

MFT

C-385 1880

14P/283/28

Question Booklet No.....

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No.

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Roll No.
(Write the digits in words)

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet

Day and Date (Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only **blue/black ball-point pen** in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope*.
3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.**
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
7. Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.
8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. *For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.*
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark).*
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit *only the OMR Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

[उपर्युक्त निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं।]

[No. of Printed Pages : 40+2]

14P/283/28

No. of Questions/प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

Time/समय : 2½ Hours/घण्टे

Full Marks/पूर्णांक : 450

Note : (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 marks. One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

अधिकतम प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयास करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए एक अंक काटा जाएगा। प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्रमाणिक शून्य होगा।

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

बदि एकअधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

1. India has

(1) Socialistic Economy

(2) Gandhian Economy

(3) Mixed Economy

(4) Free Economy

भारत में है

(1) समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था

(2) गांधीवादी अर्थव्यवस्था

(3) मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था

(4) स्वतंत्र अर्थव्यवस्था

2. The most important source of capital formation in India is

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) household savings | (2) public sector savings |
| (3) Government revenue surpluses | (4) corporate savings |

भारत में पूँजी निर्माण का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) घरेलू बचत | (2) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की बचत |
| (3) सरकारी आब का आधिक्य | (4) निम्नीय बचत |

3. In India, public sector is most dominant

- (1) transport
- (2) steel production
- (3) commercial banking
- (4) organised term lending financial institutions

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है

- (1) यातायात में
- (2) स्टील उत्पादन में
- (3) वाणिज्यिक बैंक में
- (4) दीर्घकालीन ऋण देने वाली संगठित वित्तीय संस्थाओं में

4. India's wage policy is based on

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| (1) cost of living | (2) standard of living |
| (3) productivity | (4) value of money |

भारत की मजदूरी नीति किस पर आधारित है?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) जीवनवापन की लागत पर | (2) जीवन स्तर पर |
| (3) उत्पादकता पर | (4) मुद्रा मूल्य पर |

5. Which of the following is correct regarding the Gross Domestic Savings in India?

- (1) Contribution of household sector is the largest
- (2) Contribution of Government sector is the largest
- (3) Contribution of corporate sector is the largest
- (4) None of these

भारत में सकल घरेलू बचत के सम्बन्ध में, निम्नांकित में से कौन सही है?

- (1) घरेलू क्षेत्र का अंशदान सर्वाधिक है
- (2) सरकारी क्षेत्र का अंशदान सर्वाधिक है
- (3) निगमीय क्षेत्र का अंशदान सर्वाधिक है
- (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

6. The modern economy is not characterised by

- (1) capital intensive mode of production
- (2) development of money economy
- (3) development of Malls culture
- (4) self-sufficient village system

निम्नांकित में से कौन आधुनिक अर्थव्यवस्था की विशेषता नहीं है?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) उत्पादन का पूँजीगत साधन | (2) मौद्रिक अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास |
| (3) माल संस्कृति का विकास | (4) आत्मनिर्भर ग्रामीण व्यवस्था |

7. Which of the following is not a method of estimating national income?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Income method | (2) Value added method |
| (3) Expenditure method | (4) Export-import method |

निम्नांकित में से कौन राष्ट्रीय आय अनुमान की विधि नहीं है?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| (1) आय विधि | (2) मूल्य संवर्धन विधि |
| (3) व्यय विधि | (4) निर्यात-आयात विधि |

8. In our country, which of the following affects poverty line the most?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Level of prices | (2) Production quantum |
| (3) Per capita income | (4) Quantum of gold reserve |

हमारे देश में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन गरीबी रेखा को सर्वाधिक प्रभावित करता है?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) मूल्य स्तर | (2) उत्पादन मात्रा |
| (3) प्रति व्यक्ति आय | (4) स्वर्ण संचय की मात्रा |

9. The largest revenue in India is obtained from

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Sales Tax | (2) Direct Taxes | (3) Excise Duties | (4) None of these |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

भारत में सबसे अधिक आय प्राप्त की जाती है

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) बिक्री कर से | (2) प्रत्यक्ष करों से | (3) उत्पाद शुल्क से | (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|

10. Who, among the following, is the Chairman of 14th Finance Commission?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar | (2) Y. Venugopal Reddy |
| (3) C. Rangarajan | (4) D. Subramaniam Swamy |

निम्नलिखित में से कौन 14वें वित्त आयोग के अध्यक्ष हैं?

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) डा० विजय एल० केलकर | (2) वाई० वेणुगोपाल रेड्डी |
| (3) सी० रंगराजन | (4) डी० सुब्रमनियम स्वामी |

11. The budget is presented to the Parliament on

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) the last day of February | (2) 15th March |
| (3) the last day of March | (4) 1st April |

संसद में बजट पेश किया जाता है

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) फरवरी के अन्तिम दिन | (2) 15 मार्च को |
| (3) मार्च के अन्तिम दिन | (4) 1 अप्रैल को |

12. The income tax in India is

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) indirect and progressive | (2) direct and proportional |
| (3) direct and progressive | (4) indirect and porportional |

भारत में आयकर है

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) अप्रत्यक्ष एवं प्रगतिशील | (2) प्रत्यक्ष एवं आनुपातिक |
| (3) प्रत्यक्ष एवं प्रगतिशील | (4) अप्रत्यक्ष एवं आनुपातिक |

13. Which of the following is not a direct tax?

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) Wealth Tax | (2) Income tax | (3) Estate Duty | (4) Sales Tax |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|

निम्नांकित में से कौन प्रत्यक्ष कर नहीं है?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) सम्पत्ति कर | (2) आयकर | (3) मृत्यु कर | (4) बिक्री कर |
|-----------------|----------|---------------|---------------|

14. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of the population of a developed country?

- | |
|---|
| (1) Low birthrate and low death rate |
| (2) High birthrate and high death rate |
| (3) High proportion of urban population |
| (4) Low growth rate of population |

निम्नलिखित में से कौन विकसित देश की जनसंख्या की विशेषता नहीं है?

- (1) निम्न जन्मदर तथा निम्न मृत्यु दर
(2) उच्च जन्मदर तथा उच्च मृत्यु दर
(3) शहरी जनसंख्या का उच्च अनुपात
(4) जनसंख्या की निम्न वृद्धि दर

15. Which Plan gave emphasis on removal of poverty for the first time?

- (1) Fourth (2) Fifth (3) Sixth (4) Seventh

किस योजना में पहली बार गरीबी उन्मूलन पर जोर दिया गया था?

- (1) चौथी (2) पांचवीं (3) छठवीं (4) सातवीं

16. The period of Twelfth Plan is

- (1) 2006 to 2011 (2) 2008 to 2013
(3) 2012 to 2017 (4) 2013 to 2018

बारहवीं योजना का कार्यकाल है

- (1) 2006-2011 (2) 2008-2013 (3) 2012-2017 (4) 2013-2018

17. FERA in India is replaced by

- (1) FEPA (2) FEMA (3) FENA (4) FETA

भारत में फेरा का प्रतिस्थापित किया गया है

- (1) फेपा द्वारा (2) फेमा द्वारा (3) फेना द्वारा (4) फेटा द्वारा

18. Finance Commission is constituted

- (1) every year (2) once in four years
(3) once in two years (4) once in five years

बिज आयोग का गठन किया जाता है

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) प्रति वर्ष | (2) चार वर्षों में एक बार |
| (3) दो वर्षों में एक बार | (4) पाँच वर्षों में एक बार |

19. National Income Estimates in India are prepared by

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) Central Statistical Organisation | (2) National Development Council |
| (3) Ministry of Finance | (4) Planning Commission |

भारत में राष्ट्रीय आय अनुमान तैयार किया जाता है

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा | (2) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा |
| (3) वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा | (4) योजना आयोग द्वारा |

20. Which of the following is not a plantation crop?

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|---------------|
| (1) Tea | (2) Rubber | (3) Coffee | (4) Sugarcane |
|---------|------------|------------|---------------|

निम्नांकित में से कौन पीघ उपज नहीं है?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| (1) चाय | (2) रबर | (3) काफी | (4) गन्ना |
|---------|---------|----------|-----------|

21. Which State stands first in the length of roads in our country?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) UP | (2) MP | (3) Maharashtra | (4) Rajasthan |
|--------|--------|-----------------|---------------|

हमारे देश में कौन-सा राज्य सड़क की लम्बाई में प्रथम स्थान पर है?

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) यू.पी. | (2) एम.पी. | (3) महाराष्ट्र | (4) राजस्थान |
|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|

22. Gilt-edged market means

- (1) bullion market
- (2) market of Government securities
- (3) market of commodities
- (4) market of metals

गिल्ड-एज बाजार से आशय है

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) बुलियन बाजार | (2) सरकारी प्रतिभूतियों का बाजार |
| (3) वस्तुओं का बाजार | (4) धातुओं का बाजार |

23. In the last one decade, which one among the following sectors has attracted the highest foreign direct investment inflows into India?

- (1) Chemicals, other than fertilisers
- (2) Services sector
- (3) Food processing
- (4) Telecommunication

भारत में पिछले एक दशक में, निम्नांकित क्षेत्रों में से किस एक ने सर्वाधिक विदेशी प्रत्यक्ष विनियोग आकर्षित किया है?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) रसायन, उर्वरक के अतिरिक्त | (2) सेवा क्षेत्र |
| (3) खाद्य प्रसंस्करण | (4) दूरसंचार |

24. Decimal coinage was introduced in India in the year .

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) 1850 | (2) 1957 | (3) 1955 | (4) 1960 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

भारत में दशमलव आधारित सिक्कों को अपनाया गया

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) 1850 में | (2) 1957 में | (3) 1955 में | (4) 1960 में |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

25. National Rural Development Institute is situated at

- (1) Patna (2) Shimla (3) Hyderabad (4) New Delhi

राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण विकास संस्थान स्थित है

- (1) पटना में (2) शिमला में (3) हैदराबाद में (4) नई दिल्ली में

26. Which Indian got Nobel Prize for Economics?

- (1) Khorana (2) C. V. Raman
(3) Mother Teresa (4) Amartya Sen

अर्थशास्त्र में नोबेल-सा भारतीय नोबेल प्रशस्ति विजेता है?

- (1) खुराना (2) सी० वी० रमन (3) मदर टेरेसा (4) अमर्त्य सेन

27. The Headquarters of Reserve Bank of India is in

- (1) New Delhi (2) Nasik (3) Mumbai (4) Kanpur

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का मुख्यालय है

- (1) नई दिल्ली में (2) नासिक में (3) मुंबई में (4) कानपुर में

28. The former name of State Bank of India was

- (1) Central Bank of India (2) United Bank of India
(3) Imperial Bank of India (4) People's Bank of India

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक का पूर्व नाम था

- (1) सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (2) यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
(3) इमपीरियल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (4) पीपुल्स बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

29. The currency notes are printed in

- (1) Mumbai (2) Nasik (3) New Delhi (4) Nagpur

करेन्सी नोटों का मुद्रण होता है

- (1) मुम्बई में (2) नासिक में (3) नई दिल्ली में (4) नागपुर में

30. Notes of which denomination has the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi printed on them?

- (1) 1000 rupee (2) 500 rupee (3) 100 rupee (4) All of the above

किस मूल्य के नोटों पर महात्मा गांधी का चित्र छपा रहता है?

- (1) 1000-₹ (2) 500 ₹ (3) 100 ₹ (4) उपरोक्त सभी पर

31. The banks are required to maintain a certain ratio between their cash in the hand and total assets. This is called

- (1) Statutory Bank Ratio (SBR) (2) Statutory Liquid Ratio (SLR)
(3) Central Bank Ratio (CBR) (4) Central Liquid Reserve (CLR)

बैंकों को अपनी कुल सम्पत्तियों एवं हस्तगत रोकड़ के बीच एक निश्चित अनुपात बनाये रखना पड़ता है। इसे कहा जाता है

- (1) वैधानिक बैंक अनुपात (एस०बी०आर०) (2) वैधानिक तरल अनुपात (एस०एल०आर०)
(3) केन्द्रीय बैंक अनुपात (सी०बी०आर०) (4) केन्द्रीय तरल संचय (सी०एल०आर०)

32. The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised in the year

- (1) 1935 (2) 1945 (3) 1949 (4) 1969

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ

- (1) 1935 में (2) 1945 में (3) 1949 में (4) 1969 में

23. Foreign currency which has a tendency of quick migration is called

- (1) hot currency (2) soft currency
(3) gold currency (4) scarce currency

विदेशी मुद्रा जिसकी शीघ्र स्थानान्तरण की प्रवृत्ति होती है, उसे कहते हैं

- (1) हॉट करेंसी (2) सॉफ्ट करेंसी (3) स्कर्स करेंसी (4) दुर्लभ करेंसी

24. Which crop is sown on the largest area in India?

- (1) Maize (2) Wheat (3) Sugarcane (4) Rice

भारत में बड़ी-सी फसल सर्वाधिक क्षेत्र में बोई जाती है?

- (1) मक्का (2) गेहूँ (3) गन्ना (4) ज्वार

25. Dalal Street is situated at

- (1) Paris (2) Mumbai (3) London (4) New Delhi

दलाल स्ट्रीट स्थित है

- (1) पेरिस में (2) मुम्बई में (3) लन्डन में (4) नई दिल्ली में

26. Corporate tax is imposed by

- (1) State Government (2) Central Government
(3) Local Government (4) Both (1) and (2)

निवृत्तीय कर लगाया जाता है

- (1) राज्य सरकार द्वारा (2) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा
(3) स्थानीय सरकार द्वारा (4) (1) और (2) दोनों द्वारा

37. OTCEI is

- (1) an Indian Share Market
- (2) a defence research organisation
- (3) an atomic submarine
- (4) Economic Policy of USA

ओ०टी०सी०ई०एमई० है

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) एक भारतीय शेयर बाजार | (2) एक रक्षा शोध संगठन |
| (3) एक ऐटमी पनडुब्बी | (4) यू०एस०ए० की आर्थिक नीति |

38. Aam Admi Bima Yojana provides social security to

- (1) all labourers in rural areas
- (2) all landless labourers living below poverty line in rural areas
- (3) all labourers in urban areas
- (4) all labourers in both rural as well as urban areas

आम आदमी बीमा योजना सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है

- (1) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी श्रमिकों को
- (2) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के सभी भूमिहीन श्रमिकों को, जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं
- (3) शहरी क्षेत्रों के सभी श्रमिकों को
- (4) दोनों, ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के सभी श्रमिकों को

39. Who is the present RBI Governor?

- (1) D. Subbarao (2) Y. V. Reddy
(3) Arun Ramnathan (4) Raghuram Rajan

आर०बी०आई० के वर्तमान गवर्नर कौन हैं?

- (1) डी० सुब्बाराव (2) आई० वी० रेड्डी (3) अरुण रामनाथन (4) रघुराम राजन

40. India has maximum foreign trade with

- (1) Japan (2) Germany (3) USA (4) UK

भारत का अधिकतम विदेशी व्यापार होता है

- (1) जापान से (2) जर्मनी से (3) यू०एस०ए० से (4) यू०के० से

41. Globalisation has posed major challenges for

- (1) big producers (2) small producers
(3) rural poor (4) None of these

वैश्वीकरण से बड़ी चुनौती खड़ी हुई है

- (1) बड़े उत्पादकों के सामने (2) छोटे उत्पादकों के सामने
(3) ग्रामीण गरीबों के सामने (4) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

42. Which of the following is an example of foreign trade barrier?

- (1) Foreign investment (2) Delay or damage of goods
(3) Tax on imports (4) Foreign technology

निम्नांकित में से कौन विदेशी व्यापार बाधक का एक उदाहरण है?

- (1) विदेशी विनियोग (2) वस्तु का विलम्ब या क्षय
(3) आयात पर कर (4) विदेशी टेक्नोलॉजी

43. Removing barriers or restrictions set by the Government is called

- (1) liberalisation (2) investment
(3) favourable trade (4) free trade

सरकार द्वारा लगायी गयी बाधाओं या स्क्रबटों को हटाये जाने को कहा जाता है

- (1) उदारीकरण (2) विनियोग (3) अनुकूल व्यापार (4) स्वतंत्र व्यापार

44. The most common route for investments by MNCs in countries around the world is to

- (1) set up new factories
(2) buy existing local companies
(3) form partnerships with local companies
(4) Both (1) and (2) above

एम०एन०सी० द्वारा विश्व के विभिन्न देशों में विनियोग करने का सबसे अधिक आम रास्ता है

- (1) नये कारखानों को स्थापित करना
(2) चालू स्थानीय कम्पनियों को क्रय करना
(3) स्थानीय कम्पनियों के साथ साझेदारी करना
(4) उपरोक्त (1) एवं (2) दोनों

45. In which year IRDA was constituted?

- (1) 2000 (2) 2001 (3) 2002 (4) 2003

इर्डा (IRDA) की स्थापना किस वर्ष की गई?

- (1) 2000 में (2) 2001 में (3) 2002 में (4) 2003 में

46. Which of the following public sector companies provides insurance cover to exporters?

- (1) ECGC (2) NABARD (3) SIDBI (4) IRDA

निम्नांकित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों में से कौन निर्यातकों को बीमा कवर प्रदान करती है?

- (1) ई०सी०बी०सी० (2) नाबार्ड (3) सिडबी (4) इर्डा

47. The main feature of the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme is to insure which of the following?

- (1) Life of the farmer
(2) Crop of the farmer
(3) Animals who are used in agricultural activities
(4) Land of the farmer

निम्नांकित में से किसका बीमा करना राष्ट्रीय कृषि बीमा योजना की मुख्य विशेषता है?

- (1) किसान के जीवन का (2) किसान की फसल का
(3) कृषिकार्यों में प्रयुक्त पशुओं का (4) किसान की जमीन का

48. When Custom Duty is levied according to the weight of goods, it is known as

- (1) Revenue Duty (2) Excise Duty
(3) Specific Duty (4) Ad valorem Duty

जब सीमा शुल्क माल के वजन के आधार पर लगाया जाता है, तो इसे कहते हैं

- (1) आयात शुल्क (2) उत्पाद शुल्क (3) विशिष्ट शुल्क (4) वधामूल्य शुल्क

49. A Letter of Credit is produced by

- (1) an exporter (2) an importer
(3) custom authorities (4) shipping company

साख पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जाता है

- (1) निर्यातक द्वारा (2) आयातकर्ता द्वारा
(3) सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा (4) जहाजी कम्पनी द्वारा

50. SEBI was established in

- (1) April, 1992 (2) January, 1985
(3) December, 1982 (4) April, 1972

सेबी की स्थापना की गयी

- (1) अप्रैल, 1992 में (2) जनवरी, 1985 में
(3) दिसम्बर, 1982 में (4) अप्रैल 1972 में

51. Blue Chip company means

- (1) Government company
(2) public limited company
(3) non-profit making company
(4) company giving consistent high return

किस विप कम्पनी से आशय है

- (1) सरकारी कम्पनी
- (2) सीमित दायित्व वाली सार्वजनिक कम्पनी
- (3) लाभ न कमाने वाली कम्पनी
- (4) सतत उच्च आय देने वाली कम्पनी

52. Which of the following is not a speculator in the stock exchange?

- (1) Brokers
- (2) Bull
- (3) Bear
- (4) Stag

निम्नांकित में से कौन स्कन्ध बाजार का सहभागी नहीं है

- (1) ब्रोकर
- (2) बुल
- (3) बीयर
- (4) स्टैग

53. Consumer Protection Act (COPRA) was implemented in

- (1) 1985
- (2) 1986
- (3) 1987
- (4) 1988

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम (COPRA) लागू किया गया

- (1) 1985 में
- (2) 1986 में
- (3) 1987 में
- (4) 1988 में

54. First Stock Exchange was set up in India in

- (1) Kolkata
- (2) Mumbai
- (3) Delhi
- (4) Chennai

भारत में पहला स्कन्ध विनियम स्थापित किया गया

- (1) कोलकाता में
- (2) मुम्बई में
- (3) दिल्ली में
- (4) चेन्नई में

55. According to Census 2011, India's population is

- (1) 101 crore
- (2) 111 crore
- (3) 121 crore
- (4) 131 crore

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, भारत की जनसंख्या है

- (1) 101 करोड़ (2) 111 करोड़ (3) 121 करोड़ (4) 131 करोड़

56. According to Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State. Which of the following is next populous State?

- (1) Bihar (2) West Bengal
(3) Maharashtra (4) Andhra Pradesh

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाला राज्य है। निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा राज्य अगला जनसंख्या वाला राज्य है?

- (1) बिहार (2) पश्चिम बंगाल (3) महाराष्ट्र (4) आन्ध्रप्रदेश

57. According to Census 2011, which State has the lowest literacy rate?

- (1) UP (2) Bihar (3) MP (4) Odisha

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, निम्नतम साक्षरता दर वाला राज्य है

- (1) यू०पी० (2) बिहार (3) एम०पी० (4) ओडिशा

58. Which of the following is a method of credit control adopted by the Central Bank?

- (1) Margin money (2) Subsidy
(3) Open market operations (4) Hypothecation

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक विधि, केन्द्रीय बैंक द्वारा साख नियंत्रण के लिये अपनाई जाती है?

- (1) मार्जिन मनी (2) अनुदान
(3) खुले बाजार की क्रियाएँ (4) दृष्टिबन्धक

59. Who is the Dy. Chairman of Planning Commission in India?

- (1) Manmohan Singh (2) P. Chidambaram
(3) Montek Singh Ahluwalia (4) Pranab Mukherjee

भारत में योजना आयोग के डिप्टी. चेयरमैन कौन हैं?

- (1) मनमोहन सिंह (2) पी० चिदम्बरम्
(3) मन्टेक सिंह अहलुवालिया (4) प्रणब मुखर्जी

60. First Regional Rural Banks was established in

- (1) 1897 (2) 1947 (3) 1969 (4) 1975

प्रथम क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना की गयी

- (1) 1897 में (2) 1947 में (3) 1969 में (4) 1975 में

61. If $x = a - b$, $y = b - c$ and $z = c - d$, then the value of $x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ is

- (1) zero (2) xyz (3) $3xyz$ (4) $-3xyz$

यदि $x = a - b$, $y = b - c$ तथा $z = c - d$ हो, तो $x^3 + y^3 + z^3$ का मान है

- (1) शून्य (2) xyz (3) $3xyz$ (4) $-3xyz$

62. If $x^9 + x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$ is divided by $x + 1$, the remainder is

- (1) 1 (2) zero (3) -1 (4) 7

यदि $x^9 + x^8 + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$ को $x + 1$ से विभाजित करें, तो शेष होगा

- (1) 1 (2) शून्य (3) -1 (4) 7

63. The number $(10^n - 1)$ is divisible by 11 for

- (1) all values of n (2) even values of n
 (3) odd values of n (4) n is multiple of 11

n के किस मान के लिये संख्या $(10^n - 1)$, 11 से विभाजित होगी?

- (1) n के सभी मानों के लिये (2) n सम संख्या है
 (3) n विषम संख्या है (4) n 11 का गुणक है

64. About number of pair/s which has/have 16 as their HCF and 136 as LCM is/are

- (1) one such pair exists (2) two such pair exist
 (3) many such pair exist (4) No such pair exists

संख्या के कितने युग्म होंगे जिनका मंस० 16 तथा लंस० 136 है?

- (1) एक युग्म (2) दो युग्म (3) कई युग्म (4) कोई युग्म नहीं

65. LCM of $3/4$, $6/7$ and $9/8$ is

$3/4$, $6/7$ तथा $9/8$ का लंस० है

- (1) 18 (2) 3 (3) $3/56$ (4) $9/28$

66. Traffic lights of three road crossings change after every 48 sec, 72 sec and 108 sec respectively. If they all change simultaneously at 8 : 20 : 00 hr, they will again change simultaneously at

- (1) 8 : 27 : 36 hr (2) 8 : 27 : 24 hr
 (3) 8 : 27 : 12 hr (4) 8 : 27 : 48 hr

दो घड़ियों के प्रकाशों में परिवर्तन क्रमशः 48 sec, 72 sec तथा 108 sec के पश्चात् होता है। यदि सभी में एक साथ परिवर्तन 8 : 20 : 60 बजे हुआ हो, तो इनमें फिर एक साथ परिवर्तन होगा

- (1) 8 : 27 : 36 बजे (2) 8 : 27 : 24 बजे
(3) 8 : 27 : 12 बजे (4) 8 : 27 : 48 बजे

67. If radius of a circle is increased by 1%, what is the increased percent in its area?

यदि किसी वृत्त की त्रिज्या में 1% का परिवर्तन किया जाय, तो उसके क्षेत्रफल में परिवर्तन होगा

- (1) 2% (2) 2.01% (3) 1% (4) 1.1%

68. The current birthrate per thousand is 32, whereas corresponding death rate is 11 per thousand. The net growth rate in terms of population increase in percent is given by

वर्तमानिक जनसंख्या दर 32 प्रति हजार है, जबकि सम्बन्धित मृत्यु दर 11 प्रति हजार है। जनसंख्या में शुद्ध वृद्धि दर प्रतिशत में है

- (1) 0.21 (2) 0.021 (3) 21 (4) 2.1

69. The circular wire of radius 42 cm is cut and bent in the form of rectangle whose sides are in the ratio of 6 : 5. The smaller side of the rectangle is $\left(x = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

एक वृत्ताकार तार, जिसकी त्रिज्या 42 cm है, को काटने के बाद एक आयत के रूप में परिवर्तित किया गया जिसकी भुजाएँ 6 : 5 के अनुपात में हैं। आयत की छोटी भुजा है $\left(x = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

- (1) 30 cm (2) 60 cm (3) 72 cm (4) 132 cm

70. The radii of two spheres are in the ratio of 1 : 2. The ratio of their surfaces is

दो गोलों की त्रिज्याओं का अनुपात 1 : 2 है, तो उनके क्षेत्रफलों का अनुपात है

- (1) 1 : 4 (2) 3 : 8 (3) 1 : 2 (4) $1 : \sqrt{2}$

71. A train of length of 150 m takes 10 sec to pass over another train of length 100 m long coming from opposite direction. If the speed of the 1st train is 30 kmph, the speed of second train is

एक 150 m लम्बी ट्रेन विपरीत दिशा से आती हुई 100 m लम्बी दूसरी ट्रेन को 10 sec में पूरी तरह से पार कर जाती है। यदि पहली ट्रेन की गति 30 kmph हो, तो दूसरी ट्रेन की गति है

- (1) 54 kmph (2) 60 kmph (3) 72 kmph (4) 36 kmph

72. Tarun bought a TV with 20% discount on the labelled price. Had he bought it with 25% discount, he would have saved Rs 500. At what price did he buy the TV ?

- (1) Rs 10,000 (2) Rs 7,500 (3) Rs 8,000 (4) Rs 9,000

तरुण एक टी.वी. लिखित मूल्य से 20% छूट पर खरीदा है। यदि उसने उसे 25% छूट पर खरीदा होता, तो उसे 500 रु० की बचत होती। उसने टी.वी. किस मूल्य पर खरीदा?

- (1) 10,000 रु० (2) 7,500 रु० (3) 8,000 रु० (4) 9,000 रु०

73. $\left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(2 - \frac{3}{5}\right)\left(2 - \frac{5}{7}\right) \dots \left(2 - \frac{997}{999}\right)$ is equal to

$\left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)\left(2 - \frac{3}{5}\right)\left(2 - \frac{5}{7}\right) \dots \left(2 - \frac{997}{999}\right)$ बराबर है

- (1) $\frac{5}{999}$ (2) $\frac{3}{1001}$ (3) $\frac{1001}{999}$ (4) $\frac{1001}{3}$

74. Which number should replace both the asterisks in $\left(\frac{*}{21}\right) \times \left(\frac{*}{181}\right) = 1$?

$\left(\frac{*}{21}\right) \times \left(\frac{*}{181}\right) = 1$ में दोनों तारकों के स्थान पर कौन-सी संख्या रखी जा सकती है?

- (1) 63 (2) 21 (3) 3969 (4) 147

76. For what value of K will the equations $2x - 3y - 4 = 0$ and $4x + Ky + 7 = 0$ represent parallel lines?

K के किस मान के लिए समीकरण $2x - 3y - 4 = 0$ तथा $4x + Ky + 7 = 0$ समानान्तर रेखाएँ प्रदर्शित करेंगे?

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

76. For what values of K the equation $9x^2 + Ky^2 = 25$ represents a circle?

K के किस मान के लिए समीकरण $9x^2 + Ky^2 = 25$ एक वृत्त प्रदर्शित करेगा?

- (1) 3 (2) 9 (3) 25 (4) 5

77. The average of 5 consecutive odd numbers a, b, c, d and e is

पंच लगातार विषम संख्याओं a, b, c, d तथा e का औसत है

- (1) $5(a+4)$ (2) $5(a+b+c+d+e)$
(3) $a+b+c+d+e/5$ (4) $a+4$

78. The average age of a family of 6 members is 22. If the age of the youngest be 7 years, the average age of the family at the time of birth of the youngest was

- (1) 15 years (2) 16 years (3) 16.4 years (4) 18 years

उ: सदस्यों के एक परिवार की औसत आयु 22 वर्ष है। सबसे छोटे सदस्य की आयु 7 वर्ष हो, तो उसके जन्म के समय परिवार की औसत आयु है

- (1) 15 वर्ष (2) 16 वर्ष (3) 16.4 वर्ष (4) 18 वर्ष

79. The product of the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is

समीकरण $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ के मूलों का गुणनफल है

- (1) $\frac{b}{a}$ (2) $-\frac{b}{a}$ (3) $\frac{c}{a}$ (4) $-\frac{c}{a}$

80. The roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are equal if

यदि समीकरण $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ के मूल बराबर हों, तो

- (1) $b^2 = 4ac$ (2) $b^2 = -4ac$ (3) $b^2 = ac$ (4) $b^2 = -ac$

81. In two consecutive numbers $1/4$ th of the smaller one exceeds the $1/5$ th of the larger one by 3. The large number is

दो लगातार संख्याओं में छोटी संख्या का $1/4$ बड़ी संख्या के $1/5$ से 3 अधिक है। बड़ी संख्या है

- (1) 64 (2) 63 (3) 66 (4) 65

82. If the commission of 10% is given on the market price of a book, the publisher gains 20%. If the commission is increased to 15%, the gain is

यदि एक प्रकाशक पुस्तक पर अंकित मूल्य पर, 10% प्रतिशत की छूट देता है, तो उसे 20% लाभ होता है। यदि छूट बढ़ाकर 15% कर दी जाय, तो लाभ का प्रतिशत होगा

- (1) 50/3% (2) 40/3% (3) 81/6% (4) 91/6%

83. If $2A = 3B = 4C$, then $A : B : C$ is

यदि $2A = 3B = 4C$, तो $A : B : C$ है

- (1) 6 : 4 : 3 (2) 2 : 3 : 4 (3) 4 : 3 : 2 (4) 3 : 4 : 6

84. A tank can be filled by two pumps A and B in 4 hours and 6 hours respectively. The full tank can be emptied by a third pump C in 8 hours. If all three pumps are turned on, the tank will be filled in approximately

- (1) 3 hours 18 minutes (2) 3 hours 26 minutes
(3) 3 hours 42 minutes (4) 3 hours 48 minutes

एक टैंक दो फर्नों A और B से क्रमशः 4 घण्टे तथा 6 घण्टे में भरा जा सकता है। पूरा भरा हुआ टैंक तीसरी फर्न C से 8 घण्टे में पूर्णतः खाली किया जा सकता है। यदि तीनों फर्न एक साथ शुरू किए जायें, तो टैंक भर जाएगा लगभग

- (1) 3 घण्टे 18 मि० में (2) 3 घण्टे 26 मि० में
(3) 3 घण्टे 42 मि० में (4) 3 घण्टे 48 मि० में

85. A man rows upstream 16 km and downstream 28 km taking 5 hours each time. The velocity of the current is

एक व्यक्ति धारा के विपरीत 16 km दूरी 5 घण्टे में तथा धारा के अनुकूल 28 km दूरी भी 5 घण्टे में तय करता है। धारा की गति है

- (1) 1 kmph (2) 2 kmph (3) 1.2 kmph (4) 1.5 kmph

86. A, B, C enter into a partnership with shares in the ratios $\frac{7}{2} : \frac{4}{3} : \frac{5}{6}$. After 4 months A increased his share by 50%. If the total profit in a year is Rs 21,600, the share of B in the profit is

- (1) Rs 2,100 (2) Rs 2,400 (3) Rs 4,500 (4) Rs 4,000

A, B, C की किसी व्यापार में $\frac{7}{2} : \frac{4}{3} : \frac{5}{6}$ के अनुपात में हिस्सेदारी है। 4 माह बाद A अपने अंश में 50% की वृद्धि कर देता है। यदि वर्ष का कुल लाभ 21,600 ₹ है, तो B का अंश है

- (1) 2,100 ₹ (2) 2,400 ₹ (3) 4,500 ₹ (4) 4,000 ₹

87. The average age of an adult class is 40 years. 12 new students with an average age of 32 years join the class, thereby decreasing the average age of the class by 4 years. The original strength of the class is

किसी वयस्क कक्षा की औसत आयु 40 वर्ष है। 12 नये विद्यार्थियों के प्रवेश लेने से पूरी कक्षा की औसत आयु 4 वर्ष कम हो जाती है। यदि नये विद्यार्थियों की औसत आयु 32 वर्ष हो, तो पहले कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या थी

- (1) 10 (2) 11 (3) 12 (4) 13

88. The sum of the squares of two numbers is 68 and square of their difference is 36. The product of the two numbers is

दो संख्याओं के वर्गों का योग 68 है तथा उनके अन्तर का वर्ग 36 है। दोनों संख्याओं का गुणनफल है

- (1) 58 (2) 16 (3) 32 (4) 104

89. $\left[3 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{(3+\sqrt{3})}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}-3)}\right)\right]$ is equal to

$\left[3 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{(3+\sqrt{3})}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}-3)}\right)\right]$ बराबर है

- (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 3 (4) $3 + \sqrt{3}$

90. A contract is to be completed in 56 days. 104 men were set to work each of them working 8 hours a day. After 30 days $\frac{2}{5}$ of the work is completed. How many additional men may be employed, so that the work may be completed in time, each man now working 9 hours a day?

एक अनुबंध को 56 दिनों में पूरा करना है। प्रारम्भ में 104 पुरुष काम पर लगाये गये जो प्रतिदिन 8 घण्टे काम करते हैं। 30 दिन में कुल काम का $\frac{2}{5}$ भाग पूरा हुआ। यदि काम की अवधि 9 घण्टे प्रतिदिन कर दी जाय तो, कितने आदमी और काम पर लगाये जाय कि काम समय से पूरा हो जाय?

- (1) 60 (2) 70 (3) 42 (4) 56

91. A monkey ascends a greased pole 36 metres high. He ascends 3 metres in 1st minute and descends 1 metre in second minute. He again ascend 3 metre in third minute and descends one metre in fourth minute and so on. In what time he reaches the top?

- (1) $104/3$ minutes (2) 36 minutes
(3) 33 minutes (4) $203/6$ minutes

एक बन्दर ग्रीस लगाये हुए 36 मीटर ऊँचे खम्भे पर पहले मिनट में 3 मीटर चढ़ता है और दूसरे मिनट 1 मीटर नीचे खिसक जाता है। फिर तीसरे मिनट 3 मीटर चढ़ता है और चौथे मिनट 1 मीटर नीचे खिसक जाता है। घटना आगे भी दुहराई जाती है। कितने समय परन्तु बन्दर खम्भे के ऊपरी सिरे पर पहुँचेगा?

- (1) $104/3$ मिनट (2) 36 मिनट (3) 33 मिनट (4) $203/6$ मिनट

92. In what proportion must water be mixed with spirit to gain 50/3% by selling it at the cost price?

किस अनुपात में पानी को स्प्रिट में मिलाया जाय कि स्प्रिट को लागत मूल्य पर बेचने पर भी 50/3% का लाभ हो?

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

93. A dishonest milkman professes to sell his milk at cost price, but he mixed it with water and gains 25%. The percentage of water in mixture is

एक बेईमान दूधिया ऐलान करता है कि वह अपना दूध लागत मूल्य पर बेचता है। परन्तु वह दूध में पानी मिलाकर 25% लाभ कमाता है। पानी का प्रतिशत है

- (1) 25 (2) 16 (3) 15 (4) 20

94. Rs 800 amount to Rs 920 in three years at simple interest. If the interest is increased by 3% it would amount how much?

- (1) Rs 992 (2) Rs 1,056 (3) Rs 1,112 (4) Rs 1,182

800 रु. किसी साधारण ब्याज दर पर 3 वर्षों में 920 रु. हो जाता है। यदि ब्याज दर 3% प्रति वर्ष बढ़ा दी जाय, तो निम्नलिखित होगा

- (1) 992 रु. (2) 1,056 रु. (3) 1,112 रु. (4) 1,182 रु.

95. What is the principal amount which can earn Rs 132 as compound interest for the second year on at 10% per annum?

- (1) Rs 1,000 (2) Rs 800 (3) Rs 1,200 (4) Rs 900

यदि ब्याज की दर 10% प्रति वर्ष हो, किस मूलधन से दूसरे वर्ष 132 रु. चक्रवृत्ति ब्याज प्राप्त होगा?

- (1) 1,000 रु. (2) 800 रु. (3) 1,200 रु. (4) 900 रु.

Turn odd number out from the following :

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से वह संख्या अलग कीजिए जो समूह का सदस्य न हो :

96. 41, 43, 47, 53, 61, 71, 81

(1) 41

(2) 47

(3) 53

(4) 81

97. 9, 28, 65, 101, 126

(1) 28

(2) 65

(3) 101

(4) 126

Insert missing number in the following :

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में रिक्त स्थान को भरिए :

98. 5, 12, 9, 16, 13, 20, ———

(1) 17

(2) 24

(3) 21

(4) 118

99. 3, 5, 8, ———, 17, 23

(1) 11

(2) 12

(3) 14

(4) 110

100. 7, 26, 63, ———, 215

(1) 100

(2) 124

(3) 150

(4) 200

The following table shows the production of food grains (in million tonnes) in a State for the period from 1988-89 to 1992-93 :

निम्नलिखित तालिका में 1988-89 से 1992-93 तक का किसी राज्य का खाद्यान्न उत्पादन (10 लाख टन) में दिया गया है :

Year	Production in Million Tonnes				Total
	Wheat	Rice	Maize	Other cereals	
1988-89	580	170	150	350	1250
1989-90	600	220	234	400	1454
1990-91	560	240	228	420	1448
1991-92	680	300	380	460	1820
1992-93	860	260	340	500	1960
Total	3280	1190	1332	2130	7932

Read the above table and mark a tick against the correct answer in each of the following questions :

उपरोक्त तालिका पढ़ें एवं निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सही उत्तर को इंगित करें :

101. During the period from 1988-89 to 1992-93, what percent of the total production is the wheat?

अवधि 1988-89 से 1992-93 तक गेहूँ का उत्पादन कुल उत्पादन का कितना प्रतिशत है?

- (1) 42.6 (2) 43.1 (3) 41.3 (4) 40.8

102. During the year 1992-93, the percentage increase in production of wheat over the previous year was

पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में 1992-93 में गेहूँ के उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है?

- (1) 26.4 (2) 20.9 (3) 23.6 (4) 18.7

103. In the year 1991-92, the increase in production was maximum for
(1) wheat (2) rice (3) maize (4) other cereals

वर्ष 1991-92 में किस अन्न के उत्पादन में अधिकतम वृद्धि हुई है?

- (1) गेहूँ (2) चावल (3) मक्का (4) अन्य अन्न

104. During the year 1990-91, the percentage of decrease in production of maize was
वर्ष 1990-91 में मक्के के उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है?

- (1) 2.63 (2) 2.56 (3) 2.71 (4) 2.47

105. The increase in the production of the other cereals was minimum during the year
अन्य अन्न के उत्पादन में न्यूनतम वृद्धि किस वर्ष हुई है?

- (1) 1989-90 (2) 1990-91 (3) 1991-92 (4) 1992-93

Directions : (Question No. 106-109) Choose from the four alternatives the word that has nearly the same meaning to the given italic word.

106. *Pusillanimous*

- (1) Angry (2) Jealous (3) Callous (4) Cowardly

107. *Sullen*

- (1) Bad-tempered (2) Melancholic (3) Dull (4) Envious

108. *Sly*

- (1) Modest (2) Clumsy (3) Cunning (4) Revengeful

109. *Bully*

- (1) Intimidator (2) Bold (3) Cheat (4) Strict

Directions : (Question No. 110-113) Select from the four alternatives the word that means the opposite to the given italic word.

110. *Sanguinary*

- (1) Melancholic (2) Bitter (3) Indifferent (4) Coward

111. *Deep*

- (1) High (2) Shallow (3) Low (4) Plane

112. *Fragile*

- (1) Confident (2) Strong (3) Optimistic (4) Stupid

113. *Abandon*

- (1) Possess (2) Remember (3) Reward (4) Like

Directions : (Question No. 114-118) Choose from the four alternatives the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

114. ——— than the train left.

- (1) No sooner had he reached the station
 (2) As soon as he reached the station
 (3) After he had reached the station
 (4) Before he reached the station

115. Can you please look this word ——— in the dictionary?

- (1) at (2) after (3) up (4) for

116. His friends have decided to assemble —— the New Year.
(1) on (2) in (3) at (4) from
117. Few people in the area know him as a poet, ——?
(1) do they (2) don't they (3) do not they (4) won't they
118. This note is written —— pencil.
(1) with (2) by (3) in (4) through

Directions : (Question No. 119-122) Choose from the four alternatives the correct option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom given in italics.

119. *A wolf in sheep's clothing*
(1) coward (2) hypocrite (3) simpleton (4) fool
120. *To keep off the wolf from the door*
(1) to keep off violence (2) to keep off starvation
(3) to fight the evil away (4) to remain honest
121. *To eat the humble pie*
(1) to yield under the humiliating circumstances
(2) to suffer
(3) to live a miserable life
(4) to overwork
122. *To bury the hatchet*
(1) to stop hostility (2) to hide one's feelings
(3) to forget one's sorrow (4) to avoid reality

Directions : (Question No. 123 and 124) Identify the part of speech of the word underlined in the following sentences.

123. The news is too good to be true.

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

124. Father comes home at 5 o'clock.

- (1) Conjunction (2) Adverb (3) Noun (4) Preposition

125. Choose from the four alternatives, the passive voice of the following sentence :

It is time to shut up the shop.

- (1) The shop should be shut up now.
 (2) It is time that shop should be shut up.
 (3) It is time for the shop to be shut up.
 (4) Let the shop be shut up now.

126. Choose from the four alternatives the correct option which best expresses the following sentence into 'indirect speech' :

Indu said, "Shall we visit the temple today?"

- (1) Indu asked whether they would visit the temple that day.
 (2) Indu enquired that if they would visit the temple that day.
 (3) Indu said that they should visit the temple that day.
 (4) Indu proposed that they would visit the temple that day

127. What is the figure of speech of the word 'chair' in the sentence?

"You should address the chair in the meeting."

- (1) Oxymoron (2) Synecdoche (3) Metonymy (4) Metaphor

- 128.** A long narrative in verse telling the exploits of a great hero is called
(1) Ballad (2) Epic (3) Ode (4) Allegory
- 129.** Which of the following is the correct option for the cage for chickens?
(1) Sty (2) Stable (3) Coop (4) Fold

Directions : (Question No. 130 and 131) Choose from the four alternatives the word that can be substituted for the given group of words.

- 130.** One who studies the life and habit of birds
(1) Ethnologist (2) Ecologist (3) Ornithologist (4) Cosmologist
- 131.** The scientific study of population
(1) Anthropology (2) Demography (3) Graphology (4) Lithography

Directions : (Question No. 132-135) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option from the four alternatives.

Although religion does not inhibit the acquisition of wealth, although it does not hold up large fortunes as evil, the tenor of its teaching, by and large, is to induce an attitude of indifference to worldly things, things which gratify one's lower self and keep one engrossed in money-making. The student should be made to realize that the real goods of life are spiritual, love of things of the spirit and service of one's fellowmen, joy of an ordered disciplined life. These are blessings money cannot buy. What is wealth before such things of the spirit? Of all religious teachers Jesus Christ has dealt more comprehensively than any other with the problem of wealth in all its aspects. He may be called the greatest exponent of the science of the wealth. With only four words "Blessed are ye poor!" he changed altogether the values which man attached to human existence and human happiness and acquisition and possession of wealth. Real bliss consisted, he taught, not in riches nor in anything else which the world regarded as prosperity or felicity, but in the joy and happiness derived from being at peace with one's fellowmen through perfect love and fellowship and selfless service and sacrifice.

The word "poor" on the lips of the Master had a spiritual significance—the poor so far as they were poor in spirit, humble before God, simple, God-fearing, teachable, faithful. It could surely not have been his intention to hold up destitution and privation as a blessing in itself. That would have turned life into a terrible ordeal and it would have been heartless to exhort the poor to believe that money was not necessary for one's sustenance or the joys and blessings of life. Even things of the spirit cannot be had without money. Extreme poverty is as liable to lead to the stagnation and impoverishment of the soul as excessive wealth. Not outward poverty but inward spirit was what Jesus Christ desired and demanded. Every religion asks a man to regard his wealth as a trust. Giving in charity for the relief of the poor and public welfare is not merely an act of compassion, not merely a religious duty, but also an act of social justice. All the gospels of wealth are based on the fundamental concept that none can claim an absolute or inherent right to property. Everyone holds it in trust from God to promote the good of mankind. All rights to private property are subject to this primary obligation to God and man.

132. What does it mean that religion does not inhibit the acquisition of wealth?

- (1) It encourages people to acquire wealth
- (2) It does not consider acquiring a large fortune sin
- (3) It asks people to shun wealth
- (4) It glorifies poverty

133. What does the author mean by spiritual living?

- (1) It means abandonment of anything physical
- (2) It means praying and worshipping God
- (3) It means living a life of renunciation
- (4) It means love and service of one's fellowmen

134. What do you understand by the statement "Every religion asks a man to regard his wealth as a trust"?

- (1) Ownership of property gives individuals strength, confidence and zeal to work for the common good
- (2) Everybody has a right to private property
- (3) None can claim an absolute or inherent right to property
- (4) Property is indivisible

135. Identify the part of speech of the word 'Though' in the first sentence of the paragraph

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

Directions : (Question No. 136–142) The given sentence is divided into three parts numbered (1), (2) and (3). One of these parts may contain an error. Select the erroneous part. If you think there is no error in any part of the sentence, select the option number (4) which indicates 'No error'.

136. If I will press / the button / will it start to record?. No error.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

137. Engineers hope that / they solved the problem / with the engine now. No error.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

138. What will you do / if you were attacked / by a bandit? No error.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

139. I have not written / any letter to my friend / since I have left the village. No error.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)

140. A good quality about Mahendra / is that./ he behaves gentlemanly with others. No error.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

141. Sripa's father, who is an engineer, / has been working in the railway / for twenty-five years. No error.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

142. Every man and woman were present / at the festival held / for the worship of Lord Ganesh. No error.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

Directions : (Question No. 143-45) In each of the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts named 'P', 'Q', 'R' and 'S'. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and select which of the four combinations is correct.

143. 1. One common mistake that many people have made is this

P. it would be a very good thing

Q. whether they worked hard

R. they have thought that

S. if everybody had exactly the same amount of money

6. or lived quietly.

(1) P Q S R

(2) R P S Q

(3) P S R Q

(4) S P Q R

144. 1. Unquestionably a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life,
P. and, if you have any talent,
Q. because if you have genius
R. there are so many cares and worries accidental to the circumstances of men of letters
S. you must suffer the penalty of genius
6. as to make life exceedingly miserable.
(1) Q S P R (2) R Q P S (3) S R Q P (4) Q P S R

145. 1. Dear boy, now that you are going a little more into the world
P. that you may know
Q. I will take the occasion to explain my intention
R. what you have to expect from me
S. as to your future plan
6. and make your plan accordingly.
(1) R P Q S (2) Q P R S (3) S P Q R (4) R S P Q

Directions : (Question No. 146 and 147) Choose from the four alternatives the meaning of the term given.

146. Ultra vires
(1) extremely dangerous (2) beyond power
(3) within power (4) below dignity

147. In cognito

- (1) without being known by others
- (2) silently
- (3) triumphantly
- (4) suddenly

Directions : (Question No. 148-150) Choose from the four alternatives the correct structure of the sentence given.

148. The village committee is divided on the issue of the land of the Deity.

- (1) The village committee is divided about the issue of the land of the Deity.
- (2) The village committee are divided on the issue of the land of the Deity.
- (3) The village committee are divided the issue of the land of the Deity.
- (4) The village committee is divided regarding the issue of the land of the Deity.

149. The secretary and headmaster of the school were present at the meeting.

- (1) The secretary and headmaster of the school were present by the meeting.
- (2) The secretary and headmaster of the school was present at the meeting.
- (3) The secretary and headmaster of the school was present on the meeting.
- (4) The secretary and the headmaster of the school was present at the meeting.

150. Never I saw such a sight.

(1) Never I saw such sight.

(2) Never did I see such a sight.

(3) Never I did see such a sight.

(4) Never did I see such sight.
