

PART - I / भाग - I

GENERAL AWARENESS / सामान्य जागरुकता

1. According to the Economic Survey of India 2022-23, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in schools has seen a decline in 2021-22 in comparison with 2013-14 for which of the following levels ?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Upper primary
- (c) Secondary

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

- (1) Only (c)
- (2) Only (b) and (c)
- (3) Only (a)
- (4) Only (b)

2. Which of the following women's hockey teams won the Torneo del Centenario 2023 title ?

- (1) People's Republic of China
- (2) India
- (3) Spain
- (4) England

1. भारत के आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2022-23 के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से किसी स्तर पर 2013-14 की तुलना में 2021-22 में विद्यालयों में सकल नामांकन अनुपात में गिरावट देखी गई है ?

- (a) प्राथमिक
- (b) उच्च प्राथमिक
- (c) माध्यमिक

नीचे दिए गए कूट से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए।

- (1) केवल (c)
- (2) केवल (b) और (c)
- (3) केवल (a)
- (4) केवल (b)

2. निम्नलिखित में से किस महिला हॉकी टीम ने टोरनेो डेल सेंटेंनारीयो 2023 का खिताब जीता ?

- (1) चीन जनवादी गणराज्य
- (2) भारत
- (3) स्पेन
- (4) इंग्लैंड



3. 'Alamgir Nama' is the chronicle of the reign of which of the following Mughal emperors ?

- (1) Aurangzeb
- (2) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (3) Jahangir
- (4) Shah Jahan

4. Which of the following is an example of a permanent executive in India ?

- (1) A Civil Servant
- (2) The Prime Minister of India
- (3) A Central Cabinet Minister
- (4) The Governor of a State

5. In which country is the first ever Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) campus outside India going to be set up ?

- (1) Ghana
- (2) Nigeria
- (3) South Africa
- (4) Tanzania

3. 'आलमगीर नामा' निम्नलिखित में से किस मुगल बादशाह के शासन का इतिहास है ?

- (1) औरंगजेब
- (2) बहादुर शाह जफ़र
- (3) जहाँगीर
- (4) शाहजहाँ

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत में एक स्थायी प्रशासक का उदाहरण है ?

- (1) लोक सेवक
- (2) भारत के प्रधानमंत्री
- (3) केन्द्रीय कैबिनेट मंत्री
- (4) राज्य का राज्यपाल

5. भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (आईआईटी) का भारत से बाहर पहला कैंपस किस देश में स्थापित किया जाएगा ?

- (1) घाना
- (2) नाइजीरिया
- (3) दक्षिण अफ्रिका
- (4) तंजानिया



6. When an ant bites a human, what does it inject into the human skin ?

- (1) Calamine solution
- (2) Formic acid
- (3) Sodium hydrogencarbonate
- (4) Zinc carbonate

7. Which of the following statements is correct in relation to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) ?

- (1) No child is denied admission in a school according to this Act, for the lack of age proof.
- (2) The Act applies to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (3) Elementary Education in this Act is defined as education from class 1 to 6.
- (4) The Act provides for free education to all children upto the age of 16.

6. जब कोई चींटी किसी व्यक्ति को काटती है तो यह उसकी त्वचा के भीतर क्या डाल देती है ?

- (1) कैलामाइन घोल
- (2) फार्मिक एसिड
- (3) सोडियम हाइड्रोजनकार्बोनेट
- (4) जिंक कार्बोनेट

7. निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 (RTE) के संबंध में निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सा कथन सही है ?

- (1) इस अधिनियम के अनुसार किसी भी बालक को आयु के प्रमाण के अभाव में विद्यालय में प्रवेश देने से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है।
- (2) यह अधिनियम जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य को छोड़कर समस्त भारत पर लागू होता है।
- (3) इस अधिनियम में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा को कक्षा - 1 से 6 तक की शिक्षा के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।
- (4) अधिनियम सभी बालकों को 16 वर्ष की आयु तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा का प्रावधान करता है।



8. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shivaliks are known as _____.

- (1) Kullus
- (2) Pir Panjal Range
- (3) Purvanchals
- (4) Duns

8. लघु हिमालय और शिवालिक के बीच पड़ने वाली देशान्तरी घाटी _____ कहलाती है।

- (1) कुल्लू
- (2) पीर पंजाल शृंखला
- (3) पूर्वांचल
- (4) दून

9. Which of the following pairs of the places of historical significance and the countries within which they fall, is matched correctly ?

- (1) Nuremberg - France
- (2) Rivonia - South Africa
- (3) Versailles - Germany
- (4) St. Petersburg - England

9. ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों और संबंधित देशों के युग्मों में से कौन सा युग्म सही सुमेलित है ?

- (1) न्यूरेमबर्ग - फ्रांस
- (2) रिवोनिया - दक्षिण अफ्रीका
- (3) वर्साय - जर्मनी
- (4) सेंट पीटर्सबर्ग - इंग्लैंड

10. Which of the following industrialists was awarded the Padma Bhushan 2023 in the field of Trade and Industry ?

- (1) Adar Poonawalla
- (2) Gautam Adani
- (3) Mukesh Ambani
- (4) Kumar Mangalam Birla

10. व्यापार और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में वर्ष 2023 का पद्म भूषण पुरस्कार निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्योगपती को प्रदान किया गया है ?

- (1) अदार पूनावाला
- (2) गौतम अडाणी
- (3) मुकेश अंबानी
- (4) कुमार मंगलम बिरला



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

11. In this question, a question is followed by two statements numbered (I) and (II). You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and decide the appropriate answer.

How many students of class 11th have got exactly 80% marks in Physics in annual examination, if total number of students in the class is 80 ?

- (I) 45 students of class 11th have got more than 80% marks in Physics in annual examination.
- (II) 30 students of class 11th have got less than 80% marks in Physics in annual examination.
- (1) Either statement (I) or (II) alone is sufficient to answer the question
- (2) Both statements (I) and (II) together are necessary to answer the question
- (3) Statement (I) alone is sufficient while (II) alone is not sufficient to answer the question
- (4) Statement (II) alone is sufficient while (I) alone is not sufficient to answer the question

11. इस प्रश्न में, एक प्रश्न के बाद दो कथन (I) और (II) दिए गए हैं। आपको यह तय करना है कि कथनों में दिया गया डेटा प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है या नहीं। कथनों को पढ़ें और उचित उत्तर तय करें।

यदि 11 वीं कक्षा में छात्रों की कुल संख्या 80 है, तो कक्षा के कितने छात्रों ने वार्षिक परीक्षा में भौतिकी में ठीक 80% अंक प्राप्त किए हैं ?

- (I) कक्षा 11वीं के 45 विद्यार्थियों ने वार्षिक परीक्षा में भौतिक विज्ञान में 80% से अधिक अंक प्राप्त किए हैं।
- (II) 11 वीं कक्षा के 30 विद्यार्थियों को वार्षिक परीक्षा में भौतिकी विज्ञान में 80% से कम अंक मिले हैं।
- (1) या तो कथन अकेले (I) या अकेले (II) प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए पर्याप्त है।
- (2) प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए कथन (I) तथा (II) दोनों की एक साथ आवश्यकता है।
- (3) अकेले कथन (I) पर्याप्त है जबकि अकेले (II) प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है।
- (4) अकेले कथन (II) पर्याप्त है जबकि अकेले (I) प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है।



12. Three statements have been given, which are followed by two conclusions (I) and (II). Assuming that the given statements are true, find out which of the conclusion(s) is/are definitely true.

Statements : $P < T, Y > W, P \geq Y$

Conclusions : (I) $W \leq P$

(II) $T > Y$

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

13. In this question, three statements are given, followed by two conclusions numbered (I) and (II). Assuming that the information given in the statements are true, even if they seem to be at variance with commonly known facts, decide which of the conclusion(s) logically follows/follow from the statements.

Statements : All caps are socks.

All frocks are masks.

All masks are socks.

Conclusions :

- (I) Some frocks are caps.
- (II) Some masks are caps.
- (1) Both conclusions (I) and (II) follow
- (2) Neither conclusion (I) nor (II) follows
- (3) Only conclusion (I) follows
- (4) Only conclusion (II) follows

12. तीन कथन दिए गए हैं, जिनके बाद दो निष्कर्ष (I) और (II) दिए गए हैं। यह मानते हुए कि दिए गए कथन सत्य हैं, पता लगाएं कि कौन सा (से) निष्कर्ष निश्चित रूप से सत्य है (हैं)।

कथन : $P < T, Y > W, P \geq Y$

निष्कर्ष : (I) $W \leq P$

(II) $T > Y$

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

13. इस प्रश्न में, तीन कथन दिए गए हैं जिसके बाद दो निष्कर्ष (I) और (II) दिए गए हैं। यह मानते हुए कि कथनों में दी गई जानकारी सही है चाहे वह सामान्य ज्ञात तथ्यों से भिन्न ही क्यों न हो, यह निर्णय कीजिए कि दिए गए निष्कर्षों में से कौन सा/से कथनों से तार्किक रूप से निकलता है/ निकलते हैं।

कथन : सभी टोपियाँ मोजे हैं।

सभी फ्राक मुखौटे हैं।

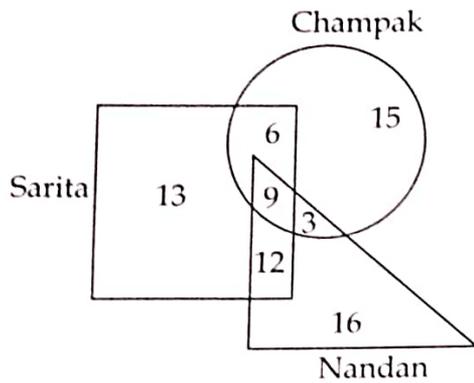
सभी मुखौटे मोजे हैं।

निष्कर्ष :

- (I) कुछ फ्राक टोपी हैं।
- (II) कुछ मुखौटे टोपी हैं।
- (1) निष्कर्ष (I) और निष्कर्ष (II) दोनों निकलते हैं।
- (2) न ही निष्कर्ष (I) और न ही निष्कर्ष (II) निकलता है।
- (3) केवल निष्कर्ष (I) निकलता है।
- (4) केवल निष्कर्ष (II) निकलता है।



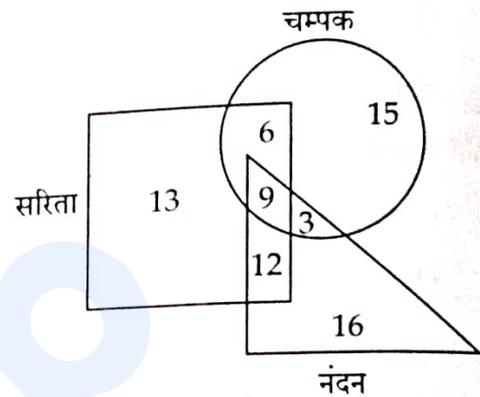
14. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the question. The number in different sections indicate the number of persons in an area who buy different magazines.



What is the number of persons who buy both Champak and Nandan but not Sarita ?

- (1) 9
(2) 12
(3) 3
(4) 6

14. दिए गए आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन करें और प्रश्न का उत्तर दें। विभिन्न अनुभागों में दी गई संख्याएँ एक क्षेत्र में विभिन्न पत्रिकाएँ खरीदने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या दर्शाती हैं।



उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो चम्पक और नंदन दोनों खरीदते हैं लेकिन सरिता नहीं खरीदते ?

- (1) 9
(2) 12
(3) 3
(4) 6



15. $A + B$ means 'A is the father of B'
 $A - B$ means 'A is the mother of B'
 $A \times B$ means 'A is the sister of B'
 $A \div B$ means 'A is the brother of B'

Based on the above, if ' $S - G \div T - M \times P + R$ ',
then how is 'S' related to 'P' ?

- (1) Father's mother
(2) Sister
(3) Mother
(4) Mother's mother
16. Eight girls G, K, P, A, D, Q, S and M are sitting around a square table but not necessarily in the same order. Four of them sit at four corners of the table while four sit in the middle of each of four sides. The one who sits at the four corners face outside the center while those who sit in the middle of the sides face inside.
- 'Q' is sitting at one of the corners and she is third to the right of 'K'. 'A' is not sitting at any of the corners. 'P' is sitting second to the left of 'K' and immediately right of 'S'. 'K' and 'D' are facing each other. Who is sitting immediately left of 'Q' ?
- (1) K
(2) G
(3) D
(4) A

15. $A + B$ का अर्थ है 'A, B का पिता है'
 $A - B$ का अर्थ है 'A, B की माँ है'
 $A \times B$ का अर्थ है 'A, B की बहन है'
 $A \div B$ का अर्थ है 'A, B का भाई है'
- उपरोक्त के आधार पर, यदि ' $S - G \div T - M \times P + R$ '
तो 'S', 'P' से किस प्रकार संबंधित है ?

- (1) पिता की माँ
(2) बहन
(3) माँ
(4) माँ की माँ
16. आठ लड़कियाँ G, K, P, A, D, Q, S और M एक वर्गाकार मेज के चारों ओर बैठी हैं लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से चार मेज के चारों कोनों पर बैठी हैं जबकि चार मेज के चारों भुजाओं के मध्य में बैठी हैं। जो चारों कोनों पर बैठी हैं उनका मुख केंद्र से बाहर की ओर है जबकि जो भुजाओं के मध्य में बैठी हैं उनका मुख अंदर की ओर है।
- 'Q' किसी एक कोने पर बैठी है और वह 'K' के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। 'A' किसी भी कोने पर नहीं बैठी है। 'P', 'K' के बायीं ओर दूसरे स्थान पर और 'S' के ठीक दायें बैठी है। 'K' और 'D' एक दूसरे के सम्मुख हैं। 'Q' के ठीक बाएं कौन बैठा है ?

- (1) K
(2) G
(3) D
(4) A



17. Two statements are labelled below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Assertion (A) :

Government of India has banned more than 10 years old Diesel Vehicles on the roads of Delhi.

Reason (R) :

Diesel prices have increased in the past few years.

Select correct answer with the help of code.

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

18. Tanya wears T-shirts of seven different colours Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Purple, Orange and Magenta on seven different days of the week starting from Monday. She wears green T-shirt on Thursday. She does not wear yellow or purple colour T-shirts on Friday. She wears red colour T-shirt after the green colour T-shirt. She wears only purple colour T-shirt on the day between the days on which she wears Blue and Magenta colour T-shirts. She wears orange colour T-shirt after yellow colour T-shirt.

On which day she wears orange colour T-shirt ?

- (1) Saturday
- (2) Wednesday
- (3) Tuesday
- (4) Sunday

17. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं जिन्हें अभिकथन (A) और तर्क (R) चिन्हित किया गया है।

अभिकथन (A) :

भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली की सड़कों पर 10 साल से अधिक पुराने डीजल गाहनों पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।

तर्क (R) :

पिछले कुछ सालों में डीजल की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

कूट की सहायता से सही उत्तर का चयन करें।

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

18. तान्या सोमवार से शुरू होने वाले सप्ताह के सात अलग-अलग दिनों में सात अलग-अलग रंगों लाल, हरा, पीला, नीला, बैंगनी, नारंगी और मैजेंटा रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनती है। वह गुरुवार को हरे रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनती है। वह शुक्रवार को पीले या बैंगनी रंग की टी-शर्ट नहीं पहनती है। वह हरे रंग की टी-शर्ट के बाद लाल रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनती है। वह उन दिनों के बीच केवल बैंगनी रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनती है, जिस दिन वह नीली और मैजेंटा रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनती है। वह पीले रंग की टी-शर्ट के बाद नारंगी रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनती है।

वह किस दिन नारंगी रंग की टी-शर्ट पहनती है ?

- (1) शनिवार
- (2) बुधवार
- (3) मंगलवार
- (4) रविवार

19. Bhairav started from his home and travelled 50 meters towards East then turned to his right and travelled 150 meters from there he turned to his left and travelled 100 meters to reach a temple. From the temple he moved 250 meters towards North and then turned left and travelled 100 meters. Finally, he turned to his left and moved 100 meters to reach a point 'P'. What is the direction and shortest distance of his home from the point 'P' ?

- (1) North, 150 meters
- (2) West, 50 meters
- (3) East, 100 meters
- (4) North - East, 90 meters

20. If the first half of the following sequence is made second half, which letter/number/symbol will come at seventh place towards the left of the fifth place from the right end ?

L, X, J, K, I, L, U, A, 5, 9, H, 2, T, %, 9, @, 1, #

- (1) #
- (2) 1
- (3) U
- (4) @

19. भैरव ने अपने घर से शुरुआत की और 50 मीटर पूर्व की ओर यात्रा की फिर अपने दाहिनी ओर मुड़कर 150 मीटर की यात्रा की। वहाँ से वह बायीं ओर मुड़ा और एक मंदिर तक पहुंचने के लिए 100 मीटर की यात्रा की। मंदिर से वह 250 मीटर उत्तर की ओर चला और फिर बायीं ओर मुड़कर 100 मीटर चला। अंत में वह अपनी बायीं ओर मुड़ा और बिंदु 'P' पर पहुंचने के लिए 100 मीटर चला। बिंदु 'P' से उसके घर की दिशा और न्यूनतम दूरी क्या है ?

- (1) उत्तर, 150 मीटर
- (2) पश्चिम, 50 मीटर
- (3) पूर्व, 100 मीटर
- (4) उत्तर-पूर्व, 90 मीटर

20. यदि निम्नलिखित अनुक्रम के पहले आधे भाग को दूसरा आधा बना दिया जाए, तो दायें छोर से पांचवें स्थान के बायीं ओर सातवें स्थान पर कौन सा अक्षर/संख्या/चिन्ह आएगा ?

L, X, J, K, I, L, U, A, 5, 9, H, 2, T, %, 9, @, 1, #

- (1) #
- (2) 1
- (3) U
- (4) @



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

24

21. Out of the following, which software you suggest most to develop and present a multimedia presentation on Cyber Security ?

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

21. साइबर सुरक्षा के संबंध में एक मल्टीमीडिया प्रजेंटेशन (Multimedia Presentation) बनाने और प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आप निम्नलिखित में से किस सॉफ्टवेयर का प्रयोग करने का सुझाव देंगे ?

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

25

22. The computer hardware device Switch is an example of :

- (1) Networking device
- (2) Output device
- (3) Input device
- (4) Storage device

22. कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर डिवाइस स्विच (Switch) एक उदाहरण है :

- (1) नेटवर्किंग डिवाइस (Networking device)
- (2) आउटपुट डिवाइस (Output device)
- (3) इनपुट डिवाइस (Input device)
- (4) स्टोरेज डिवाइस (Storage device)

23. Which of the following is the least threat for virus infection ?

- (1) Downloaded free software
- (2) Downloaded email attachment
- (3) Online printer
- (4) Portable storage devices

23. निम्नलिखित में से किसमें वायरस इंफेक्शन का खतरा सबसे कम होता है ?

- (1) डाउनलोडेड फ्री सॉफ्टवेयर (Downloaded free software)
- (2) डाउनलोडेड ई-मेल अटैचमेंट (Downloaded email attachment)
- (3) ऑनलाइन प्रिंटर (Online printer)
- (4) पोर्टेबल स्टोरेज डिवाइस (Portable storage devices)

26

24. Which of the following set contains **only** input devices ?

- (1) Printer, Speaker, Monitor
- (2) Keyboard, Mouse, Printer
- (3) Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner
- (4) Printer, Scanner, Speaker

25. Select the shortcut key, out of the following, which is popularly used to **paste** a selected (and copied) text or image in most of the MS Office applications.

- (1) Ctrl+'X'
- (2) Ctrl+'Z'
- (3) Ctrl+'P'
- (4) Ctrl+'V'

26. Which type of network, generally we establish, when we connect 20 computers in our school's computer lab, using some additional networking devices and wired cable ?

- (1) MAN
- (2) WAN
- (3) PAN
- (4) LAN

24. निम्नलिखित में से किस समूह में केवल इनपुट डिवाइस हैं ?

- (1) प्रिंटर, स्पीकर, मॉनीटर (Printer, Speaker, Monitor)
- (2) की-बोर्ड, माउस, प्रिंटर (Keyboard, Mouse, Printer)
- (3) की-बोर्ड, माउस, स्कैनर (Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner)
- (4) प्रिंटर, स्कैनर, स्पीकर (Printer, Scanner, Speaker)

25. अधिकांश एम.एस ऑफिस एप्लीकेशन में एक सलेक्टेड (एवं कॉपीड) टेक्स्ट या इमेज को **पेस्ट** (paste) करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किस शार्टकट-की (Shortcut key) का सर्वाधिक प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

- (1) Ctrl+'X'
- (2) Ctrl+'Z'
- (3) Ctrl+'P'
- (4) Ctrl+'V'

26. जब हम कुछ अतिरिक्त नेटवर्किंग डिवाइस और वायर केबल का प्रयोग करके अपने स्कूल की कम्प्यूटर लैब में 20 कम्प्यूटरों को आपस में जोड़ते हैं तो सामान्यतया हम किस प्रकार का नेटवर्क (Network) स्थापित करते हैं ?

- (1) एम.ए.एन. (MAN)
- (2) डब्ल्यू.ए.एन. (WAN)
- (3) पी.ए.एन. (PAN)
- (4) एल.ए.एन. (LAN)



27. In computer terminology, **https** stands for :
- (1) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Scheme
 - (2) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Storage
 - (3) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Server
 - (4) Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
28. Which of the following is **not** an example of web browser ?
- (1) Edge
 - (2) Firefox
 - (3) Android
 - (4) Opera
29. Arrange the following memory units in ascending order of their capacities.
Giga Byte, Kilo Byte, Mega Byte, Tera Byte
- (1) Kilo Byte < Giga Byte < Mega Byte < Tera Byte
 - (2) Kilo Byte < Mega Byte < Tera Byte < Giga Byte
 - (3) Giga Byte < Kilo Byte < Mega Byte < Tera Byte
 - (4) Kilo Byte < Mega Byte < Giga Byte < Tera Byte
30. Which of the following is **not** a popular file extension of an audio file ?
- (1) wav
 - (2) flac
 - (3) mp3
 - (4) pdf
27. कम्प्यूटर की भाषा में, **https** का अर्थ है :
- (1) हाइपर टेक्स्ट ट्रांसफर प्रोटोकॉल स्कीम (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Scheme)
 - (2) हाइपर टेक्स्ट ट्रांसफर प्रोटोकॉल स्टोरेज (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Storage)
 - (3) हाइपर टेक्स्ट ट्रांसफर प्रोटोकॉल सर्वर (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Server)
 - (4) हाइपर टेक्स्ट ट्रांसफर प्रोटोकॉल सिक्योर (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure)
28. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वेब ब्राउजर (web browser) का एक उदाहरण **नहीं** है ?
- (1) एज (Edge)
 - (2) फायरफॉक्स (Firefox)
 - (3) एंड्रॉयड (Android)
 - (4) ओपेरा (Opera)
29. निम्नलिखित मेमोरी यूनिटों को उनकी क्षमता (कैपासिटी) के अनुसार आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए।
Giga Byte, Kilo Byte, Mega Byte, Tera Byte
- (1) Kilo Byte < Giga Byte < Mega Byte < Tera Byte
 - (2) Kilo Byte < Mega Byte < Tera Byte < Giga Byte
 - (3) Giga Byte < Kilo Byte < Mega Byte < Tera Byte
 - (4) Kilo Byte < Mega Byte < Giga Byte < Tera Byte
30. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक ऑडियो फाइल (Audio file) का लोकप्रिय फाइल एक्सटेंशन (extension) **नहीं** है ?
- (1) wav
 - (2) flac
 - (3) mp3
 - (4) pdf



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

1. Which one of the following is least likely a factor affecting learning ?
- (1) Readiness
 - (2) Co-curricular activities
 - (3) Imitation
 - (4) Maturation
2. Which kind of ICT tools is not useful in learner centred approach ?
- (1) Constructive
 - (2) Communicative
 - (3) Informative
 - (4) Situating
3. Identify the statement which is not correct :
- (1) Matching type of item is a form of multiple choice item.
 - (2) Every supply type item can be converted into selection type of item.
 - (3) Extended response item is an essay type item.
 - (4) Objective type of items are more preferable in measuring creative ability of the students.
4. Which one of the following is not associated with unit test ?
- (1) Use of standardised achievement tests.
 - (2) Results shared with parents.
 - (3) Confined to limited number of competencies.
 - (4) Totally controlled by the teacher.
- A creative student is one who has :
- (1) Memorization ability
 - (2) Ability to solve problems
 - (3) Originality and flexibility of ideas
 - (4) Above average IQ
31. निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कारक अभिगम को सबसे कम प्रभावित करता है ?
- (1) तत्परता
 - (2) पाठ्य सहगामी क्रियाएँ
 - (3) अनुकरण
 - (4) परिपक्वता
32. किस प्रकार के सूचना संप्रेषण प्रौद्योगिकी उपकरण शिक्षार्थी केन्द्रित उपागम में उपयोगी नहीं होते हैं ?
- (1) रचनात्मक
 - (2) संप्रेषणात्मक
 - (3) सूचनात्मक
 - (4) मिश्रित्यात्मक
33. ऐसा कथन पहचानिए जो सत्य न हो :
- (1) मैचिंग (जोड़े बनाने वाले) प्रश्न बहु विकल्पीय प्रश्नों का एक प्रकार है।
 - (2) प्रत्येक पूर्ति प्रकार के प्रश्न को चयन प्रकार के प्रश्न में परिवर्तित किया जा सकता है।
 - (3) विस्तृत उत्तर वाले प्रश्न निबन्धात्मक प्रश्न होते हैं।
 - (4) वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न विद्यार्थियों की सृजनात्मक योग्यता मापन हेतु अधिक उपयोगी होते हैं।
34. निम्नांकित में से कौन इकाई परीक्षण से सम्बद्ध नहीं है ?
- (1) मानकीकृत उपलब्धि परीक्षणों का प्रयोग।
 - (2) परिणाम की अभिभावकों से चर्चा होती है।
 - (3) दक्षताओं की सीमित संख्या होती है।
 - (4) शिक्षक द्वारा पूर्णतः नियंत्रित होता है।
35. एक सृजनात्मक विद्यार्थी वह है जिसके पास :
- (1) रटने की योग्यता
 - (2) समस्या समाधान की योग्यता
 - (3) मौलिकता और नम्यतापूर्ण विचार है
 - (4) सामान्य से उच्च बुद्धि लब्धि



36. Which principle of playway method helps in cultivating self discipline ?
- (1) Principle of creativity
 - (2) Principle of responsibility
 - (3) Principle of complete freedom
 - (4) Principle of activity
37. Complete the statement :
In teaching if nothing has been learned, nothing has been _____.
- (1) examined
 - (2) observed
 - (3) taught
 - (4) studied
38. Which is not an advantage of integrated textbooks ?
- (1) These may not suit student's individual learning styles.
 - (2) Such textbooks provide support to inexperienced teachers.
 - (3) Textbook can be used as a syllabus.
 - (4) These provide readymade materials.
39. A teacher first tells the rule and principle and then cites examples to explain the concept. Which approach she/he is adopting ?
- (1) Explanatory
 - (2) Investigatory
 - (3) Inductive
 - (4) Deductive
40. Which one of the following is not a characteristics of 'Assessment for Learning' ?
- (1) It is judgmental and hence evaluative.
 - (2) It provides continuous feedback.
 - (3) It helps in identifying strengths and weaknesses of every student.
 - (4) It allows students to reflect upon their work so as to take specific actions to improve upon.
36. खेल विधि का कौन-सा सिद्धान्त स्व अनुशासन उत्पन्न करने में सहायक होता है ?
- (1) सृजनात्मकता का सिद्धान्त
 - (2) उतरदायित्व का सिद्धान्त
 - (3) पूर्ण स्वतंत्रता का सिद्धान्त
 - (4) क्रियाशीलता का सिद्धान्त
37. कथन को पूरा कीजिए :
यदि शिक्षण में कुछ भी नहीं सीखा गया हो तो कुछ भी नहीं _____।
- (1) जाँचा गया
 - (2) अवलोकित किया गया
 - (3) पढ़ाया गया
 - (4) अध्ययन किया गया
38. समन्वित (इंटीग्रेटेड) पाठ्यपुस्तक की कौन-सी विशेषता नहीं है ?
- (1) ये विद्यार्थियों के व्यक्तिगत अधिगम तरीकों के लिए उपयुक्त सिद्ध नहीं होती हैं।
 - (2) ऐसी पाठ्यपुस्तकें अनुभवहीन शिक्षकों को सहायता प्रदान करती हैं।
 - (3) पाठ्यपुस्तक को पाठ्यवस्तु/पाठ्यक्रम के रूप में प्रयुक्त कर सकते हैं।
 - (4) ये तैयार सामग्री प्रदान करती हैं।
39. एक शिक्षक, संप्रत्यय समझाने के लिए पहले सिद्धान्त व नियम बताता है और फिर उदाहरण देता है। वह कौन-सा उपागम अपना रहा है ?
- (1) व्याख्यात्मक
 - (2) खोजी
 - (3) आगमनात्मक
 - (4) निगमनात्मक
40. निम्नांकित में से कौन-सी 'अधिगम के लिए आकलन' की विशेषता नहीं है ?
- (1) यह निर्णयात्मक है अतः मूल्यांकन का हेतु है।
 - (2) यह निरन्तर प्रतिपुष्टि प्रदान करता है।
 - (3) यह प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी की समर्थताओं और अल्पज्ञताओं को पहचानने में सहायक है।
 - (4) यह विद्यार्थियों को अपने कार्यों की समीक्षा का अवसर देता है जिससे वे सुधार हेतु विशिष्ट कदम उठा सकें।



PART - V
ENGLISH

41. In a Delhi school students from all over India are admitted. So the school is a multi-lingual school. This factor can be used as a resource so that :

- (1) every child participates in the teaching-learning process.
- (2) children learn to mix with each other.
- (3) teacher can also become multilingual.
- (4) every child feels comfortable and secure.

42. Miss Latha is a teacher of English language. She gives a task of dialogue completion to her class. The purpose of this task is :

- (1) to develop fluency in spoken English.
- (2) to facilitate conversation through language practice.
- (3) to help students to correct their errors.
- (4) teaching the rules of English grammar.

43. To make the teaching-learning process interesting, a teacher made use of gestures to tell a story to the class. Then she tasked the students to draw pictures based on the story. What was her purpose ?

- (1) to obtain discipline in the class.
- (2) to assess their comprehension of the story.
- (3) to encourage an extra-curricular activity.
- (4) to test the drawings and colouring skills of the students.

44. Miss Kamla brought pictures of various objects to the class and hung them across the walls. The students were tasked to see them and told their names in English and then she introduced alphabet to the class. This approach is called :

- (1) Bottom-up approach
- (2) Learning across curriculum
- (3) Top-down approach
- (4) Eclectic approach

45. The English teacher of class VIII asks her students to choose the best poem in their textbook and then read the poem aloud and then explains the poem. Her major aim is :

- (1) teaching of language structures
- (2) to make them appreciate and enjoy poetry
- (3) to train them to be poets
- (4) vocabulary development

(46-50) Kamal, a student of class 9, is the last admission to the class. Not brightly dressed, shy by nature, he occupies the last bench of the classroom. He was one of the toppers in class 8 in the middle school. The maths teacher mostly remains close to the blackboard aloof from the class. In the first monthly test, Kamal could secure only 50% marks. He was not the only one who did poorly in the subject.

On the basis of your understanding of the above case-study, answer the questions given below :

46. Why did Kamal join this school in class 9 ?

- (1) His previous school was only till class 8.
- (2) The new school was closer to his home.
- (3) The new school was known for its good results.
- (4) He wanted to join a good school.



47. Why did he take the last bench in the classroom ?

- (1) The teacher made him sit roll number wise.
- (2) He was shy by nature.
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) He was new to the class.

48. Why did Kamal slip down in his performance ?

- (1) He was new to the school.
- (2) He sat on the last bench.
- (3) He could not see blackboard clearly.
- (4) He found the method of teaching uninteresting.

49. Why was the math teacher not very successful ?

- (1) She had no interaction with her students.
- (2) She was indifferent to whether the students understood her or not.
- (3) Her students were not disciplined.
- (4) She was preoccupied with the blackboard.

50. How can the teaching-learning process be improved in the class ?

- (1) The teacher should attempt a closer bond with the students.
- (2) She should prepare her lesson well.
- (3) The students' seats should be regularly rotated.
- (4) The students need to take more interest in the subject.

(51-55) : Answer the following questions based on N.E.P. 2020.

51. Every recognised school shall be inspected once :

- (1) each financial year
- (2) in two years
- (3) at the discretion of the Director
- (4) each calendar year

52. Involvement of parents shall not be required in the :

- (1) games and sports
- (2) co-curricular activities
- (3) financial management
- (4) academic matters

53. Inspection report of the school shall not include :

- (1) Subjects taught in the school
- (2) Names of feeder schools
- (3) Dates of last two inspections
- (4) Date of establishment of the school

54. Sanctioned strength of the teachers shall be notified by the 31st December every year based on enrolment of students as on :

- (1) 31 March
- (2) 30 April
- (3) 31 July
- (4) 31 August

55. Management Committee of a recognised aided school shall consist of not more than _____ members.

- (1) 16
- (2) 17
- (3) 20
- (4) 15



(56-60) Choose the sequence in which the following jumbled words/phrases can be rearranged to form a correct sentence in each case.

56. (A) Ram will
 (B) repentant
 (C) that
 (D) not forget
 (E) he is
 (1) (D) (E) (B) (A) (C) ✗
 (2) (B) (C) (A) (D) (E) ✗
 (3) (A) (D) (C) (E) (B) ✗
 (4) (E) (D) (C) (B) (A) ✗

57. (A) the safe
 (B) keeps her jewels
 (C) she
 (D) this is
 (E) where
 (1) (D) (A) (E) (C) (B) ✓
 (2) (C) (A) (B) (E) (D) ✗
 (3) (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) ✗
 (4) (B) (C) (A) (D) (E) ✗

58. (A) innocent
 (B) not know
 (C) he is
 (D) whether
 (E) I do
 (1) (D) (E) (C) (A) (B) ✗
 (2) (E) (B) (D) (C) (A) ✓
 (3) (C) (D) (A) (B) (E) ✗
 (4) (E) (C) (D) (B) (A) ✗

59. (A) quite fit
 (B) he is
 (C) short-sighted
 (D) that he is
 (E) except
 (1) (B) (C) (E) (D) (A) ✗
 (2) (E) (B) (C) (D) (A) ✗
 (3) (D) (C) (A) (B) (E) ✗
 (4) (E) (D) (C) (B) (A) ✓

60. (A) the
 (B) of money
 (C) not appreciate
 (D) value
 (E) he does
 (1) (B) (C) (D) (A) (E) ✗
 (2) (C) (D) (E) (B) (A) ✗
 (3) (D) (E) (A) (C) (B) ✗
 (4) (E) (C) (A) (D) (B) ✓

(61-80) Choose the option that correctly answers the question in each case.

61. Who wrote 'Things Fall Apart', his first novel?

- (1) Wole Soyinka
 (2) Alex La Gume
 (3) Kofi Awanoor
 (4) Chinua Achebe ✓

62. Which novel of Hemingway describes how perseverance and dignity can help one battle through the struggles of life?

- (1) For Whom the Bell Tolls
 (2) A Farewell to Arms
 (3) The Sun Also Rises
 (4) The Old Man and the Sea

63. Why is Lady Macbeth called the fourth witch in Shakespeare's play 'Macbeth'?

- (1) She practices witchcraft in the play.
 (2) She taunts Macbeth to kill King Duncan.
 (3) She is actually related to the three witches.
 (4) She joins the three witches in their dance.



64. Who in his novels created an imaginary town called Malgudi ?
- (1) R.K. Laxman
 - (2) Mulk Raj Anand
 - (3) Ruskin Bond
 - (4) R.K. Narayan
65. Who were the principal members of the group called 'The Lake Poets' ?
- (1) Coleridge; Shelley; Keats
 - (2) Wordsworth; Coleridge; Keats
 - (3) Wordsworth; Coleridge; Southey
 - (4) Wordsworth; Coleridge; Shelley
66. Who among the following has written mostly for children ?
- (1) Ruskin Bond
 - (2) Anita Desai
 - (3) Mulk Raj Anand
 - (4) R.K. Narayan
67. In how many plays of Shakespeare does Falstaff appear ?
- (1) 2
 - (2) 3
 - (3) 4
 - (4) 1
68. Which one of the following poems was not written by Robert Frost ?
- (1) Nothing Gold Can Stay
 - (2) The Road Not Taken
 - (3) The Cry of the Children
 - (4) Mending Wall
69. Often considered the national poet of Chile, _____ won Nobel Prize in Literature in 1971.
- (1) Isabel Allende
 - (2) Gabriel Garcia Marquez
 - (3) Jorge Luis Borges
 - (4) Pablo Neruda
70. Which of the following newspapers/magazines was NOT edited by Khushwant Singh ?
- (1) The National Herald
 - (2) The Indian Express
 - (3) Hindustan Times
 - (4) The Illustrated Weekly of India
71. An elegy written on the death of Keats by Shelley is named :
- (1) Adonais
 - (2) Alastor
 - (3) On a Dead Violet
 - (4) Ozymandias
72. Which Mexican writer wrote 'The Labyrinth of Solitude'; 'No More Cliches'; 'The Bridge' etc. and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1990 ?
- (1) Juan Rulfo
 - (2) Sergio Pitol
 - (3) Ana Clavel
 - (4) Octavio Paz
73. 'The quality of mercy is not strained' is the opening line of a speech delivered by _____ in 'The Merchant of Venice'.
- (1) Perdita
 - (2) Jessica
 - (3) Bassanio
 - (4) Portia



74. Which poem of Robert Browning describes the futile love of a famous Italian painter for his wife, Lucrezia ?
- (1) Andrea Del Sarto
 - (2) Rabbi Ben Ezra
 - (3) Porphyria's Lover
 - (4) The Last Ride Together
75. Shaw's play, 'Arms and the Man' _____.
- (1) denounces war
 - (2) describes war as something romantic
 - (3) shows that only the bold and the brave win a war
 - (4) celebrates the glory of war
76. What message does Keats's 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' convey ?
- (1) An urn is a relic and must be preserved.
 - (2) A work of art is a source of poetic inspiration.
 - (3) The Greeks were great patrons of art.
 - (4) A work of art immortalises youth and beauty.
77. Which poem written by Coleridge is called a dream poem ?
- (1) Kubla Khan
 - (2) The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
 - (3) Frost at Midnight
 - (4) Christabel
78. In the play, 'The Tempest', Ariel was imprisoned in a/an _____ by the witch Sycorax.
- (1) castle
 - (2) island
 - (3) tree
 - (4) fort
79. In 'Othello', Desdemona falls in love with Othello. Othello is a _____.
- (1) general
 - (2) prince
 - (3) king
 - (4) merchant
80. Which poem of Keats begins with the line : 'A thing of Beauty is a joy forever'.
- (1) Endymion
 - (2) The Pot of Basil
 - (3) Lamia
 - (4) Hyperion
81. Identify the tense in the following sentence. Sita is going to leave for London tomorrow.
- (1) Present Indefinite
 - (2) Future Indefinite
 - (3) Future Continuous
 - (4) Present Continuous
- (82-86) Choose the option in which VOICE of the given sentence has been correctly changed.
82. You are requested to close the door.
- (1) Please close the door.
 - (2) Close the door.
 - (3) The door has to be closed.
 - (4) Let the door be closed.
83. Ram can do it now.
- (1) It could be done then by Ram.
 - (2) Now it can be done.
 - (3) Now it could be done by Ram.
 - (4) It can be done by Ram now.



84. The peon will have to ring the bell.
- (1) The bell will have been rung by the peon.
 - (2) The bell will have to be rung by the peon.
 - (3) The bell has been rung by the peon.
 - (4) The bell will be rung by the peon.

85. Kamal is singing a song.
- (1) A song is being sung by Kamal.
 - (2) Kamal has sung a song.
 - (3) Kamal has been singing a song.
 - (4) A song is sung by Kamal.

86. Can you run a 100 metre race ?
- (1) If you can run a 100 metre race.
 - (2) Can a 100 metre race be run.
 - (3) Can a 100 metre race be run by you ?
 - (4) A 100 metre race can be run by you ?

(87-88) Choose the connector with which the following pairs of sentences can be combined.

87. (a) You want to win the match.
(b) You will have to work hard.
- (1) however
 - (2) though
 - (3) although
 - (4) since
88. (a) Ram was slow in the beginning.
(b) He won the race.
- (1) as
 - (2) yet
 - (3) if
 - (4) since

(89-93) Choose the option in which the underlined clause in each of the following sentences has been correctly identified.

89. He replied that he worked whenever he liked.
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Principal
90. It has been seen that virtue is its own reward.
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Principal
91. I have read the letter you sent me last week.
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Principal
92. Kamal helped me as he is a dear friend.
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Principal
93. Rita will study whenever she likes.
- (1) Noun
 - (2) Adjective
 - (3) Adverb
 - (4) Principal



(94-98) Choose the option in which the Part of Speech of the underlined word has been correctly identified.

94. Either bat is good enough.

- (1) Pronoun
- (2) Adjective
- (3) Conjunction
- (4) Noun

95. Do not talk like that.

- (1) Adjective
- (2) Preposition
- (3) Adverb
- (4) Pronoun

96. Both of them are alive.

- (1) Adjective
- (2) Adverb
- (3) Conjunction
- (4) Pronoun

97. The chances are even.

- (1) Adverb
- (2) Adjective
- (3) Verb
- (4) Preposition

98. If we except Hari, all of us will be blamed.

- (1) Verb
- (2) Adverb
- (3) Preposition
- (4) Adjective

(99-100) Choose the punctuation mark to correctly replace the *.

99. The wind being favourable * the ship sailed away.

- (1) ,
- (2) :
- (3) !
- (4) ;

100. If you prick us, do we not bleed *

- (1) :
- (2) ?
- (3) !
- (4) .

(101 - 105) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

The tourists who come to India to discover an ancient culture find it in the amazing monuments strewn carelessly across the land. They have read about spiritual India, and see it in the soaring pinnacles of the temples of South India and in the devotees taking a dip in the Ganga. The diversity of food and dress devours the reels in their cameras. They buy handicrafts at cheap prices as proof of the incredible exotica they had been promised.

They find modern India in the English speaking Indian and the high - rise buildings in the metropolises. The filth and poverty is nauseating. Some time is spent in arguing how a nation which professes to be non-violent can explode a nuclear bomb. But soon the visit is over. The visitors return home, wondering how such a vast country has held together, and how its ill-clad hordes have voted for so long to remain a democracy.



101. Where do the tourists who come to discover spiritual India find it ?

- (1) in the ancient monuments
- (2) in the ashrams along the banks of the Ganga
- (3) both (4) and (2)
- (4) in the temples of South India

102. 'ill - clad hordes'.

The word 'hordes' does not mean :

- (1) masses
- (2) throngs
- (3) herds
- (4) crowds

103. They buy our handicrafts as :

- (1) they are incredible exotica.
- (2) they are hand - made.
- (3) they want to patronise our craftsmen.
- (4) they are inexpensive.

104. India has become modern as :

- (1) our big cities are dotted with high - rise buildings.
- (2) both (4) and (1)
- (3) the tourists often come across cheating touts.
- (4) most of the Indians speak fluent English.

105. What contradictions do the tourists find in India ?

- (1) Our economy is riddled with corruption.
- (2) Our rich neighbourhoods are surrounded by poverty and filth.
- (3) Both (4) and (2).
- (4) A country/society that preaches non-violence possesses atom bombs.

(106 - 110) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

In tennis, 'U.S Open' and 'French Open' are misnomers, but chess opens are really open. Anybody can play, subject to first-come, first-served and graded entry fees; strong titled players are often paid appearance fees while untitled players pay a fee for the privilege. Some of those Indian youngsters already earn appearance fees, while others are headed in that direction.

Over 33,000 Indians regularly play formal, rated events. This dwarfs participation from anywhere else and the massive pyramid is one reason why the country's chess profile has gone stratospheric. There are 74 Indian Grandmasters, many under 20. There are 125 international masters (ditto in terms of age), many within a step or two of moving up the ladder. And these boys and girls have swept age groups medals, while the team has won the Online Chess Olympiad.

Chess has been around for millennia and generally believed to have originated in India. But the rules have changed many times and there have been radical changes in playing formats in the last few years. So it is with India; there is indeed a love affair between Indians and chess.

106. '... headed in the same direction'. The word 'headed' here means :

- (1) moved heads
- (2) turned heads
- (3) shook heads
- (4) moved towards

107. Which of the following statements is right ?

- (1) All chess players are paid appearance fee for taking part in the tournament.
- (2) Regular Indian chess players are more in number than the number of players from any other country.
- (3) There is a ladder on which Indian chess players are climbing.
- (4) In a chess tournament every player is entered on first-come first-served basis.

108. Which of the following statements is right and which is wrong ?

- (A) Chess has been played in India for millions of years.
 - (B) Rules of the game have undergone a change over a period of time.
- (1) (B) is right and (A) is wrong.
 - (2) Both (A) and (B) are right.
 - (3) Both (A) and (B) are wrong.
 - (4) (A) is right and (B) is wrong.

109. 'U.S. Open' is not an accurate name for this tournament. Why ?

- (1) The spectators sit in covered stands.
- (2) They are not open to anyone who wants to compete.
- (3) Both (1) and (2)
- (4) It is an indoor game.

110. Why are Chess Opens really open ?

- (1) The spectators too have to sit in the open.
- (2) Only important players are allowed to play.
- (3) Anyone can join the tournament.
- (4) They are played in the open.

(111 - 115) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

Let me explain. I recently went viral. Which is to say, I caught a virus, a miserable one, that one night pinned me to the floor, knocking me out. The next morning, as I was admitted to the hospital, I felt that familiar, comforting feeling of having zero responsibility. Three days later, I left the hospital but with one familiar feeling of dissatisfaction.

It's odd to say this, but I am not averse to hospitals. All those life-saving facilities do make me feel, well, safe. Medicines, too. Yes, one would much rather be healthy. But since mindfulness, or yoga cannot, in fact, prevent or cure all human afflictions, I am grateful to hospitals and doctors. I am even more grateful for that stray wave of good sense that made me invest in health insurance before my latest visit (the alternative was a trip to Thailand). In fact, I am positively brimming over with financially solvent pride.

People incessantly complain about "hospital ka khaana" (hospital meals). But from plasticky tea in a flask to the soup that tastes like tears, what's not to like ? Okay, let me rephrase. You are ill and being served in bed, which is a privilege. And the moment you start complaining about the taste of the offerings, you know you're getting better and it is time to go back home.

111. 'People incessantly complain'

Which one of the following does not mean the underlined word ?

- (1) steadily
- (2) repeatedly
- (3) consistently
- (4) occasionally



112. When one is about to get cured, one feels that :
- (1) soup tastes like tears
 - (2) both (4) and (1)
 - (3) there is a smile on the nurse's face
 - (4) hospital lunch becomes tasteless
113. The writer does not feel averse to hospitals as :
- (1) She gets medicines.
 - (2) She does not have to cook her meals.
 - (3) Nurses look after her.
 - (4) She feels safe there.
114. What had she done just before falling ill ?
- (1) bought health insurance
 - (2) had become mindful of healthy living
 - (3) gone on to visit Thailand
 - (4) started practising yoga
115. Why did the narrator 'go viral' ?
- (1) She got knocked out in the field.
 - (2) She suffered from a viral fever.
 - (3) Her post became viral on Facebook.
 - (4) She fell down on the floor.
116. In which order shall the following be written in a notice ?
- (1) School Name; Topic; Content; Issuing authority
 - (2) Issuing authority; Topic; Content; School Name
 - (3) Topic; Content; Issuing authority; School Name
 - (4) Topic; School Name; Content; Issuing authority
117. Report on an event shall not include :
- (1) Purpose of the report
 - (2) List of books consulted
 - (3) Name of the writer
 - (4) Topic of the report
118. A teacher in her letter to the Principal of the school shall address her as :
- (1) My dear madam
 - (2) Madam
 - (3) Respected madam
 - (4) Dear madam
119. A letter of complaint to the editor of newspaper shall begin with :
- (1) Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper I want
 - (2) Our colony is not cleaned properly
 - (3) How badly have the floods affected the low - lying areas
 - (4) It is my proud privilege to inform you
120. Closing of a letter to the Municipal Commissioner from a citizen will be :
- (1) Yours obediently
 - (2) Yours faithfully
 - (3) Yours affectionately
 - (4) Yours sincerely



PART - VI
GENERAL ENGLISH

21-122) Fill in the given blanks with correct options.

21. Bread and butter _____ to be provided.
(1) have
(2) are going
(3) are
(4) has

22. I _____ your letter yesterday.
(1) had received
(2) would receive
(3) received
(4) have received

23. Choose the sequence in which the following words/phrases can be rearranged to form a correct sentence.
(A) whether
(B) be true
(C) she
(D) it could
(E) wondered
(1) (C) (E) (A) (D) (B)
(2) (D) (E) (A) (B) (C) ✓
(3) (B) (C) (D) (E) (A) ×
(4) (A) (D) (E) (B) (C) ✓

24. Identify the part of the sentence that has an error in it.
This is the only one of his novels that are
(D) (B) (C)
not worth reading .
(A)
(1) (C)
(2) (D)
(3) (A)
(4) (B)

25. Identify the Tense in the given sentence.
Ram should have gone to the market.
(1) Future Indefinite
(2) Present Perfect
(3) Past Indefinite
(4) Past Perfect

126. Choose the word nearly similar in meaning to the given one.

COURAGE

- (1) Hesitation
- (2) Cowardice
- (3) Fortitude
- (4) Virtue

127. Choose the option which nearly means the same as the underlined idiom.

He bids fair to rival his father as a lawyer.

- (1) trying very hard
- (2) seems likely
- (3) much opposed
- (4) not qualified

128. Choose the word nearly opposite in meaning to the given one.

DAMAGE

- (1) Compensation
- (2) Wrong
- (3) Rupture
- (4) Mayhem

129. Choose the option in which VOICE in the given sentence has been changed correctly.

Who is knocking at the door ?

- (1) By whom is the door being knocked at ?
- (2) The door is knocked at by whom ?
- (3) By whom is the door being knocked ?
- (4) By whom is the door being knocked at.

130. Fill in the blank in the given sentence by choosing one of the given options.

Copper is _____ useful metal.

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

PART - VI
GENERAL HINDI

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों (131-133) के सटीक उत्तर दीजिए :

दूसरों को उपदेश देना बहुत ही सरल है, मगर उन उपदेशों को व्यवहार में लाना कठिन है। बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जो मंच पर खड़े होकर लोगों को सदाचार, ईमानदारी और कर्तव्यनिष्ठा पर लंबे-लंबे उपदेश देते हैं, पर स्वयं कभी उन पर आचरण नहीं करते। यदि उपदेशकर्ता की कथनी और करनी में अंतर न हो अर्थात् वह जो कुछ कहे, उस पर अमल करके दिखाए तब उसकी बात का प्रभाव भाषण से कहीं अधिक पड़ेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में लोग उपदेशक का अनुसरण करने में प्रसन्नता का अनुभव करेंगे। यदि वह केवल उपदेश देने का ही लक्ष्य रखता है, और उस उपदेश को अपने आचरण में नहीं लाता, तब उसका उपदेश कोई प्रभाव नहीं डालता।

131. निम्नलिखित में क्या करना आसान नहीं है ?

- (1) उपदेश पर अमल न करना
- (2) उपदेश न देना
- (3) ✓ उपदेश पर अमल करना
- (4) उपदेश देना

132. लोग किस पर उपदेश नहीं देते ?

- (1) ईमानदारी
- (2) कर्तव्यनिष्ठा
- (3) सदाचार
- (4) ✓ धर्मपरायणता

133. बात का प्रभाव भाषण से अधिक कब पड़ता है ?

- (1) ✓ जब आप उस पर अमल करके दिखाएँ
- (2) जब आप किसी अन्य की बात करें
- (3) जब उपदेश प्रभावी हो
- (4) जब आपकी बात में सच्चाई हो

134. निम्नलिखित में जातिवाचक संज्ञा शब्द है :

- (1) ✓ नदी
- (2) गंगा
- (3) राम
- (4) काशी

135. निम्नलिखित में तत्पुरुष समास नहीं है :

- (1) जलपिपासु
- (2) मदांध
- (3) नराधम
- (4) स्वर्गप्राप्त

136. निम्नलिखित में स्वर-संधि वाला शब्द नहीं है :

- (1) वार्तालाप
- (2) तल्लीन
- (3) परमार्थ
- (4) कुशासन

137. 'इन्द्र' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है :

- (1) पुरंदर
- (2) सुरपति
- (3) सुरेन्द्र
- (4) ✓ मनोज

138. 'सोने में सुहागा' मुहावरे का सटीक अर्थ है :

- (1) सोने में सुहाग मिलाना
- (2) किसी को अत्यधिक लाभ पहुँचाना
- (3) अच्छी चीज का और अच्छा हो जाना
- (4) लाभ का दो गुना हो जाना

139. निम्नलिखित में अशुद्ध शब्द है :

- (1) दुष्कर
- (2) ✓ सीधा-साधा
- (3) धोखा
- (4) हिन्दुस्तान

140. विलोम शब्द के आधार पर असंगत शब्द युग्म है :

- (1) दुर्लभ - सुलभ
- (2) उन्नति - अवनति
- (3) ✓ निंदा - प्रार्थना
- (4) तीव्र - मंद



PART - VI
HINDI

141. निम्नलिखित में स्वर की मात्राओं की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध शब्द है :

- (1) सिंधुमी
- (2) पत्नी
- (3) मृग
- (4) आहार

142. अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द के युग्मों में असंगत है :

- (1) अधिक दिनों तक जीने वाला - चिरजीवी
- (2) बुरा आचरण करने वाला - दुराचारी
- (3) आदि से अंत तक - आद्योपांत
- (4) आयोजन करने वाला - प्रायोजक

143. निम्नलिखित अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द के युग्मों में असंगत है :

- (1) अचानक होने वाला - आकस्मिक
- (2) आवश्यकता से अधिक वर्षा - अतिवृष्टि
- (3) आशा से अधिक - आशातीत
- (4) आँखों के सामने - प्रत्यक्षदर्शी

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों (144-146) के सटीक उत्तर दीजिए।

भाषा का मौखिक प्रयोग ही भाषा का मूल रूप है। इसलिए बोलचाल की भाषा को ही भाषा का वास्तविक रूप माना जाता है। यद्यपि भाषा का लिखित रूप सभ्यता और संस्कृति के विकास के साथ ही विकसित हो गया है, परंतु मानव जीवन में लिखित भाषा की अपेक्षा मौखिक भाषा ही अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होती है। इसका प्रमुख कारण है कि हम अपने दैनिक जीवन के अधिकांश कार्य मौखिक भाषा द्वारा ही संपन्न करते हैं। हास-परिहास, वार्तालाप, विचार विमर्श, प्रवचन और भाषण में मौखिक भाषा का उपयोग होता है।

144. भाषा का वास्तविक रूप है :

- (1) मौखिक भाषा
- (2) जन भाषा
- (3) लिखित भाषा
- (4) लोकभाषा

145. भाषा का लिखित रूप विकसित हो जाता है :

- (1) शास्त्रीय भाषा के द्वारा
- (2) सभ्यता और संस्कृति के विकास के द्वारा
- (3) मौखिक भाषा के द्वारा
- (4) लोकभाषा के द्वारा

146. निम्नलिखित में से किसमें मौखिक भाषा का उपयोग होता है ?

- (1) लेखन
- (2) भाषण
- (3) हास-परिहास
- (4) वार्तालाप

147. निम्नलिखित में संधि नियमों की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध शब्द है :

- (1) अनधिकार
- (2) दुरवस्था
- (3) जगतगुरु
- (4) उपर्युक्त

148. निम्नलिखित में बहुव्रीहि समास है :

- (1) कालीमिर्च
- (2) ध्यानमग्न
- (3) मुखचंद्र
- (4) गिरिधर

149. निम्नलिखित में भौरा का पर्यायवाची नहीं है :

- (1) मनोभव
- (2) पटपद
- (3) मधुप
- (4) मधुकर

150. निम्नलिखित विलोमार्थी शब्द-युग्मों में असंगत है

- (1) कुटिल - सरल
- (2) जीवित - मृत
- (3) आविर्भाव - प्रादुर्भाव
- (4) आगत - निर्गत

