Question Booklet No.:-

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| Time Allowed : 2 Hours 30 Minutes अनुमत समय : 2 घंटे 30 मिनट | Total No. Questions : 160 प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या : 160 |
|---|---|
| Roll No. : | Total No. of printed pages: 64 |
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| Name of the Candidate (in capital letters) : अभ्यर्थी का नाम : | |
| Candidate's Signature अभ्यर्थी के हस्ताक्षर | Invigilator's Signature कक्ष निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर |

| RI | EAD THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS BOOKLET | | इस पुस्तिका को प्रयोग करने से पहले निम्नलिखित निर्देष ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें |
|----|---|----|--|
| 1. | This booklet contains 64 pages including the blank. As soon as you open the booklet, please ensure that all the pages are intact and printed correctly. | 1. | इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में खाली पृष्टों सहित 64 पृष्ठ हैं। जैसे ही आप प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलते हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करें कि सभी पृष्ठ मीजूद हैं एवं सही तरह से मुद्रित हैं। |
| 2. | Candidates are allowed to take the Question booklet after the Examination is over. | 2. | परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त अध्यर्थी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं। |
| 3. | All candidates have to answer all questions in Part-I, Part-II & Part-III. In Part-IV, Hindi Language section is to be answered by candidates for the post of the Junior Parliamentary Interpreter (English/Hindi) while Telugu Language section is to be answered by the candidates for the post of Junior Parliamentary Interpreter (Telugu) All questions carry equal marks. | 3. | सभी अभ्यर्थियों को भाग-।, भाग-॥ एवं भाग-॥ के सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं। भाग-।∨ में हिन्दी भाषा खण्ड का उत्तर केवल उन्हों अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा दिया जाना है जिन्होंने किनष्ठ संसदीय भाषान्तरकार (अंग्रेजी ∕हिन्दी) पद के लिये आवेदन किया है। जबकि तेलुगु भाषा खण्ड उन अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा उत्तर दिया जाना है जिन्होंने किनष्ठ संसदीय भाषान्तरकार (तेलुगु) के लिए आवेदन दिया है। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं। |
| 4. | Each question carries four options i.e., A, B, C and D. You have to mark the most appropriate option. You are advised not to devote more than 50 seconds to answer a question. | 4. | प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार विकल्प A, B, C एवं D हैं। आपको इनमें से एक सही विकल्प चुनना है। आपको प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए 50 सेकेण्ड से ज्यादा समय नहीं लगाने की सलाह दी जाती है। |
| 5. | There would be negative marking of the value of 0.25 marks for each wrong answer. | 5. | प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिये 0.25 का ऋणात्मक अंकन होगा। |
| 6. | All rough work should be done only on the blank pages provided for this purpose at the end of this Booklet. No extra page will be provided. | 6. | सभी कच्चे कार्य इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में दिये गये खाली पृष्ठों पर ही केवल किया जाना है। कोई भी अतिरिक्त पृष्ठ प्रदान नहीं किया जायेगा। |
| 7. | No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall during the exam. Candidates are allowed to leave the hall only after the OMR Sheets from all have been collected and accounted for. | 7. | परीक्षा के दौरान किसी भी अध्यर्थी को परीक्षा कक्ष छोड़ने की अनुमित प्रदान नहीं की जायेगी। अध्यर्थी को सभी OMR उत्तर पत्रिका कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा वापस ले लिये जाने एवं इसकी गणना पूरी हो जाने पर ही परीक्षा कक्ष छोड़कर जाने के लिए अनुमित प्रदान की जाती है। |
| 8. | Questions in this booklet span across the following parts: | 8. | इस पुस्तिका में प्रश्न निम्न भागों में विभाजित हैं: |

| | | | Marks | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|
| Part-I | General Awareness (Questions 1- | 40) | 40 | भाग-। |
| Part-II | General Intelligence (Questions 4 | | 40 | भाग-!! |
| Part-III | English Language (Questions 81- | | 40 | भाग-॥। |
| Part-IV | Hindi/Telugu Language (Questions | | 40 | भाग-IV |
| | | TOTAL | 160 | |
| 9. | | | | 9. |
| | arks allotted | | 160 | कुल अं |
| No. of C | uestions | 160 | | |
| Time all | otted 2 | 2 Hours 30 Minutes | | |
| Sectional time limit | | No | | खण्ड स |
| Sectional cut off | | No | | खण्ड व |
| | e marking | Yes | | ऋणात्म |

| भाग-॥ | सामान्य बुद्धिमत्ता (प्रश्न 41–80) | | 40 |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| भाग-॥ | अंग्रेजी भाषा (प्रश्न 81–120) | | 40 |
| भाग-IV | हिन्दी /तेलुगु भाषा (प्रश्न 121-160) | | 40 |
| | | योग | 160 |
| 9. | | | |
| कुल अंक | | | 160 |
| प्रश्नों की | कुल संख्या | | 160 |
| अनुमत स | <u> </u> | 2 घंटे | 30 मिनट |
| खण्ड समर | | | नहीं |
| खण्ड कट | | नहीं | |
| ऋणात्मक | हाँ | | |

सामान्य ज्ञान (प्रश्न 1–40)

अंक

40

PART-I / भाग - I

General Awareness / सामान्य ज्ञान

- Who was adjudged player of the tournament by scoring most number of runs in the tournament in Women's World cup cricket held recently:
 - (A) Anya Shrubsole

(B) Megan Schutt

(C) Jess Cameron

(D) Suzie Bates

अभी हाल ही में आयोजित महिला विश्व क्रिकेट कप में सबसे ज्यादा रन बनाने वाली महिला जिसको "टूर्नामेन्ट का खिलाड़ी" घोषित किया गयाः

(A) अन्या श्रूबसोल

(B) मेगन शुट

(C) जेस केमरॉन

(D) सूज़ी बेट्स

- 2. Who won the inaugural Hockey India League ended in Ranchi recently:
 - (A) Delhi Wave Riders
 - (B) Ranchi Rhinos
 - (C) Uttar Pradesh Wizards
 - (D) Mumbai magicians

हाल ही में राँची में सम्पन्न हुए प्रथम हॉकी इंडिया लीग को किसने जीताः

- (A) देल्ही वेव राईडर्स
- (B) राँची रिहनोज
- (C) उत्तर प्रदेश विजा़र्डस
- (D) मुम्बई मैजिशियन्स
- 3. India successfully completed its 101th space mission by launching Indo French satellite SARAL recently. This satellite is for:
 - (A) Oceanographic study
 - (B) Preparation of a detailed and complete map of Antarctica
 - (C) Study the climate on Mars
 - (D) None of these is true

भारत ने अभी हाल ही में इन्डो-फ्रेन्च सेटेलाईट 'सरल' को छोड़कर 101वाँ अन्तरिक्ष मिशन सफलता पूर्वक पूर्ण किया। यह उपग्रह किसके लिए हैः

- (A) महासागरीय अध्ययन हेतु
- (B) अर्न्टाटिका के विस्तृत एवं पूर्ण नक्शे के बनाने हेतु
- (C) मंगल पर वातावरण के अध्ययन हेत्
- (D) इनमें से कोई भी सत्य नहीं है

- 4. During which movement Bal Gangadhar Tilak was given the epithet Lokmanya and Gandhiji gave the slogan 'swaraj in a year" respectively:
 - (A) Quit India Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement
 - (B) Home rule Movement and Non Cooperation Movement
 - (C) Swadeshi Movement and Dandi March
 - (D) Khilafat Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement

किस आन्दोलन के दौरान बालगंगाधर तिलक को 'लोकमान्य' की उपाधि एवं गाँधी जी ने 'एक वर्ष में स्वराज' का क्रमशः नारा दियाः

- (A) भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन एवं जन-असहयोग आन्दोलन
- (B) होम रूल मूवमेन्ट एवं जन-असहयोग आन्दोलन
- (C) स्वदेशी आन्दोलन एवं डांडी मार्च
- (D) खिलाफत आन्दोलन एवं जन-असहयोग आन्दोलन
- 5. In Union budget 2013-14, "Voluntary Compliance Encouragement Scheme" was launched by Government of India. This scheme is related to:

(A) Income tax

(B) Service Tax

(C) Commodity Transaction Tax

(D) Securities Transaction Tax

संघ के बजट 2013-14 में "ऐच्छिक पालन प्रोत्साहन योजना" भारत सरकार द्वारा लागू की गयी है। यह योजना किससे सम्बन्धित है:

(A) आयकर

(B) सेवा-कर

(C) वस्तु-लेनदेन कर

(D) प्रतिभूति लेनदेन कर

- 6. Economic Survey 2012-13 states that Non Performing Assets increased from 2.36% to 3.57% in September, 2012. The description of Non performing Assets was with reference to which sector:
 - (A) Oil and Gas Sector
 - (B) Telecom Sector
 - (C) Human Resource sector
 - (D) Banking Sector

आर्थिक सर्वे 2012–13 यह वर्णन करता है कि गैर-निष्पादन वाली सम्पत्तियाँ सितम्बर 2012 में 2.36% से बढ़कर 3.57% हो गयी। गैर-निष्पादन वाली सम्पत्तियों का वर्णन किस क्षेत्र के संदर्भ में थाः

- (A) तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र
- (B) टेलीकॉम क्षेत्र
- (C) मानव संसाधन क्षेत्र
- (D) बैकिंग क्षेत्र

| 7. | This is the | rate a | t which | Reserve | Bank | of India | a borrows | money | from | commercial |
|----|-------------|--------|---------|---------|------|----------|-----------|-------|------|------------|
| | banks: | | | | | | | | | |

- (A) Reporate
- (B) Reverse Repo rate
- (C) Statutory Liquidity ratio
- (D) Cash reserve ratio

यह वह दर है जिस पर रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया वाणिज्यिक बैंको से धन उधार लेते हैं:

- (A) रेपो रेट
- (B) रिवर्स रेपो रेट
- (C) वैधानिक तरलता अनुपात
- (D) नकद संचिति अनुपात

8. Who is the host country for the inaugural T–20 World Cricket Cup for the blind:

- (A) Pakistan
- (B) India
- (C) Sri-Lanka
- (D) West Indies

अंधों के लिए शुभारम्भ T-20 विश्व क्रिकेट कप आयोजित करने वाला मेजबान देश कौन-सा है:

- (A) पाकिस्तान
- (B) भारत
- (C) श्री-लंका
- (D) वेस्टइन्डीज

9. The branch of biology that deals with the study of fungi is called:

- (A) Algology
- (B) Phycology
- (C) Mycology
- (D) Microbiology

जीवविज्ञान की शाखा, जो कि फफूद के अध्ययन से संबंधित है, कहलाता है:

- (A) एल्गोलॉजी
- (B) फिकोलॉजी
- (C) माइकोलॉजी
- (D) माईक्रोबायोलॉजी

10. Which one of the following fundamental rights was recently included as per the 93rd amendment of the Constitution:

- (A) Right to constitutional remedies
- (B) Right to free and compulsory education for all children in the 6 to 14 age group
- (C) Right to information
- (D) Right to freedom of religion

संविधान के 93वें संशोधन के अनुसार कौन-सा मौलिक अधिकार हाल ही में शामिल किया गया है:

- (A) संवैधानिक निराकरण का अधिकार
- (B) 6 से 14 आयु वर्ग के सभी बालकों को मुफ्त एवं अनिवार्य शिक्षा का अधिकार
- (C) सूचना का अधिकार
- (D) धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार

11. Identify three leader states in wind energy among the following:

- (A) Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Maharastra, Odisha, Bihar
- (C) Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, West-Bengal
- (D) Tamilnadu, Maharastra, Gujarat

निम्नलिखित में वायु ऊर्जा में तीन अग्रणी राज्यों को पहचानें:

- (A) बिहार, झारखण्ड, उत्तर-प्रदेश
- (B) महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, बिहार
- (C) महाराष्ट्र, मध्य-प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल
- (D) तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात

12. United Nations has released "one woman" song on the occasion of International Women's Day. Name the Indian artist of that album:

- (A) A. R. Rahman
- (B) Mallika Sarabhai
- (C) Amzad Ali Khan
- (D) Anoushka Shanker

संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस के अवसर पर "वन वुमेन" गीत जारी किया है। उस एलंबम के भारतीय कलाकार का नाम बताएं:

- (A) ए.आर. रहमान
- (B) मल्लिका साराभाई
- (C) अमजद अली खाँ
- (D) अनुष्का शंकर

- 13. Santhali language is chiefly spoken by more than six million people in India. Apart from the states of Bihar & Jharkhand, it is also spoken in the states of:
 - (A) Assam, Odisha, West Bengal and Tripura
 - (B) Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal
 - (C) Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan
 - (D) Himachal, Jammu & Kashmir and Tamilnadu

संथाली भाषा भारत में छः मिलियन लोगों द्वारा मुख्यतः बोली जाती है। बिहार एवं झारखण्ड के अलावा यह निम्न राज्यों में भी बोली जाती है:

- (A) असम, उड़ीसा, पश्चिमी बंगाल एवं त्रिपुरा
- (B) उत्तर-प्रदेश, राजस्थान एवं पश्चिम बंगाल
- (C) हरियाणा, जम्मू कश्मीर एवं राजस्थान
- (D) हिमांचल, जम्मू एवं कश्मीर एवं तमिलनाडू
- 14. Recently, over 140 countries have agreed on the first international treaty called Minamata Convention. It aims to reduce the emission and release of which element into air, water and land?
 - (A) Lead
 - (B) Sulphur
 - (C) Mercury
 - (D) Cadmium

हाल ही में 140 देश मिनामाता सम्मेलन नाम के पहले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझोते के लिए राजी हुए। इसका लक्ष्य जल, वायु और जमीन में किस तत्व के उत्सर्जन को कम करना है?

(A) सीसा

(B) सल्फर

(C) पारा

(D) केडमियम

- 15. What is "Support Price" for an agricultural commodity?
 - (A) Subsidy paid by the government over the prices already available in the market
 - (B) The floor price below which it cannot be sold
 - (C) The minimum price at which the government is prepared to buy it
 - (D) Money paid to agriculturists in the case of draught

कृषि वस्तुओं के लिए 'समर्थन मूल्य' का क्या अर्थ है?

- (A) बाजार में पहले से उपलब्ध मूल्यों पर सरकार द्वारा सबसिडी का भुगतान।
- (B) वह आधार मूल्य जिससे कम पर इसे नहीं बेचा जा सकता।
- (C) न्यूनतम मूल्य जिस पर सरकार इसे खरीदने के लिए तैयार होती है।
- (D) सूखे से फलों को हुए नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए कृषि करने वालों को दी जाने वाली राशि।

| 16. | Which one of | of the | following | items | comes | under | the | Concurrent | List | of | the | Indian |
|-----|--------------|--------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------------|------|----|-----|--------|
| | Constitution | ? | | | | | | | | | | |

- (A) Inter-State rivers
- (B) Trade Unions
- (C) Citizenship
- (D) Local Government

भारतीय संविधान की समवर्ती सूची में कौन-सा एक मद आता है?

- (A) अन्तर्राजीय नदियाँ
- (B) ट्रेड यूनियन
- (C) नागरिकता
- (D) स्थानीय सरकार

17. Electoral disputes arising out of Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections are settled by:

- (A) Central Election Tribunal
- (B) Joint Committee of Parliament
- (C) Election Commission of India
- (D) Supreme Court of India

राष्ट्रपति एवं उप-राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में हुई चुनाव विवादों का निस्तारण किसके द्वारा किया जाता है:

- (A) केन्द्रीय चुनाव ट्रिबुनल
- (B) संसद की संयुक्त समिति
- (C) भारत का चुनाव आयोग
- (D) भारत का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय

18. ____ is NOT a Central Government tax.

- (A) Income Tax
- (B) Custom Duty
- (C) Land Revenue
- (D) Service Tax

निम्नलिखित में से एक केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर नहीं है:

- (A) आय-कर
- (B) सीमा-शुल्क
- (C) भू-राजस्व
- (D) सेवा-कर

| | ` , | Bob Bryan | | |
|-----|--|---|------------|--|
| | . , | Novak Djokovic | | |
| | ` , | Gisela Dulko | | |
| | (D) | Daniel Nestor | | |
| | निम्न | लेखित में से किस खिलाड़ी ने आस्ट्रेलियन ऑपेन पु | पुरूष ए | कल पदक 2013 जीता? |
| | ` ' | बॉब ब्रायन | | |
| | ` , | नोवाक जोकोविक | | |
| | | जीसेला डुल्को | | |
| | (D) | डेनीयल नेस्टर | | |
| 20. | The | smallest functional unit of kidney is | : | |
| | (A) | Neuron | (B) | Nephron |
| | (C) | Air Sac | (D) | Ovaries |
| | वृक्कः | की सबसे लघुतम क्रियात्मक इकाई हैः | | |
| | (A) | - न्यूरॉन | (B) | नेफ्रॉन |
| | (C) | वायु कोष | (D) | अण्डाशय |
| 21. | Cor | nsider the following functionaries. | | |
| | | | | |
| | I. | Cabinet Secretary | | |
| | I. II. | Cabinet Secretary Chief Election Commissioner | | |
| | | • | | |
| | II. III. | Chief Election Commissioner | | |
| | II. III. IV. | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers | edend | ce is. |
| | II. III. IV. The | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India | | ce is. IV, III, II, I |
| | II. IV. The | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece | (B) | |
| | II. IV. The (A) (C) | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece | (B) | IV, III, II, I |
| | II. IV. The (A) (C) | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece III, IV, II, I IV, III, I, II | (B) | IV, III, II, I |
| | II. III. IV. The (A) (C) निम्ना | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece III, IV, II, I IV, III, I, II | (B) | IV, III, II, I |
| | II. IV. The (A) (C) 中中 I. II. | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece III, IV, II, I IV, III, I, II लेखित अधिकारियों पर विचार करें: कैबिनेट सचिव मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त संघीय कैबिनेट मंत्री | (B) | IV, III, II, I |
| | II. IV. The (A) (C) 中中 I. II. | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece III, IV, II, I IV, III, I, II लेखित अधिकारियों पर विचार करें: कैबिनेट सचिव मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त | (B) | IV, III, II, I |
| | II. III. IV. The (A) (C) 可中 I. II. IV. | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece III, IV, II, I IV, III, I, II लेखित अधिकारियों पर विचार करें: कैबिनेट सचिव मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त संघीय कैबिनेट मंत्री | (B) | IV, III, II, I |
| | II. IV. The (A) (C) 「中中 I. II. IV. SIII. | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece III, IV, II, I IV, III, I, II लेखित अधिकारियों पर विचार करें: कैबिनेट सचिव मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त संघीय कैबिनेट मंत्री भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश | (B) | IV, III, II, I III, IV, I, II |
| | II. IV. The (A) (C) 可中间 I. II. IV. अI对(A) | Chief Election Commissioner Union Cabinet Ministers Chief Justice of India ir correct sequence in order of prece III, IV, II, I IV, III, I, II लेखित अधिकारियों पर विचार करें: कैबिनेट सचिव मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त संघीय कैबिनेट मंत्री भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश ा क्रम के अनुक्रम में सही क्रम क्या है। | (B) (D) | IV, III, II, I III, IV, I, II IV, III, II, I |

19.

Who among the following players won Australian Open men's Single Title, 2013?

| 22. | The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of the President must be subscribed by at least electors as proposers and electors as seconders: |
|-----|---|
| | (A) 25–25 (B) 50–50 (C) 100–100 (D) 10–10 |
| | राष्ट्रपति पद के चुनाव हेतु किसी अभ्यर्थी को नामांकन के लिये कम से कम चुनावकर्ता प्रस्तावक की तरह एवं . चुनावकर्ता उसका समर्थन करना चाहिए: |
| | (A) 25–25 (B) 50–50 (C) 100–100 (D) 10–10 |
| 23. | WIDAL test is used for: |
| | (A) Syphilis(B) AIDS(C) Hepatitis(D) Typhoid |
| | विडाल (WIDAL) परीक्षण का प्रयोग निम्न के लिए किया जाता है: |
| | (A) सिफिलिस (B) एड्स (C) हेपाटाइटिस (D) टायफाइड |
| 24. | Which of the following Articles confer power on the Supreme Court to issue appropriate directions or orders or writs: |
| | (A) Article 226(B) Article 137(C) Article 32(D) Article 140 |
| | निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा अनुच्छेद सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को उपयुक्त दिशानिर्देश जारी करने अथवा आदेश देने अथवा रिट जारी करने की शक्ति प्रदान करता है: |
| | (A) अनुच्छेद 226(B) अनुच्छेद 137(C) अनुच्छेद 32(D) अनुच्छेद 140 |

| 25. | Khaira disease of paddy is due to soil deficiency of: |
|-----|--|
| | (A) Zinc |
| | (B) Iron |
| | (C) Potassium |
| | (D) Boron |
| | धान में खैरा रोग भूमि में किसकी कमी के कारण है: |
| | (A) जस्ता |
| | (B) लोहा |
| | (C) पोटैशियम |
| | (D) बोरान |
| 26. | Which is the following city in the world to be situated in two continents? |
| | (A) Gibraltar |
| | (B) Istanbul |
| | (C) Cairo |
| | (D) Athens |
| | निम्नलिखित शहरों में से दो महाद्वीपों में स्थित कौन-सा शहर है: |
| | (A) गिब्रेल्टर |
| | (B) इस्तनबुल |
| | (C) कायरो |
| | (D) एथेन्स |
| 27. | Ants go in a line by the secretion of: |
| | (A) Enzymes |
| | (B) Hormone |
| | (C) Trian Pheromones |
| | (D) None of these |
| | चीटियाँ किस स्नाव के द्वारा एक कतार में जाती हैं: |
| | (A) एन्ज़ाइम |
| | (B) हार्मोन |
| | (C) ट्रियन फेरोमोन्स |
| | (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं |
| | |

28. Blue Vitriol is another name for:

- (A) Copper sulphate
- (B) Lead sulphide
- (C) Iron sulphate
- (D) Silver Nitrate

नीला थोथा का दूसरा नाम है:

- (A) ताम्र सल्फेट
- (B) लीड सल्फाईड
- (C) लौह सल्फेट
- (D) रजत नाईट्रेट

29. Which portion of the heart receives oxygenated blood:

- (A) Left auricle
- (B) Right auricle
- (C) Left ventricle
- (D) Right ventricle

हृदय का कौन-सा हिस्सा आक्सीजनित रूधिर प्राप्त करता है?

- (A) वाम उत्कोष्ठ
- (B) दक्षिण उतकोष्ठ
- (C) वाम निलय
- (D) दक्षिण निलय

30. Which Raga is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Lord Shiva and sung prior to dawn for invoking vitality:

- (A) Raga Vilavala
- (B) Raga Dipaka
- (C) Raga Vibhasa
- (D) Raga Bhairvi

भगवान शिव के कंठ से किस राग की उत्पत्ति हुई है तथा यह राग तेजस्विता के आस्वान के लिए भोर से पूर्व गाया जाता है:

- (A) राग विलावला
- (B) राग दीपक
- (C) राग विभास
- (D) राग भैरवी

31. Whereas the National Development Council is headed by the Prime minister, who happens to be the secretary of the National Development Council:

- (A) Finance Minister
- (B) Secretary, Planning Commission
- (C) Leader of opposition-Lok Sabha
- (D) Deputy Prime Minister

जबिक राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की अध्यक्षता प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा किया जाता है तो राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद का सिचव कौन होता है:

- (A) वित्त मंत्री
- (B) सचिव, योजना आयोग
- (C) लोक-सभा विपक्षी दल का नेता
- (D) उप-प्रधानमंत्री

32. In which medium the speed of sound will be maximum?

- (A) Water
- (B) Hydrogen Gas
- (C) Vacuum
- (D) Copper

किस माध्यम में ध्वनि की गति अधिकतम होगीः

- (A) जल
- (B) हाईड्रोजन गैस
- (C) वात
- (D) ताम्र

33. Baud means:

- (A) The number of bytes transmitted per unit
- (B) The number of bits transmitted per unit
- (C) The rate at which the signal changes
- (D) None of these

बॉड से तात्पर्य है:

- (A) बाइटों की संख्या जो प्रति यूनिट प्रेषित किए जाते हैं
- (B) बिटों की संख्या जो प्रति यूनिट प्रेषित किए जाते हैं
- (C) निर्धार जिस पर संकेत परिवर्तित होता है
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

34. The first battle of Tarain was fought between:

- (A) Mohammad Ghori and Prithvi Raj Chauhan
- (B) Akbar and Hemu
- (C) Mahmud of Ghazni and Prithvi Raj Chauhan
- (D) Akbar and Rana Pratap

तराई का प्रथम युद्ध किसके मध्य हुआः

- (A) मौहम्मद गोरी एवं पृथ्वी राज चौहान
- (B) अकबर एवं हेमू
- (C) महमूद गजनवी एवं पृथ्वी राज चौहान
- (D) अकबर एवं राणा प्रताप

35. Find out the incorrect statement:

- (A) The council of ministers has to resign if a no confidence motion is passed by the majority members of the Lok Sabha
- (B) Quorum of either house (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha) shall be one fifth of the total number of members of the house
- (C) The maximum gap between two sessions of parliament can be six months
- (D) Majority of States in India have unicameral legislature

असत्य कथन को बताएं:

- (A) मंत्री परिषद को त्याग-पत्र देना पड़ता है यदि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लोक सभा में बहुमत सदस्यों द्वारा पारित किया जाता है
- (B) किसी भी सदन (लोक सभा या राज्य सभा) की गणपूर्ति उस सदन के कूल सदस्य संख्या की 1/5 होगी
- (C) संसद के दो सत्रों के मध्य अधिकतम अन्तराल छः महीने का हो सकता है
- (D) भारत में अधिकांश राज्यों में एक सदनीय विधान सभा है

36. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court of India gave verdicts which have a direct bearing on Center–State relations?

- (A) S.R. Bommai case
- (B) Indira Sawhney Case
- (C) Keshavananda Bharti case
- (D) None of the above

निम्निलिखित में से किस मामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह आदेश दिया जो कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्ध पर सीधा असर डालता है:

(A) एस.आर. बोम्मई केस

(B) इन्दिरा साहनी केस

(C) केशवानन्द भारती केस

(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

37. Match List-I with list-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

- 1. Chilka Lake
- 2. Alappuzha
- 3. Fort aguda
- 4. Cellular jail National Memorial
- (A) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- (C) 1-B, 2-D, 3-E, 4-C

List-II

- A. Kerala
- B. Odisha
- C. Port Blair
- D. Goa
- E. Hyderabad
- (B) 1-C, 2-D, 3-E, 4-B
- (D) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

सूची-। को सूची-।। से सुमेलित करें एवं नीचे दिये गए सही कोड को चुनकर उत्तर दें:

सूची-I

- 1. चिलका झील
- 2. अल्पुझा
- 3. फोर्ट अगुडा
- 4. सेल्युलर जेल नेशनल मेमोरियल
- (A) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C
- (C) 1-B, 2-D, 3-E, 4-C

सूची-II

- A. केरल
- B. ओडिशा
- C. पोर्टब्लेयर
- D. गोवा
- E. हैदराबाद
- (B) 1-C, 2-D, 3-E, 4-B
- (D) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

38. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

- 1. Jawahar Lal Nehru Port
- 2. Paradip Port
- 3. Kandla Port
- 4. Ennore Port
- (A) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
- (C) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

List-II

- A. Tamilnadu
- B. Maharastra
- C. Odisha
- D. Gujarat
- (B) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- (D) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

सूची-। को सूची-॥ से सुमेलित करें:

सूची-I

- 1. जवाहर लाल नेहरू पोर्ट
- 2. पारादीप पोर्ट
- 3. कान्दला पोर्ट
- 4. एन्नोर पोर्ट
- (A) 1-D, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C
- (C) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

सूची-II

- A. तमिलनाडू
- B. महाराष्ट्र
- C. आडिशा
- D. गुजरात
- (B) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A
- (D) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

- 39. Sunderbans are part of the world's largest delta, where 3 rivers meet. Besides Ganga and Bramputra, which is the third river?
 - (A) Meghna
 - (B) Yamuna
 - (C) Godavari
 - (D) Kosi

सुंदरबन्स दुनिया के सबसे बड़े डेल्टा का हिस्सा हैं, जहाँ 3 निदयाँ मिलती हैं। गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्रा के अलावा तीसरी नदी कौन-सी है?

- (A) मेघना
- (B) यमुना
- (C) गोदावरी
- (D) कोसी
- 40. When a ray of light enters a glass slab from air:
 - (A) Its wave length decreases
 - (B) Its wave length increases
 - (C) Its frequency increases
 - (D) No change

जब कोई प्रकाश किरण हवा से होकर किसी कांच पट्टिका में प्रवेश करती है तो उसकीः

- (A) तरंगदैर्ध्य बढ़ती है
- (B) तरंगदैर्ध्य घटती है
- (C) आवृत्ति बढ़ती है
- (D) कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होता

PART-II / भाग - II

General Intelligence / सामान्य बुद्धिमत्ता

- 41. In a certain code language 'PROPORTION' is written as 'PORPRONOIT'. How is 'CONVERSION' written in that code language?
 - (A) VNOCERONIS
 - (B) VNCORENOIS
 - (C) VNOCRENOIS
 - (D) VNOCREIONS

एक निश्चित कोड 'PROPORTION' को 'PORPRONOIT' लिखा जाता है तो उसी कोड भाषा में 'CONVERSION' को कैसे लिखेंगे?

- (A) VNOCERONIS
- (B) VNCORENOIS
- (C) VNOCRENOIS
- (D) VNOCREIONS
- 42. If 'A ₹ B' means 'A is the father of B', 'A @ B' means 'A is the mother of B', 'A ! B' means 'A is the wife of B', then which of the following means 'T is the grandmother of U'?
 - (A) T@R₹y!U
 - (B) T @ S ₹ U! y
 - (C) T@R!S!U
 - (D) None of these

यदि 'A ₹ B' का अर्थ है A B का पिता है, 'A @ B' का अर्थ है A B की माता है, 'A!B' का अर्थ है A B की पिता है, तो निम्नलिखित में से किसका अर्थ है कि T U की दादी है:

- (A) T@R₹y!U
- (B) T @ S ₹ U! y
- (C) T@R!S!U
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

DIRECTIONS: In a certain code language-

- i. 'Cod dex nom' stands for 'banana is sweet'
- ii. 'Zip dex nux' stands for 'apple is good'
- iii. 'Cod nux elp' stands for 'banana and apple' and
- iv. 'pa reb nom' stands for 'oranges are sweet'.

43. Which word in that language stands for 'apple'.

- (A) Elp
- (B) Nux
- (C) Zip
- (D) None of these

निर्देशः एक निश्चित कोड भाषा में-

- i. 'Cod dex nom' का तात्पर्य है 'banana is sweet'
- ii. 'Zip dex nux' का तात्पर्य है 'apple is good'
- iii. 'Cod nux elp' का तात्पर्य है 'banana and apple' एवं
- iv. 'pa reb nom' का तात्पर्य है 'oranges are sweet'

उस भाषा में कौन-सा शब्द 'apple' के लिये प्रयुक्त किया गया है:

(A) Elp

(B) Nux

(C) Zip

(D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

44. Three views of a cube following a particular motion are given below:







What is the letter opposite to A?

- (A) M
- (B) P
- (C) B
- (D) H

घन जो कि एक विशिष्ट गति में हैं उनके तीन दृश्य नीचे दिये गए हैं:







A के विपरीत कौन-सा अक्षर है?

(A) M

(B) P

(C) B

(D) H

Anuraag is 40 m South-West of Vikram. Chiraag is 40 m South-East of Vikram, then 45. Chiraag is in which direction of Anuraag?

- (A) North-East
- (B) South
- (C) East
- (D) South-East

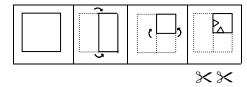
अनुराग विक्रम से 40 मीटर दक्षिण-पश्चिम में है। चिराग विक्रम से 40 मीटर दक्षिण-पूरब में है, तो चिराग अनुराग के किस दिशा में है?

- (A) उत्तर-पूरब
- (B) दक्षिण
- (C) पूरब
- (D) दक्षिण-पूरब

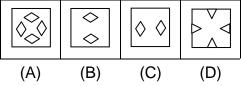
INSTRUCTIONS: (Questions Nos. 46 & 47) In these questions a piece of paper is folded and then cut as shown below. The dotted lines shown are the portion which have been folded. The curve arrow shows the directions of folding. And the number of scissors beneath the figure show the number of portions cut. From the given responses, indicate how it will appear when opened. The opening is in the same order as folding.

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 46 एवं 47) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में कागज के टुकड़े को मोड़कर काटा गया है, जैसा कि नीचे दर्शाया गया है। बिन्दु रेखाएं मोड़े हुए भाग को प्रदर्शित करती हैं। वक्रात्मक तीर मुड़े भाग की दिशा को दर्शाता है। चित्र के नीचे दी गई कैंचियाँ कटे हुए भाग की संख्याओ को दर्शाती हैं। उत्तर विकल्पों में से ये बताएं कि इस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार इसे खोलने पर यह कैसा दिखेगा। मोड़ने के क्रमानुसार ही खोलने का क्रम होगा।

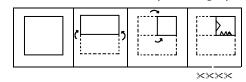
Question figure (प्रश्न आकृति) 46.



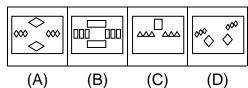
Answer figure (उत्तर आकृति)



Question figure (प्रश्न आकृति) 47.



Answer figure (उत्तर आकृति)



DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 48 & 49) There were six persons U, V, W, X, Y, Z playing a game of cards. U's father, mother and uncle were in the group. There were two ladies in the group. 'V' the mother of 'U' got more points than her husband. 'X' got more points than 'Y' but less than 'Z'. Niece of 'Y' got lowest points. Father of 'U' got more points than 'Z' but could not win the game.

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 48 एवं 49) छः व्यक्ति U, V, W, X, Y, Z एक तास का खेल खेल रहे थे। ग्रुप में U के पिता, माता एवँ चाचा थे। ग्रुप में दो महिलाएं थी। 'V' जो U की माता है उसको अपने पित से ज्यादा अंक मिले। 'X' को 'Y' से ज्यादा किन्तु 'Z' से कम अंक मिले। 'Y' की भतीजी को सबसे कम अंक मिला। U के पिता को Z से अधिक अंक मिला लेकिन वह खेल जीत नहीं सका।

| 48. | Who won the | game & who | got the lowest | points re | spectively: |
|-----|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
|-----|-------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|

- (A) V & U
- (B) U only
- (C) W & Y
- (D) X & V

कौन क्रमशः खेल जीता एवँ किसे सबसे कम अंक मिलेः

- (A) V एवं U
- (B) U मात्र
- (C) W एवं Y
- (D) X एवँ V

49. Who is the husband of 'V' and what was his position in the game on the basis of points:

- (A) Z, II_{nd}
- (B) Y, III_{rd}
- (C) X, II_{nd}
- (D) W, II_{nd}

'V' का पति कौन है एवँ अंको के आधार पर खेल में उसकी स्थिति कहाँ पर है:

- (A) Z, II_{nd}
- (B) Y, III_{rd}
- (C) X, II_{nd}
- (D) W, II_{nd}

DIRECTIONS: The following numerals are written in symbol form. Select the choice that represents the given number the best.

50. 55345511:

- (A) $\uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow \Delta \Delta$
- (B) $\uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \downarrow \downarrow \uparrow \Delta \nabla$
- (C) $\leftarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow$
- (D) $\Delta \nabla \rightarrow \downarrow \downarrow \nabla \nabla \uparrow$

निर्देशः निम्नलिखित अंको को चिन्ह में लिखा गया है। उस विकल्प को चुने जो दी हुई संख्या का सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो।

55345511:

- (A) $\uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \downarrow \uparrow \uparrow \Delta \Delta$
- (B) $\uparrow \uparrow \rightarrow \downarrow \downarrow \uparrow \Delta \nabla$
- (C) $\leftarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \uparrow \downarrow \uparrow$
- (D) $\Delta \nabla \rightarrow \downarrow \downarrow \nabla \nabla \uparrow$

DIRECTIONS: Two words are given in the following question with a blank in between. Select a word from the choices given which is most relevant to the two other words.

51. NICE (____) PENALTY:

- (A) good
- (B) fine
- (C) clean
- (D) time

निर्देशः निम्नलिखित प्रश्न में दो शब्दों के मध्य में एक स्थान दिया गया है। विकल्पों में से उस शब्द को चुनें जो दिए हुए दो शब्दों के सर्वाधिक प्रासंगिक हों।

NICE (_____) PENALTY:

- (A) good
- (B) fine
- (C) clean
- (D) time

DIRECTIONS: (Question Nos. 52 to 55) There are five countries A, B, C, D and E. 'A' has the largest population dropping alphabetically to E, the lowest. 'E' has the longest river and D, C, B, A have sequentially shorter rivers. 'C' has the largest lake followed by decreasing size lakes in B, A, D and E.

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 52 से 55) पाँच देश A, B, C, D और E हैं। वर्णमालानुसार क्रमशः घटती हुई जनसंख्या A से E के क्रम में A में सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या तथा E में सबसे कम जनसंख्या है। E में सबसे लम्बी नदी है और इसी क्रमानुसार क्रमशः छोटी होती हुई D, C, B, A निदयाँ हैं। C में सबसे बड़ी झील है और झील के आकार के घटते हुए क्रम में क्रमशः B, A, D और E की झील का आकार है।

| 52. | By visiting just which two countries can you see the shortest river, smallest lake and |
|-----|--|
| | least population: |

- (A) A, C
- (B) A, E
- (C) B, D
- (D) C, D

कौन-से ठीक दो देशों का भ्रमण करने पर आप न्यूनतम जनसंख्या सबसे छोटी झील और सबसे छोटी नदी देखेगें:

- (A) A, C
- (B) A, E
- (C) B, D
- (D) C, D

53. With which of the following visits can you see the largest population the largest lake and longest river:

- (A) A, B, C
- (B) A, B, E
- (C) A, E, C
- (D) A, C, D

किन देशों का भ्रमण करने पर आप सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या, सबसे बड़ी झील एवं सबसे लम्बी नदी पायेगें:

- (A) A, B, C
- (B) A, B, E
- (C) A, E, C
- (D) A, C, D

| 54. | By visiting which single country can you see the second largest lake and second |
|-----|---|
| | largest population: |
| | (Δ) D |

(A) D

(B) C

(C) A

(D) B

किस एक देश का भ्रमण करने पर आप दूसरी सबसे बड़ी झील और दूसरी सबसे बड़ी जनसंख्या वाला देश पायेगें:

- (A) D
- (B) C
- (C) A
- (D) B

55. To see the second largest/longest of all three items one must visit:

- (A) B D
- (B) A B
- (C) C D
- (D) None of these

तीनों मदों का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा/सबसे लम्बा देखने के लिए आप किन देशों का भ्रमण करेगें:

- (A) B D
- (B) A B
- (C) C D
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 56 & 57) Read the following statement carefully and then answer the questions given under it.

From a batch of six batsman— Sahwag, Gambir, Dravid, Dhoni, Youvraj and Tendulkar and four bowlers— Praveen, R. P. Singh, Kapildev, Ishant, a team of six players is to be selected for participating in International Cricket League. Some of the criteria are—

- i. Gambhir and Dhoni have to be together
- ii. Dravid can not go with R. P. Singh
- iii. Tendulkar can not go with Sahwag or Dhoni
- iv. Praveen and Kapildev have to be together
- v. Praveen can not go with Ishant
- vi. Sahwag and Youvraj have to be together

Unless otherwise mentioned, the above criteria are applicable to all the following questions.

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 56 एवं 57) निम्नलिखित कथन को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़ें एवं नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसके अनुसार ही दें। छः बल्लेबाजों- सहवाग, गंभीर, द्रविड़, धोनी, युवराज, एवं तेन्दुलकर एवं चार गेंदबाजों- प्रवीन, आर.पी. सिंह, किपलदेव, ईशान्त, के एक बैच से छः खिलाड़ियों का एक दल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट लीग़ में हिस्सा लेने के लिए चुना जाना है। चयन की कुछ शर्ते इस प्रकार हैं-

- i. गंभीर एवं धोनी को एक साथ होना है
- ii. द्रविड आर.पी. सिंह के साथ नहीं जा सकते हैं
- iii. तेन्दुलकर सहवाग या धोनी के साथ नहीं जा सकते हैं
- iv. प्रवीन एवं कपिलदेव को एक साथ होना है
- v. प्रवीन ईशान्त के साथ नहीं जा सकते हैं
- vi. सहवाग एवं युवराज को एक साथ होना है

जब तक अन्यथा न कहा जाए, उपर्युक्त शर्ते सभी प्रश्नों के लिए लागू होती हैं।

56. If four of the members including Youvraj have to be batsman and one of the baller has to be Kapildev, the team consists of:

- (A) Sahwag, Gambhir, Dhoni, Youvraj, Kapildev, Ishant
- (B) Gambhir, Dhoni, Youvraj, Tendulkar, Praveen, Kapildev
- (C) Sahwag, Dhoni, Youvraj, Tendulkar, Praveen, Kapildev
- (D) Sahwag, Gambhir, Dhoni, Youvraj, Praveen, Kapildev

यदि चार सदस्य जिसमें युवराज शामिल हैं, को बल्लेबाज होना है एवं एक गेंदबाज कपिलदेव को होना है, तो टीम में सम्मिलित होगें:

- (A) सहवाग, गंभीर, धोनी, युवराज, कपिलदेव, ईशान्त
- (B) गंभीर, धोनी, युवराज, तेन्दुलकर, प्रवीन, कपिलदेव
- (C) सहवाग, धोनी, युवराज, तेन्दुलकर, प्रवीन, किपलदेव
- (D) सहवाग, गंभीर, धोनी, युवराज, प्रवीन, कपिलदेव

57. If at least three members have to be bowlers and Dravid agrees to team with R. P. Singh but R. P. Singh refuses to team with Sahwag, the team consists of:

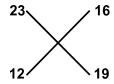
- (A) Gambhir, Dhoni Youvraj, Praveen, R.P. Singh, Ishant
- (B) Gambhir, Dravid, Dhoni, Praveen, Kapildev, Ishant
- (C) Praveen, Ishant, Kapildev, Sahwag, Dravid, Youvraj
- (D) Praveen, R. P. Singh, Kapildev, Gambhir, Dravid, Dhoni

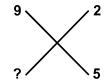
यदि कम से कम तीन सदस्य गेंदबाज होने हैं एवं द्रविड़ आर.पी. सिंह के साथ टीम में जाने के लिए सहमत होते हैं लेकिन आर.पी. सिंह सहवाग के साथ टीम में जाने से मना करते हैं, तो टीम में सिम्मिलत होगें:

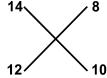
- (A) गंभीर, धोनी, युवराज, प्रवीन, आर.पी. सिंह, ईशान्त
- (B) गंभीर, द्रविड़ धोनी, प्रवीन, कपिलदेव, ईशान्त
- (C) प्रवीन, ईशान्त, कपिलदेव, सहवाग, द्रविड़, युवराज
- (D) प्रवीन, आर.पी. सिंह, कपिलदेव, गंभीर, द्रविड़, धोनी

58. Choose the correct number at the sign of interrogation?

प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर सही संख्या चुनें?







- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 7
- (D) 3
- 59. A man stands on a tower and sees two hill peaks one in the north east and one in the north west. Both peaks are at the same distance from the tower. He climbs the top of the peak in the North East and looks at the other peak. Which direction does he look to do so:
 - (A) North West

(B) South West

(C) South

(D) West

एक व्यक्ति एक टावर पर खड़ा है और दो पहाड़ी चोटियों एक जो उत्तर पूर्व एवं दूसरा जो उत्तर पश्चिम में है, देखता है। टावर से दोनों चोटियों की दूरी समान है। वह उत्तर पूर्व की चोटी पर चढ़कर दूसरी चोटी को देखता है। ऐसा करने के लिए वह किस दिशा में देखता है:

(A) उत्तर पश्चिम

(B) दक्षिण पश्चिम

(C) दक्षिण

(D) पश्चिम

DIRECTIONS: In the following questions pick the choice that establishes the logical relationship.

- 60. ELECTION: 12178904:: NOTION:?
 - (A) 401217

(B) 211892

(C) 780121

(D) 408904

निर्देशः निम्न प्रश्नों में उस विकल्प को चुने जो एक तार्किक सम्बन्ध को दर्शाता है।

ELECTION: 12178904:: NOTION:?

(A) 401217

(B) 211892

(C) 780121

(D) 408904

DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 61 to 64) A logical diagram is drawn following by four choice groups. Select the choice which fit the logic of the diagram.

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 61 से 64) एक तार्किक रेखाचित्र के पश्चात् चार विकल्प दिये गए गये हैं उस विकल्प को चुने जो रेखाचित्र को तार्किक दृष्टि से सही बताता होः

61.

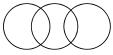


- (A) Forest, Trees, Plants
- (B) Mathematics, Algebra, Geometry
- (C) River, House, Boy
- (D) Humans, Mothers, Computers

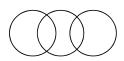


- (A) जंगल, पेड़, पौधे
- (B) गणित, बीजगणित, ज्यामिति
- (C) नदी, घर, लड़का
- (D) मानव, माता, कम्प्यूटर

62.

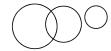


- (A) Lions, Tigers, Females
- (B) Laces, Sticks, coats
- (C) Flowers, Trees, Grass
- (D) Rivers, Ganges, Yamuna



- (A) सिंह, चीते, मादाएं
- (B) फीते, छड़ी, कोट
- (C) फूल, पेड़, घास
- (D) नदियाँ, गंगा, जमुना

63.



- (A) Father, Brother, Son
- (B) Males, Parrots, Mammals
- (C) People, Artists, Boys
- (D) Father, Brother, Sister



- (A) पिता, भाई, पुत्र
- (B) नर, तोते, स्तनधारी
- (C) व्यक्ति, कलाकार, लड़के
- (D) पिता, भाई, बहन

64.



- (A) Athletes, Teachers, Doctors
- (B) Females, Mothers, Teachers
- (C) Males, Fathers, Uncles
- (D) Criminals, Thieves, Robbers



- (A) एथलीट, अध्यापक, चिकित्सक
- (B) स्त्री, माता, अध्यापक
- (C) पुरूष, पिता, चाचा
- (D) अपराधी, चोर, डाकू

DIRECTIONS: At a public meeting there were 8 speakers A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Each spoke for some time according to the following scheme—

- I. 'A' spoke after 'F' and took more time than 'B'
- II. 'C' spoke before 'G' and after 'B' and took less time than E.
- III. 'D' spoke after 'H' and before 'B' and took less time than 'H', but more time than 'E'.
- IV. 'H' spoke after 'A' and took less time than 'B'

निर्देशः एक सार्वजनिक सभा में A, B, C, D, E, F, G, एवं H 8 वक्ता थे। निम्नलिखित योजना के अनुसार प्रत्येक ने कुछ समय बोला-

- I. 'A' 'F' के बाद बोला और 'B' से ज्यादा समय लिया
- II. 'C' 'G' से पहले बोला लेकिन 'B' के बाद और 'E' से कम समय लिया
- III. 'D' 'H' के बाद बोला और 'B' से पहले एवं 'H' से कम समय लिया लेकिन 'E' से ज्यादा
- IV. 'H' 'A' के बाद बोला और 'B' से कम समय लिया

65. Who spoke for the longest time?

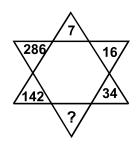
- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D

कौन सबसे ज्यादा समय बोलाः

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D

66. Fill the correct number at the sign of interrogation?

प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर सही संख्या चुनें?



(A) 70

(B) 68

(C) 56

(D) 92

| 67. | ow of children, Manoj is tenth from the left end and Kamal is thirteenth from the end, Vimal is twentieth from the right end and third to the right of Manoj. How children are there between Manoj and Kamal? | |
|-----|---|--|
| | (A) 8 | |
| | (B) 9 | |
| | (C) 10 | |
| | (D) None of these | |

बच्चों की एक कतार में मनोज बायें छोर से 10वाँ एवं कमल दाहिने छोर से 13वाँ है, विमल दाहिने छोर से 20वाँ एवं मनोज के दाहिने से तीसरा है। मनोज और कमल के बीच में कितने बच्चे हैं?

- (A) 8
- (B) 9
- (C) 10
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 68. Five girls are sitting on a bench to be photographed. Sejal is to the left of Rashmi and to the right of Binni. Mamta is to the left of Rashmi. Ragini is between Rashmi and Mamta. Who is sitting immediately right to Ragini?
 - (A) Rashmi
 - (B) Mamta
 - (C) Binni
 - (D) Sejal

एक बेन्च पर बैठी 5 लड़िकयों का फोटोग्राफ लिया जाना है। सेजल रश्मी के बायें तरफ एवं बिन्नी के दाहिने तरफ है। ममता रश्मी के बायों तरफ बैठी है। रागिनी रश्मी एवं ममता ठीक मध्य में बैठी है। रागिनी के ठीक दाहिने तरफ कौन बैठा है?

- (A) रश्मी
- (B) ममता
- (C) बिन्नी
- (D) सेजल

DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 69 to 71) For answering question study diagram which is represented as follows and select the appropriate choice.

ABDE represents Artists

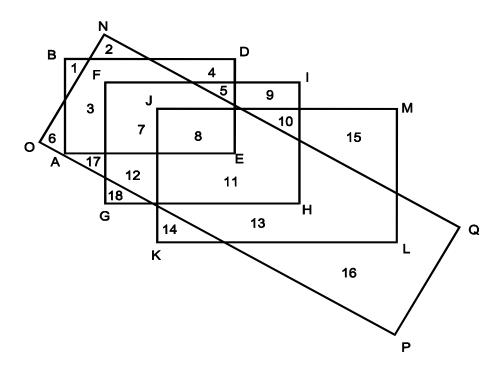
FGHI represents Scientists

JKLM represents Administrators

OPQN represents healthy people

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 69 से 71) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए रेखाचित्र का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात उचित विकल्प का चुनाव करें:

ABDE प्रदर्शित करता है कलाकारों को FGHI प्रदर्शित करता है वैज्ञानिकों को JKLM प्रदर्शित करता है प्रशासकों को OPQN प्रदर्शित करता है स्वस्थ व्यक्ति को



69. Artists who are scientists and administrator and who are healthy are represented by:

- (A) 11
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

कलाकार जो वैज्ञानिक हैं और प्रशासक हैं तथा साथ ही स्वस्थ हैं, को प्रदर्शित करता है:

(A) 11

(B) 5

(C) 7

(D) 8

| 70. | Scientists who are administrators but not healthy are represented by: | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (A) 15 | | | | |
| | (B) 12 | | | | |
| | (C) 14 | | | | |
| | (D) 10 | | | | |
| | वैज्ञानिक जो प्रशासक हैं लेकिन स्वस्थ नहीं हैं, को प्रदर्शित करता है: | | | | |
| | (A) 15 | | | | |
| | (B) 12 | | | | |
| | (C) 14 | | | | |
| | (D) 10 | | | | |
| 71. | Scientists who are also artists but in not good state of health belong to the area: | | | | |
| | (A) 4 | | | | |
| | (B) 5 | | | | |
| | (C) 9 | | | | |
| | (D) 10 | | | | |
| | वैज्ञानिक जो कलाकार भी हैं लेकिन स्वस्थ नहीं हैं, किस क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित हैं: | | | | |
| | (A) 4 | | | | |
| | (B) 5 | | | | |
| | (C) 9 | | | | |
| | (D) 10 | | | | |
| 72. | If the numerals of a 24 hours digital clock represent the English alphabets serially from 1 to 24. (Y & Z not represented) then the code for ALEXANDER is likely to be in terms of time: | | | | |
| | (A) 1 .12. 5. 24. 1. 14. 4. 5. 18 | | | | |
| | (B) 13. 12. 5. 24. 1. 14. 4. 5. 18 | | | | |
| | (C) 2. 12. 5. 24. 1. 14. 4. 5. 24 | | | | |
| | (D) 1 .12. 4. 24. 2. 14. 4. 5. 18 | | | | |
| | यदि 24 घंटों वाली एक डिज़ीटल घड़ी की संख्याएं अंग्रेजी वर्ण के 1 से 24 अंकों को क्रमशः प्रदर्शित करती हैं। (Y एवं Z को प्रदर्शित नहीं किया जाता है)। तो ALEXANDER का कूट समयानुसार क्या होगाः | | | | |
| | (A) 1 .12. 5. 24. 1. 14. 4. 5. 18 | | | | |
| | (B) 13. 12. 5. 24. 1. 14. 4. 5. 18 | | | | |
| | (C) 2. 12. 5. 24. 1. 14. 4. 5. 24 | | | | |
| | (D) 1 12 4 24 2 14 4 5 18 | | | | |

DIRECTIONS: (Question No. 73 & 74) Some equations are solved on the basis of a certain system. On the same basis, find out the correct answer from amongst the four alternatives for the unsolved equations in both these questions.

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 73 एवं 74) कुछ समीकरण किसी निष्चित पद्धित के आधार पर हल किए गए हैं। उसी को आधार मानते हुए नीचे दोनों प्रष्नों में बिना हल किए गए समीकरण के लिए नीचे चार विकल्पों से सही उत्तर चुनें।

- 73. a = 11 (242) 121
 - b = 14 (392) 196
 - c = 13 (?) 169
 - (A) 182
 - (B) 338
 - (C) 2197
 - (D) 3196
 - a = 11 (242) 121
 - b = 14 (392) 196
 - c = 13 (?) 169
 - (A) 182
 - (B) 338
 - (C) 2197
 - (D) 3196
- 74. $323 \times 41 = 14323$
 - $137 \times 72 = 27731$
 - $48 \times 87 = 7884$
 - $34 \times 75 = ?$
 - (A) 2550
 - (B) 7534
 - (C) 5743
 - (D) 4357
 - $323 \times 41 = 14323$
 - $137 \times 72 = 27731$
 - $48 \times 87 = 7884$
 - $34 \times 75 =$
 - (A) 2550
 - (B) 7534
 - (C) 5743
 - (D) 4357

| 75 . | If P is to the South of Q, R is to the east R? | of Q then what direction is P with respect to | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (A) NE | | | | | |
| | (B) NW | | | | | |
| | (C) SW | | | | | |
| | (D) SE | | | | | |
| | यदि 'P' 'Q' के दक्षिण के तरफ है, 'R' 'Q' के पूरब में है तो 'P' R के संदर्भ में किस दिशा में है? | | | | | |
| | (A) NE | | | | | |
| | (B) NW | | | | | |
| | (C) SW | | | | | |
| | (D) SE | | | | | |
| 76. A and B are young ones of C. If C is the father of A but B is not the son of B and C related? | | father of A but B is not the son of C. How are | | | | |
| | (A) Nephew and Uncle | | | | | |
| | (B) Daughter and Father | | | | | |
| | (C) Niece and Uncle | | | | | |
| | (D) Daughter and Mother | | | | | |
| | A और B, C के बच्चे हैं। यदि 'C' A का पिता है लेकिन 'B' C का पुत्र नहीं है। B और C का क्या संबंध | | | | | |
| | (A) भतीजा एवं चाचा | | | | | |
| | (B) पुत्री एवं पिता | | | | | |
| | (C) भतीजी एवं चाचा | | | | | |
| | (D) पुत्री एवं माता | | | | | |
| 77. | There are five books A, B, C, D and E placed on a table. If A is placed below E, C is placed above D, B is placed below A and D is placed above E, then which of the following book touches the surface of the table? | | | | | |
| | (A) C | (B) B | | | | |
| | (C) A | (D) E | | | | |
| एक मेज पर पाँच पुस्तकें A, B, C, D और E को रखा गया है यदि A को E के नीचे, C को D के A के नीचे और D को E के ऊपर रखा गया है तो निम्नलिखित में कौन-सी पुस्तक मेज की सतह को । | | | | | | |
| | (A) C | (B) B | | | | |
| | (C) A | (D) E | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

78. Pick the odd one out.

- (A) Tiger
- (B) Lion
- (C) Leopard
- (D) Wolf

निम्नलिखित में से असंगत को चुनिएः

- (A) चीता
- (B) सिंह
- (C) तेंदुआ
- (D) भेड़िया

DIRECTIONS: (Question nos. 79 & 80) Find the missing term in series below.

निर्देशः (प्रश्न संख्या 79 एवं 80) निम्निलिखित श्रृंखला से विलुप्त पदों को ज्ञात करें।

79. 3, 8, 18, ?, 53, 78

- (A) 31
- (B) 32
- (C) 33
- (D) None of these

3, 8, 18, ?, 53, 78

- (A) 31
- (B) 32
- (C) 33
- (D) इनमें से कोई नहीं

80. 61, 64, 68, ?, 79

- (A) 70
- (B) 73
- (C) 71
- (D) 74

61, 64, 68, ?, 79

- (A) 70
- (B) 73
- (C) 71
- (D) 74

PART - III

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

| I. | Fill in the blanks using the mo | ost appropriate word: | |
|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 81. | | man life is | _, we still cling on to it |
| | foolishly. | (D) Duarila | |
| | (A) Senile | (B) Puerile (D) Sensible | |
| | (C) Ephemeral | (D) Sensible | |
| 82. | After the President's speech | n, there was a | pause. |
| | (A) Monumental | (B) Momentary | |
| | (C) Monetary | (D) Monotonous | |
| 83. | In India, Children's Day is o | celebrated on 14 November to | the birth |
| | anniversary of Pundit Nehru | | |
| | (A) Commemorate | | |
| | (B) Convince | | |
| | (C) Consolidate | | |
| | (D) Condone | | |
| 84. | When the mental asylum wa | s under renovation, one of its _ | escaped. |
| | (A) Comrades | | |
| | (B) Inmates | | |
| | (C) Members | | |
| | (D) Tenants | | |
| 85. | After hijacking the plane, | , the terrorists | the hostages in a |
| | dilapidated building. | | |
| | (A) Captured | | |
| | (B) Caricatured | | |
| | (C) Captivated | | |
| | (D) Incarcerated | | |

| following analogy questions: | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| 86. | Nun | : Convent:: Hen: ? | | | |
| | (A) | Farmer | | | |
| | (B) | Cell | | | |
| | (C) | Cote | | | |
| | (D) | Nest | | | |
| 87. | 7. Flower: Bud:: Fruit: ? | | | | |
| | (A) | Seed | | | |
| | (B) | Leaf | | | |
| | (C) | Stem | | | |
| | (D) | Flower | | | |
| 88. | Fake: authenticity:: ? | | | | |
| | (A) | Coward: fear | | | |
| | (B) | Teacher: intelligent | | | |
| | (C) | Stupid: acumen | | | |
| | (D) | Politician: shrewdness | | | |
| 89. | . Rifle: gun:: car: ? | | | | |
| | (A) | Automobile | | | |
| | (B) | Driver | | | |
| | (C) | Race | | | |
| | (D) | Luxury | | | |
| 90. | . Castigate: Criticise:: brutalise: ? | | | | |
| | (A) | Attack | | | |
| | (B) | Kill | | | |
| | (C) | Sympathise | | | |
| | (D) | Victimise | | | |
| | | | | | |

II.

Based on the relationship of the first set of words, identify the correct pair in the

| III. | _ | | nce using the wo | | of words for each blank that best fits the | | |
|------|------|---|---------------------|-------------|--|--|--|
| 91. | | When the port authorities learnt that the ship's passengers were sick with a terrible | | | | | |
| | plag | gue, they | _ the ship and re | efused to I | let it dock. | | |
| | (A) | Smothered | | (B) | Nurtured | | |
| | (C) | Sanctioned | | (D) | Quarantined | | |
| 92. | Due | e to a conflict of | f interest, the juc | lge had to | b herself from hearing the case. | | |
| | (A) | Remove | | | | | |
| | (B) | Recuse | | | | | |
| | (C) | Indulge | | | | | |
| | (D) | Quell | | | | | |
| 93. | The | Khannas were | e upset by the c | onstructio | on of the new tower across the street, as | | |
| | the | building would | l their on | ce scenic | view. | | |
| | (A) | Obviate | | | | | |
| | (B) | Obfuscate | | | | | |
| | (C) | Obstruct | | | | | |
| | (D) | Alleviate | | | | | |
| 94. | Wh | en the two unio | ons merged in 2 | 2010, the | resulted in the largest and mos | | |
| | pov | verful labour un | nion in India. | | | | |
| | (A) | Dissolution | | | | | |
| | (B) | Amalgamation | | | | | |
| | (C) | Agreement | | | | | |
| | (D) | Concord | | | | | |
| 95. | The | The film's story seemed so that audiences couldn't believe that it was based | | | | | |
| | on a | on a true story. | | | | | |
| | (A) | Tenable | | | | | |
| | (B) | Orchestrated | | | | | |
| | (C) | Conceivable | | | | | |
| | (D) | Implausible | | | | | |

| 96. | Though not appreciated during the author's own lifetime, Tolstoy's War and Peace | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | has come to be recognized as a work, one that profoundly impacted the genre | | | | |
| | of novel. | | | | |
| | (A) Seminal | | | | |
| | (B) Trivial | | | | |
| | (C) Convivial | | | | |
| | (D) Controversial | | | | |
| 97. | Because the boy had told so many tales about seeing wolves, none of the | | | | |
| | villagers believed him when he actually did see a wolf. | | | | |
| | (A) Unrelenting | | | | |
| | (B) Fictitious | | | | |
| | (C) Frivolous | | | | |
| | (D) Scrupulous | | | | |
| 98. | The National Hockey tournament was held under the of the Sports Ministry. | | | | |
| | (A) Aegis | | | | |
| | (B) Premonition | | | | |
| | (C) Promulgation | | | | |
| | (D) Truancy | | | | |
| 99. | Though the movie was only two hours long, it was so that it seemed to last | | | | |
| | eons. | | | | |
| | (A) Enthralling | | | | |
| | (B) Enigmatic | | | | |
| | (C) Hilarious | | | | |
| | (D) Tedious | | | | |
| 100. | When Mihir visited his college after ten years, he felt happy andabout | | | | |
| | those early days in the college. | | | | |
| | (A) Nauseating | | | | |
| | (B) Nostalgic | | | | |
| | (C) Nourishing | | | | |
| | (D) Negating | | | | |

| | | ence: |
|------|------|--|
| 101. | Eve | ery fortnight he goes to Delhi; and he always prefers travelling |
| | (A) | By train |
| | (B) | In train |
| | (C) | With train |
| | (D) | On train |
| 102. | I ha | ve classes |
| | (A) | On Mondays |
| | (B) | At Mondays |
| | (C) | By Mondays |
| | (D) | In Mondays |
| 103. | She | e is looking forward him |
| | (A) | To meet |
| | (B) | For meeting |
| | (C) | To meeting |
| | (D) | Meet |
| 104. | Sag | par went to the Cinema in the afternoon; before that, he lunch |
| | (A) | Will have |
| | (B) | Had already got |
| | (C) | Have already got |
| | (D) | Had already had |
| 105. | Не | wouldn't mind the baby tonight. |
| | (A) | To look after |
| | (B) | Look after |
| | (C) | Looking after |
| | (D) | To looking after |

| 106. | The | letter | yesterday, but I am not sure. |
|------|------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| | (A) | Might have ar | rived |
| | (B) | May arrive | |
| | (C) | Might arrived | |
| | (D) | Should have a | arrived |
| 107. | l wo | ouldn't do that | if I you |
| | (A) | Was | |
| | (B) | Were | |
| | (C) | Am | |
| | (D) | Would be | |
| 108. | lf o | nly I had had tl | ne courage to do this |
| | (A) | Years ago | |
| | (B) | For years | |
| | (C) | Since years | |
| | (D) | These years | |
| 109. | | is | it from Mysore to Mumbai? |
| | (A) | How much dis | tance |
| | (B) | How long | |
| | (C) | How many | |
| | (D) | How far | |
| 110. | Jac | ob | _ in Delhi since 2005. |
| | (A) | Has lived | |
| | ` , | Was living | |
| | (C) | Did live | |
| | (D) | Lives | |

V. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

- 1. The word euthanasia is of Greek origin and literally means "a good death." The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as "the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy." Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water.
- 2. In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.
- 3. The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding life-sustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves.
- 4. While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states have "living will" laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been copious court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death.
- 5. Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public. Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life-sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court went so far as to rule that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient!

- 6. "Extraordinary" or "heroic" treatment need not be used when the chance for recovery is poor and medical intervention would serve only to prolong the dying process. But to deny customary and reasonable care or to deliberately starve or dehydrate someone because he or she is very old or very ill should not be permitted. Most of the cases coming before the courts do not involve withholding heroic measures from imminently dying people, but rather they seek approval for denying basic care, such as administration of food and water, to people who are not elderly or terminally ill, but who are permanently incapacitated. These people could be expected to live indefinitely, though in an impaired state, if they were given food and water and minimal treatment.
- 7. No one has the right to judge that another's life is not worth living. The basic right to life should not be abridged because someone decides that someone else's quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line.
- 8. To protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incapacitating illnesses and conditions. Despite the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect. We must also enact positive legislation that will protect vulnerable people from those who consider their lives meaningless or too costly to maintain and who would cause their deaths by withholding life-sustaining care such as food and water. (Courtesy: *Read Theory LLC*)

111. The tone of the author can best be described as

- (A) pleading
- (B) argumentative
- (C) compassionate
- (D) hostile

112. In paragraph 3, the author finds starvation and dehydration induced euthanasia is to be "more insidious" because

- (A) euthanasia is legally considered to be a criminal act
- (B) the public's attitude toward euthanasia is becoming more positive
- (C) it often involves those who cannot protest
- (D) the patient has asked to die with dignity

113. As used in paragraph 3, what is the best synonym for insidious?

- (A) mischievous
- (B) treacherous
- (C) seductive
- (D) apparent

114. The author maintains that death by withholding care is

- (A) largely confined to hospitals
- (B) largely confined to the terminally ill
- (C) often requested by family members
- (D) approved by living wills

115. As used in paragraph 7, which is the best definition of abridged?

- (A) ended
- (B) curtailed
- (C) lengthened
- (D) extended

116. Using the passage as a guide, it can be inferred that the author would find euthanasia less objectionable in cases in which

- i. The patient's death is imminent
- ii. The patient has left instructions in a living will not to provide care
- iii. The patient who is terminally ill
- (A) i only
- (B) ii only
- (C) i and ii only
- (D) i, ii and iii

117. The main idea of paragraph 7 is that

- (A) lawyers will be unable to prosecute or defend caregivers
- (B) no comprehensive right or wrong definition of euthanasia will exist
- (C) using a subjective standard will make the decision to end an individual's life arbitrary
- (D) 'quality of life' will no longer be able to be rigidly defined

| 118. | In the final paragraph the author writes, "Despite the ravages of their diseases, they |
|------|--|
| | are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect." The main |
| | purpose of this statement is to |

- (A) settle an agreement
- (B) justify an earlier statement
- (C) gainsay a later statement
- (D) object to a larger idea

| 119. | According to | o the author, | the Media and t | the Judiciary trea | at cases related to | euthanasia |
|------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | |

- (A) Leniently
- (B) Strictly
- (C) Impartially
- (D) Shabbily

120. As used in paragraph 4, what could be the opposite of copious?

- (A) Profuse
- (B) Imitating
- (C) Scarce
- (D) Original

भाग - । 🗸

हिन्दी भाषा

नोटः इस भाग का उत्तर सिर्फ किनष्ठ संसदीय भाषान्तरकार (अंग्रेजी /हिन्दी) पद के आवेदकों को ही देना है।

Note: This part is to be answered only by the candidates for the post of Junior Parliamentary Interpreter (English/Hindi).

- 121 हिन्दी को सर्वप्रथम 'राष्ट्रभाषा' किसने कहा था?
 - (A) भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र
 - (B) महात्मा गांधी
 - (C) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त
 - (D) पुरुषोत्तम दास टण्डन
- 122 हिन्दी को 'राजभाषा' की सांविधानिक मान्यता कब मिली थी?
 - (A) 15 अगस्त 1947
 - (B) 26 जनवरी 1950
 - (C) 14 सितम्बर 1949
 - (D) 6 अगस्त 1942
- 123 इनमें एक हिन्दी भाषी राज्य है-
 - (A) हरियाणा
 - (B) गुजरात
 - (C) गोवा
 - (D) अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- 124 हिन्दी के आदि कवि हैं-
 - (A) चंद बरदाई
 - (B) गोरखनाथ
 - (C) जयदेव
 - (D) सरहपाद

| 125 | इनमें एक हिन्दी भाषी देश नहीं है– | |
|-----|---|--|
| | (A) मारिशस | |
| | (B) श्रीलंका | |
| | (C) फीजी | |
| | (D) सूरीनाम | |
| 126 | इन शब्दों में एक शब्द की वर्तनी अशुद्ध है— | |
| | (A) प्रदर्शनी | |
| | (B) समय सारणी | |
| | (C) प्रज्वलित | |
| | (D) सन्यासी | |
| 127 | वचन की दृष्टि से शुद्ध शब्द है— | |
| | (A) अनेकों | |
| | (B) कार्यकलापों | |
| | (C) सन्ततियों | |
| | (D) दर्शक वृन्द | |
| 128 | सम्राट की स्त्री के लिए सही शब्द है– | |
| | (A) सम्राटिनी | (B) सम्राटा |
| | (C) सम्राज्ञी | (D) महारानी |
| 129 | 'उसने कुछ नहीं बोला' वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप है— | |
| | (A) वह कुछ नहीं बोला | |
| | (B) उन्होंने कुछ नहीं बोला | |
| | (C) उन्होंने कुछ नहीं बोले | |
| | (D) वो कुछ नहीं बोली | |
| 130 | 'मैं देर रात लौटा और उसे टेलीफोन पर सूचना | दी' इस वाक्य में 'पर' शब्द का कारक है— |
| | (A) करण | |
| | (B) अधिकरण | |
| | (C) अपादान | |
| | (D) संप्रदान | |

131 'अकाल' का विलोम है-

- (A) सकाल
- (B) दुकाल
- (C) महाकाल
- (D) सुकाल

132 'नराकास' (संक्षिप्ताक्षर) का पूरा रूप इस प्रकार है-

- (A) नगर रात्रि कालीन संगठन
- (B) नगर राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति
- (C) न्यू रोटरी क्लब सोसाइटी
- (D) नव रात्रि कथा सम्मेलन

133 'पार्लियामेण्ट एनेक्सी' का हिन्दी प्रतिशब्द है-

- (A) संसद भवन
- (B) संसद सदन
- (C) संसद सौध
- (D) संसद सभागार

134 'आनरेरियम' का हिन्दी शब्द है-

- (A) पारिश्रमिक
- (B) मानदेय
- (C) मेहनताना
- (D) मानदघन

135 'रिटायर्ड' का हिन्दी शब्द है-

- (A) भूतपूर्व
- (B) पदमुक्त
- (C) विश्रान्त
- (D) पदोन्नत

| 136 | 'आर्डिनेन्स' का हिन्दी पारिभाशिक शब्द है— |
|-----|---|
| | (A) अध्यादेश |
| | (B) विज्ञप्ति |
| | (C) अधिसूचना |
| | (D) विधेयक |
| 137 | 'चिरायु' में उपसर्ग है– |
| | (A) चि: |
| | (B) चिर |
| | (C) चिरः |
| | (D) चिरा |
| 138 | 'रोग' में 'निर' उपसर्ग लगाने से शब्द बनता है— |
| | (A) निरोग |
| | (B) निर्रोग |
| | (C) नीरोग |
| | (D) निरोग्य |
| 139 | इनमें एक स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है— |
| | (A) कोयल |
| | (B) हाथ <u>ी</u> |
| | (C) दही |
| | (D) कोकिल |
| 140 | इनमें एक शब्द में सही प्रत्यय है– |
| | (A) सौहार्दता |
| | (B) सौभ्यता |
| | (C) सौजन्यता |
| | (D) सौमनस्यता |

141 'दवा' किस भाषा का शब्द है?

- (A) संस्कृत
- (B) अरबी
- (C) फारिसी
- (D) पश्तो

142 मृत्यु+उपरान्त में सन्धि इस प्रकार होगी-

- (A) मृत्योपरान्त
- (B) मृत्युपरान्त
- (C) मृत्युपर्यन्त
- (D) मृत्यूपरान्त

143 इनमें एक शब्द शुद्ध है-

- (A) सहस्त्र
- (B) पूज्यनीय
- (C) अनुग्रहीत
- (D) घनिष्ट

144 " $\frac{3}{1}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ से बाहर आकर $\frac{3}{4}$ काम करें", इस वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द—

- (A) 1 और 4 सर्वनाम हैं।
- (B) 2 और 3 संज्ञा शब्द हैं।
- (C) 2, 3 संज्ञा और 1, 4 सर्वनाम हैं।
- (D) 1, 2 विषेषण और 3, 4 संज्ञा शब्द हैं।

145 'नीलकंठ' में कौन समास है?

- (A) कर्मधारय
- (B) बहुबीहि
- (C) द्वन्द्व
- (D) द्विगु

| 146 | 'भावुक' शब्द का सन्धि विच्छेद इस प्रकार होगा— |
|-----|--|
| | (A) भव+उक |
| | (B) भाव+युक |
| | (C) भाव+उक |
| | (D) भौ+उक |
| 147 | 'पेड़' के इन पर्यायवाची शब्दों में एक गलत है— |
| | (A) द्रुम |
| | (B) तरु |
| | (C) वीरुध |
| | (D) विटपी |
| 148 | उन्होंने संसद भवन पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज। इस वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान पर इनमें सर्वोपयुक्त शब्द रखिए— |
| | (A) लहराया |
| | (B) फहराया |
| | (C) तरंगित किया |
| | (D) उड़ाया |
| 149 | 'राम, लक्ष्मण और सीता वन को' इसके रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति कीजिए— |
| | (A) गयी |
| | (B) गयीं |
| | (C) गये |
| | (D) गयें |
| 150 | 'ऊँची दूकान और फीका पकवान' से मिलती—जुलती कहावत है— |
| | (A) घर का जोगी जोगड़ा आन गाँव का सिद्ध |
| | (B) दूर के ढोल सुहावने |
| | (C) नाम बड़े और दरसन थोड़े |
| | (D) हाथी के दाँत खाने के और दिखाने के और |
| | |

151 'थोथा चना बाजै घना' से मिलती-जुलती लोकोक्ति है-

- (A) अधजल गगरी छलकत जाय
- (B) जब उठ गई लोई तो क्या करेगा कोई
- (C) नाच न आवै आँगन टेढ़ा
- (D) लंका में सब बावन हाथ के।

152 'पौ बारह होना' मुहाबरे का अर्थ है-

- (A) उपद्रव करना
- (B) गायब हो जाना
- (C) मौज-मस्ती करना
- (D) स्वार्थ सिद्धि की स्थिति

153 'सब्जबाग दिखाना' का अर्थ है-

- (A) शाक वाटिका में घूमना
- (B) अपव्यय करना
- (C) धमकी देना
- (D) मिथ्या प्रलोभन या गलत आश्वासन देना

154 'घाट घाट का पानी पीना' का अर्थ है-

- (A) भूखों मरना
- (B) पर्यटन करना
- (C) बेरोजगार हो जाना
- (D) भाँति—भाँति के अनुभव प्राप्त करना

155 'अंधे के हाथ बटेर लगना' का अर्थ है-

- (A) परोपकार करना
- (B) अप्रत्याषित रूप से किसी अयोग्य व्यक्ति को बड़ी उपलब्धि होना
- (C) असफल हो जाना
- (D) परमुखापेक्षी होना।

156 निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उनके सही विलोम शब्दों के साथ सुमेलित कीजिए-

- क. मंद
- ख. कृश
- ग. गौरव
- घ. विधवा
- (A) क-4, ख-2, ग-3, घ-1
- (B) क−2, ख−3, ग−1, घ−4
- (C) क-3, ख-1, ग-4, घ-2
- (D) क-1, ख-2, ग-4, घ-3

- स्थूल
- 2. सधवा
- 3. द्रुत
- **4**. लाधव

157 ''कोष'' और' कोश' का अन्तर इस प्रकार है—

- (A) प्रथम का अर्थ है संक्षिप्त कोश, द्वितीय है वृहत् कोश
- (B) प्रथम द्विभाषी कोश है, द्वितीय बहुभाषी कोश है।
- (C) प्रथम शब्द कोश के अर्थ में है, दूसरा खजाने के अर्थ में
- (D) प्रथम शब्द कोश है, दूसरा सन्दर्भ कोश।

158 निम्नलिखित वाक्य में सही ध्वनिपरक शब्द है-

- (A) हाथी चिग्गाढ़ रहे थे।
- (B) हाथी दहाड़ रहे थे।
- (C) हाथी डहक रहे थे।
- (D) हाथी चिंघाड़ रहे थे।

159 'नाग' शब्द के इन अर्थों में एक गलत है-

- (A) सर्प
- (B) पर्वत
- (C) हाथी
- (D) जवाहरात

160 इनमें मात्र एक शब्द सही है-

- (A) बारात
- (B) दरोगा
- (C) हतौत्साहित
- (D) निरहंकार

OR PART - IV (TELUGU LANGUAGE)

Note: This part is to be attempted only by the candidates for the post of Junior Parliamentary Interpreter (Telugu).

| 121. | "శశవిషాణం" అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి? |
|------|---|
| | (A) కుందేటి కొమ్ము |
| | (B) జింక కొమ్ము |
| | (C) కుందేలు చెవులు |
| | (D) జింక చెవులు |
| 122. | కింది వాటిలో సరి అయిన పదాన్ని గుర్తించండి |
| | (A) _{(బ్ర} మ్హ రథం |
| | (B) బ్రహ్మరథం |
| | (C) బ్రహ్మరధం |
| | (D) బ్రహ్మరదం |
| 123. | "ఎగువ" పదానికి వ్యతిరేక పదాన్ని గుర్తించండి |
| | (A) లోపల |
| | (B) దిగువ |
| | (C) బైట |
| | (D) <u>ప</u> ైన |
| 124. | "లక్ష్మీశుడు" ఏ సంధి? |
| | (A) సవర్ణదీర్హ సంధి |
| | (B) గుణసంధి |
| | (C) ఉకారసంధి |
| | (D) అకారసంధి |
| 125. | "మిత్రమండలం" ఏ సమాసం? |
| | (A) పంచమీ తత్పురుష సమాసం |
| | (B) షష్టీ తత్పురుష సమాసం |
| | (C) చతుర్థీ తత్పురుష సమాసం |
| | (D) ద్వితీయ తత్పురుష సమాసం |

| 126. | "మీరు ఎందుకు నవ్వుతున్నారు" అనేది ఏ వాక్యం? |
|--------------|--|
| | (A) నిశ్చయార్థక వాక్యం |
| | (B) విధ్యర్థక వాక్యం |
| | (C) ప్రశ్నార్థక వాక్యం |
| | (D) ౖ పేరణార్థక వాక్యం |
| 127. | "అగస్త్యభాత" అంటే? |
| | (A) సన్మార్గుడు |
| | (B) దానపరుడు |
| | (C) అనామకుడు |
| | (D) దుర్మార్గుడు |
| 128. | "చుట్టపక్కాలు" దేనికి సంబంధించినది |
| | (A) జాతీయం |
| | (B) సా మెత |
| | (C) మారుమూల పదాలు |
| | (D) జంట పదాలు |
| 129. | "బిడాలం"కు పర్యాయ పదం |
| | (A) మార్జాలం |
| | (B) వృకం |
| | (C) శశం |
| | (D) వరాహం |
| | (2) 20 20 |
| 130. | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ |
| 130. | |
| 130. | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ - |
| 130. | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ (A) మూడవ కవి |
| 130. | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ (A) మూడవ కవి (B) రెండవకవి |
| 130. 131. | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ (A) మూడవ కవి (B) రెండవకవి (C) మొదటి కవి |
| | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ (A) మూడవ కవి (B) రెండవకవి (C) మొదటి కవి (D) నాల్గవ కవి |
| | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ (A) మూడవ కవి (B) రెండవకవి (C) మొదటి కవి (D) నాల్గవ కవి "తూగుమంచం" అంటే ఏమిటి? |
| | కవిత్రయంలో నన్నయ (A) మూడవ కవి (B) రెండవకవి (C) మొదటి కవి (D) నాల్గవ కవి "తూగుమంచం" అంటే ఏమిటి? (A) నులక మంచం |

| 132. | సరి అయిన పదాన్ని కనుక్కొండి |
|------|---|
| | (A) వసిష్ఠ మహర్షి |
| | (B) వశిష్ట మహర్షి |
| | (C) వశిస్థ మహర్షి |
| | (D) వశిష్ఠ మహర్షి |
| 133. | "సుమతి" పదానికి వ్యతిరేక పదం |
| | (A) కుమతి |
| | (B) శ్రీమతి |
| | (C) శాంతమతి |
| | (D) శీలవతి |
| 134. | "రామేశ్వరం" ఏ సంధి |
| | (A) సవర్ణదీర్హ సంధి |
| | (B) వృద్ధి సంధి |
| | (C) ಯಣ್ ದೆ ಕ సಂಧಿ |
| | (D) గుణ సంధి |
| 135. | ద్విగు సమాసానికి ఉదాహరణ |
| | (A) నల్లగుర్రం |
| | (B) పదిమైళ్ళు |
| | (C) దేవరమేలు |
| | (D) మహీపతి |
| 136. | నిశ్చయార్థక వాక్యానికి ఉదాహరణ |
| | (A) రాము విజయనగరానికి వెళ్ళాడు |
| | (B) నువ్వు ఏమి చేస్తున్నావు |
| | (C) నువ్వు బడికి వెళ్ళు |
| | (D) విశ్వామిత్రుడు రామునితో తాటకిని చంపించాడు |
| 137. | "చెన్నుడు" అంటే ? |
| | (A) దుర్మార్గుడు |
| | (B) ම ං ద ඇණ |
| | (C) పిసినారి |
| | (D) సన్మార్గుడు |

| 138. | "కన్నుకుట్టుట" దేనికి సంబంధించినది? |
|------|---|
| | (A) జాతీయం |
| | (B) సమాసం |
| | (C) పదాంశం |
| | (D) అలంకారం |
| 139. | "అసి"కి పర్యాయ పదం |
| | (A) బాణo |
| | (B) ఈ& |
| | (C) విల్లు |
| | (D) ఖడ్ <mark></mark> |
| 140. | తిక్కన ఇంటి పేరు? |
| | (A) గుంటూరు |
| | (B) నెల్లురు |
| | (C) ఉభయకవి మిత్ర |
| | (D) కొట్టరువు |
| 141. | "ఆంధ్ర కవితా పితామహుడు" ఎవరు? |
| | (A) అల్లసాని పెద్దన |
| | (B) శ్రీనాథుడు |
| | (C) నన్నయ |
| | (D) ತಿಕ್ಕನ |
| 142. | "మస్తిష్కం' అంటే అర్థం ఏమిటి? |
| | (A) కన్ను |
| | (B) aa |
| | (C) ముక్కు |
| | (D) మెదడు |
| 143. | కింది వాటిలో సరి అయిన పదాన్ని గుర్తించండి |
| | (A) దృతరాష్ట్రుడు |
| | (B) దుతరాష్ట్రుడు |
| | (C) ధృతరాష్ట్రుడు |
| | (D) దృత రాస్టుడు |

| 144. | "సరళం - పరుషం" ఎలాంటి పదాలు |
|------|--|
| | (A) జంట పదాలు |
| | (B) ವ್ಯತಿರೆಕ పದಾಲು |
| | (C) పదబంధాలు |
| | (D) రమణీయ పదాలు |
| 145. | "అత్యనఘుడు" ఏ సంధి? |
| | (A) ఇకార సంధి |
| | (B) వృద్ధి సంధి |
| | (C) యణాదేశ సంది |
| | (D) త్రిక సంధి |
| 146. | "దివ్యాంగన' ఏ సమాసం? |
| | (A) ద్విగు సమాసం |
| | (B) ద్వంద్వ సమాసం |
| | (C) విశేషణ పూర్వపద కర్మధారయ సమాసం |
| | (D) విశేషణ ఉత్తరపద కర్మధారయ సమాసం |
| 147. | "కామేశ్వరరావు అమెరికా వెళ్ళలేదు" అనేది ఏ వాక్యం? |
| | (A) సంయు <u>క</u> వాక్యం |
| | (B) సంశ్రీష్ణ వాక్యం |
| | (C) (పేరణార్థక వాక్యం |
| | (D) ವ್ಯತಿರೆಕ ವಾಕ್ಯಂ |
| 148. | "జంబం" ఏ పదం? |
| | (A) కళింగాంధ్ర మాండలికం |
| | (B) రాయలసీమ మాండలికం |
| | (C) కోస్తా మాండలికం |
| | (D) తెలంగాణ మాండలికం |
| 149. | "గోమాయువు" కు పర్యాయపదం |
| | (A) ఉ <u>ట్</u> టం |
| | (B) సృగాలం |
| | (C) హరిణం |
| | (D) గజం |

| 150. | మధుర కవిగా ప్రసిద్ధమైన కవి? |
|------|--|
| | (A) పోతన |
| | (B) శ్రీనాథుడు |
| | (C) వేమన |
| | (D) ఎర్రవ |
| 151. | " సింహాసన ద్వాతింశిక " కర్త ఎవరు? |
| | (A) దూబగుంట నారాయణ |
| | (B) ఎడ పా టి ఎర్రన |
| | (C) చదలవాడ మల్లన |
| | (D) కొరవిగోపరాజు |
| 152. | "తరిగోల" అంటే అర్థం ? |
| | (A) గంబె |
| | (B) కవ్వం |
| | (C) క <u>త</u> ్తిపీట |
| | (D) పప్పుగుత్తి |
| 153. | కిందివాటిలో సరి అయిన పదాన్ని గుర్తించండి |
| | (A) స్ముతూష |
| | (B) వు _{ట్} పాస |
| | (C) ప్ర శూష |
| | (D) సుస్రూష |
| 154. | "మిన్ను"కు వ్యతిరేక పదం |
| | (A) మన్ను |
| | (B) ఆకాశం |
| | (C) సముద్రం |
| | (D) వనం |
| 155. | "నట్టనడుమ" ఏ సంధి? |
| | (A) టుగాగమ సంధి |
| | (B) ప్రాతాది సంధి |
| | (C) ద్విరుక్తటకార సంధి |
| | (D) సరళాదేశ సంధి |

| 1 | 56. | "కులగోత్రాలు" ఏ సమాసం |
|---|-----|---------------------------------------|
| | | (A) ద్విగు సమాసం |
| | | (B) ద్వంద్వ సమాసం |
| | | (C) విశేషణ పూర్వపద కర్మధారయ సమాసం |
| | | (D) విశేషణ ఉత్తరపద కర్మధారయ సమాసం |
| 1 | 57. | సంయుక్త వాక్యానికి ఉదాహరణ |
| | | (A) ೯ಮ್ಮ ವಿರಿಗಿಂದಿ |
| | | (B) అన్నం ఉడికింది |
| | | (C) దమయంతి అందమైనది, తెలివైనది |
| | | (D) నువ్వు ఏ దేశంలో ఉన్నావు |
| 1 | 58. | "శ్రీ వేంకటాచల మాహాత్మ్యం" రాసిన వారు |
| | | (A) తాళ్ళపాక తిమ్మక్క |
| | | (B) తరిగొండ వెంగమాంబ |
| | | (C) ముద్దు ఫళని |
| | | (D) మొల్ల |
| 1 | 59. | "వినమని మనవి" ప్రత్యేకత |
| | | (Å) మనవిని తెలుపుతుంది |
| | | (B) సమాస పదం |
| | | (C) కుడి ఎడమల ఎటు చదివినా అదే రావడం |
| | | (D) శబ్దాలంకారం |
| 1 | 60. | "నక్షత్రకుడు" పదానికి రూఢ్యర్థం |
| | | (A) గొప్పవాడు |
| | | (B) లోఖ |
| | | (C) కపట <u>ి</u> |
| | | (D) పట్టిన పట్టు విడువని వాడు |
| | | |

Answer Key

| PAI | RT -I | PAF | RT -II | PAI | RT -III | PAR | RT -IV | PART - | IV |
|-----|-------|-----|--------|-------------|---------|---------------|--------|--------------|------|
| (G | i.A) | (6 | €.I) | (ENG. LANG) | | (TELUGU LANG) | | (HINDI LANG) | |
| Q. | ANS. | Ø | ANS. | Q. | ANS. | Q. | ANS. | Q. | ANS. |
| 1 | D | 41 | С | 81 | C | 121 | Α | 121 | В |
| 2 | В | 42 | В | 82 | В | 122 | В | 122 | С |
| 3 | Α | 43 | В | 83 | Α | 123 | В | 123 | Α |
| 4 | В | 44 | D | 84 | В | 124 | Α | 124 | D |
| 5 | В | 45 | С | 85 | D | 125 | В | 125 | В |
| 6 | D | 46 | Α | 86 | C | 126 | С | 126 | D |
| 7 | В | 47 | Α | 87 | D | 127 | С | 127 | D |
| 8 | В | 48 | Α | 88 | C | 128 | D | 128 | С |
| 9 | С | 49 | D | 89 | Α | 129 | Α | 129 | Α |
| 10 | В | 50 | Α | 90 | Α | 130 | С | 130 | Α |
| 11 | D | 51 | В | 91 | D | 131 | D | 131 | D |
| 12 | D | 52 | В | 92 | В | 132 | D | 132 | В |
| 13 | Α | 53 | С | 93 | С | 133 | Α | 133 | С |
| 14 | С | 54 | D | 94 | В | 134 | D | 134 | В |
| 15 | С | 55 | Α | 95 | D | 135 | В | 135 | С |
| 16 | В | 56 | D | 96 | Α | 136 | Α | 136 | Α |
| 17 | D | 57 | D | 97 | В | 137 | В | 137 | В |
| 18 | С | 58 | Α | 98 | Α | 138 | Α | 138 | С |
| 19 | В | 59 | D | 99 | D | 139 | D | 139 | Α |
| 20 | В | 60 | D | 100 | В | 140 | D | 140 | В |
| 21 | В | 61 | D | 101 | Α | 141 | Α | 141 | В |
| 22 | В | 62 | Α | 102 | Α | 142 | D | 142 | D |

| 23 | D | 63 | D | 103 | С |
|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 24 | С | 64 | В | 104 | D |
| 25 | Α | 65 | Α | 105 | С |
| 26 | В | 66 | Α | 106 | Α |
| 27 | С | 67 | В | 107 | В |
| 28 | Α | 68 | Α | 108 | Α |
| 29 | Α | 69 | D | 109 | D |
| 30 | D | 70 | D | 110 | Α |
| 31 | В | 71 | В | 111 | С |
| 32 | D | 72 | Α | 112 | С |
| 33 | С | 73 | В | 113 | В |
| 34 | Α | 74 | С | 114 | С |
| 35 | В | 75 | С | 115 | В |
| 36 | Α | 76 | В | 116 | D |
| 37 | Α | 77 | В | 117 | С |
| 38 | В | 78 | D | 118 | В |
| 39 | Α | 79 | С | 119 | Α |
| 40 | Α | 80 | В | 120 | С |

| С | 143 |
|---|-----|
| В | 144 |
| С | 145 |
| С | 146 |
| D | 147 |
| В | 148 |
| В | 149 |
| Α | 150 |
| D | 151 |
| В | 152 |
| С | 153 |
| Α | 154 |
| С | 155 |
| В | 156 |
| С | 157 |
| В | 158 |
| С | 159 |
| D | 160 |
| | |

| 143 | D |
|-----|---|
| 144 | С |
| 145 | В |
| 146 | D |
| 147 | D |
| 148 | В |
| 149 | С |
| 150 | С |
| 151 | Α |
| 152 | С |
| 153 | D |
| 154 | D |
| 155 | В |
| 156 | С |
| 157 | С |
| 158 | D |
| 159 | D |
| 160 | D |

Paper-II (Translation) of Main Exam. for the post of Jr. Parliamentary Interpreter (Telign) 21.9.2013

Time: 2hours

Max. Marks: 100

1. Translate the following Telugu passage into English

30 M >

రాష్ట్ర ప్రాదమిక విద్యా రంగం ప్రమాణాలు నానాటికీ తీసికట్టు అవుతున్నాయి. ప్రణాళిక సంఘం అద్యయనంలో రాష్ట్ర విద్యారంగానికి సంబందించి వెలుగు చూసిన కొన్ని చేదు వాస్తవాలు ఇందుకు దాఖలాగా నిలుస్తున్నాయి. విద్య, పైద్యం, మౌలిక వసతుల రంగాల్లో ఏ రాష్ట్రం ఏ స్థానంలో ఉందన్న దానిపై ప్రణాళిక సంఘం అద్యయనం నిర్వహించింది. మొత్తం 21 రాష్ట్రాల్లో ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ కు 20వ స్థానం దక్కడం, పతనమవుతున్న విద్యార్థులు, వారిలో చదవగలిగే స్థాయి, మహిళల అకరాస్యత పై దృష్టి సారించి అద్యయనం జరిపింది. ఒకటి నుంచి ఎనిమిదో తరగతి లోపు చదువు మాసేసిన విద్యార్థులను పరిగణనలోకి తీసుకొంది. రాష్ట్ర జనాభాలో 14 ఏళ్ల లోపు పిల్లలు 20 శాతం ఉన్నారు. జాతీయ కుటుంబ ఆరోగ్య సర్వే ప్రకారం వివిద జబ్బుల కారణంగా 6 నుంచి 11 ఏళ్ల లోపు పిల్లలు 47,918 మంది, 11 నుంచి 14 ఏళ్లలోపు పిల్లలు 79,175మంది మధ్యలోనే బడి మాసేశారు. మౌలిక వసతులు, నిపుణులైన బోదన సిబ్బంది, ఆకట్టుకొనే వాతావరణం లేకపోవడం వంటి కారణాల వల్ల బడి మాసేసే వారి శాతం పెరుగుతోంది. మన రాష్ట్రంలో బడిలో పిల్లల ప్రవేశాలూ బాగా తగ్గుముఖం పడుతున్నాయి. ఒకటో తరగతిలో వంద మంది చేరితే నాలుగో తరగతికి వచ్చేసరికి అందులో సగమే మిగులుతున్నారని ప్రణాళిక సంఘం నిగ్గుతేల్పింది. పారశాలల్లో ఉపాధ్యాయుల కొరత ఇందుకు ఒక కారణమనీ చెప్పవచ్చు.

2.a) Write Equivalent English words to the given Telugu words

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పిరాయింపు నిపేధ చట్టం

శ్రద్దాంజలి

అల్లకల్లోలం

గడ్డు సమస్య

ఇదమిత్డంగా

b)Write English words to the given Telugu Idioms

5 M

మాకలు చెల్లు

గాలం పేయు

జడలు విప్న

అగ్నిలో ఆజ్యంపోయు

నైల్తిన పాలు పోయు

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ఉభయ సభలను ఉద్దేశించి గవర్సర్ చేసిన ప్రసంగంతో బడ్జెట్ సమావేశాలు ప్రారంభమయ్యాయి. కొంత మంది సభ్యులు చేసిన వ్యతిరేక నినాదాలు, ప్రసంగం ప్రతులను చించి, విసిరిపేతల మధ్యే గవర్నర్ తన ప్రసంగాన్స్తి కొనసాగించారు. ఇటీవల జరుగుతున్న జంట పేలుళ్ళ సేపద్యంలో ఉగ్రవాద చర్యలకు పాల్పడే వారిపై కఠినంగా వ్యవహరిస్తామని, అలసత్వాన్ని ప్రదర్శించబోమని స్పష్టం చేశారు. హైదరాబాద్ నగరం కూడా సురక్షిత నగరం అనే భావన కల్పించడానికి రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వం ప్రత్యేక ప్రణాళికను రూపొందిస్తోందని పెల్లడించారు. అందులో భాగంగా సమగ్ర నిఘా కెమెరా వ్యవస్థలను ఏర్పాటు చేస్తున్నామన్నారు. పేలుళ్ళ బాధితులకు సంపూర్ణ సహాయ సహకారాలను అందించడమే ప్రభుత్వ లక్ష్మమని, అందులో భాగంగా దేశంలోనే ప్రప్రథమంగా ఎస్పీ, ఎస్టీ, ఉప ప్రణాళికకు చట్టబద్ధత తీసుకొచ్చామని తెలిపారు. ఇది చారిత్రాత్మక నిర్ణయమని అభివర్ణించారు. వచ్చే సంవత్సరం 50 ప్రాజెక్టులను పూర్తిచేసి 34 లక్షల ఎకరాల కొత్త ఆయకట్టుకు సాగునీరివ్వాలని లక్ష్యంగా పెట్టుకున్నట్టు తెలిపారు. ఏోలవరం, ప్రాణహిత - చేపెళ్లలకు జాతీయ హూదా లభించేలా కృషి చేస్తున్నామన్నారు. "విద్యుత్ పరిస్థితి కష్టంగా ఉంది. ప్రజలు విద్యుత్ ఏొదుపు చర్యలు పాటించాలి. అవసరమైతే ఆర్ ఎల్ ఎన్ జీ తో అదనపు విద్యుదుత్పత్తి చేస్తాం" అని తెలిపారు. రాబోయే ఏడాదిలో ప్రభుత్వ, ప్రైవేటు రంగాల్లో 5200 మెగావాట్ల విద్యుత్తు ఉత్పత్తిని అదనంగా సాధిస్తామన్నారు. " మహిళలకు భద్రత, రక్షణ పెంచడానికి అనేక చర్యలు చేపట్టాం. మహిళలు సహాయం కోసం నిర్బయంగా పోలీస్ స్టేషన్ కు రావచ్చు. అన్ని రాణాల్లో రిసెప్షన్ సెంటర్లను ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని నిర్ణయించాం. గర్బిణీ స్త్రీలకు జననీ సురకా యోజన, జననీ శిశు సురక్ష, వంటి పథకాలు అమలు చేస్తున్నాం. " అని తెలిపారు. అంతేకాక "రాష్ట్రంలో వామపక్ష తీవ్రవాదం తగ్గింది. తీవ్రవాద కార్య కలాపాలను నియంత్రించి, ఆ ప్రాంతాల్లో అభివృద్ధి పనులు చేపట్టేందుకు రెండు దీర్ఘకాలిక ప్రణాళికలను రూపొందించాం. ఒడిశా, చత్తీస్ గఢ్, మహారాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దుగా ఉన్న ఎనిమిది జిల్లాలను ఏకీకృత కార్యాచరణ ప్రణాళిక కిందకు తీసుకొచ్చాం. బాలలకోసం 'చిన్నారి చూపు' పథకం ద్వారా దృష్టి సమస్యలతో బాధపడే పాఠశాల బాలలందరికీ ఉచితంగా కళ్లద్దాలు పంపిణీ చేస్తున్నాం" అని అన్నారు.

4. Translate the following English passage into Telugu

The conflict, ever present in individuals, between the need to keep secrets and the desire to reveal them, acquires a new dimension in democratic governance. There is a legitimate public interest in the protection of sensitive matters from disclosure. There is also a clear public interest in transparency in democratic governance. The people have a right to know, which is enforceable by courts since it is an inseparable aspect of the fundamental right to freedom of speech. The supreme court of India has ordered publication of the reports of inquiries more than once. Astonishingly in the country that prides itself on the unfettered right to freedom of speech, the united states, there has been a veritable witch-hunt of persons suspected to have leaked secret documents, the much hailed First Amendment to the US Constitution notwithstanding. A cascade of disclosures has provoked a war on leaks.
