Illicit
- (3) Correct
- (4) Rightful

75. OBDURATE :

- (1) Helpful
- (2) Simple
- (3) Flexible
- (4) Adamant

76. DROWSY :

- (1) Lazy
- (2) Exhausted
- (3) Sleepy
- (4) Soothing

77. DEFT :

- (1) Vigorous
- (2) Swift
- (3) Deceitful
- (4) Skilful

Directions (Q.Nos. 78 to 82) : In each of the following questions, choose one alternative which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

78. COMMEND :

- (1) Condemn
- (2) Defy
- (3) Defame
- (4) Commence

79. PROVOCATION :

- (1) Peaceful
- (2) Pacification
- (3) Vocation
- (4) Destruction

80. EVACUATE :

- (1) Emerge
- (2) Abandon
- (3) Invade
- (4) Retain

81. APPOSITE :

- (1) Intemperate
- (2) Inconsistent
- (3) Irregular
- (4) Inappropriate

82. CONCEAL :

- (1) Reveal
- (2) Open
- (3) Discover
- (4) Unfold

Directions (Q.Nos. 83 to 85) : Fill in the blank by choosing the correct/most appropriate option.

83. _____ do you believe him to be ?

- (1) Who
- (2) How
- (1) (3) Where
- (4) Which

84. 'Treasure Island' is one of the best pirate stories that _____ ever written.

- (1) were
- (2) is
- (2) (3) which
- (4) was

85. Two-thirds of the city _____ in the ruins.

- (1) was
- (2) have been
- (3) were reduced
- (4) were

Directions (Q.Nos. 86 and 87) : The following sentence have been split into 6 parts. The position of 1 and 6 are constant, the other four are mentioned as P, Q, R, S. Arrange these four in a logical order.

86. (1) When I reached my office

- (P) to get home early
- (Q) I phoned my mother
- (R) that I wouldn't be able
- (S) to tell her
- (6) as I had promised

- (1) QSRP
- (1) (2) RPQS
- (3) SQPR
- (4) PQRS

87. (1) At the end of the assignment

- (P) the field worker
- (Q) submitted his papers
- (R) for the work done by him
- (S) and also bills
- (6) to the office Superintendent

- (1) QPRS
- (4) (2) QSRP
- (3) RSQP
- (4) PQSR



Directions (Q.Nos. 88 and 89) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence has been underlined. Find out which clause has been used in that part.

88. Make hay while the sun shines.

- (1) Adjective Clause
- (2) Principal Clause
- (3) Noun Clause
- (4) Adverb Clause

89. Can you tell me who wrote Shakuntala ?

- (1) Adjective Clause
- (2) Adverb Clause
- (3) Principal Clause
- (4) Noun Clause

Directions (Q.Nos. 90 to 92) : In the given sentences, fill in the blank with the correct conjunctions.

90. They toil not, _____ do they spin.

- (1) for
- (2) neither
- (3) as
- (4) since

91. My strength is as the strength of ten
my heart is pure.

- (1) where
- (2) as
- (3) till
- (4) though

92. Virtue ennobles _____ vice degrades

- (1) but
- (2) as
- (3) because
- (4) since

Directions (Q.Nos. 93 to 97) : In the given questions, answer by picking the correct/most appropriate option :

93. The bibliography gives details of the :

- (1) names of the publishers of the work
- (2) details of life and works of the author
- (3) list of appendices
- (4) books and periodicals consulted



94. In social correspondence, if you do not know the person to whom you are writing, the salutation should be :

- (1) My dear Mr./Dear Ms. Madam
- (2) Respected Sir, Respected Madam
- (3) Respected Mr., Respected Mrs.
- (4) Dear Sir,/Dear Madam

95. A letter of complaint to the editor of a newspaper shall begin with :

- (1) Through the columns of your newspaper.....
- (2) I am pleased to inform you that.....
- (3) Why are the roads in my colony.....
- (4) This is to bring to your kind notice.....

96. In a sentence when one subject is singular and the other is plural, the verb should agree with the subject :

- (1) closer to it
- (2) which comes in the beginning
- (3) either of the subjects
- (4) farther from it

97. In a formal letter if you know the addressee, the appropriate form will be :

- (1) Your's sincerely
- (2) yours faithfully
- (3) yours' truly
- (4) Yours sincerely

Directions (Q.Nos. 98 to 105) : Fill in the blank with the correct/most appropriate tense given as option.

98. Three hours will have passed, when the bell _____.

- (1) rings
- (2) will be ringing
- (3) will be rung
- (4) will ring

99. Your father _____ for you when you reach home.

- (1) will have been waiting
- (2) had been waiting
- (3) had waited
- (4) will be waiting



100. I _____ Mohan since Monday.

- (1) did not see
(2) was not seeing
(3) had not been seeing
(4) have not seen

101. I cannot remember where _____ my pen.

- (1) did I leave
(2) I left
(3) had left
(4) I would have left

102. If I _____ you, I would not lose temper.

- (1) were
(2) had been
(3) would be
(4) was

103. I _____ reading this book since morning.

- (1) read
(2) have been
(3) was
(4) had been

104. I _____ the letter before he arrived.

- (1) wrote
(2) have written
(3) had written
(4) have been written

105. I shall certainly work all next week except when it _____.

- (1) would rain
(2) will be raining
(3) will rain
(4) is raining

Directions (Q.Nos. 106 to 110) : In the following sentence, fill in the blank with the correct/most appropriate option.

106. He _____ very naughty as a child.

- (1) ought to be
(2) would
(3) must have been
(4) could be



107. _____ you show me the way to the station ?

- (1) Might
- (2) Could 2
- (3) Ought
- (4) Shall

108. We _____ to respect our elders.

- (1) ought
- (2) should 1
- (3) could
- (4) must

109. He is terribly ill. You _____ call the doctor.

- (1) must
- (2) shall 4
- (3) will
- (4) should

110. Work hard, lest you _____ fail.

- (1) can
- (2) could
- (3) should 4
- (4) would

Directions (Q.Nos. 111 to 117) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options.

The last one of this long procession of silent men and women was a little wizened old man. Even he carried a load of two baskets, slung on a pole on his shoulder, the same load of a folded quilt, a cauldron. But there was only one cauldron. In the other basket it seemed there was but a quilt extremely ragged and patched, but clean still. Although the load was light, it was too much for the old man. It was evident that in usual times he would be beyond the age of work, and was perhaps unaccustomed to such labour in recent years. His breath whistled as he staggered along, and he strained his eyes to watch those who were ahead of him lest he be left behind, and his old wrinkled face was set in a sort of gasping agony.

Suddenly he could go no more. He set his burden down with great gentleness and sank upon the ground, his head sunk between his knees, his eyes closed, panting desperately. Starved as he was, a little blood rose in dark patches on his cheeks. A ragged vendor selling hot noodles set his stand near, and shouted his trade cry and the light from the stand fell on the old man's drooping figure. A man passing by stopped and muttered, looking at him.

I swear I can give no more this day if I am to feed my own even nothing but noodles- but here is this old man. Well, I will give him the bit of silver I earned today against tomorrow and trust tomorrow again. If my own old father had been alive, I would have given it to him.

He fumbled in himself and brought out of his ragged girdle a bit of a silver coin, and after a moment's hesitation and muttering, he added to it a copper penny.

'There, old father,' he said with a sort of bitter heartiness, 'Let me see you eat noodles!' The old man lifted his head slowly. When he saw the silver, he would not put out his hand.

He said : 'Sir, I did not beg of you. Sir, we have good land and we have never been starving thus before, having such good land. But this year the river rose and men starve even on good land at such times. Sir, we have no seed left, even. We have eaten our seed. I told them, we cannot eat the seed. But they were young and hungry and they ate it.'

'Take it', said the man, and he dropped the money into the old man's smocked apron and went on his way, sighing.

111. The expression 'beyond the age of work' implies :

- (1) He ought to have retired.
- (2) He was without any work.
- (3) He could hardly work at his age.
- (4) He looked older than his actual age.

112. Read the following statements :

Statement (A) : The old man looked wizened.

Statement (B) : His face was shrivelled.

- (1) Statement (A) is true, Statement (B) is wrong
- (2) Both (A) and (B) are true
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are wrong
- (4) Statement (A) is wrong, Statement (B) is true

113. The noodle vendor shouted :

- (1) to promote the sale of his noodles.
- (2) to request the passers-by to help the old man in distress.
- (3) to warn people to run away.
- (4) when he looked at the old man.

114. In spite of the advice of the old man, the youth even ate the seed implies the :

- (1) youth cared a fig for his advice.
- (2) youth were not far-sighted.
- (3) old man's ability to prevail upon the youth.
- (4) loss of the chances of the next crop.

115. The passer-by was not able to offer more money as charity as he :

- (1) also wanted to fend for his own needs.
- (2) was not interested in encouraging begging.
- (3) was afraid lest the noodle seller should complain against him.
- (4) himself did not enjoy a sound financial position.

116. Why did the old man feel too much load on his shoulder ?

- (1) He was carrying two baskets.
- (2) He wanted to take rest.
- (3) He was carrying more weight than he could carry.
- (4) The procession was too long.

117. What prompted the passer-by to give money to the old man ?

- (1) He was reminded of his own father when he looked at the aged man.
- (2) He indirectly wanted to please the noodle seller.
- (3) He wanted to show off how large-hearted he was.
- (4) He was moved by the miserable condition of the old man.

Directions (Q.Nos. 118 to 124) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate options.

One day, when Robinson Crusoe was walking on the beach, he saw a footprint. He could see that it was not his footprint as it was too big. He looked about him.

'Who could have made this footprint ?' he asked. 'It was not I. There must be someone here on my Island. I will have to look and see who it is.'

Robinson Crusoe looked up and down the beach to see who had made the footprint. Then he saw some men with little boats down by the water. One man was running away from the others. He ran to Robinson Crusoe and the other men ran after him.

'I must help that man,' Robinson Crusoe said to himself. Robinson Crusoe said to the man, 'Come with me, I will help you!'

Then he fired his gun and the other men ran off. Robinson Crusoe was pleased to have a friend again. 'Today is Friday,' he said, 'So I will call you Friday. Come on, I will take you to see my house and my island. You can stay here with me as long as you like.' Friday went home with Robinson Crusoe. He liked the house and was pleased to stay there. He helped Robinson Crusoe to milk the goats, water the corn, and make bread. Robinson Crusoe was pleased to have a friend to talk to. He talked to Friday in English, and soon Friday could speak English too.

One day Friday was on the beach and Robinson Crusoe was working near his house. Friday came running up from the beach.



'Robinson, Robinson', he called. 'Come, Come. Big, big boat.'

Robinson Crusoe looked out to sea. Yes, there was a ship coming. Robinson Crusoe ran down to the beach, calling and waving as he went. He lit his fire to signal the ship. The captain saw the signal and stopped the ship. He let a boat down into the water and went to see what Robinson Crusoe wanted. The captain of the ship was English. He said he would like to take Robinson Crusoe and Friday home with him. They thanked the captain and went to get the things they wanted to take on the ship with them.

Robinson Crusoe was pleased to be going home at last, but he was sorry to go away from his house, his goats, his corn, and the Island that had been his home for so many years.

118. Why was Robinson Crusoe pleased to have Friday on his island ?

- (1) He was feeling lonely.
- (2) He wanted someone to look after his house and animals.
- (3) Both (4) and (1).
- (4) He was in dire need of a companion.

119. What prompted Robinson Crusoe to take Friday back home with him ?

- (1) There was none to help Friday on the island.
- (2) Robinson Crusoe did not want Friday to undergo the torture of loneliness.
- (3) Friday also expressed his willingness to accompany Robinson Crusoe.
- (4) Friday had proved his utility for Robinson Crusoe.

120. How was Robinson Crusoe able to draw the attention of the moving ship ?

- (1) by lighting fire
- (2) by shouting for help
- (3) by calling him names
- (4) by waving a red flag

121. When Robinson Crusoe fired from his gun, it meant that :

- (1) he wanted to scare away the boatmen.
- (2) he wanted the boatmen to go back.
- (3) Friday was now in his custody.
- (4) the life of Friday was in danger.



122. What convinced Robinson Crusoe about the presence of another person on the island ?

- (1) by sheer instinct
- (2) when someone called him
- (3) when there was a noise of the birds
- (4) the footprints different from his own

4

123. What prompted Robinson Crusoe to name the person Friday ?

- (1) It reminded him of Good Friday.
- (2) It was Friday when he met him.
- (3) He could not think of any other name.
- (4) It was an auspicious day.

2

124. Why did Robinson Crusoe and Friday thank the captain of the ship ?

- (1) They were feeling forlorn.
- (2) They had lost all hopes.
- (3) They had exhausted their food.
- (4) For rescuing them.

4

Directions (Q.Nos. 125 to 130) : Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct/most appropriate option.

HOW DO BEES COMMUNICATE ?

When a worker bee finds flowers with nectar, how does it tell the other bees what it has found ? How does it tell them what the flower is, how far away it is, and in which direction to go ?

The way bees communicate this information is one of the most amazing wonders of nature. To begin with, the language of bees is an instinct. It doesn't have to be learned. When worker bees reach a certain age, they know this language automatically.

The bees' language is the language of smells and dancing. When a bee has discovered nectar or pollen and returns home, it begins to dance. It goes round and round in narrow circles. The dance excites other bees and tells them the dancing bee has discovered nectar or pollen. The other bees can tell from the smell of the returned bee what it has found, so they know from this what to look for.

If the bee does a really lively dance, this says that a great deal of food is obtainable, and more bees are excited to go out and seek it so far. Then, the bee has been able to communicate several things. The dance says that there is nectar or pollen to be obtained. The scent on the bee itself tells what kind of flower should be looked for, and whether it's for nectar or pollen. The liveliness of the dance tells about the amount of food.

But all this applies only to flowers within about a hundred yards from the hive. When a bee finds flowers with food farther away, it comes home



and performs another kind of dance. This time, instead of doing a round dance, it does a tail dance. It does a figure 8, connecting the two loops of the 8 with a straightline, meanwhile moving its abdomen or 'tail' from side to side.

In addition to all of the other information, the tail dance tells the bees how far to go and in which direction to fly. The number of turns per minute indicates distance. The farther away, the fewer the figures 8 made. For instance, 11 turns per minute means 2,700 metre distance! The line a bee makes between the two loops of the 8 gives the exact direction of the flowers. It makes this line in relation to the position of the sun in the sky so the others can set off at the correct angle instantly!

125. The number of turns per minute in a tail dance indicates _____.

- (1) direction
(2) place
(3) time
(4) distance

126. The _____ of the returning bees indicates what they had found.

- (1) dance
(2) smell
(3) sound
(4) touch

127. When a bee comes home and finds a particular flower more than a hundred yards away, the returning bee performs ?

- (1) makes a peculiar sound
(2) a tail dance
(3) a belly dance
(4) a round dance

128. What kind of flowers should be looked for, nectar or pollen, is made known to other bees through :

- (1) flashing of the wings.
(2) the size of the returning bees.
(3) the baskets containing nectar.
(4) scent.

129. The worker bees _____ nectar from various flowers.

- (1) store
(2) collect
(3) assimilate
(4) assemble

130. The bees communicate with other bees through _____.

- (1) size
(2) instinct
(3) movement
(4) touch

PART - VI
GENERAL ENGLISH

131. Choose the option in which the following sentence has been changed into passive voice.

His attitude vexes me sometimes.

- ✓(1) I am vexed by his attitude sometimes.
- (2) I am vexed at his attitude.
- (3) I am sometimes vexed at his attitude.
- (4) I am vexed by his attitude.

132. Fill in the blank in the following sentence with the help of given options.

The train was about to leave the station when we _____ there.

- ✓(1) would reach
- (2) reached
- (3) have reached
- (4) had reached

Directions for question number 133 to 135 :

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the help of given options.

133. Nitin as well as his friend Ramesh _____ coming to the party.

- (1) are
- (2) were
- ✓(3) have been
- (4) is

134. Today, the need of common man _____ just bread and butter.

- (1) are
- (2) was
- (3) were
- ✓(4) is

135. Mrs. Kanwal is _____ Principal of this school.

- (1) an
- ✓(2) the
- (3) no article
- (4) a

136. Choose the option in which the following words/phrases have been rearranged to form a correct sentence.

- (A) people gave ✓
- (B) President ✓
- (C) him support ✓
- (D) him - ✓
- (E) having elected ✓

- (1) (B), (D), (C), (E), (A)
- (2) (C), (B), (A), (D), (E) ✗
- (3) (E), (D), (B), (A), (C)
- ✓(4) (A), (C), (B), (E), (D)

Directions for question number 137 and 138 :

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the help of options that follow each of them.

137. The witness will _____ what I have said.

- (1) bear up
- (2) bear out
- ✓(3) bear with
- (4) bear on

138. Can you tell me how the accident _____ ?

- (1) came about
- (2) came up
- (3) came by
- ✓(4) came down

139. The troops were ordered to mobilise.

Choose the word which is nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

- (1) dismiss
- (2) convene
- ✓(3) line up
- (4) retreat

140. He delivered the speech with great aplomb.

Which of the following words can correctly replace the underlined word in the above sentence ?

- ✓(1) confidence
- (2) apprehension
- (3) disquiet
- (4) diffidence



PART - VI
GENERAL HINDI

प्रश्न संख्या 141 से 143 के लिये निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उसपर आधारित प्रश्न के सटीक उत्तर दीजिए :

करुणा अपना बीज अपने आलंबन या पात्र में नहीं फेंकती है अर्थात् जिस पर करुणा की जाती है वह बदले में करुणा करनेवाले पर भी करुणा नहीं करता-जैसा कि क्रोध और प्रेम में होता है - बल्कि कृतज्ञ होता है अथवा श्रद्धा या प्रीति करता है। बहुत सी औपन्यासिक कथाओं में यह बात दिखाई गई है कि युवतियाँ दुष्टों के हाथ से अपना उद्धार करनेवाले युवकों के प्रेम में फँस गई हैं। कोमल भावों की परिकल्पना करना सदैव सहज और सरल नहीं होता है।

141. जिस पर करुणा की जाती है वह करुणा पाकर :

- (1) निराश होता है।
- (2) लाचार होता है।
- (3) प्रीतिकर नहीं होता है।
- ✓(4) कृतज्ञ होता है। ✓

142. किसकी परिकल्पना करना सदैव सहज और सरल नहीं होता है?

- ✓(1) कोमल भावों की
- (2) श्रेष्ठ अनुभवों की
- (3) सहज अनुभूतियों की
- (4) भविष्य में उन्नति की

143. करुणा करने वाले पर भी करुणा कौन नहीं करता है?

- (1) दयालु
- ✓(2) जिस पर करुणा की जाती है
- (3) प्रेमी
- (4) श्रद्धालु

144. 'सप्ताह में एक बार प्रकाशित होने वाला' के लिए एक शब्द है :

- (1) पाक्षिक
- (2) मासिक
- (3) अर्द्ध मासिक
- ✓(4) साप्ताहिक

145. निम्नलिखित में पक्षी का पर्यायवाची नहीं है :

- (1) पखेरू ✓
- (2) नभचर ✓
- ✓(3) निशिचर ✓
- (4) अंडज ✓

146. निम्नलिखित विलोमार्थी शब्द-युग्मों में असंगत है :

- (1) हर्ष-विषाद ✓
- (2) हास-वृद्धि ✓
- ✓(3) लुप्त-स्पष्ट
- (4) हार-जीत ✓

147. निम्नलिखित में से द्वन्द्व समास वाला शब्द नहीं है :

- (1) लूटमार
- (2) कामकाज
- ✓(3) ध्यानमग्न
- (4) घासफूस

148. निम्नलिखित में वर्तनी की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध शब्द है :

- (1) बाह्य
- (2) बाण
- (3) यजमान
- ✓(4) बनस्पति

149. निम्नलिखित में विसर्ग संधि वाला शब्द है :

- ✓(1) निष्फल
- (2) सज्जन
- (3) उच्चारण
- (4) तल्लीन

150. 'अक्ल का दुश्मन' मुहावरे का सटीक अर्थ है :

- (1) ईर्ष्यालु व्यक्ति
- (2) बुरा व्यक्ति
- (3) विद्वान का दुश्मन
- ✓(4) मूर्ख व्यक्ति

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