

Paper - II

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या / Number of Pages in Booklet: 32

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या / Number of Questions in Booklet: 150

Gen. Hindi & Gen. English

समय / Time 3.00 घंटे / Hours

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Only one answer is to be given for each question.

If more than one auswers are marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.

Each question has four alternative responses marked serially as 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.

1/3 part of the mark(s) of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. (A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answers for any question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered

as wrong answer.) The candidate should ensure that Series Code of the

er and emaner Short must be same after opening the envelopes. In case they are different, a candidate must obtain another question paper of the same series. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.

Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any of such objectionable material with hincher will be strictly dealt as per rules.

Please cirrectly fill your Roll Number in O.M.R. Sheet. 5 marks will be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.

10. If there is any sort of umbiguity/mistake either of printing or factual nature then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorised material is found in his/her possession, F.I.R. would be lodged against him/her in the Police Station and he/she would liable to be prosecuted under Section 3 of the R.P.E. (Prevention of Unfairmeans) Act, 1992: Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations of the Commission.

पूर्णांक / Maximum Marks : 100

निर्देश

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं। 2.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक ही उत्तर दीजिए।

एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न के उत्तर को गलत माना जाएगा ।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं, जिन्हें क्रमशः 1, 2, 3, 4 अंकित किया गया है। क्षम्यर्थी को सही उत्तर निर्दिष्ट करते हुए उनमें से केवल एक गोले अथवा चबल को उत्तर-पत्रक पर नीते बॉल घाइंट पेन से गहरा करना है ।

प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न अंक का 1/3 भाग काटा जायेगा। गलत उत्तर से तालमें अशुद्ध उत्तर अथवा किसी भी प्रश्न के एक से अधिक उत्तर से हैं । किसी भी प्रश्न से संविधित गीले या बवल की खाली छोड़ना गलत उत्तर नहीं माना जायेगा।

प्रश्न-पत्र पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्रक के लिफाफे की सील खीलने पर पराक्षाया यह सुानाश्चत कर ल क उसक प्रश्न-पत्र पुरस्तका पर वही सीरीज अंकित है जो उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित है। इसमें कोई भिल्तता हो तो वीक्षक से प्रश्न-पत्र की ही सीरीज वाला दूसरा प्रश्न-पत्र का लिफाफा ग्राप्त कर लें। ऐसा न करने पर जिम्मेदारी अभ्यर्थी की होगी।

मोबाईल फीन अथवा इलेक्ट्रोनिक यंत्र का परीक्षा हॉल में प्रयोग पूर्णतया बर्जित है। यदि किसी अध्यर्थी के पास ऐसी कोई वर्जित सामग्री मिलती है तो उसके विरुद्ध आयोग द्वारा नियमानुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

कृपया अपना रोंत नम्बर ओ.एम,आर. पत्रक पर सावधानी पूर्वक सही भरे । गलत अथवा अपूर्ण रोल नम्बर भरने पर 5 अंक कुल प्राप्ताको में से अनिवार्य रूप से कार्ट जाएंगे।

10. यदि किसी प्रश्न में किसी प्रकार की कोई मुद्रण या तथ्यात्मक प्रकार की बुटि हो तो प्रश्न के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरों में से अंग्रेजी रूपन्तर मान्य होगा।

अगर कोई अध्यर्थी नकल करते पकड़ा जाता है या उसके पास से कोई अनिधकृत सामग्री पाई जाती है, उस अभ्यर्थी के विरुद्ध पुलिस में प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराई जायेंगी और आर. पी. ई. (अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 1992 के नियम 3 के तहत कार्यवाही की जायेगी। साथ ही आयोग ऐसे अभ्यायी को भविष्य में होने वाली आयोग की समस्त परीक्षाओं से विवर्जित कर सकता है।

02 / 261



- 1 निम्न में से स्वर संधि का उदाहरण है -
 - (1) अत्युत्तम
 - (2) निश्चय
 - (3) उल्लास
 - (4) संगम
- 2 'महोत्सव' में है
 - (l) आ + उ = ओ
 - (2) अ + ऊ = ओ
 - (3) अ + उ = ओ
 - (4) आ + फ = ओ
- 3 'गायक' का विच्छेद है -
 - (1) गा + यक
 - (2) गो + अक
 - (3) गे + एक
 - (4) गे + अक
- 4 रवि + इन्द्र की संधि है
 - (1) रवीन्द्र
 - (2) रविन्द्र
 - (3) रावेन्द्र
 - (4) रवेन्द्र
- 5 निम्न में से व्यंजन संधि का उदाहरण है -
 - (1) परोपकार
 - (2) इत्यादि
 - (3) प्रत्येक
 - (4) सज्जन

261_AJ

2

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- 6 'विद्यार्थी' का संधि विच्छेद है -
 - (1) विद्या + अर्थी
 - (2) विद्या + आर्थी
 - (3) विद्य + आर्थी
 - (4) विद्य + अर्थी
- 7 निम्न में से विसर्ग संधि का उदाहरण नहीं है -
 - (1) दुर्गन्ध
 - (2) निर्धन
 - (3) यद्यपि
 - (4) निष्फल
- 8 दो या दो से अधिक पदों का योग है -
 - (1) संधि
 - (2) समास
 - (3) वाक्य
 - (4) शब्द
- 9 निम्न में से समास का भेद नहीं है -
 - (1) बहुव्रीहि
 - (2) कृदंत
 - (3) तत्पुरुष
 - (4) हिगु
- 10 निम्न में से द्वंद्व समास का उदाहरण है
 - (1) चिड़ीमार
 - (2) भरपेट
 - (3) मुँहतोड़
 - (4) लोटा-डोरी

| | (2) | विधान में सभा | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| | (3) | विधान से सभा | | | |
| | (4) | विधान की सभा | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 निम्न | ा में से तत्पुरुष का उदाहरण नहीं है- | : : | | |
| | (1) | मुँहमांगा | | | |
| | (2) | . हरफन्मौला | | ı | |
| | (3) | सेनापति | | | |
| | , (4) | नीलगाय | | | |
| | * | | | | • |
| 1 | 3 'दार् | n-भात' का समास विग्रह है – | | | |
| | (1) | दाल के लिए भात | | | |
| | (2) | दाल और भात | | | |
| | (3) | दाल में भात | | | • |
| | (4) | दाल का भात | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | <u> </u> | में से किस समास में होनों पह प्रधान | होते है ? | | |
| | (1) | अव्ययीभाव | | | · |
| | (2) | हंद | | | |
| | (3) | बहुव्रीहि | • | | |
| | (4) | तत्पुरुष | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | 5 निम | न में से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग नहीं है? | | | |
| | (1) | अध्यक्ष | | | |
| | (2) | उन्नति | | | |
| | (3) | अपशकुन | | | |
| | (4) | क्रोध | • | | |
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'विधानसभा' का समास विग्रह है

(1) विधान के लिए सभा

| 16 | 'अति' उपसर्ग से बना शब्द है |
|----|---|
| | (1) अनुकरण |
| · | (2) अनाथ |
| | (3) अत्यंत |
| ٠. | (4) अधर्म |
| | |
| 17 | निम्न में से किसमें 'अध' का उपसर्ग नहीं है? |
| | (1) अध्यापक |
| | (2) अधजला |
| | (3) अधपका |
| | (4) अधमरा |
| | |
| 18 | कृदंत शब्द में निम्न में से क्या होता है? |
| | (1) धातु |
| | (2) संज्ञा |
| | (3) सर्वनाम |
| | (4) विशेषण |
| | |
| 19 | 'आर' प्रत्यय निम्न में से किस शब्द में है? |
| | (1) बाजार |
| | (2) लुहार |
| | (3) बीमार |
| | (4) पत्रकार |
| | • |
| 20 | निम्न में से किस शब्द में प्रत्यय नहीं है? |
| | (1) शिक्षक |

(2)

(3)

(4)

अपमान

मोटापा

भारतीय

| | | | | | | | -54 |
|----|-------|-----|-----|------|----|---------|-----|
| 21 | 'पवन' | में | मूल | शब्द | और | प्रत्यय | Ę |

- (1) पौ और अन्
- (2) पो और अन्
- (3) पौ और अन
- (4) पो और अन

22 'जलज' का एक अर्थ यह भी है

- (1) शंख
- (2) कनक
- (3) उत्तर
- (4) मित्र

23 'हरि' का यह अर्थ नहीं है -

- (1) विष्णु
- (2) दूध
- (3) सर्प
- (4) सूर्य

24 'उपस्थित' का विलोम शब्द है -

- (1) परोक्ष
- (2) गोपनीय
- (3) अनुपरिथत
- (4) अदृश्य

25 'अमृत' का यह अर्थ नहीं है -

- (1) स्वर्ण
- (2) जल
- (3) दूध
- (4) वस्त्र

261_A]

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| | 26 | निम्न में से किस युग्म में विलोम शब्द नहीं है? | |
|---|-----------|--|---------------|
| | | (1) आयात निर्यात | |
| | | (2) आकाश – पाताल | |
| | | (3) अमृत – विष | |
| | | (4) गृहस्थ – कृपण | |
| | <i>ግግ</i> | 'and or' and forther or A | : . |
| | 21 | 'दुर्लभ' का विलोम शब्द है — | |
| | | (1) सुलभ | |
| | | (2) सरल (3) स्वराप | |
| | | (3) सुगम(4) सामान्य | |
| | | (4) (1011)4 | |
| | 28 | निम्न में से अल्प विराम का चिह्न है – | |
| | | (1) , | |
| • | | (2) ! | |
| | | (3) ; | |
| | | (4) : | |
| | 29 | 'आना जाना' में अपेक्षित विराम चिह्न है – | |
| | | (1) योजक चिहन | |
| | | (2) पूर्ण विराम | |
| | | (3) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न | |
| | | (4) अर्द्ध विराम | |
| | | | |
| | 30 | निम्न में से किस विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग एकाधिक पदबंधों को अलग दिख होता है? | ब्राने के लिए |
| | | (1) उद्धरण चिह्न | |
| | | (2) विस्मयादिबोधक चिहन | |
| | | (3) अल्प विराम | |
| | | (4) प्रश्वाचक चिह्न | |
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| 31 | निम्न में से विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न है - | ·· . · · · · | • |
|------|--|----------------|-----|
| 31 | (1) ! | | |
| | (2) ? | | |
| | | | |
| | (3) I | | |
| | (4) i; | | |
| | | | · · |
| 32 | कथन को उद्धृत करने के लिए विराम चिहन अपेक्षित है | · - | |
| | (1) योजक चिहन | | |
| | (2) उद्धरण चिहन | | |
| | (3) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न | | |
| | (4) विस्मयादिबोधक चिहन | | |
| | | | |
| 33 | हर्ष, शोक और आश्चर्य की स्थिति में प्रयुक्त होता है- | | |
| | (1) हंसपद | | |
| | (2) विस्मयादिबोधक चिहन | | |
| | (3) योजक चिहन | | |
| | (4) पूर्ण विराम | | |
| | | | |
| 34 | 'क्या आप खाना खाएँगी' में अपेक्षित विराम चिह्न है — | | |
| | (1) प्रश्नवाचक | | |
| | (2) विस्मयादिबोधक | • | |
| | (3) पूर्ण विराम | | |
| | (4) अल्पविराम | | |
| | | | |
| 35 | ध्विन के लिखित रूप को कहते हैं - | | |
| | (1) पद | • | |
| | (2) शब्द | | |
| | (3) वर्ण | • | |
| | (4) वाक्य | | |
| | 1 | | |
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| 37 | नाम न त काग-सा वर्ण स्वतंत्र ध्वान हर | | • |
|------|--|---|--------|
| | (1) क | | |
| | (2) अ | · | |
| | (3) ন | | |
| | (4) प | | |
| | | | |
| 38 | निम्न में से किसमें संयुक्त व्यंजन है? | | |
| | (1) भाषा | | |
| | (2) न्याय | | |
| | (3) मानव | - | |
| | (4) गोभी | | |
| | | | |
| 39 | निम्न में से कंठ्य व्यंजन है – | | |
| | (1) さ | | |
| | (2) त | | |
| | (3) ਬ | | |
| | (4) प | | |
| | | | |
| 40 | निम्न में से दंत्य व्यंजन नहीं है - | | |
| | (1) त | | |
| | (2) 電 | | |
| | (3) द | a | |
| | (4) थ | | |
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निम्न में से दीर्घ स्वर नहीं है

(1)

(2) इ

आ

(4) ऐ

| 41 | क् औ | रिष का योग है | | | e sa t |
|--------|-------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | (1) | क्ष | | | |
| | (2) | त्र | | | |
| | (3) | ज्ञ | | | |
| · • | (4) | \$ | | | |
| 42 | "Circ | cular" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द | है - | | |
| | (1) | आदेश | • | | |
| | (2) | परिपत्र | | | |
| | (3) | विज्ञिपत | | | |
| | (4) | अधिसूचना | | | |
| 43 | "Ren | minder" का हिंदी पर्याय है | | | |
| | (1) | आवेदन पत्र | | | |
| | (2) | प्रार्थना पत्र | | | |
| | (3) | अनुस्मारक | | | |
| | (4) | ज्ञापन | | | |
| 44 | निम्न | में से कौन–सा शब्द "Deputati | on" का हिंदी | पर्याय है ? | |
| | (1) | नियुक्ति | | | |
| | (2) | प्रतिनियुक्ति | | | |
| | (3) | तदर्थ नियुक्ति | | | |
| | (4) | पदोन्नति | | | |
| 45 | "Oa | th" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है | 5 | | |
| | (1) | संकल्प | | | |
| | (2) | प्रतिज्ञा | | | |
| | (3) | शपथ | | | |
| | (4) | आज्ञा | | • | |
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- 46 "Revenue" का हिंदी पर्याय है
 - (1) कर
 - (2) राजस्व
 - (3) मुद्रा
 - (4) धन
- 47 "Invigilation" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है
 - (1) निरीक्षण
 - (2) परीक्षण
 - (3) अन्वीक्षण
 - (4) अन्वेषण
- 48 "Employer" का हिंदी पर्याय है -
 - (1) नियोक्ता
 - (2) अधिकारी
 - (3) निदेशक
 - (4) संचालक
- 49 निम्न में से अशुद्ध शब्द है
 - (1) आगामी
 - (2) अतिथि
 - (3) अनिधकार
 - (4) आधीन
- 50 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द है
 - (1) उल्लंघन
 - (2) जीज्ञासा
 - (3) देवनागिरी
 - (4) रविंद्र

| | ÷ . | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|----|------------------|-------|------|------|----|---|
| 51 | निम्न | मे | से | શુદ્ધ | शब्द | नहीं | है | _ |
| | (1) | मि | ঙ্ঠা | न | | | | |
| | (2) | तर | १ राज | ति | | | | |

- (3) श्रीमती
- (4) पैतृक

52 निम्न में से कौन-सा शब्द अशुद्ध है?

- (1) पूज्य
- (2) हिंदु
- (3) परीक्षा
- (4) पुरुष

53 निम्न में कौन-सा शब्द शुद्ध है?

- (1) औषधि
- (2) आश्र्चय
- (3) पुर्व
- (4) सुर्य

54 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द नहीं है -

- (1) જૃપવા
- (2) तीव्र
- (3) उतीर्ण
- (4) मूर्ख

55 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द है -

- (1) किश्त
- (2) स्थिती
- (3) नोकरी
- (4) संन्यास

261_A]

12

[Contd.....

- 56 निम्न में से कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?
 - चार बजा है।
 - (2) तू और मैं चलूंगा।
 - (3) पुस्तक को लाओ।
 - (4) हमें यह काम करना है।
- 57 निम्न में से शुद्ध वाक्य है -
 - (1) नरेंद्र का एक बेटा है।
 - (2) कल उसने बात करना ही है।
 - (3) राम गया और कहा।
 - (4) कृपया अण्ना काम करें।
- 58 'मैं उनकी श्रद्धा करता हूँ' वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप है -
 - (1) मैं उन पर श्रद्धा रखता हूँ।
 - (2) मैं उन पर श्रद्धा करता हूँ।
 - (3) मैं उनसे श्रद्धा करता हूँ।
 - (4) मैं उनमें श्रद्धा करता हूँ।
- 59 'मैंने मेरा काम कर लिया' वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप है -
 - (I) मैं अपना काम कर लिया।
 - (2) मैंने अपना काम कर लिया।
 - (3) मैंने उनका काम कर लिया।
 - (4) मैंने सबका काम कर लिया।
- 60 'मैं दिल्ली में वैशालीनगर पर रहता हूँ' में क्या अशुद्ध है?
 - (1) **पर**
 - (2) 节
 - (3) में
 - (4) रहता

- 61 'अध्यापक ने विद्यार्थी से प्रश्न पूछा' में क्या अशुद्ध है?
 - (1) ने
 - (2) विद्यार्थी
 - (3) प्रश्न
 - (4) पूछा
- 62 निम्न में से कौन-सा वाक्य अशुद्ध है?
 - (1) मेरा सिर शर्म से गड़ गया।
 - (2) उसने चार वर्ष तक प्रतीक्षा की।
 - (3) वह चलते चलते रूक गया।
 - (4) दूध में क्या पड़ गया?
- 63 निम्न में से मुहावरा है -
 - (1) कंगाली में आटा गीला
 - (2) बहती गंगा में हाथ धोना
 - (3) यथा राजा तथा प्रजा
 - (4) मुँह में राम बगल में छुरी
- 64 निम्न में से लोकोक्ति है -
 - (1) आँख मटकाना
 - (2) गाँठ बाँधना
 - (3) खोदा पहाड़, निकली चुहिया
 - (4) नींद हराम करना
- 65 हर समय सामने बने रहने के लिए उपयुक्त है -
 - (1) सिर पर उठा लेना
 - (2) सिर पर खड़ा रहना
 - (3) सिर पर कफन बाँधना
 - (4) सिर पर खून सवार होना

14

[Contd....

- 66 अनचाहे हस्तक्षेप के लिए उपयुक्त है -
 - (1) दूर के ढोल सुहावने
 - (2) दही-भात में मूसल
 - (3) नेकी कर, दरिया में डाल
 - (4) बैठे से बेगार मली
- 67 'भाग खड़ा होना' का अर्थ है -
 - (1) कहीं दूर चले जाना
 - (2) सामने से हट जाना
 - (3) मैदान छोड़ देना
 - (4) भयभीत होना
- 68 'मान न मान, मैं तेरा मेहमान' का अर्थ है -
 - (1) हैसियत से अधिक शौक
 - (2) जबर्दस्ती गले पड़ना
 - (3) मेहमानदारी में कमी
 - (4) अवसर के अनुसार आचरण
- 69 बहुत कम के लिए उपयुक्त है -
 - (1) केंद्र के कुँच ने जीत
 - (2) एक पंथ, दो काज
 - (3) अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए
 - (4) चिराग तले अँधेरा
- 70 कार्यालयी पत्र में निम्न में से क्या नहीं होता ?
 - (1) महोदय
 - (2) भवदीय
 - (3) स्नेहाकांक्षी
 - (4) विनीत

| 261_ | _A] | 16 Contd |
|------|-------|--|
| | (4) | संबोधन |
| | | अधिकारी का पदनाम |
| | (2) | विषय |
| | (1) | पृष्ठांकन |
| 75 | | त्र में निम्न में से क्या नहीं होता? |
| | | |
| | (4) | अनुस्मारक |
| | (3) | कार्यालय ज्ञापन |
| | (2) | कार्यालय आदेश |
| | (1) | अधिसूचना |
| 74 | नियम | ा. आदेश. अधिकार और नियुक्ति संबंधी गजट में प्रकाशित सूचना है — |
| | (4) | अर्द्ध सरकारी पत्र |
| | (3) | अधिसूचना |
| | (2) | कार्यालय आदेश |
| | (1) | परिपत्र |
| 73 | उत्तम | पुरुष में लिखा गया व्यक्तिगत नाम से संबोधित सरकारी पत्र है – |
| | (4) | अधिसूचना |
| | | निविदा |
| | | विज्ञिप्ति |
| | (1) | परिपत्र |
| 72 | एका | धिक अधिकारियों या विभागों को प्रेषित सरकारी पत्र को कहते हैं - |
| | (4) | संबोधन |
| | | अधिकारी का नाम |
| | (2) | आदेश की संख्या |
| | (1) | कार्यालय का नाम |
| 71 | कार्य | लिय आदेश में सबसे ऊपर होता है - |
| | | |

| 261_A | 17 | [Contd |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| | (4) the | |
| | (3) some | |
| | (2) an | |
| | (I) a | |
| 80 | I like girl in blue saree. | |
| | | |
| | (4) any | |
| | (3) a | |
| | (2) an | |
| 79 | Mr Sharma came to meet you. (1) the | • |
| 70 | | |
| | (4) some | |
| | .(3) the | |
| | (2) a | |
| | (1) an | |
| 78 | He is heir of millions of rupees. | |
| | (4) an, a | |
| | (3) an, the (4) an, a | |
| | (2) a, the | |
| | (1) a, a | |
| 77 | European. | |
| _ | | |
| | (4) any | |
| | (3) the | |
| | (2) an | |
| | (1) a | |
| | SOS has already been sent | |
| . /(| write it in the bracket: | alternatives and |

| 81 | | rich should help | _ poor. | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | (1) | a, a | | |
| | (2) | a, the | | |
| | (3) | the, the | | |
| | (4) | the, a | | |
| . : | | | | |
| 82. | Bool | s impart knowledge withou | it teacher. | |
| | (1) | any | • | |
| | (2) | some | | |
| | (3) | по | | |
| | (4) | an | | |
| - | | | | |
| 83 | - | the students are equal | ly cultured. | |
| | (1) | some | • | |
| | (2) | both | • | |
| | (3) | any | | |
| | (4) | many | | |
| | | . * | | |
| 9.1 | Fve | ryhody needs water ev | ervdav. | |
| | (1) | no | | |
| | (2) | many | | |
| | (3) | any | | |
| | (4) | some | | • |
| | | | | |
| 85 | She | hasn't gold. | | |
| | (1) | any | • | |
| | (2) | some | | |
| | (3) | no | | ٠. |
| | (4) | many | | *** |
| 261 | _A] | | 18 | [Contd |

| 86 | She has | _ dresses in he | r wardrobe | |
|------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | (1) the little | • | | |
| | (2) enough | | | |
| | (3) more | | | |
| | (4) less | | | |
| | | | | |
| 87 | There is n | ilk so vou can | 't make tea | |
| | (1) little | 00 you ou | Timelo tot. | |
| | (2) few | | | |
| | (3) a few | | | |
| | (4) the few | | | |
| | (, | | | |
| 88 | Ram | _ in India since | independence. | |
| | (1) has been li | | • | |
| | (2) is living | | | |
| | (3) will be livi | ng | | |
| | (4) was living | | | |
| | | | | • |
| 89 | You had better_ | small st | ories for children | |
| | (1) wrote | | | |
| | (2) written | | | |
| | (3) writing | | | |
| | (4) write | | | |
| | | | • | |
| 90 | If he had worked | hard he | . | |
| | (1) will have pa | assed | | |
| | (2) would have | passed | | |
| | (3) had passed | • | | |
| | (4) would pass | | | |
| 261_ | A] | 1 | 9 | [Contd |

| 91 | If I | a bird I would fly in the sky. | |
|-----|---------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| | (1) | am | |
| | (2) | was | |
| | (3) | were | |
| | (4) | will be | |
| | | | |
| 92 | The j | patient had died before the doctor | |
| | (1) | came | |
| | (2) | comes | |
| | (3) | would come | |
| • | (4) | should come | |
| | | | |
| 93 | The | President Pushkar next month. | |
| | (1) | has visited | |
| | (2) | visits | · . |
| | (3) | visited | |
| | (4) | had visited | |
| | | | |
| 94 | When | n I saw her she for her triend. | |
| | (1) | had waited | |
| | (2) | has waited | |
| | (3) | will have waited | |
| | (4) | was waiting | ž. |
| | | | |
| 95 | Why | your work yesterday? | |
| | (1) | have you not finished | |
| | (2) | do you not finish | |
| | | did you not finish | |
| | (4) | will you not finish | |
| 261 | _ A]. | 20 | [Contd |

| . 96 | Even if you don't work for me I your work. |
|-------------|---|
| | (1) will do |
| | (2) would do |
| | (3) should do |
| | (4) could do |
| | |
| 97 | The teacher made students hard for getting good marks. |
| | (1) had worked |
| | (2) working |
| | (3) worked |
| | (4) work |
| | |
| 98 | No sooner out of the field than he fell down. |
| | (1) he went |
| | (2) did he go |
| | (3) has he gone |
| | (4) had he gone |
| | |
| 99 | You finish your work in time. (to show external obligation) |
| | (I) may |
| | (2) can |
| | (3) must |
| | (4) will |
| | |
| 100 | She get up early in the morning. (to show suggestion) |
| | (1) will |
| | (2) shall |
| | (3) should |
| | (4) can |
| 261_ | AT an |
| 4 01 | A] 21 [Contd |

| 101 | What is time | your watch ? | | • |
|------|-----------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| | (1) by | | | |
| ٠. | (2) in | | | |
| | (3) into | | | |
| | (4) from | | | |
| 400 | * | | | |
| 102 | I am not afraid | snakes. | · | |
| | (1) from | | | |
| | (2) of | | | |
| | (3) by | | | |
| | (4) with | | | |
| | | | | |
| 103 | I got a cheque | Rs. 5,000/- from my fi | riend. | |
| | (1) off | | | |
| | (2) of | | | |
| | (3) for | | | |
| | (4) on | | | |
| | | | | |
| 104 | The cat jumped | the rat. | | |
| | (I) upon | | | |
| | (2) on | | | |
| | (3) over | | | |
| | (4) above | | | |
| | | | | |
| 105 | She came and sa | at me in the meeting. | | |
| | (1) besides | - | | |
| | (2) beside | • | | |
| | (3) from | • | | |
| | (4) for | | | |
| | | | | |
| 261_ | Aj | 22 | | [Contd |
| | | | | |

| 106 | She opened the book | page 7. | |
|------|----------------------|---------------|--------|
| | (1) on | | |
| | (2) in | | |
| | (3) at | | |
| | (4) for | | |
| | | | |
| 107 | I prefer tea milk. | | |
| | (1) to | | |
| | (2) than | | |
| | (3) from | | |
| | (4) for | | |
| | • | | |
| 108 | What are you talking | ? | |
| | (1) off | | • |
| | (2) for | | |
| | (3) to | | |
| | (4) about | | |
| | | | |
| 109 | Our school runs 10.3 | 0 A M 4.30 P | M |
| | (1) from, to | | |
| | (2) to, from | | |
| | (3) from, from | | |
| | (4) to, to | | |
| | • | | |
| 110 | She is angry your r | nisbehaviour. | |
| | (1) to | | |
| | (2) at | | |
| | (3) with | | |
| | (4) from | | |
| 261_ | Al | 23 | [Contd |
| | | | L |

Choose correct Translation of Q. 111 to 118 Questions in English / Hindi as asked.

111 मैं उसके परिहास पर हंसे बिना नहीं रह सका

- (1) I can't help laughing at his jokes.
- (2) I can't help laughing over his jokes.
- (3) I couldn't help laughing at his jokes.
- (4) I couldn't help laughing over his jokes.

112 पानी मेरे घुटनों के नीचे था ।

- (1) Water was below my knees.
- (2) Water was under my knees.
- (3) Water was low to my knees
- (4) Water was at my knees.

113 वह अपने जन्म से ही मुम्बई में रह रहा है।

- (1) He has been living in Mumbai from his birth.
- (2) He had been living in Mumbai since his birth.
- (3) He is living in Mumbai since his birth.
- (4) He has been living in Mumbai since his birth.

114 विद्यार्थियों में ये संतरे बांट दीजिये ।

- (1) Distribute these oranges between the students.
- (2) Distribute these oranges among the students.
- (3) Distribute these oranges to the students.
- (4) Distribute these oranges in the students.

115 सूर्य पूर्व में उदय होता है।

- (1) Sun rises in the East.
- (2) The sun rises in East.
- (3) The sun rises in the East.
- (4) Sun rise in the East.

261_A]

24

[Contd....

| | 116 | The child fell into the river. | |
|---|------|--|--------|
| | | (1) बालक नदी में गिर गया । | |
| | | (2) बालक नदी में गिर रहा था । | |
| • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | (3) बालक नदी में गिर रहा होगा । | |
| \$ | | (4) बालक नदी में गिर रहा है । | |
| | | | |
| | 117 | He made me run away. | |
| | | (1) उसने मुझे भगा दिया । | |
| | | (2) वह मुझे भगाता था । | |
| | | (3) वह मुझे भगा रहा था । | |
| | | (4) वह मुझे भगा रहा है । | |
| | | | |
| | 118 | He is jealous of his neighbour. | |
| | | (1) वह अपने पडौसी को दुःखी करता है । | |
| | | (2) वह अपने पडौसी से ईर्ष्या करता है । | |
| | | (3) वह अपने पड़ौसी से झगडा करता है । | |
| | | (4) वह अपने पडौसी से प्रेम करता है । | |
| | | | |
| * | 119 | Bitch is a | |
| | | (1) wolf | |
| · | | (2) woman | |
| : | | (3) witch | |
| | | (4) female dog | |
| 8 | 120 | Parent means | |
| : · | | (1) guardian | |
| : { | | (2) conductor | |
| | | (3) father or mother | |
| | | (4) guide | |
| | 261_ | A] 25 | [Contd |
| · • • | | - | |
| | | · | |

| 121 | Ang | ger means | 1 + 1 |
|------|-----|---------------------------------|--------|
| | (1) | wrath | |
| | (2) | torture | |
| · . | (3) | tease | |
| | (4) | trouble | |
| | | | |
| 122 | The | antonym of 'Emerge' is | |
| | (1) | appear | |
| | (2) | disappear | |
| | (3) | outcome | |
| | (4) | result | |
| | | · | |
| 123 | The | antonym of 'Attract' is | |
| | (1) | dispel | |
| | (2) | repel | |
| | (3) | neutrilize | |
| | (4) | drive away | |
| | | | • |
| 124 | The | antonym of 'Fine' is | |
| | | gentlemanly | |
| | (2) | rude | |
| | (3) | rough | |
| | (4) | bright | |
| | . , | | |
| 125 | Whe | n we went to see him we coffee. | |
| | (1) | are provided | |
| | (2) | were provided | |
| | | will be provided | |
| | (4) | have been provided | |
| 2/- | | | |
| 261_ | Aj | 26 | [Contd |

| 13 | 6 Th | ousands of people | _ killed in th | e Earthquake | in Gujarát last ye |
|---------|-------------|--|----------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | (1) | were | | | • |
| | (2) | are | | to the second | |
| | (3) | had | · . | | • |
| ÷ :. | (4) | will be | | | |
| | ess custo | and a growing page of the first page growth of | • | | |
| 12 | 7. 'Bl | ow the hom! The passiv | e voice of t | he above ser | ntence will be |
| | (1) | | | | |
| | (2) | Let us blow the horn | | | |
| | (3) | Let the horn be blow | n | | |
| | (4) | It is requested to blow | w the horn | | · |
| 128 | 3 'Th | e room is being cleaned | '. The active | voice of the | above sentence |
| | (1) | Someone is cleaning t | he room | | |
| • | (2) | They are cleaning the | room | | |
| | (3) | We are cleaning the r | oom | | |
| | (4) | You are cleaning the | room | | |
| 129 | 'He will | was laughed at by her'. | The active | voice of the | above sentence |
| | (1) | He laughed at her | | | |
| | (2) | She laughed at him | | | |
| | (3) | He laughed at him | | | |
| | (4) | She laughed at her | | | |
| 130 | 'Do | you love me?' The passiv | ve voice of th | e above sente | ence will be |
| | (1) | Will I be loved by you | | | |
| | (2) | Are you loved by me | ? | | |
| | (3) | Was I loved by you ? | | | |
| | (4) | Am I loved by you ? | | | |
| 261 | _A] | | 27 | | [Contd |
| | | | | | |

131 "Who teaches you English?"

The passive voice of the above sentence will be

- (1) By whom are you taught English?
- (2) By whose are you taught English?
- (3) By whom were you taught English?
- (4) By who were you taught English?
- 132 'Please enter by that door'.

The passive voice of the above sentence will be:

- (1) He is requested to enter by that door.
- (2) You are requested to enter by that door
- (3) I am requested to enter by that door
- (4) We are requested to enter by that door.
- 133 He said to her, 'Time waits for none'.

The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:

- (1) He told her that time waited for none.
- (2) He told her that time had waited for none.
- (3) He asked her that time waits for none.
- (4) He told her that time waits for none.
- 134 He said "Hari grows plants" The indirect parration of the above sentence will be:
 - (1) He told that Hari grows plants.
 - (2) He asked that Hari grows plants.
 - (3) He told that Hari grew plants.
 - (4) He asked that Hari grew plants.
- 135 He said to me, 'Do you know my name?' The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:
 - (1) He asked me if I knew his name.
 - (2) He told me if I know his name.
 - (3) He asked me if he knew my name.
 - (4) He said to me if he knew my name.

- 136 I said to him, "What is your name?"

 The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:
 - (1) I told him what his name was
 - (2) I said to him what is his name
 - (3) I told him that what his name was
 - (4) I asked him what his name was
- 137 Ram said to me "Leave me alone".

The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:

- (1) Ram said to me to leave me alone.
- (2) Ram asked me to leave me alone.
- (3) Ram said to me to leave him alone.
- (4) Ram told me to leave her alone.
- 138 The teacher said to the boys, "Don't annoy me".

 The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:
 - (1) The teacher forbade the boys to annoy him.
 - (2) The teacher asked the boys not to annoy him.
 - (3) The teacher told the boys don't annoy him.
 - (4) The teacher said to the boys to annoy him.
- 139 She said, 'How beautiful the flower is!"

The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:

- (1) He said that the flower was very beautiful
- (2) She exclaimed with joy that the flower was very beautiful.
- (3) She exclaimed that the flower is very beautiful.
- (4) She asked that the flower is very beautiful.
- 140 The teacher said to the boys 'You can do this work'.

The idirect narration of the above sentence will be:

- (1) The teacher told the boys that they could do that work.
- (2) The teacher told the boys that they can do this work.
- (3) The teacher told the boys that they can do this work.
- (4) The teacher told the boys if they could do that work.

261 A]

Q. 141 to 150 : Passage

Read the following passage and write in the brackets the letter of correct answer of the questions from the given alternatives:

The average life span of humanity throughout all history was twenty seven years. In the 19th century, however, science and improved technology treble life expectancy. As technological capabilities improved and life expectancy increased, the number of babies per family went down, demonstrating the fact that nature keeps on balancing the population figure. After major wars, when large number of young and healthy men are killed, baby-making increases. The birth-rate continues to rise for five years or so after wars end, until the score is rectified. All this happens without conscious cooperation or even the knowledge of the humans concerned. When the probabilities of human survival are poor, nature makes many babies. When the chances of man's survival improve, nature reduces the number of new babies.

· 141 The author says that throughout history

- (1) Every man died on attaining twenty seven years
- (2) The average life of human race was 27 years
- (3) Every man lived for twenty seven years or so.
- (4) Some men lived for less than twenty seven years.

142 With the development of science and technology in the 19th century.

- (1) people expected more comforts in life
- (2) people expected to produce more babies
- (3) people expected more agricultural production
- (1) more people expected to five tonger

143 As science advances and technology improves

- (1) The number of babies born becomes directly proportional to life expectancy.
- (2) The number of babies become inversely proportional to life expectancy.
- (3) The number of babies born is checked by nature.
- (4) The number of babies is encouraged by nature.

144 The author says that

- (1) major wars are directly responsible for making more babies.
- (2) The surviving young and healthy men are directly responsible for making more babies.
- (3) Peace following major wars is directly responsible for making more babies
- (4) The death of a large number of young and healthy men is directly responsible for an increase in babies making.

261_A] 30 [Contd.....

| 261_ | A] 31 [Contd |
|---------|--|
| | (4) occasions |
| | (3) chances |
| | (2) anything having an appearance of truth |
| 100 | (1) likelyhood |
| 150 | The word 'probabilities' means |
| | (4) Five years |
| | (3) Four years |
| | (2) Three years |
| ~ • • | (1) One year |
| 149 | The birth rate continues to rise after the end of war for |
| | (4) never bothers to keep on balancing the population figure. |
| | (3) keeps on balancing the population figure. |
| | (2) seldom keeps on balancing the population figure. |
| | (1) does not keep on balancing the population figure. |
| 148 | The improved technology and increased life expectancy demonstrate the fact that nature |
| | (4) Either increases or decreases the number of new babies. |
| | (3) Neither increases nor decreases the number of new babies |
| | (2) decreases the number of new babies. |
| | (1) increases the number of new babies. |
| 147 | With the improvement of the chances of man's survival, nature |
| | (4) making more babies at the instance of the nature. |
| | (3) restricting the production of human life. |
| | (2) Not making more babies. |
| | (1) making people against having more babies. |
| 146 | The poor chances of human survival are responsible for |
| | (4) They are doing so without knowing it. |
| | (3) They want to cooperate with nature. |
| | (2) Nature guides them to do so. |
| | (1) They want to have them. |
| K TV CI | And major wars people produce more bables because |



