पर्यवेक्षकांच्या सूचनेविना हे सील उघडू नरे

विक्रीकर निरीक्षक (मुख्य) परीक्षां - २००५ वि. २६ नोत्हेंबर, २००५

2016

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक BOOKLET NO.

प्रश्नपुस्तिका-I

↑
केंद्राची संकेताक्षरे

एकूण प्रश्न: 100

मराठी व इंग्रजी

एकूण गुण : 100

शेवटचा अंक

सूचना

- (1) सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत 1.00 अनिवार्य प्रश्न आहेत. उमेदवारांनी प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिण्यास सुरुवात करण्यापूर्वी या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत सर्व प्रश्न आहेत किंवा नाहीत याची खात्री करून घ्यावी. असा तसेच अन्य काही दोष आढळल्यास ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका समवेक्षकांकडून लगेच बदलून घ्यावी.
- (2) आपला परीक्षा-क्रमांक ह्या चौकोनांत न विसरता बॉल्पेनने लिहावा.

वेळ : 1 (एक) तास

- (3) वर छापलेला प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर विशिष्ट जागी उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे **न विसरता नमूद करावा**.
- (4) या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला 4 पर्यायी उत्तरे सुचिवली असून त्यांना 1, 2, 3 आणि 4 असे क्रमांक दिलेले आहेत. त्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तराचा क्रमांक उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर नमूद करावा, अशा प्रकारे उत्तरपत्रिकेवर उत्तरक्रमांक नमूद करताना तो संबंधित प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोर छायांकित करून दर्शविला जाईल याची काळजी घ्यावी. ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉल्प्येन वापस्तवे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.
- (5) <u>सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत.</u> <u>यास्तव सर्व प्रश्नांचो उत्तरे द्यावीत</u>. घाईमुळे चुका होणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घेऊनच शक्य तितक्या वेगाने प्रश्न सोडवावेत. क्रमाने प्रश्न सोडविणे श्रेयस्कर आहे पण एखादा प्रश्न कठीण वाटल्यास त्यावर वेळ न घालविता पुढील प्रश्नाकडे वळवे. अशा प्रकारे शेवटच्या प्रश्नापर्यंत पोहोचल्यानंतर वेळ शिल्लक राहिल्यास कठीण म्हणून वगळलेल्या प्रश्नांकडे परतणे सोईस्कर ठरेल.
- (6) **उत्तरपत्रिकेत एकदा** नमूद **केलेले उ**त्तर खोडता येणार नाही. नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडून नव्याने उत्तर दिल्यास ते तपासले जाणार नाही.
- (7) प्रस्तुत परीक्षेच्या उत्तरपत्रिकांचे मूल्यांकन करताना उमेदवाराच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेतील योग्य उत्तरांनाच गुण दिले जातील. तसेच ''उमेदवाराने वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी स्वरूपाच्या प्रश्नांची दिलेल्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तरेच उत्तरपत्रिकेत नमूद करावीत. अन्यथा त्यांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेत सोडविलेल्या प्रत्येक चार चुकीच्या उत्तरांसाठी एका प्रश्नाचे गुण वजा करण्यात येतील''.

ताकीद

ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपेपर्यंत ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका आयोगाची मालमत्ता असून ती परीक्षाकक्षात उमेदवाराला परीक्षेसाठी वापरण्यास देण्यात येत आहे. ही वेळ संपेपर्यंत सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेची प्रत/प्रती, किंवा सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील काही आशय कोणत्याही स्वरूपात प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षपणे कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस पुरविणे, तसेच प्रसिद्ध करणे हा गुन्हा असून अशी कृती करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या ''परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचा अधिनियम-82'' यातील तरतुदीनुसार तसेच प्रचलित कायद्याच्या तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वृष्णिच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

तसेच ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी विहित केलेली वेळ संपण्याआधी ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका अनिधकृतपणे बाळगणे हा सुद्धा गुन्हा असून तसे करणारी व्यक्ती आयोगाच्या कर्मचारीवृंदापैकी, तसेच परीक्षेच्या पर्यवेक्षकीयवृंदापैकी असली तरीही अशा व्यक्तीविरूद्ध उक्त अधिनियमानुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.___

पुढील मूजना प्रश्नपुस्तिकेच्या शेवटच्या पानावर पहा

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1	ग्वाला दिलेल्या	'चार ताक्यातन	त्याक्रमणक	दृष्ट्या अयोग्य	अगलल्या	तावया ना	पयाय	ालहा •
	CHOI 1907 H		* 41.45 (1.41.45)	भू ज्या जाना न	01/1/0/ 11	-11 -1 11 -11	1.0	TO GET A

- (1) द्वंद्व व तत्पुरुष समास असलेले शब्द नामे किंवा विशेषणे असतात.
- (2) अव्ययीभाव समास असलेला शब्द क्रियाविशेषण असतो.
- (3) बहुन्रीही असलेला शब्द विशेषण असतो.
- (4) एकाच सामासिक शब्दाचे विग्रह वेगवेगळ्या प्रकारे करता येत नाही.

2. विरुद्ध अर्थी जोड्या ओळखा.

- (अ) कृपा × अवकृपा
- (ब) कृत्रिम × नैसर्गिक
- (क) कृपण x उदार
- (ड) प्रसरण × अप्रसरण

पर्यायी उत्तरे :

- (1) (अ), (ब) व (ड) बरोबर (क) चूक (2) (ब), (क) व (ड) बरोबर (अ) चूक
- (3) (अ), (ब) व (क) बरोबर (ड) चूक
- (4) सर्व बरोबर

3. पुढील विधाने पहा.

- (अ) नामाच्या तीन प्रकारापैकी फक्त सामान्य नामाचेच अनेकवचन होते.
- (ब) विशेषनाम हे एकाच व्यक्तीचे नाव असल्यामुळे त्याचे अनेक वचन होत नाही.

पर्यायी उत्तरे :

- (1) (अ) बरोबर (ब) चूक
- (2) (अ) चूक (ब) बरोबर

(3) दोन्ही चूक

(4) दोन्ही बरोबर

4. पुढील विधाने वाचा.

- (अ) मराठीतील तत्सम इ-कारान्त आणि उ-कारान्त शब्द ऱ्हस्वान्त लिहावेत.
- (ब) तत्सम क्रियाविशेषणे दीर्घान्त लिहावेत.

पर्यायी उत्तरे :

(1) फक्त (अ) चूक

- (2) फक्त (ब) चूक
- (3) (अ) आणि (ब) दोन्ही बरोबर
- (4) (अ) आणि (ब) दोन्ही चूकः

कच्चा कामासाठी जागा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

5.	'तेजो	'तेजोनिधी' या शब्दाची संधी खालीलपैकी कोणत्या पोटशब्दांनी केली जाते?									
	(1)	तेज + नि	ध <u>ी</u>	(2)	तेजो -	+ निधी 	(3)	तेज: + निधी	(4)	तेज: + नीधी	
6.	कमीत	कमी शब्द	रात सामार्ग	सक श	ब्दाचे के	— लेले स्पष्टी	- करण म्हण	जे	_ होय.		
	(1)	दूराग्रह		(2)	विग्रह		(3)	आग्रह	(4)	परग्रह	
7.	'जा,	—— ये, कर, बर	 त, बोल, प	ी' यास	ारख्या म		ील मूळ ध	ातूंना	म्हणतात	ī.	
	(1)	साधित श	ब्द 	(2)	सिद्ध	शब्द	(3)	देशी शब्द	(4)	तत्सम शब्द	
8.	योग्य	जोड्या जुट	ळवा.								
	(광)	पाण उतार	ा करणे		(i)	दमछाक ह	होणे				
	(ब)	पायरीने रा	हिणे		(ii)	अपमान व	करणे				
	(क)	नाकी नऊ	येणे		(iii)	योग्यते प्रा	माणे राहणे				
	पर्यार्थ	ो उत्तरे :									
	٠	(अ)(व	ब) (क)							
	(1)	(iii) (ii	(i)								
	(2)	(ii) (ii	i) (i)								
	(3)	(i) (ii							-		
	(4)	(ii) (i)	(iii)								
9.	विभव	— तीप्रत्यय वि	- नेवा शब्दयं	 ोगी अव	यय लाग्	———— [न तयार झ	——— ालेल्या नाम	 गच्या रूपाला म्ह	णतात :		
	(1)	साधित श	ब्द	(2)	संयुक्त	ा व्यंजन	(3)	सामान्यरूप	(4)	संधी	
10.	पुढील	विधाने वा	- चा.								
÷	(अ)	विशेषण ह	ही विकारी	शब्दजा	ती आहे	; तथापि क	ाही विशेषण	गे विशेष्याच्या लि	^{हं} गवचनानुसा	र बदलत नाहोत.	
	(ৰ)	नामापूर्वी :	येणाऱ्या वि	त्रशेषणाः	ला विधी	विशेषण, त	ार नामानंतर	. येणाऱ्या विशेष	णाला अधिवि	शिषण म्हणतात.	
	(क)	वाक्यात न	ग्रम नसते	तेव्हावि	शिषणही	नसते.					
	पर्यार्थ	ी उत्तरे :									
	(1)	फक्त (अ	ा) ब रोबर			(2	.) फक्त	(अ)व(क)	बरोबर		
	(3)	फक्त (क				(4	′	(ब) व (क) व	_		

11.	खाली	लपैकी कठोर व्यंजने	काणता	•						
	(अ)	च	(ब)	'দ্		(क)	द	(3	ड)	थ
	पर्यार्थ	गे उत्तरे :								
	(1)	फक्त (अ), (ब)			(2)	फक्त	(ब), (क)			
	(3)	फक्त (क), (ड)			(4)	फक्त	(ब), (ड)			
12.	'सर्व	वाजूनी संकट येणे' ह	अर्थ न	——— सलेले वाक्!	 प्रचार कोप	गते ?				
	(अ)	आकाशाची कुऱ्हाड	होणे.							
	(এ)	आभाळ फाटणे.								
	(क)	आभाळ भरून येणे.								
	(इ)	आभाळ दिसणे.								
	पर्यार्थ	ो उत्तरे :								
	(1)	फक्त (अ), (ब) व	त्ररोबर		(2)	फक्त	(क), (ड) ब	रोबर		
					(4)	फक्त	(अ), (क), ((ड) बरोब	ार	
	'चहा (1)	फक्त (अ), (क) करणे' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे	चा पुढी	लपैकी कोण खडे फोड	ता वाक्प्र		द्धार्थी आहे ?		:)	कणिक तिंबणे
	'चहा (1)	करणे ' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणां एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स्	खंडे फोड एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व	ता वाक्प्र णे व दुसरा व जाणे. ा दुसरा व	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो र्ण व्यंजन	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे.	. (4		कणिक तिंबणे
	'चहा (1) व्यंजन (1) (2)	करणे' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणा	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स्	खंडे फोड एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व	ता वाक्प्र णे व दुसरा व जाणे. ा दुसरा व	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो र्ण व्यंजन	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे.	. (4		कणिक तिंबणे
14.	'चहा (1) व्यंजन (1) (2) (3) (4)	करणे ' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणां एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स् गील पहि	खंडे फोड एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व ला विसर्ग व	ता वाक्प्र णे इ दुसरा व जाणे. इसरा व	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो ण व्यंजन ण स्वर प	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे. जोडला जाणे.	. (4		कणिक तिंबणे
13. 14.	'चहा (1) व्यंजन (1) (2) (3) (4)	करणे' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणां एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स् तील पहि	खंडे फोड एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व ला विसर्ग व	ता वाक्प्र णे व दुसरा व जाणे. व दुसरा व व दुसरा व	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो र्ण व्यंजन र्ण स्वर ज	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे. जोडला जाणे.		:)	कंणिक तिंबणे संकेतार्थी वाक्य
14. 15.	'चहा (1) व्यंजन (1) (2) (3) (4) 'पाऊन् (1)	करणे' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणां एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स् वील पहि वा आल (2)	एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व ला विसर्ग व जा असता' य आज्ञार्थी व	ता वाक्प्र णे इ दुसरा व जाणे. इसरा व इसरा व ता वाक्याच	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो ण व्यंजन र्ण स्वर ज ा प्रकार (3)	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे. नोडला जाणे. निवडा.		:)	
1 4 .	'चहा (1) व्यंजन (1) (2) (3) (4) 'पाऊन् (1)	करणे' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणा एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात स पडला तर हवेत गार स्वार्थी वाक्य	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स् शील पहि (वा आल (2)	एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व ला विसर्ग व जा असता' य आज्ञार्थी व	ता वाक्प्र णे इ दुसरा व जाणे. इसरा व इसरा व विक्या	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो ण व्यंजन ण स्वर ज ा प्रकार (3) खा.	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे. निवडा. विध्यर्थी वाक्य	प्णे (4	:)	संकेतार्थी वाक्य
1 4 .	'चहा (1) व्यंजन (1) (2) (3) (4) 'पाऊन् (1) 'धर्मर (अ)	करणे' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणा एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात स पडला तर हवेत गार स्वार्थी वाक्य	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स् शील पहि (वा आल (2)	खंडे फोड एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व ला विसर्ग व आज्ञार्थी व अज्ञार्थी व	ता वाक्प्र णे इ दुसरा व जाणे. इसरा व इसरा व विक्या	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो ण व्यंजन ण स्वर ज ा प्रकार (3) खा.	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे. निवडा. विध्यर्थी वाक्य	प्णे (4	(1)	संकेतार्थी वाक्य
14.	'चहा (1) व्यंजन (1) (2) (3) (4) 'पाऊन् (1) 'धर्मर (अ)	करणे' या वाक्प्रचारा कोंडमारा होणे संधी म्हणजे एकत्र येणाऱ्या दोन र एकमेकाशेजारी येणां एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात एकत्र येणाऱ्या वर्णात स पडला तर हवेत गार स्वार्थी वाक्य पहिला	चा पुढीव (2) वर्षांपैकी रे दोन स् तील पहि वा आल (2)	खंडे फोड एक स्वर व वर जोडले ला विसर्ग व ला विसर्ग व आज्ञार्थी व आज्ञार्थी व पांडव	ता वाक्प्र णे इ दुसरा व जाणे. इसरा व इसरा व विस्य विस्य ओळ	चार विरु (3) यंजन जो र्ण व्यंजन र्ण स्वर ज (क) खा. (क)	द्धार्थी आहे ? काखा वर कर डणे. जोडला जाणे. निवडा. विध्यर्थी वाक्य	रणे (4 । (4	ક)	संकेतार्थी वाक्य

17.		न्यनामे व विशेषनामे । न			'गिरी'	', 'ता', '	त्त्व', 'पण', 'पण	ग', 'य', 'व	' – या सारखे प्रत्यय
	(1)	भाववाचक			ते	(3)	धर्मिवाचक	(4)	काल्पनिक
18.	बरोब	र की चूक.							
	(왜)	मराठीमध्ये शब्दा	तील शेवट	चे अक्षर दीर्घ ३	भसेल र	तर त्याच	ा उपान्त्य इकार वि	केंवा उकार	ऱ्हस्व लिहावा.
	(ब)	अ-कारान्तापूर्वीचे	। इकार विं	वा उकार ऱ्हस्व	लिहिं	तात.			
	पर्याट	ग्री उत्तरे :						,	
	(1)	केवळ (अ) बरो	बर		(2)	केवळ	(ब) बरोबर		
	(3)	(अ) आणि (ब)) बरोबर		(4)	(अ)	आणि (ब) चूक		
 19.	'मी उ	शीरा उठतो ते बाब	ाना आवड	त नाही ' दोन के	वल व	ाक्यांचे ^व	वाक्य संकलन कर	น.	
	(अ)	मी उशीरा उठतो	म्हणून बाब	ाना आवडत ना	ही.				
	(অ)	माझी उशीरा उठप	याची वृत्ती	बाबाना मुळीच	। आवः	डत नाही			
	(क)	माझ्या बाबाना उ	शीरा उठणे	आवडत नाही.					
	(ड)	माझे उशीरा उठणे	माझ्या बा	बाना आवडत न	गही.				
	पर्याय	ी उत्तरे :							
	(1)	फक्त (ड) चूक	बाकी सर्व	बरोबर					
	(2)	फक्त (ड) बरोब	ार बाकी र	ार्व चूक			•		
	(3)	फक्त (अ) आपि	ग (ब) ब	ोबर बाकी सर्व	चूक				
	(4)	फक्त (क) आपि	ग (ड) ब	रोबर बाकी सर्व	चूक				
20.	जोड	शब्द नसलेला पर्या	य ओळखा.		-				
	(अ)	टेबलखुर्ची	(ब)	अदलाबदल		(क)	सल्लामसलत	(ड)	सोनेचांदी
	पर्याय	ी उत्तरे :							
	(1)	(अ), (ब) व् (क) बरोब	र बाकी चूक	(2)	(ৰ)	व (क) बरोबर ब	बाकी चूक	
	(3)	(क) व (ड) ब	रोबर बार्क	चूक	(4)	(अ)	व (ड) बरोबर व	बाकी चूक	
<u></u> 21.	'राजेश	————— राने मनीषावर जिव	।पाड प्रेम	——— केल्याचे नाटक	करून	तिच्याः	 शी लग्न केले. ल	 रुग्नानंतर क	ाही महिन्यातच गोड
	बोलून	तिची सारी संपत्ती	आपल्या	नावावर केली.	एके	रात्री राजे	तेश दारु पिऊन घ	री आला.	तिच्याशी भांड-भांड
	भांडल	ग्र. तिच्यावर नाही	नाही ते अ	ारोप केले आणि	तिचा	खून केत	ल्र' - या घटनेसात	डी खाली दि	लेल्या वाक्प्रचारातून
	योग्य	वाक्प्रचाराची निव	ड करून त	याचा प र्याय लि	हा :				
	(1)	काट्याने काटा क	गढणे		(2)	कंठस्	गन घालणे		
	(3)	केसाने गळा काप			(4)		ने शेत खाणे		

	(1)	समुद्रमंथन		(2)	⁻ परिक्र		•	बद्दल एक शब्द सांग आसेतुहिमाचल	(4)	हिमसरोवर
3.	जोड्य	 । जुळवा.				· .				
		. उञ्जाः अव्ययीभाव	समास		(i)	गर्भश्रीमंत				
		पंचमी तत्पुर		9	(ii)	मानधन				
		मध्यमपदलो			(iii)					
		बहुब्रीही सम		.,	(iv)	साखरभात				
		ो उत्तरे :	., .,		(**)	***************************************				
	, , , ,	(अ)(ब) (क) (ड))					
	(1)	(ii) (iv)	(iii)	(i)	•					
	(2)	(iv) (i)	(iii)	(ii)						
	(3)	(iii) (i)	(iv)	(ii)						
	(4)	(iii) (i)	(ii)	(iv)						
4.	'त्याल	- । पहिला वर्ग	 मिळावा	म्हणुन :	तो खप	अभ्यास करते	 आहे' व	— या वाक्याचा प्रकार ३	ओळखा.	
	(1)	केवल वाक्य		(2)		वाक्य		आज्ञार्थी वाक्य	(4)	संयुक्त वाक्य
		<u> </u>		· · · -						
5.	'विध्व	संक' या शब्	दाचा वि	રોધાર્થી	आशय	व्यक्त करणारा	शब्द अ	रोळखा.		
	(अ)	पुरोगामी		(ৰ)	विधा	यक	(क)	मवाळ	(ड)	सुलक्षणी
	पर्यार्थ	ी उत्तरे :								
	(1)	(ब) व (ड) बरोब	τ		(2)	फक्त	(ब) बरोबर		
	(3)	फक्त (क)	बरोबर			(4)	फक्त	(अ) बरोबर		
	'धर्म	करता कर्म उ	—— भे राहते'	या म्हर	गीचा यं	ोग्य अर्थ ओव	 खा.			
6.			न करतान							
6.	(1)	विमाय भए								
6.	(1) (2)			ण्य मिव	उते.					
6.	(2)	दानधर्म केल	ग्र तर पु			मक्ती मिळते.				
26.	(2) (3)	दानधर्म केल धर्मपालन वे	ग्र तर पु ल्यावर	कर्मबंध	नातून प्	मुक्ती मिळते. भलतेच संकट	नागे लाग	ाते.		
-	(2)	दानधर्म केल धर्मपालन वे	ग्र तर पु ल्यावर	कर्मबंध	नातून प्	मुक्ती मिळते. भलतेच संकटः	मागे लाग 	ाते. 		
27.	(2) (3) (4)	दानधर्म केल धर्मपालन वे एखाद्याला स	ग्र तर पुः ल्यावर ग्राह्य कर	कर्मबंध यला गे	नातून <u>ग</u> ल्यास १	गलतेच संकटः —————		ाते. ————————— बदार असणाऱ्या नाम्	 गपदबंधास	काय म्हणतात

28.	'ताज	महल' शारदीय पौर्णिमे	त अधि	कच देखणा वि	देसतो.				
	या व	।क्यातील विधेयविस्तार	कोणत	† ?					
	(अ)	ताजमहल			(ब)	शारदो	य पौर्णिमेत		
	(क)	अधिकच देखणा			(૩)	दिसत	Ì		
	पर्यार	ग्री उत्तरे :							
	(1)	(अ), (ड) बरोवर	वाकी	सर्व चूक	(2)	फक्त	(क) बरोबर वाकी	सर्व चूव	,
	(3)	फक्त (ब) बरोबर र	त्राकी स	ार्व चूक	(4)	(ब),	(क) बरोबर वार्क	। सर्व चूव	<u>ন</u>
29.	खाली	ल वाक्यातील प्रयोग ३	नुक्रमे	ओळखा.					
	(अ)	शिक्षक मुलांना शिक	वतात.						
	(ब)	रामाच्याने काम करव	ाते.						
	(i)	कर्तरी-कर्तरी	(ii)	कर्मणी-कर्म	णी	(iii)	कर्तरी कर्मणी	(iv)	कर्मणी-कर्तरी
	पर्यार	ग्री उत्तरे :							
	(1)	फक्त (i) बरोबर			(2)	फक्त	(iii) बरोबर		
	(3)	फक्त (iv) बरोबर			(4)	फक्त	(ii) बरोबर		
30.	जी उ	पवाक्ये 'अथवा', 'किं	वा' या	अव्ययांनी जो	डलेली अ	सितात	तेव्हा त्या वाक्यांना व	काय म्हण	तात ?
	(1)	विकल्प बोधक	(2)	समुच्चय बोध	धक	(3)	न्यूनत्व बोधक	(4)	परिणाम बोधक
31.		नाधुनिक लोकशाहीच्या 1 या वाक्याचा प्रकार र	-	समाजाने जागृत	होऊन ३	भापला	योग्य तो मार्ग निवडा	गे गरजेचे	आहे' - व्याकरणिक
	(1)	केवल वाक्य	(2)	मिश्रवाक्य	4	(3)	संयुक्त वाक्य	(4)	संकेतार्थी वाक्य
32.	वाक्य	ार्थाला बाधा न आणता	रचनेत	केलेला बदल	म्हणजे :				
	(1)	वाक्य रूपांतर	(2)	वाक्य पृथक	करण	(3)	वाक्य संकलन	(4)	संयुक्त वाक्य
33.	'प्रति	कार, पडजीभ, दरमज	ल, हरव	ख्त' - हे शब्	द मराठी	व्याक	रणात	ओळख	ले जातात.
	(1)	उपसर्ग साधित शब्द			(2)	प्रत्यय	साधित शब्द		
		अभ्यस्त शब्द			(4)	के <u>प्रस्त</u> ात	रणवाचक शब्द		

34.	पुढील विधाने वाचा.												
	(अ)	ईकारान्त पुरि	त्लंगी ना	मांचे स	ामान्यरू	प याकारान्त ह	ति.						
	(ब)	ऊ–कारान्त ए	ु ल्लिंगी	नामांचे	सामान्य	रूप वाकारान्त	होते.						
	(क)	ओकारान्त पु	ल्लिंगी र	नामांचे र	सामान्यः	रूप ओकारान्त	च राहते						
	पर्यार्थ	ो उत्तरे :											
	(1)	(अ) व (ब) बरोब	र		(2)	(ब)	व (क) बरोबर					
	(3)	फक्त (अ)	बरोबर			(4)	सर्व व	ब्ररोबर					
35.	— लेखन	नियमानुसार	 গুৱ গ ৰ	 द ओळ	- खा.	_			_				
	(1)	अभिष्ठचिंत	न	(2)	अभिष	टचिंतन	(3)	अभीष्टचिंतन	(4)	अभीश्टचिंतन			
36.	मराठी	मराठी भाषे संदर्भातील पुढील कोणते वाक्य अयोग्य आहे ?											
	(1) 'मराठी असे आमुची मायबोली' असे प्रत्येक मराठी भाषिकाने अभिमानाने म्हटले पाहिजे.												
	(2) मराठी महाराष्ट्र राज्याची राजभाषा आहे.												
	(3) हिंदी ही मराठी भाषेची जननी आहे.												
	(4)	आज मराठी	भाषेच्या	लेखना	साठी दे	वनागरी लिपीन	वा वापर	होतो.					
37.	'अरविंद, जलज, राजीव, पद्म' या शब्दांना समानार्थी शब्द कोणता?												
	(1)	अमृत		(2)	गुलाब		(3)	कमळ	(4)	चंद्रिका			
38.	पुढे वि	- दलेल्या जोड्या	जुळवा.										
		अव्यय				शब्द							
	(अ)	शोकदर्शक			(i)	शाब्बास, वाह	खा						
		(अ) शोकदर्शक					रुना						
	(ৰ)	प्रशंसादर्शक			(ii)	अबब, बा		च्या					
		प्रशंसादर्शक संमतीदर्शक			(ii) (iii)		गरे, अरे						
	(क)				` ,	अरे रे, अगाः	मरे, अरे ई, आई						
	(क) (ड)	संमतीदर्शक		नेवडा :	(iii) (iv)	अरे रे, अगाः	मरे, अरे ई, आई						
	(क) (ड)	संमतीदर्शक आश्चर्यदर्शक	पर्याय 1		(iii) (iv)	अरे रे, अगाः	मरे, अरे ई, आई						
	(क) (ड)	संमतीदर्शक आश्चर्यदर्शक प्राठी योग्य ते	पर्याय 1		(iii) (iv)	अरे रे, अगाः	मरे, अरे ई, आई			,			
	(क) (ड) उत्तरार (1) (2)	संमतीदर्शक आश्चर्यदर्शक प्राठी योग्य ते (अ) (ब (iv) (iii) (ii) (iv)	पर्याय () (क (ii) (iii)	(i) (i)	(iii) (iv)	अरे रे, अगाः	मरे, अरे ई, आई						
	(क) (ड) उत्तरार (1)	संमतीदर्शक आश्चर्यदर्शक प्राठी योग्य ते (अ) (ब (iv) (iii)	पर्याय 1) (क (ii)) (ड) (i)	(iii) (iv)	अरे रे, अगाः	मरे, अरे ई, आई						

39.	पुढी	लपैकी कोणत्या	विभक्तीला अ	ननेक वचनास	ाठी प्रत्य	य आहे	परंतु एकवचनार	प्र प्रत्यय नाह	ग़े ?
	(1)	प्रथमा	(2)	तृतीया		(3)	संबोधन	(4)	सप्तमी
40.	'रामा	ने पुस्तकावर नाव	म घातले' या	वाक्यातील अ	 ाधारपूर ः	क्र कोणत	1 ?		
	(1)	रामाने	(2)	पुस्तकावर		(3)	नाव	(4)	पुस्तकावर नाव
41.	पुढील	ठ विधाने वाचा.							
	(अ)	च, ही, ना, फव	म्त ही शुद्ध	शब्दयोगी अव	यये आहे	त.			
	(ब)	काही शब्दयोर्ग	ो अव्यये विष	भक्तीप्रत्ययां चे	कार्य क	न्स्तात.			
	(क)	शब्दयोगी अव्य	य जोडले जा	ताना मूळ शब्ब	दांचे साम	गन्यरूप	होत नाही.		
	पर्यार	ग्री उत्तरे :							
	(1)	फक्त (अ) ब	रोवर		(2)	फक्त	(অ) ল (ক) আ	बरोबर	
	(3)	(अ), (ब) ও	गणि (क) ब	ारोवर	(4)	फक्त	(अ) व (क)	बरोबर	
42.	भावव	 र्तृक क्रियापद अ	 गसलेल्या वाव	 भ्याचा पर्याय (लेहा :	<u>. </u>			
	(1)	पित्त झाल्यामुळे	प्रमोदला अ	जि मळमळते -	आहे.				
	(2)	सुज्ञास अधिक	सांगणे न लग	11					
	(3)	- आम्ही काही पु	स्तके पुण्याहू	न मागविली.					
	(4)	बाळू, एवढे क	म कर बरं!	`					
43.	 पुढील	 ७ विधाने वाचा.					-		
	(अ)	अलका आणि	सुनील विजूच	या घरी गेले	- हे संयु	क्त वाब	य आहे.		
	(ब)	संयुक्त वाक्यात	। दोन वा आ	धक स्वतंत्र व	ाक्ये जो	डलेली उ	असतात.		
	(क)	संयुक्त वाक्यात	। प्रधानत्व बे	धिक उभयान्व	यी अव्य	ाये वापः	ली जातात.		
	पर्याट	ग्री उत्तरे :							
	(1)	फक्त (अ) चृ	क		(2)	फक्त	(अ) व (ब) व	चूक	
	(3)	फक्त (अ) व	(क) चूक		(4)	फक्त	(ब) व (क) व	चूक	
44.	'तो ने		 गो'या वाक्या	चा काळ ओळ	- खा.		- 		
	(1)	रीति वर्तमानक	ळ		(2)	संनिधि	हत भविष्यकाळ		
	(3)	रोति भविष्यक	ळ		(4)	संनिहि	हेत वर्तमानकाळ		
		———— प्रासाठी जागा /						_	

4 5.	•	ाचाराचा अश् यांवर कातडे		•							
				ਜੀ ਨਵੀ	=गंधाणे		(2)	-1-1	क्तिन सेले		
	(1)	डोळ्यावर			બાધ ળ		(2)		मिटून घेणे देऊन पाहणे		
	(3)	जाणूनबुजू ———	न दुलका प 	करण ———			(4)	তথ	दऊन पाहण 		
46.	'आक	ांक्षाने सुरेल	गीत म्हट	ਲੇ'.					_		
	या वा	क्यात 'सुरेत	ठ' हे		आं	हे .					
	(1)	विधेय		(2)	विधेय	ग पूरक		(3)	विधेय विस्तार	(4)	कर्म विस्तार
<u> </u>	_	वाक्यातील परी कोर्ति			व्यय ३	नोळखा.					
	(1)	_		(2)	कीर्ति	रूपे		(3)	परी	(4)	मरावे
— 48.	खाली	दिलेल्या स	— – मूह दर्शक	शब्दांच	— या जोड	 चा जुळ	—— वा.				
	अ	- गट			ৰ -	गट					
	(अ)	मडके			(i) ·	संघ					
	(ब)	खेळाडू			(ii)	चळत					
	(ক)	विद्यार्थी			(iii)	उत्तरंड	5				
	(ॾ)	नाणी			(iv)	गट					
	पर्यार्थ	ो उत्तरे :									
		(अ)(ख	व) (क) (ड)						
	(1)	(iii) (iv	•	(ii)							
	(2)	(iii) (i)		(ii)							
	(3) (4)	(iii) (ii (iv) (ii		(i) (ii)							
 49.	—_ - खाली	——— लपैकी संके	तार्थ वाक	 य कोणं							
		जर उद्या र				री येईन					
		उद्या सुट्टी			-						
		तुझ्या घरी		_							
		सुट्टी मिळ									
		_{उट} . 11 उत्तरे :		34		•					
	(1)	फक्त (अ) बरोबर	बाकी र	सर्व चुव	,	(2)	(अ)), (ब) बरोबर (व	5), (ड) ^হ	वृक
	(3)	(ब), (व					(4)		, (ड) बरोबर बाक्	_	

	(1)	पुल्लिंगी	(2)	नपुसकलिंगी		(3)	स्त्रीलिंगी	(4)	यापैकी नाही
51.	वाक्	समूहासाठी योग्य वा	 क्प्रचार अ	गोळखा.					
		यण हा खूप गुंड वृत्त उव गुणी होता'.	तीचा, व्यस	म्ती आणि सान	या गाव	ात बदन	ाम माणूस होता.	मात्र त्याचा	मुलगा हा सदाचारी
	(1)	कर्णाचा अवतार			(2)	गावम	ामा असणे		
	(3)	भांगेत तुळस अस	णे		(4)	महादे	वापुढचा असणे		٠.
 52.	मरार्छ	ोत प्रमुख सर्वनामे ि	कती ?						
	(1)	सात	(2)	नऊ		(3)	दहा	(4)	आठ
53.	मूळ :		एक वा	अधिक अक्षरे र	—— जोडतात		म्ह	 गतात.	
	(1)	सिद्ध शब्द	(2)	साधित शब्द		(3)	उपसर्ग	(4)	प्रत्ययघटित शब्द
 54.	— खाली	दिलेल्या पर्यायातून	अकर्मक	धातू असलेल्य	 १ शब्दां	 चा पर्या	——— <u> </u>		
	(1)	सळसळ, खळख०	ठ, थरथर,	कृडकूड	(2)	नासव	ज, सडका, कुजक	, खरा ब	
	(3)	हुशार, चलाख, तर	बेज, पारंग	ात	(4)	मोडल	हे, उघडले, तोडले,	बांधले	•
 55.		हुशार, चलाख, तर लिपैकी अचूक विध			(4)	मोडले ——-	हें, उघडलें, तोडलें,	बांधले	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
55.	खाली		गाने कोणत		(4)	मोडले ——-	हें, उघडलें, तोडलें,	बांधले	,
5 5.	खার্ল <u>)</u> ·(अ)	ोलपैकी अचूक विध	गाने कोणत सामान्यरूप	ी ? म होत नाही.		मोडले 	हें, उघडलें, तोडलें,	बांधले	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
55.	দ্বার্ল (अ) (ৰ)	लिपैकी अचूक विध एकाक्षरी शब्दाचे :	गाने कोणत सामान्यरूप	ी ? म होत नाही.		मोडले 	हें, उघडलें, तोडलें,	बांधले	,
55.	দ্বার্ল (अ) (ৰ)	लिपैकी अचूक विध् एकाक्षरी शब्दाचे व परकीय भाषेतील	गाने कोणत सामान्यरूप शब्दांचे स	ी ? म होत नाही.			हे, उघडले, तोडले, चूक (ब) बरोबर		r

पुढील उतारा वाचून प्रश्न क्रमांक 56 ते 60 या प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा.

प्रा. कार्व्हर यांनी आपल्या पहिल्याच दिवसाच्या अध्यापनाची सुरुवात करताना आपल्या विद्यार्थ्यांना आवर्जून सांगितलं -

"जो निसर्गाच्या प्रेमात पडून त्याच्याशी जवळीक साधतो त्याच्याशीच निसर्ग गुजगोष्टी करतो. युवकांनो, सृष्टी काय शिकवते इकडे उघड्या डोळ्यांनी, उघड्या कानांनी लक्ष द्या; म्हणजे आयुष्यात प्रत्येक दिवशी तुमच्या ज्ञानात अमूल्य माहितीची भरच पडेल. निसर्गाशी तादात्म्य पावल्याखेरीज त्याची रहस्यं कळत नसतात. तुम्ही बँकेत किती माया जमिवली आहे, तुम्ही पोषाख कसा करता हे तुमच्या यशाचं गमक मानू नका. तुम्ही समाजाची किती व कशी सेवा करू शकता यावर तुमच्या आयुष्याची सार्थकता अवलंबून आहे". मग साऱ्या वर्गावर आपली हसरी नजर फिरवून ते पुढे म्हणाले, "चला! वर्गाबाहेर पडा. आजवर कोणीच केला नसेल असा एक नवा उपक्रम हाती घ्यायचा आहे. आपल्याला आता गावात फिरून प्रत्येक अंगणात, परसात टाकून दिलेला भंगारमाल गोळा करायचा आहे. फुटकी भांडी-कुंडी, दिवट्या-चिमण्या, बाटल्या, डबे, अगदी जे मिळेल ते जमा करायचं आहे. आपल्याला एक प्रयोगशाळा उभारायची आहे आणि त्यासाठी ही अशी उपकरणं जमवावी लगतात'', असं म्हणून त्यांनी आपल्या पेटीतून आणलेली छोटी-छोटी उपकरणं विद्यार्थांना दाखवली.

प्राध्यापक आणि विद्यार्थी 'प्रयोगशाळेची उपकरणं' गोळा करण्याच्या मोहिमेवर निघाले. ती मुलखावेगळी कामगिरी सान्यांच्या अंगात संचारली होती. संध्याकाळी सगळे परतले. सारा गाव गोळा करून मुलं परतली होती. प्रा. कार्व्हरनी प्रत्येकाची पाठ थोपटली. ते त्यांना म्हणाले, ''तुम्ही आणलंत त्यातलं काहीच टाकाऊ नाही. काही आता उपयोगी पडणार आहे तर काही नंतर''.

आजही 'टस्कीगी' तील 'कार्व्हर म्युझियम' पाहाल तर काय दिसेल? ज्या टाकाऊ वस्तूंचा वापर करून ॲलाबॅमाची उभारणी करण्याच्या आपल्या कार्याला प्रा. कार्व्हरनी सुरुवात केली, त्यांचा संग्रह आजही तिथे जतन करून ठेवलेला आहे. जुना रॉकेलचा दिवा. चकचकीत घासलेला. त्याची काच काजळीने काळी कुळकुळीत केलेली. त्या काचेवर एक बारीकसं वर्तुळ जाणीवपूर्वक स्वच्छ, पारदर्शक ठेवलेलं. मायक्रोस्कोपवर त्यातल्या त्यात प्रखर उजेड घेण्याची ही सोय. शाईच्या दौतीचा उपयोग बुनसेन बर्नर म्हणून. चहाकपाचा उपयोग खल म्हणून, तर खुंटाळ्याच्या खुंटीचा उपयोग बत्त्यासारखा कुटण्यासाठी. फळांच्या रिकाम्या, स्वच्छ डब्यांत निरिनराळी रसायनं लेबलं लावून ठेवलेली. फुटक्या बाटल्या जळत्या दीरीच्या साह्याने व्यवस्थित कापून त्यांचे पेले बनवलेले. पत्र्यांचे तुकडे व्यवस्थित कापून त्यांचर निरिनराळ्या मापांच्या खिळ्यांनी भोकं पाडून त्यांच्या माती चाळण्यासाठी चाळण्या केलेल्या.

त्यांची ही प्रयोगशाळेची उभारणी त्यांचे विद्यार्थी पाहत होते. त्यांचा आपल्या डोळ्यांवर विश्वास बसत नव्हता. प्रा. कार्क्स यांच्या हाताखाली शिकून बाहेर पडलेले विद्यार्थी जिथे जिथे समाजसेवा करण्यासाठी, विशेषतः शेतीसुधारणेच्या कामी, गेले, तिथे तिथे त्यांनी साधनांच्या अभावाचा कधीच बाऊ केला नाही. केवळ महागडी व अत्याधुनिक साधनं वापरून यश मिळवता येतं असं नाही, हे त्यांना पुरतेपणी अनुभवाला आलं होतं. 'सर्वसामान्य गोष्टीचं यश असामान्य कसं ठरेल ते पाहा. ज्या कशामुळे आपल्या (बांधवांच्या) थाळ्या अन्नाने भरतील ते महत्त्वाचं समजा'. आपल्या शिक्षकाचा हा संदेश ते कधीच विसरले नाहीत.

56. मायक्रोस्कोपवर प्रखर उजेड घेण्यासाठी कार्व्हरनी कशाचा वापर केला?

(1) शाईची दौत

(2) चहाचा कप

(3) रॉकेलचा दिवा

(4) फुटक्या बाटल्या

कच्या कामासाठी जागा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

57.	Ciqui	ऊ वस्तूपासून उमारलल्या प्रयागशाळतून का व	हर यान	। काणता सदशादला?		
	(अ)	समाजाची सेवा करून यश मिळवता येते.				
	(ब)	प्रयोगशाळेची उभारणी करून यश मिळवत	ा येते.			
	(क)	निसर्गाशी एकरूप होणे गरजेचे आहे.				
	(ड)	सामान्य गोष्टीतूनही असामान्य यश मिळवि	ाता येते.			
	पर्यार्थ	ी उत्तरे :				
	(1)	फक्त (ब) व (ड) बरोबर	(2)	फक्त (अ) बरोबर		
	(3)	फक्त (क) बरोबर	(4)	फक्त (ड) बरोबर		
58.	प्रा. क	गर्व्हर यांच्या मते जीवनाची सार्थकता कोणत्य	॥ गोष्टी	त दडलेली आहे ?		
	(1)	प्रयोगशाळा उभारणीत	(2)	समाजाच्या सेवेत		
	(3)	टाकाऊतून टिकाऊ बनविण्यात	(4)	असामान्य यश मिळविण्यात		
59.	प्रस्तुत	उताऱ्याची मध्यवर्ती कल्पना ओळखा.			_	
	(1)	टाकाऊतून टिकाऊ (2) यशाचे मार्ग		(3) निसर्ग प्रेम	(4)	समाज सेवा
60.	प्रा. क	व्हिर यांच्या प्रयोगशाळेचे अंतिम साध्य कोण	ते आहे	?		
	(अ)	आपल्या बांधवांची भूक भागविणे	(ৰ)	सुसज्ज प्रयोगशाळा उभारणे		
	(क)	टाकाऊतून टिकाऊ बनविणे	(ड)	निसर्गाशी एकरूप होणे		
	पर्यार्य	ो उत्तरे :				
	(1)	(अ) व (ब) बरोबर	(2)	फक्त (अ) बरोबर		
	(3)	(अ) व (ड) बरोबर	(4)	फक्त (क) बरोबर		
			_	. -		

(1) The jury were divided in its opinions. (2) The Secretary and Treasurer is negligent of his duty. (3) Every soldier and every sailor were in his place. (4) Either the manager or his assistants failed in his duty. 62. Which one of the following lines uses capitalisation correctly? (1) If winter comes, can spring be far behinds? (2) If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind? (3) If winter comes, can Spring be far behind? (4) If Winter comes, can spring be far behind? (5) If winter comes, can spring be far behind? (6) If Winter comes, can spring be far behind? (6) Which of the alternatives would be equivalent to the following sentence? I am as strong as he. (1) He is stronger than I. (2) He is not stronger than I. (3) He is so strong as I am not. (4) None of the above 64. Choose the best meaning of the word in capitals in the following sentence. They might do the job if you DANGLE a bonus in front of them. (1) To parcel objects (2) To praise in appreciation (3) To reduce as a punishment (4) To offer as an attraction 65. 'In addition to useful advice, he gave me financial help.' Which one of the following sentences converts the simple sentence above into a compound sentence by using cumulative conjunction? (1) He gave me financial help and added to useful advice. (2) He not only gave me useful advice but financial help also. (3) He gave me not only useful advice but financial help also. (4) He not only gave me financial help but also useful advice. 66. Choose the correct sentence/s: (a) Which is your friend? (b) Which are your books? (c) Which will you take? Answer options:	61.	. Choose the correct sentence.									
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(c) Which will you take? Answer options:			•								
Answer options:		• •	•								
-		• ′	•	COUNC :							
(1) (a) only (2) (b) only (3) (a) and (b) only (4) (a), (b) and (c		(1)	(a) only	(2) (b) c	niv	(3)	(a) and (b) only (4)	(a), (b) and (c)			

67.	Choose the correct expression out of the alternatives :															
	(1) Bury the hatchet				(2)	Bury the hatch										
	(3)	Bury under ti	ne hatch	iet	(4)	Bury	y over the l	hatch								
68.	'Hei	<u>bank</u> fell dow	n from	her purse.'			•									
	The underlined word 'bank' in the sentence above means															
	(1)	side of a river														
	(2)	row of keys														
	(3)	financial insti	tution													
	(4)	balance														
59.	Cho	ose clause/s of	time fro	om the give	n sent	ences.										
	(a)	•														
	(b)	They can stay	where	they are.												
	(c)	As he came ir	ito the r	oom all ros	e to th	neir fe	et.									
	Answer options:															
	(1)	(a) only			(2)	(a) a	ınd (b) only	7								
	(3)	(a) and (c) on	ly		(4)	(a),	(b) and (c)									
70.	Which of the following sentences uses subjunctive mood to express a purpose?															
	(a)															
	(b)															
	(c)	Work hard w	ith a pu	rpose to su	cceed.											
	(d)	Work hard purposefully to succeed.														
	Ans	Answer options:														
	(1)	(a) only	(2)	(b) only		(3)	(c) only	(4)	Both (c) and (d)							
71.	Cho	ose the correct	passive	form of the	follo	wing s	sentence :									
	· He v	He will finish the work in a fortnight.														
1.	(1)	The work will	9.7													
, 1.	(1)		l have b	een finished	i by h	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										
		The work wil			•		Ŭ	•								

72.	Which	one of the	following	sentences	expresses a	planned	action in	near future	?
-----	-------	------------	-----------	-----------	-------------	---------	-----------	-------------	---

- (1) We shall play the match in half an hour.
- (2) We shall be playing the match in half an hour.
- (3) We are playing the match in half an hour.
- (4) We will play the match in half an hour.

73. (a) He has a white stone in his pocket.

(b) He can turn into a rabbit.

Which one of the following is the **correct** adjectival clause joining the two sentences above?

- (1) Which he can turn into a rabbit.
- (2) Who can turn into a rabbit.
- (3) Whose pocket can turn into a rabbit.
- (4) Whose stone can turn into a rabbit.

74. Match the following:

- (a) Consensus
- (i) Has the same meaning as 'redundant'
- (b) Otiose
- (ii) Opposite can be formed by adding 'dis'
- (c) Believe
- (iii) Opposite can be formed by adding 'un'
- (d) Acceptable
- (iv) Refers to general agreement

Answer options:

- (a) (b)
- (c) (d)
- (1) (i) (ii)
- (iii) (iv)
- (2) (ii)
- (iv) (i)
- (3) (iii)
- (ii) (iv) (i)
- (4) (ii)
- (iii)

(iii)

(i) (iv)

75. 'None of us knew the way'.

Which one of the following is a **correct** sentence with tag-question corresponding to the sentence above ?

- (1) None of us knew the way, did we?
- (2) None of us knew the way, didn't we?
- (3) None of us knew the way, none of we?
- (4) None of us knew the way, didn't us?

कच्या कामासाठी जागा /SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

76.		Out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/sentence as the phrase or group of words.												
	A person who studies the formation of the earth.													
	(1)	Meteorologist	(2)	Anthropo			(3)	Geologist	(4)	Seismo	ologist			
77.	'The	ship has its com	ıpleme	ent of 150 p	assen	ngers'.		٠.						
	The	The underlined word in the sentence above means												
	(a)	praise			(b)	flatt	ery .	•	2003	÷	•			
	(c)	full amount			(d)	sup	pleme	nt						
	Ans	wer options :												
	(1)	(c) only	(2)	(b) only		(3)	(a) c	only	(4)	(d) on	ly			
78.		Which one of the following sentences is correct in the use of tense referring to habitual action?												
	(1)	He often went t	to Shin	nla to see h	is par	ents.				,				
	(2)	He often goes to	Shin	nla to see hi	s pare	ents.	,							
	(3)	He has often go	ne to	Shimla to s	ee his	parer	nts.							
	(4) He often plans to go to Shimla to see his parents.									.· . •	v = 4.1			
79.	Choose the correct sentences in terms of use of pronouns.													
	(a) They themself admitted their guilt.													
	(b)	I will do it ours	elves.							. ,				
	(c)	The town itselves is not very large.												
	Ans	wer options :												
	(1)	(a) only			(2)	(b) c	only				15			
	(3)	(a) and (c) only			(4)	Nor	e of t	he above	•	117 -				
80.	The accused said, "Sir, I am innocent".													
	Which one of the following sentences changes the sentence above into indirect speech?													
	(1)	(1) The accused said that he was innocent.												
	(2)	` '												
	(3)													
	(3) The accused pleaded that he was innocent.(4) The accused pleaded not guilty.													
				0 ,										

31.	Find out the correct idiomatic expression from the given options:										
	Brandy words with. (1) argue					orat	orv				
	(3)	_	st		(2) (4)		uistic acum	en			
32.	Cho	ose the best oppo	site n	neaning of	PLAUS	 SIBLE					
	(1)	Inplausible	(2)	Implausi	ble	(3)	Displausi	ble	(4)	Feasible	
3.	Whi	ch of the following	ng cor	ntain corre	ctly pla	iced a	djective ?			 _	
	(a)	Apparent heir									
	(b)	Time immemori	ial								
	(c) ∴:	Elect viceroy	·								
	Ansv	wer options :									
	(1)	(a) only ((2)	(a) and (b) only	(3)	(b) only	(4)	(b) a	und (c) only	
34.	Choose the pair of words that would fill in the blanks in the following sentence sequentiall										
	(a) A target is easiest to aim at.										
	(b) I bought some pencils at the										
	Answer options :										
	(1)	stationer's, stati	onary	ī	(2)	stati	onery, stat	ionary			
	(3)	stationary, stati	-	_	(4)		onary, stat	•			
5.	Cho	ose the correct se	ntenc	es :							
	(a) Bread and milk is his only food.										
	(b)	·									
	(c) Every boy and girl was ready.										
	Answer options:										
	(1)	(a) only		•	(2)	(a) a	ind (c) only	,			
	(3)	(a), (b) and (c)		•	(4)		e of the ab				
	Cho	ose the best mear	ning o	f the word	l printe	 d in c	apitals in t	he foll	owing	sentence :	
66.		report OBFUSCA	•		-		-		Ü		
36.		-		Inspire	•	(3)	Infuse		(4)	Confuse	

Answer options: (1) Lead is as heavy as all other metals. (2) Lead is heavier than all other metals. (3) Lead is very heavy than all other metals. (4) None of the above. 88. 'It does not matter whether we win or lose? Which one of the following sentences changes the sentence above into it (1) Doesn't it matter whether we win or lose? (2) What matters whether we win or lose? (3) Does it matter whether we win or lose? (4) Does it matter whether we don't win or we don't lose? 89. Match the homophones - 'Vein', 'Vain' and 'Vane' with their correct metals and the properties of the pr	ntence :											
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(c) Vane - (iii) conceited, proud Answer options: (a) (b) (c) (1) (iii) (i) (ii) (2) (ii) (iii) (i) (3) (ii) (i) (iii) (4) (i) (iii) (ii) 90. Identify the sentence containing correctly used article: (1) This man is a second Newton. (2) What kind of a flower is it (3) He was a Napoleon of his age. (4) A falsehood is odious. 91. Which one of the following correctly explains the word 'homicide'?	-											
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91. Which one of the following correctly explains the word 'homicide'?	What kind of a flower is it?											
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·												
(a) the act of killing one's family member	Which one of the following correctly explains the word 'homicide'?											
(a) the act of killing one's family member												
(b) the act of killing oneself	•											
(c) the act of killing a human being	81											
(d) the act of killing one's community												
Answer options:												
	th (b) and (d)											

Question numbers 96 to 100: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Building a nation is a very complex, very different task. It requires different kinds of parameters, a different mindset. Building a company is easy. Productivity, efficiency, cost reductions, rules and regulations and so on and you can do it.

Our collective task is very complex. When I say our task, I mean you all need to build a very strong, secular, united nation which gives direction not only to India but to the world. The world is looking and the world is interested in India's development. How do we get everybody to rally? If we can't put our own house in order how do we get everybody to rally? When you look at the media, you feel that everything is falling apart. Morals are going down, work ethics are going bad, and everybody is stealing everything. The rich are becoming richer and the poor are not being paid attention to and it is chaos, confusion and contradictions.

But when you look at the young, at the tools and technology, you see great hope. You feel we can change the face of this country in twenty years, if we just turn it over to the young and that is the requirement of the day.

So when I see these graduate students my message to them is - Build a very strong self. Build a self that is going to serve people. But first you have to serve yourself. If you can't serve yourself, you can't serve anybody. So get a good job, work hard - there is no substitute for hard work. Look beyond your personal interest - to community interests and really create hope.

96. Everything is falling apart.

Select the correct meaning of the underlined.

(1) moving back

(2) disappearing

(3) scattering

(4), disintegrating

97. The speaker expects:

- (a) The students should steal everything from everybody.
- (b) The students should develop their personal interest.
- (c) The students should keep their houses in a good order.
- (d) The students should build such a nation that can give directions to India as well as the world.

Select the correct alternative.

(1) Only (a) and (d)

(2) Only (b) and (c)

(3) Only (b)

(4) Only (d)

A					23				MO8		
98.	Ider	ntify the odd pair	r/s:								
	(a)	hope - despair			(b)	coni	usion - chaos				
	(c) collective - individual				(d)	cont	radiction - cor	nfirmatio	n		
	Ans	Answer options:									
	(1)	Only (a) and (d	2)		(2)	Only	y (b) and (c)		·		
	(3)	Only (b)			(4)	Onl	y (d)				
99.	Nation building requires										
	Select the correct alternative to complete the sentence.										
	(1) rules and regulations										
	(2) media and new technology										
	(3) productivity and luck										
	(4) new technology and hardworking youth										
100.	Acco	ording to the pas	ssage :					-			
	(a) Confusion and contradictions derogate the status of the nation.										
	(b) Media highlights disintegrating things in society.										
	(c) Optimistic and hardworking youth is required for nation building.										
	Selec	ct the correct alt	ernativ	e.							
	(1)	Only (a)	(2)	Only (b)		(3)	Only (c)	(4)	All the above		
											

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सूचना -- (पृष्ठ 1 वरून पुढे...)

- (8) प्रश्नपुस्तिकेमध्ये विहित केलेल्या विशिष्ट जागीच कच्चे काम (रफ वर्क) करावे. प्रश्नपुस्तिकेव्यतिरिक्त उत्तरपित्रकेवर वा इतर कागदावर कच्चे काम केल्यास ते कॉपी करण्याच्या उद्देशाने केले आहे, असे मानले जाईल व त्यानुसार उमेदवारावर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या ''परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचे अधिनियम-82'' यातील तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षाच्या कारावासाच्या आणि/किंवा रुपये एक हजार रकमेच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.
- (9) सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहित केलेली वेळ संपल्यानंतर उमेदवाराला ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका स्वतः बरोबर परीक्षाकक्षाबाहेर घेऊन जाण्यास परवानगी आहे. मात्र परीक्षा कक्षाबाहेर जाण्यापूर्वी उमेदवाराने आयल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा भाग-1 समवेक्षकाकडे न विसरता परत करणे आवश्यक आहे.

नमुना प्रश्न

प्र. क्र. 201. "अंगावर काटा उभा रहाणे" या वाक्यप्रचाराचा अर्थ काय?

(1) अंग शहारणे

- (2) रोमांचित होणे
- (3) अतिशय भिती वाटणे
- (4) बहरुन येणे

ह्या प्रश्नाचे योग्य उत्तर ''(3) अतिशय भितो वारणे'' असे आहे. त्यामुळे या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर ''(3)'' होईल, यास्तव खालीलप्रमाणे प्रश्न क्र. 201 समोरील उत्तर-क्रमांक ''(3)'' हे वर्तुळ पूर्णपणे खायांकित करून दाखविणे आवश्यक आहे.

प्र. क्र. 201. (1) (2) (4)

अशा पद्धतीने प्रस्तुत प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाचा तुमचा उत्तरक्रमांक हा तुम्हाला स्वतंत्ररीत्या पुरविलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील त्या त्या प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोरील संबंधित वर्तुळ पूर्णपणे छायांकित करून दाख्यावा. ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉल्पेन वापरावे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.