

PART-I & II
General Intelligence & Reasoning
जनरल इंटेलीजेंस एवं रीजनिंग

Solve / हल करें

01. $(25 \times 4) \times 2/5 - (18 - 5) + 12 =$

- (a) 25 (b) 39 (c) 28 (d) 34

02. $75/15 \times (16 - 4) + 11 - 5 =$

- (a) 66 (b) 70 (c) 75 (d) 80

03. $16 \times 4 + 11 - 13 \times (6 \times 3) =$

- (a) 159 (b) 268 (c) 275 (d) -159

04. $-5/7 + ? = -2/3$

- (a) $1/21$ (b) $2/21$ (c) $3/8$ (d) $6/13$

05. $(-3/4)^{-4} =$

- (a) $258/81$ (b) $256/81$ (c) $278/300$ (d) $134/150$

06. What least number should be added to 1085 to make it a perfect square?
1085 को पूर्ण वर्ग बनाने के लिए इसमें कौन सी न्यूनतम संख्या जोड़ी जानी चाहिए?

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

07. Which is the largest three digit number which is a perfect square?
तीन अंकों की सबसे बड़ी संख्या कौन सी है जो एक पूर्ण वर्ग है?

- (a) 960 (b) 990 (c) 961 (d) 957

08. What is the least number which when divided by 18,24,30 and 42 will in each case leave remainder 1?

वह न्यूनतम संख्या कौन सी है जिसे 18,24,30 और 42 से विभाजित करने पर प्रत्येक स्थिति में 1 शेष बचेगा?

- (a) 2500 (b) 2745 (c) 2675 (d) 2521

09. What is the least number which when increased by 8 is exactly divisible by 21 35 and 48?

वह न्यूनतम संख्या कौन सी है जिसे 8 से बढ़ाने पर 21, 35 और 48 से पूर्णतः विभाज्य हो जाती है?

- (a) 3479 (b) 1598 (c) 1268 (d) 1672

10. The capacity of 2 cans is 120 litres and 56 litres respectively. What is the capacity of the jug in litres which can exactly measure the contents of the 2 cans?
2 डिब्बों की क्षमता क्रमशः 120 लीटर और 56 लीटर है। उस जग की क्षमता लीटर में क्या है जो 2 डिब्बों की सामग्री को पूर्ण रूप से माप सकता है?
- (a) 9 (b) 9.5 (c) 8 (d) 10.25
11. If Rs 455 is to be divided in the ratio 4:3 what will be the bigger share?
यदि 455 रुपये को 4:3 के अनुपात में विभाजित किया जाए तो बड़ा हिस्सा क्या होगा?
- (a) 260 (b) 275 (c) 290 (d) 195
12. If A:B =7:9 and B :C =15:7 then what is A:C?
यदि A:B =7:9 और B :C =15:7 है तो A:C क्या है?
- (a) 3:5 (b) 5:3 (c) 5:7 (d) 7:5
13. The price of pen is Rs. 50 and that of pencil is Rs.20. The price of pen increases by 20% and the price of pencil increases by 10%. What is the new ratio of price of pen to pencil?
पेन की कीमत 50 रुपये और पेंसिल की कीमत 20 रुपये है। पेन की कीमत 20% बढ़ जाती है और पेंसिल की कीमत 10% बढ़ जाती है। पेन और पेंसिल की कीमत का नया अनुपात क्या है?
- (a) 11: 30 (b) 30 : 11 (c) 13: 15 (d) 17: 19
14. The income of B is 40% more than that of A and the income of C is 20% more than that of B. What is the approximate % of A's income to that of C?
B की आय A की तुलना में 40% अधिक है और C की आय B की तुलना में 20% अधिक है। A की आय का C की आय से लगभग कितना प्रतिशत है?
- (a) 59.52 (b) 52.59 (c) 60.50 (d) 56
15. Two successive discount of 20% and 10% is approximately equal to one single discount of --%?
20% और 10% की दो क्रमिक छूटें लगभग --% की एक एकल छूट के बराबर हैं?
- (a) 40 (b) 35 (c) 45 (d) 48
16. The population of a village is 4500. 5/9 are males and the rest are females. 40% of the males are married to the females of the same village. What is the % of the married females?
एक गाँव की जनसंख्या 4500 है। 5/9 पुरुष हैं और शेष महिलाएँ हैं। 40% पुरुष उसी गाँव की महिलाओं से विवाहित हैं। विवाहित महिलाओं का प्रतिशत क्या है?
- (a) 40 (b) 45 (c) 50 (d) 58

17. The price of milk increases 25%. By how much % should the % consumption decline so that the expenditure does not increase?
दूध की कीमत 25% बढ़ जाती है। खपत में कितने% की कमी होनी चाहिए ताकि खर्च न बढ़े?
- (a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 20 (d) none of these / इन में से कोई नहीं
18. The population of a city increases 8% per annum. If the present population is 54000 what was it one year ago?
एक शहर की जनसंख्या प्रति वर्ष 8% बढ़ती है। यदि वर्तमान जनसंख्या 54000 है तो एक वर्ष पहले यह क्या थी?
- (a) 48590 (b) 49650 (c) 50000 (d) 43440
19. A number exceeds 20% of itself by 64. What is the number?
एक संख्या अपने 20% से 64 अधिक है। वह संख्या क्या है?
- (a) 80 (b) 60 (c) 48 (d) 44
20. In an office 65% of the people like tea and 55% of the people like coffee. If 50 people like both then the total number of people in the office is?
एक कार्यालय में 65% लोग चाय पसंद करते हैं और 55% लोग कॉफी पसंद करते हैं। यदि 50 लोग दोनों पसंद करते हैं तो कार्यालय में कुल लोगों की संख्या कितनी है?
- (a) 200 (b) 225 (c) 250 (d) 275
21. On selling an article at a certain price a man gains 10%. On selling the same article at double the price the man gains what %?
एक वस्तु को एक निश्चित कीमत पर बेचने पर एक आदमी को 10% का लाभ होता है। उसी वस्तु को दोगुनी कीमत पर बेचने पर आदमी को कितने% का लाभ होता है?
- (a) 20 (b) 120 (c) 30 (d) 50
22. A car is brought for Rs 160000 and its value depreciates @ 10% per annum. What will be the value after two years?
एक कार 160000 रुपये में लाई जाती है और इसका मूल्य प्रति वर्ष 10% की दर से घटता है। दो साल बाद मूल्य क्या होगा?
- (a) 144000 (b) 129600 (c) 134000 (d) 125000
23. At what rate simple interest will a sum of money treble itself?
साधारण ब्याज की किस दर से कोई धनराशि अपने आप तिगुनी हो जाएगी?
- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 10 (d) cannot be determined / ज्ञात नहीं किया जा सकता है

24. A and B do a piece of work in 7 days. If A does twice as much work as B does how many days will A alone take to do the work?
 A और B एक काम को 7 दिनों में करते हैं। यदि A, B से दोगुना काम करता है तो A अकेले उस काम को कितने दिनों में पूरा करेगा?

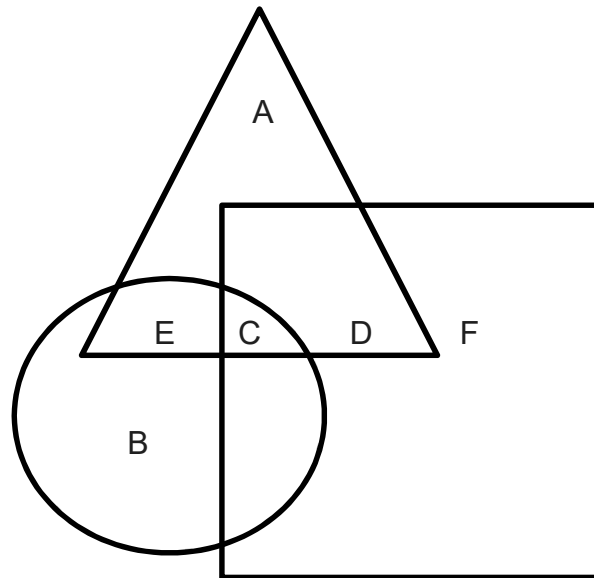
- (a) 12 (b) $10 \frac{1}{2}$ (c) 10 (d) $9 \frac{3}{4}$

25. A tank has one pipe-one through which it can fill the tank in 9 hours; however due to a leak it can now fill the pipe in 10 hours. In how many hours will the full tank empty itself when the leak is on?

एक टैंक में एक पाइप है-एक जिसके माध्यम से वह टैंक को 9 घंटे में भर सकता है; हालाँकि एक रिसाव के कारण अब यह पाइप 10 घंटे में भर सकता है। रिसाव चालू होने पर पूरा टैंक कितने घंटे में खाली हो जाएगा?

- (a) 12 (b) 10 (c) $11 \frac{1}{2}$ (d) 90

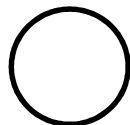
Study the venn diagram given below and then answer questions 26 to 30.
 नीचे दिए गए वेन आरेख का अध्ययन करें और फिर प्रश्न 26 से 30 का उत्तर दें।



Here,



Represents - Surgeon



Represents - MD Medicine



Represents - DM Cardiology

26. Which letter represents people who are Surgeons MD Medicine and DM Cardiologists?
कौन सा अक्षर उन लोगों को दर्शाता है जो सर्जन, एमडी मेडिसिन और डीएम कार्डियोलॉजिस्ट हैं?
- (a) A (b) E (c) D (d) C
27. Which letter shows doctors who are only MD Medicine?
कौन सा अक्षर उन डॉक्टरों को दर्शाता है जो केवल एमडी मेडिसिन हैं?
- (a) C (b) B (c) F (d) A
28. Which letter shows people who are MD Medicine and DM Cardiology?
कौन सा अक्षर उन लोगों को दर्शाता है जो एमडी मेडिसिन और डीएम कार्डियोलॉजी हैं?
- (a) F (b) B (c) C (d) E
29. Which letter shows people who are Surgeons and DM Cardiologists?
कौन सा अक्षर उन लोगों को दर्शाता है जो सर्जन और डीएम कार्डियोलॉजिस्ट हैं?
- (a) D (b) E (c) B (d) A
30. Which letter shows only surgeons? कौन सा अक्षर केवल सर्जन को दर्शाता है?
- (a) B (b) C (c) D (d) A
- If + means -, - means x, x means + and / means / then solve the following.
यदि + का अर्थ है -, - का अर्थ है x, x का अर्थ है + और / का अर्थ है / तो निम्नलिखित को हल करें।
31. $(4-5) \times 25 + 6 =$
- (a) 39 (b) -19 (c) -25 (d) 47
32. $(25/5)-6 + 10 \times 5 =$
- (a) 25 (b) 49 (c) 56 (d) 70
33. $13 \times 11 + (9+7) - 3 \times 2 =$
- (a) 153 (b) 156 (c) 20 (d) 18
34. $16 + 7 - 3 \times 4 \times (11 \times 5) =$
- (a) 18 (b) 21 (c) 15 (d) -637
35. $5 - 5/5 + 6 \times 11 - 2 =$
- (a) 68 (b) 74 (c) 21 (d) 36

A family has 6 members-A B C D E F. In this there are 2 pairs of husband and wife. B is an architect and E is the child of B. C is the grandchild of F. F is a lawyer. D is a painter and the grandmother of E. There are two actors, one architect one lawyer, one CA and one painter in the family.

एक परिवार में 6 सदस्य हैं - A B C D E F. इसमें पति और पत्नी के 2 जोड़े हैं। B एक वास्तुकार है और E, B की संतान है। C, F का पोता है। F एक वकील है। D एक चित्रकार है और E की दादी है। परिवार में दो अभिनेता, एक वास्तुकार, एक वकील, एक सीए और एक चित्रकार हैं।

36. Who is the husband of A.

A का पति कौन है?

- (a) C (b) D (c) E (d) B

37. What is the profession of A?

A का पेशा क्या है?

- (a) Painter (b) lawyer (c) CA (d) architect

38. Which of the two are married couples?

दोनों में से कौन विवाहित जोड़े हैं?

- (a) FD BE (b) DE CF (c) FD BA (d) FD AC

39. Who is the sister of E?

E की बहन कौन है?

- (a) C (b) D (c) B (d) F

40. Who are the two females in the family?

परिवार में दो महिलाएँ कौन हैं?

- (a) A D (b) A F (c) B F (d) F D

In questions 41 to 45 mark the odd word out

प्रश्न 41 से 45 में विषम शब्द को चिन्हित करें

41. ACE DFH LNP PQR

- (a) ACE (b) DFH (c) LNP (d) PQR

42. IJL DEG GIK OPR

- (a) IJL (b) DEG (c) GIK (d) OPR

43. FASQ TMRU CMNP IZXB

- (a) FASQ (b) TMRU (c) CMNP (d) IZXB

44. AZBY CXDW EVFT GTHS

- (a) AZBY (b) CXDW (c) EVFT (d) GTHS

45. 8 27 64 79 125

- (a) 8 (b) 27 (c) 64 (d) 79

Complete the series

शृंखला पूरी करें

46. 6 12 21 33 ?

- (a) 45 (b) 48 (c) 52 (d) 55

47. 2 5 9 14 20 ?

- (a) 18 (b) 23 (c) 27 (d) 32

48. 7 26 63 124 ?

- (a) 144 (b) 169 (c) 196 (d) 215

49. 5 10 17 26 ?

- (a) 37 (b) 44 (c) 49 (d) 54

50. 11 13 17 19 ?

- (a) 23 (b) 25 (c) 29 (d) 33

General Awareness

सामान्य जागरूकता

51. When was the preamble to the Constitution of India adopted?
भारत के संविधान की उद्देशिका कब अपनाई गई थी?
- (a) 26/11/49 (b) 26/1/50 (c) 15/8/47 (d) 1/1/50
52. The Preamble of the Constitution speaks of equality of status and
संविधान की उद्देशिका किस की समानता की बात करती है
- (a) Opportunity / अवसर (b) justice / न्याय
(c) liberty / स्वतंत्रता (d) dignity / गरिमा
53. In which session of the Congress was the resolution for poorna swaraj first passed?
पूर्ण स्वराज का प्रस्ताव सबसे पहले कांग्रेस के किस अधिवेशन में पारित किया गया था?
- (a) Bombay / बॉम्बे (b) Calcutta / कलकत्ता (c) Delhi / दिल्ली (d) Lahore / लाहौर
54. The idea of Concurrent List in the Indian Constitution has been taken from—
भारतीय संविधान में समवर्ती सूची का विचार कहाँ से लिया गया है--
- (a) England / इंग्लैंड (b) Germany / जर्मनी
(c) Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया (d) America / अमरीका
55. The right against forced labour has been mentioned in which article of the
Constitution?
बलात श्रम के विरुद्ध अधिकार का उल्लेख संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में किया गया है?
- (a) 25 (b) 27 (c) 29 (d) 23
56. The Anti Defection Law was passed in which amendment?
दलबदल विरोधी कानून किस संशोधन में पारित किया गया था?
- (a) 50 (b) 52 (c) 53 (d) 56
57. What is the electoral college of the Vice President?
उपराष्ट्रपति का निर्वाचक मंडल क्या है?
- (a) Rajya Sabha elected and nominated members
राज्यसभा के निर्वाचित और मनोनीत सदस्य
(b) Lok Sabha elected and nominated members
लोकसभा के निर्वाचित और मनोनीत सदस्य
(c) State Vidhan Sabha a and b above
राज्य विधान सभा a और b ऊपर
(d) Only a and b / केवल a और b

58. Which Governor General introduced Doctrine of Lapse in India?
किस गवर्नर जनरल ने भारत में "डॉक्टरिन ऑफ लैप्स" लागू किया?
- a) Lord Canning / लॉर्ड कैनिंग
b) Lord Bentick / लॉर्ड बेन्टिक
c) Lord Dalhousie / लॉर्ड डालहौसी
d) Lord Hastings / लॉर्ड हस्टिंग्स
59. The Carnatic wars in India refers to the wars between the English and the ---
भारत में कर्नाटक युद्ध का तात्पर्य अंग्रेजों और --- के बीच हुए युद्धों से है।
- (a) Maratha / मराठा (b) French / फ्रेंच
(c) Hyder Ali / हैदर अली (d) Bijapur Empire / बीजापुर साम्राज्य
60. Who is the founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan in India?
भारत में बचपन बचाओ आंदोलन के संस्थापक कौन हैं?
- (a) Ravi Shankar / रवि शंकर (b) Md Saifudin / मो सैफुद्दीन
(c) Kailash Satyarthi / कैलाश सत्यर्थी (d) Ram Shankar Saxena / राम शंकर सक्सेना
61. Brahmos missile has been made in collaboration with which country?
ब्रह्मोस मिसाइल किस देश के सहयोग से बनाई गई है?
- (a) France / फ्रांस (b) America / अमेरिका
(c) Russia / रूस (d) Germany / जर्मनी
62. Approximately what % of total world land area is in India?
विश्व के कुल क्षेत्रफल का लगभग कितना प्रतिशत भारत में है?
- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 3.2 (d) 2.5
63. Peak K2 is situated in which mountain range?
पीक K2 किस पर्वत श्रृंखला में स्थित है?
- (a) Dhauladhar / धौलाधार (b) Karakoram / काराकोरम
(c) Vindhya / विंध्य (d) Pir Panjal / पीर पंजाल
64. TGV is a high speed train developed by which country?
TGV किस देश द्वारा विकसित एक हाई स्पीड ट्रेन है?
- (a) Germany / जर्मनी (b) America / अमेरिका
(c) China / चीन (d) France / फ्रांस

65. Which day is celebrated as the International Day for the preservation of Ozone layer?
ओजोन परत के संरक्षण के लिए कौन सा दिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है?
- (a) 14/8 (b) 17/10 (c) 16/9 (d) 11/11
66. Name the corridor which connects Dera Baba Nanak with Gurdwara Durbar Sahib in Pakistan?
उस गलियारे का नाम बताइए जो डेरा बाबा नानक को पाकिस्तान में गुरुद्वारा दरबार साहिब से जोड़ता है?
- (a) Amritsar Lahore corridor / अमृतसर लाहौर
(b) Kartarpur Sahib / करतारपुर साहिब
(c) Dostana corridor / दोस्ताना कॉरिडोर
(d) Safarnama corridor / सफ़रनामा कॉरिडोर
67. Durrand Line is the boundary between which two countries?
ड्यूरेंड रेखा किन दो देशों के बीच की सीमा है?
- (a) Pakistan-China / पाकिस्तान –चीन
(b) Pakistan –India / पाकिस्तान –भारत
(c) Pakistan – Afghanistan / पाकिस्तान –अफगानिस्तान
(d) Mauritius –Maldives / मॉरीशस-मालदीव
68. Who established the Indian Statistical Institute Kolkata?
भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान कोलकाता की स्थापना किसने की?
- (a) V R Rao / वी आर राव
(b) M K Mukherjee / एम के मुखर्जी
(c) P C Mahalanobis / पी सी महालनोबिस
(d) R C Murthy / आर सी मूर्ति
69. Wind speed is measured by which instrument?
हवा की गति किस यंत्र से मापी जाती है?
- (a) speedometer / स्पीडोमीटर (b) Vectometer / वेक्टोमीटर
(b) Anemo meter / एनीमो मीटर (d) Cryometer / क्रायोमीटर
70. What is the upper age limit in years for the judge High Court?
उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के लिए अधिकतम आयु सीमा वर्ष में क्या है?
- (a) 65 (b) 64 (c) 62 (d) 68

71. Which river falls into Rann of Kutch?
रन ऑफ कच्छ में कौन सी नदी गिरती है?
- (a) Luni / लूनी (b) Bhoomi / भूमि
(c) Syadra / स्यादरा (d) Tapti / ताप्ती
72. Who was India's first Chief of Defence Staff?
भारत के पहले चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टाफ कौन थे?
- (a) General Malik / जनरल मलिक
(b) General Navarane / जनरल नवराणे
(c) General Rawat / जनरल रावत
(d) General Joginder / जनरल जोगीनदेर
73. Where is the Indian wild ass sanctuary situated?
भारतीय जंगली गधा अभयारण्य कहाँ स्थित है?
- (a) Bhopal / भोपाल (b) Bikaner / बीकानेर
(c) Rann of Kutch / रन ऑफ कच्छ (d) Bhavnagar / भावनगर
74. Allah Rakha Khan is associated with which musical instrument?
अल्लाह रक्खा खान किस संगीत वाद्ययंत्र से सम्बंधित हैं?
- (a)Tabla / तबला (b) Veena / वीणा
(c) Violin / वायलिन (d) Shehnai / शहनाई
75. Teej songs are sung in the memory of which divinity?
तीज गीत किस देवता की याद में गाए जाते हैं?
- (a) Radha Krishna / राधा कृष्णा (b) Shiv Parvati / शिव पार्वती
(c) Sita Ram / सीता राम (d) Vishnu-Lakshmi / विष्णु लक्ष्मी
76. Bihu songs are song in which state?
बीहू गीत किस राज्य का गीत है?
- (a) Assam / असम (b) Orissa / उड़ीसा
(c) Andhra Pradesh / आंध्र प्रदेश (d) Punjab / पंजाब
77. Sonal Mansingh is a famous -----dancer.
सोनल मानसिंह एक प्रसिद्ध -----नर्तकी हैं।
- (a) Bharatanatyam / भरतनाट्यम (b) Kathak / कथक
(c) Kuchipudi / कुचिपुड़ी (d) Kathakali / कथकली

78. Jamini Roy was a famous----
जामिनी रॉय एक प्रसिद्ध ---- थे
- (a) actor / अभिनेता (b) musician / संगीतकार
(c) novelist / उपन्यासकार (d) none of these / इन में से कोई नहीं
79. Who wrote "A Suitable Boy"
"ए सूटेबल बॉय" किसने लिखा?
- (a) Ramchandra Guha / रामचन्द्र गुहा (b) Vikram Seth / विक्रम सेठ
(c) Aameesh Tripathi / अमीष त्रिपाठी (d) Chetan Bhagat / चेतन भगत
80. Surat is situated on the banks of which river?
सूरत किस नदी के तट पर स्थित है?
- (a) Mahanadi / महानदी (b) Godavari / गोदावरी
(c) Tapti / ताप्ती (d) Krishna / कृष्णा
81. Who is called "The Bismarck of India"
"भारत का बिस्मार्क" किसे कहा जाता है?
- (a) Nehru / नेहरू (b) Gandhi / गांधी
(c) Malviya / मालवीय (d) Patel / पटेल
82. Saurav Ganguly is called -----
सौरव गांगुली को क्या बुलाया जाता है?
- (a) Prince of Kolkata / कोलकाता के राजकुमार
(b) Sultan of Kolkata / कोलकाता के सुल्तान,
(c) The Shirtless Tiger / शर्टलेस टाइगर
(d) The Bengali Prince / बंगाली राजकुमार
83. Which batsman was the first to score 10000 runs in Test cricket?
टेस्ट क्रिकेट में 10000 रन बनाने वाला पहला बल्लेबाज कौन था?
- (a) Sachin Tendulkar / सचिन तेंदुलकर (b) Brian Lara / ब्रेन लारा
(c) Sunil Gavaskar / सुनील गावस्कर (d) Joe Root / जो रूट
84. The former Prime Minister of which country has now taken refuge in India?
किस देश के पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री ने अब भारत में शरण ली है?
- (a) Maldives / मालदीव (b) Mauritius / मॉरीशस
(c) Bangladesh / बांग्लादेश (d) Nepal / नेपाल

85. Which is the largest bone in human skeleton?
मानव कंकाल में सबसे बड़ी हड्डी कौन सी है?
- (a) Femur / फीमर (b) Clavicle / क्लैविकल
(c) Radius / रेडियस (d) Sacrum / सैक्रम
86. Where is the bile produced by liver stored?
यकृत द्वारा उत्पादित पित्त कहाँ संग्रहित होता है?
- (a) Liver / जिगर (b) gall bladder / पित्ताशय
(c) Kidney / गुर्दे (d) stomach / पेट
87. Calciferol is the chemical name of ---
कैल्सीफेरॉल किसका रासायनिक नाम है?
- (a) Vitamin D / विटामिन D (b) Vitamin C / विटामिन C
(c) Vitamin E / विटामिन E (d) Vitamin A / विटामिन A
88. Which of the following is not a fat soluble vitamin?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वसा में घुलनशील विटामिन नहीं है?
- (a) Vitamin C / विटामिन C (b) Vitamin K / विटामिन K
(c) Vitamin A / विटामिन A (d) Vitamin D / विटामिन D
89. Muscles which join two bones is called
दो हड्डियों को जोड़ने वाली मांसपेशियां कहलाती हैं
- (a) ligaments / लिगामन्ट (b) tendons / टेन्डन
(c) glands / ग्लैंड (d) none of these / इन में से कोई नहीं
90. The giver of which type of blood is called the Universal Donor?
किस प्रकार के रक्त के दाता को सार्वभौमिक दाता कहा जाता है?
- (a) A (b) B (c) O⁻ (d) AB
91. Where does the fertilisation of human egg takes place?
मानव अंडे का निषेचन कहाँ होता है?
- (a) Ovary / अंडाशय (b) fallopian tube / फैलोपियन ट्यूब
(c) uterus / गर्भाशय (d) placenta / प्लेसेंटा
92. Conjunctivitis is a disease of---/
कंजक्टिवाइटिस -----की बीमारी है।
- (a) Ear / कान (b) nose / नाक (c) eye / आँख (d) throat / गला

93. What is Plastic Money?
प्लास्टिक मनी क्या है?
- (a) Plastic cards like debit cards credit cards which can function like money
डेबिट कार्ड, क्रेडिट कार्ड जैसे प्लास्टिक कार्ड जो पैसे की तरह काम कर सकते हैं
- (b) New plastic currency / नई प्लास्टिक मुद्रा
- (c) Amount which is not actually received or given but settled only in accounts
वह राशि जो वास्तव में प्राप्त या दी नहीं गई है बल्कि केवल खातों में तय की गई है
- (d) none of these / इन में से कोई नहीं
94. Number of calories to determine poverty line in rural areas in India is भारत में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी रेखा निर्धारित करने के लिए कैलोरी की संख्या क्या है?
- (a) 2100 (b) 2400 (c) 2700 (d) 2650
95. What is a holding Company?
होल्डिंग कंपनी क्या है?
- (a) A company whose substantial debts are held by another company and the latter controls the former company
एक कंपनी जिसका पर्याप्त ऋण किसी अन्य कंपनी के पास है और बाद वाली कंपनी पूर्व कंपनी को नियंत्रित करती है
- (b) A company which holds substantial shares of another company and thereby determines the policies of the latter.
एक कंपनी जो किसी अन्य कंपनी के पर्याप्त शेयर रखती है और इस प्रकार उस कंपनी की नीतियों का निर्धारण करती है।
- (c) A company which deals in the same item as that of another company
एक कंपनी जो किसी अन्य कंपनी के समान वस्तु का व्यापार करती है
- (d) none of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं
96. What is pollination ?
परागण क्या है?
- (a) process of anther reaching the stigma of the flower
परागकोष के, फूल के वर्तिकाग्र तक की प्रक्रिया
- (b) process of stamen reaching the stigma of the flower
पुंकेसर के, फूल के वर्तिकाग्र तक पहुँचने की प्रक्रिया
- (c) The process of pollen reaching the stigma of the flower
परागकण के, फूल के वर्तिकाग्र तक पहुँचने की प्रक्रिया
- (d) none of these / इन में से कोई नहीं
97. Which green element in plant is essential for photosynthesis?
पौधे में कौन सा हरा तत्व प्रकाश संश्लेषण के लिए आवश्यक है?
- (a) Chlorophyll / क्लोरोफिल (b) Zorophyll / जोरोफील
- (c) Chemophyll / चेमोफील (d) Sorophyll / सोरोफील

PART-III

English language and Comprehension

Read the passage below and then answer questions 1 to 10 which are based on it.

Jawaharlal both loved and feared his father, Motilal. In the best of his moods Motilal was a doting father who despite his most busy schedule always found time to play with Jawaharlal cuddle and **regale** him with the stories from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. Yet more often than not he was inclined to be feudal in his treatment towards the servants. When angry at the **ineptitude** of the servants he thought nothing of rising from the table and giving a severe thrashing to the unfortunate man. This was a very familiar sight in the Nehru household and a commonly accepted behavior in all elite families of contemporary times. A youthful Indian friend of the family, fresh from the stint at Cambridge, recounted one such incident as “odd appalling and inexcusable.” However, Jawahar resented this treatment and his instinctive sympathy for the helpless underdog visible in later years had its roots in childhood experiences. Yet the temper was invariably short lived. Motilal was very generous to them and their families. This explained their loyalty of not leaving the household.

On one occasion Jawahar himself felt the weight of his father’s wrath. He was about six years old when he wandered into the study room of his father and noticed two fountain pens on the table. He was tempted to take one and began using it with childlike glee. When the loss was discovered he was too terrified to confess to his guilt. But the missing pen was soon traced to him. What followed was the most traumatic experience for him: he was **beaten black and blue**. Almost blind with pain and feeling greatly humiliated to have been publicly thrashed Jawahar began to emotionally distance himself from his father. He later on recounted the experience in the most bitter tone: For several days my body ached with my mother applying various ointments and creams to alleviate the pain. This led Jawahar to treat all corporal punishments as barbaric which had no place in civilized world.

Gradually Jawahar began to drift to his mother. She doted on him and allowed him many undue liberties. The young boy was aware of her excessive and indiscriminate love for him tried to dominate her a little. She became his confidante with whom he shared all his dreams and disappointments. Jawahar fancied himself flying in the air vast distances and exploring the unexplored universe. Later on Jawahar was to admit that he had a lonely childhood which essentially made him a dreamer.

His mother and widowed aunt read out to him tales of Indian mythology and folklore. He was made to read the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. He was fascinated by the characters of Rama Bharata Krishna and Arjuna. Very often he would imagine himself being Rama and the cruelties that were heaped upon him by the curses of Kekeyi. His instinctive reaction was to rebel against all injustices irrespective of who the perpetrator was. This trait in Jawahar magnified in the years that followed.

Munshi Mubarak Ali who served as the chief steward of the household was another confidante of the young Jawahar. Ali was a patriarchal muslim who had lost his father in the 1857 rebellion. He narrated to the young Jawahar the racists acts of the English and how they had exploited and destroyed the country. He had encyclopedic knowledge of

the economic policies of the British who were shipping raw material out of India to England and then selling them in the form of finished goods to India at high rates and had thus bled the country white. Young Jawahar imbibed all these learnings which made him question the propriety of British rule in India and shaped his socialistic mindset for the future governance of this country.

- 1] Why did Jawahar love and fear Motilal?
 - a) Motilal was a doting father
 - b) Motilal thrashed the servants on their mistakes
 - c) Motilal thrashed Jawahar for having taken one of his pens
 - d) all of the above.

- 2] How was the treatment of Motilal towards the servants?
 - a) harsh
 - b) generous
 - c) cruel
 - d) all of the above

- 3] Which incident led Jawaharlal to think that corporal punishment was barbaric?
 - a) his beating at the hands of Motilal.
 - b) the beating of the servants by Motilal
 - c) the impatience of Motilal
 - d) the arrogance of Motilal

- 4] Which fact led Jawahar to resent British rule in India?
 - a) his anger at the British rule
 - b) his intolerance against injustice
 - c) the economic policies of the British
 - d) all of these

- 5] Why did Jawahar become a dreamer?
 - a) he liked to dream
 - b) he was very creative
 - c) he had a lonely childhood.
 - d) he had good imagination power

- 6] What influenced Jawahar to become a socialist?
 - a) the economic policies of the British
 - b) the harsh treatment of the servants at home
 - c) the inequalities in the local population
 - d) none of these.

- 7] Why did Jawahar drift towards his mother?
 - a) his mother doted on him
 - b) Motilal was sometimes harsh to Jawahar
 - c) the mother allowed him undue liberties
 - d) all of the above.

- 8] What is the meaning of the word ineptitude as used in the passage?
 a) efficiency b) honesty c) inefficiency d) none of the above
- 9] What is the meaning of the word regale as used in the passage?
 a) to entertain with talks b) to discourage
 c) to be truthful d) none of these.
- 10] What is the meaning of being "beaten black and blue"
 a) beaten with a heavy stick
 b) beaten till the time body became blue
 c) beaten and abused at the same time
 d) none of these.

Fill in the blanks in questions 11 to 25.

- 11] Forests in Africa abound ----wild animals.
 a) with b) on c) at d) about
- 12] He has very kindly ----to my request.
 a) acceded b) agree c) agreeable d) noted
- 13] His brother was accused ----theft.
 a) with b) in c) of d) for
- 14] Ram has great affection ----his sister.
 a) of b) to c) for d) in
- 15] The old woman is afflicted -----dysentery.
 a) of b) in c) with d) for
- 16] I do not approve----your action.
 a) for b) with c) of d) in
- 17] I was not aware --- the matter.
 a) in b) with c) for d) of
- 18] I do not believe -----your story.
 a) with b) in c) of d) about

- 19] The tiger escaped ---- the zoo.
 a) in b) at c) from d) by
- 20] Every tax payer is entitled ----- vote.
 a) for b) with c) in d) to
- 21] He is blind----one eye.
 a) at b) with c) in d) to
- 22] I have no confidence ---- this man.
 a) of b) in c) for d) with
- 23] A son was born---her.
 a) of b) to c) from d) none of these
- 24] I am familiar ---- this place.
 a) to b) with c) of d) about
- 25] I profited ---- his advice.
 a) with b) from c) by d) none of these.

In questions 26 to 40 a sentence has been given. The sentence may contain a mistake. You have to identify the part in which there is a mistake. In case there is no mistake indicate d.

- 26] As he had not (a) paid his bill, his electricity (b) was cut off.(c) d
- 27] Giving up wrong (a)pleasure is not self sacrifice(b) for self-culture.(c) d
- 28] He was very ambitious,(a) and was thus jealous of every (b)man of ability.(c) d
- 29] The fleets of the enemy(a) were not merely defeated(b) and destroyed.(c) d
- 30] A man's real character(a) will always be more visible in his (b)household not anywhere else.(c) d
- 31] When we approaching (a) the house, we heard the (b) sound of music.(c) d
- 32] Give everyone thy (a) ear and few (b) thy voice.(c) d
- 33] I am the (a) right but you are(b) in the wrong.(c) d

- 34] The ravine is full of sand(a) now for it had once(b) been full of water.(c) d
- 35] The crowd cheered (a) loudly when the (b)Prime Minister arrived.(c) d
- 36] A few public libraries(a) we have are not (b) well equipped.(c) d
- 37] When I met him few (a)years after, he looked (b) old and haggard.(c) d
- 38] A little information(a) he had was not (b)quite reliable.(c) d
- 39] The boys gave a loud (a)shout which were heard(b) across the river. (c) d
- 40] The farmer are(a) cutting the corn (b)which has ripened.(c) d

Questions 41 to 50 relate to one word substitute. A group of words is given in the question which can be replaced by one word given in the options.

- 41] soldiers in a fortress
a) garrison b) army c) battalion d) troops
- 42] incapable of being avoided
a) unavoidable b) doable c) inevitable d) mandatory
- 43] of a child born after his father's death.
a) posthumous b) bastard c) orphan d) none of these
- 44] that which cannot be understood
a) inaudible b) un audible c) unintelligible d) difficult
- 45] one who looks at the bright side of things
a) hopeful b) optimist c) pessimist d) hopeless
- 46] a post with good salary but no work
a) honorary b) sinecure c) covetous d) none of these
- 47] incapable of being overcome.
a) impossible b) unachievable c) insurmountable d) unconquerable
- 48] one which cannot be explained
a) unexplainable b) inexplainable c) inexplicable d) explainless

- 49] a person whose age is between 70 years to 79 years.
a) septuagenarian b) octogenarian c) nonagenarian d) none of these
- 50] a person who has no views on the existence of God
a) atheist b) agnostic c) unbeliever d) nonbeliever

Questions 51 to 60 relate to the idioms and phrases. You are to choose the correct option which explains the idiom given in the question.

- 51] a chip of the old block
a) a child who has inherited the traits of his father
b) two people having similar nature
c) to separate a small part from a big part
d) none of these
- 52] an old fogey
a) an old man with outdated views
b) an old man with bad health
c) an old irritable person
d) none of the above
- 53] to have a thick skin
a) to have become very bulky
b) to have a bad skin
c) to be shameless
d) none of these
- 54] the thin end of the wedge
a) an unimportant event
b) a seemingly unimportant development which in future is likely to have huge impact
c) an irrelevant statement
d) none of these
- 55] a feather in one's cap
a) an achievement to be proud of b) a beautiful gift
c) a historical event d) none of these

- 56] a flash in the pan
- a) short lived success often achieved by chance
 - b) an evil plan
 - c) a dangerous plan
 - d) success which is achieved by hard work.
- 57] the gift of the gab
- a) an extraordinarily talent of making accurate forecasts
 - b) to be a very fluent speaker
 - c) to be very hard working
 - d) to sense trouble when others cannot.
- 58] the acid test
- a) a test that evaluates superficially
 - b) a test that evaluates scientifically correctly and in detail
 - c) a test which checks only limited attributes
 - d) none of the above
- 59] a tower of strength
- a) the strength of any concrete structure
 - b) spoken of a person who is most reliable and sensible
 - c) spoken of a person who is a bully
 - d) none of the above
- 60] a bitter pill
- a) an unkind act
 - b) a deceitful act
 - c) something which is unpleasant or difficult to accept
 - d) none of the above

In questions 61 to 68 one word is given. You have to indicate its antonym given in the option.

- 61] disparage
- a) criticise
 - b) discourage
 - c) praise
 - d) ridicule
- 62] alleviate
- a) lessen
 - b) decrease
 - c) mitigate
 - d) aggravate
- 63] gullible
- a) naïve
 - b) credulous
 - c) skeptical
 - d) simple

- 64] admonish
a) scold b) eulogize c) reprimand d) rebuke
- 65] apathy
a) indifference b) callous c) caring d) none of these
- 66] meticulous
a) careless b) particular c) mindful d) careful
- 67] mollify
a) placate b) appease c) satisfy d) none of these
- 68] perennial
a) ephemeral b) permanent c) constant d) long lasting

In questions 69 to 75 indicate the synonym of the word given in the question.

- 69] arduous
a) lazy b) indifferent c) hard working d) light hearted
- 70] audacious
a) calculating b) bold c) chicken hearted d) careless
- 71] contrite
a) unrepentant b) repentant c) aggressive d) argumentative
- 72] erudite
a) learned b) incompetent c) superficial d) casual
- 73] capricious
a) consistent b) temperamental c) unrelenting d) none of these
- 74] laconic
a) garrulous b) talkative c) very concise d) cogent
- 75] ebullient
a) sad b) gloomy c) cheerful d) analytical

Questions 76 to 85 relate to spelling test. The questions have a group of words which can be replaced by one of the correctly spelled word in the options. Indicate the correctly spelled word.

76] Administrative system operated by a large number of officials following rules and procedures.

- a) buraeucracy b) bureaocracy c) bureaurecy d) bureaucracy

77] something which is hidden or a secret.

- a) clandestine b) clendestine c) clandistine d) clandestene

78] something which makes it complete

- a) consummaate b) consummate c) connsummate d) consumate

79] to cancel

- a) countermend b) countermand c) countarmand d) countarmend

80] something which cannot be recovered

- a) irretrievable b) unretrievable c) irtrievable d) irretrieveble

81] something that cannot be replaced

- a) ireplaceable b) irraplaceable c) irreplaceable d) irreplecable

82] something that has no brightness or liveliness

- a) lackcluster b) lacklustre c) leckcluster d) luckcluster

83] the act of deliberately causing harm or evil

- a) malevalence b) malavolence c) malevolence d) malovolence

84] state of being under fed

- a) malnourished b) melnourished c) malneurished d) maalnourished

85] cruel treatment

- a) meltreatment b) maltreatment c) moltreatment d) miltreatment

Give the plural of the word mentioned in question 86 to 92

86] cuckoo

- a) cuckoes b) cuckoos c) cuckooes d) cuckoose

- 87] spoonful
 a) spoonsful b) spoonsfuls c) spoonfuls d) spoonful
- 88] buffalo
 a) buffalos b) buffaloes c) buffalo d) buffaloos
- 89] statesman
 a) statesmans b) statesmen c) statesmanes d) statesman
- 90] son-in-law
 a) sons-in-law b) son-in-laws c) sons-in-laws d) son-in-law
- 91] appendix
 a) appendicess b) appendices c) appendixess d) appendicas
- 92] thesis
 a) thesess b) thesis c) thesises d) theses

Give the feminine of the word given in questions 93 to 97.

- 93] bachelor
 a) spinster b) maiden c) girl-bachelor d) lady-bachelor
- 94] colt
 a) filly b) kid c) coltess d) colten
- 95] bullock
 a) heifer b) she bullock c) bullockman d) none of these
- 96] giant
 a) giant b) giantess c) gianten d) gigantes
- 97] sorcerer
 a) sorceress b) sorceres c) sorceren d) sorceresn

In the following questions give the names of the young ones

98] Goose

- a) geese b) geesling c) gosling d) gooser

99] fox

- a) kid b) cub c) fawn d) calf

100] bear

- a) leveret b) bearling c) cub d) cygnet
