

24/HV/M-2023-03

Booklet Series

Candidate's Roll Number

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Serial No.

Question Booklet

LANGUAGE, GENERAL STUDIES AND ENGLISH

Time Allowed : 2:30 Hours

Maximum Marks : 150

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Question Booklet is divided into three Parts—Part-I, Part-II and Part-III. Part-I contains questions of **Language (Qualifying)**, Part-II contains questions of **General Studies** and Part-III contains questions of **English**.
2. **Part-I** consists of Question Nos. **1 to 30**, **Part-II** consists of Question Nos. **31 to 70** (the questions and their responses are printed in English and Hindi versions both) and **Part-III** consists of Question Nos. **71 to 150**.
3. **All** questions carry equal marks.
4. **Immediately after commencement of the examination, you should check up your Question Booklet and ensure that the Question Booklet Series is printed on the top right-hand corner of the Booklet. Please check that the Booklet contains 40 printed pages including two pages (Page Nos. 38 & 39) for Rough Work and no page or question is missing or unprinted or torn or repeated. If you find any defect in this Booklet, get it replaced immediately by a complete Booklet of the same series.**
5. You must write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
6. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. **You must write your Name and other particulars in the space provided on Page-1 of the Answer Sheet provided, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.**
7. You should encode your **Roll Number** and the **Question Booklet Series A, B, C or D** as it is printed on the top right-hand corner of the Question Booklet with Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen in the space provided on **Page-2** of your Answer Sheet. **If you do not encode or fail to encode the correct series of your Question Booklet, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated correctly.**
8. Each question comprises of **five** responses—(A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). You are to select **ONLY ONE** correct response and mark it in your Answer Sheet. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
9. In the Answer Sheet, there are **five** circles—(A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) against each question. To answer the questions, you are to mark with Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen **ONLY ONE** circle of your choice for each question. Select only one response for each question and mark it in your Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. **Use Black/Blue ink ballpoint pen only to mark the answer in the Answer Sheet. Any erasure or change is not allowed.**
10. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from the Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the examination. **After the examination has concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator.** Thereafter, you are permitted to take away the Question Booklet with you.
11. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.
12. Candidates must assure before leaving the Examination Hall that their Answer Sheets will be kept in Self Adhesive LDPE Bag and completely packed/sealed in their presence.

ध्यान दें : अनुदेशों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।





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PART—I
(LANGUAGE)

Directions (Q. Nos. 1 and 2) : Fill in the blanks with suitable articles like 'a', 'an' and 'the' :

1. There are 30 or 31 days in ____ month.
(A) the
(B) a
(C) an
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
2. My father is ____ engineer in the Water Works Department.
(A) the
(B) an
(C) a
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
3. Which of the following is a part of bedroom?
(A) Pillow
(B) Table lamp
(C) Curtains
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
4. Which of the following is a part of a room?
(A) Window
(B) Ceiling
(C) Floor
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
5. Rainy season comes before
(A) winter
(B) spring
(C) summer
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
6. The eighth month of the year is
(A) July
(B) September
(C) October
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
7. Sister-in-law is
(A) husband's sister
(B) wife's sister
(C) brother's wife
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
8. Cousins are
(A) maternal
(B) paternal
(C) siblings
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above



9. 'चाँदी' शब्द में कौन-सी संज्ञा है?
- (A) द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा
(B) जातिवाचक संज्ञा
(C) भाववाचक संज्ञा
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
10. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कौन-सा 'एकवचन' है?
- (A) हस्ताक्षर
(B) छाया
(C) आँसू
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
11. हिन्दी शब्दकोश में 'क्ष' का क्रम किस वर्ण के बाद आता है?
- (A) त्र के पश्चात्
(B) ज्ञ के पश्चात्
(C) क के पश्चात्
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
12. "जिसकी यह पुस्तक है, उसे लौटा दो।" इस वाक्य में कौन-सा सर्वनाम है?
- (A) निश्चयवाचक
(B) संबंधवाचक
(C) पुरुषवाचक
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
13. विशेषण का प्रमुख भेद कौन-सा नहीं है?
- (A) असार्वनामिक विशेषण
(B) गुणवाचक विशेषण
(C) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अशुद्ध शब्द है?
- (A) वीभत्स
(B) लगान
(C) आगामी
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शुद्ध वर्तनी वाला शब्द है?
- (A) क्षत्रिय
(B) क्षत्रीय
(C) उज्ज्वल
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'तत्सम' शब्द है?
- (A) घर
(B) स्नेह
(C) छेद
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



17. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विदेशी शब्द है?

- (A) बाघ
- (B) परीक्षा
- (C) चाय
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

18. रचना के आधार पर 'जिन शब्दों के खंड सार्थक न हों' उन्हें कौन-सा शब्द कहा जाता है?

- (A) रूढ़
- (B) यौगिक
- (C) योगरूढ़
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

19. निम्नलिखित में से किस वाक्य में 'अकर्मक क्रिया' है?

- (A) उसे मत लजाओ।
- (B) बालिका लजाती है।
- (C) सेवक नदी से गागर भरता है।
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

20. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देशज शब्द है?

- (A) आवारा
- (B) भौरा
- (C) परवल
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

21. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द रूढ़ शब्द नहीं है?

- (A) लकड़ी
- (B) जलधारा
- (C) महर्षि
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

22. 'खारिज' किस भाषा का शब्द है?

- (A) अरबी
- (B) फारसी
- (C) तुर्की
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

23. अशुद्ध और शुद्ध वर्तनी का कौन-सा युग्म सही नहीं है?

- (A) कोमलांगिनी—कोमलांगी
- (B) सुश्रूषा—शुश्रूषा
- (C) माहात्म—महात्म्य
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

24. "‘उसका भविष्य उज्ज्वल है।’" इस वाक्य में रेखांकित शब्द की शुद्ध वर्तनी कौन-सी है?

- (A) उज्ज्वल
- (B) उज्वल
- (C) उज्जवल
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



25. एक छोटी आकृति का चमकीला वर्ग, जो स्क्रीन पर किसी चिह्न की स्थिति को स्पष्ट करता है, उसे क्या कहते हैं?

- (A) करसर
- (B) चिप
- (C) कमांड
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

26. 'कुरुक्षेत्र' के लेखक का क्या नाम है?

- (A) हरिऔध
- (B) श्रीधर पाठक
- (C) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

27. "जसोदा हरि पालनै झुलावै।
हलरावै दुलराइ मल्हावै, जोइ-सोइ कछु गावै॥"

उक्त काव्य-पंक्तियों में कौन-सा रस है?

- (A) शृंगार
- (B) वीर
- (C) वात्सल्य
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

28. हिन्दी भाषा के उद्भव का काल माना जाता है

- (A) 500 ई० पू०
- (B) 500 ई०
- (C) 1000 ई०
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

29. भारतीय काव्यशास्त्र में क्षमाशील, गम्भीर, स्थिरचित्त, स्वाभिमान एवं दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञ नायक को कहा गया है

- (A) धीरललित
- (B) धीरोदात्त
- (C) धीर प्रशांत
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

30. जिन शब्दों पर लिंग, वचन, कारक का कोई प्रभाव न पड़े, वे कहलाते हैं

- (A) व्यय
- (B) विकारी
- (C) अविकारी
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



PART—II
(GENERAL STUDIES)

- 31.** The floor of a rectangular hall has a perimeter 250 meters. If the cost of painting the four walls at the rate of ₹ 10 per (meter)² is ₹ 15,000, then the height of the hall is
- (A) 7 meters
(B) 16 meters
(C) 6 meters
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 32.** Which of the following statements is **not** true?
- (A) Every natural number is a whole number.
(B) Every integer is a whole number.
(C) Every natural number is an integer number.
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 33.** The average of 7 consecutive numbers is 20. The largest of these numbers is
- (A) 20
(B) 21
(C) 23
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 34.** The equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has two distinct real roots, if
- (A) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$
(B) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$
(C) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 35.** Mohan can do a bit of work in 25 days which can be completed by Sohan in 20 days. Both together labour for 5 days and afterward Mohan leaves off. How long will Sohan take to complete the remaining work?
- (A) 20 days
(B) 11 days
(C) 14 days
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above



PART—II

(GENERAL STUDIES)

31. एक आयताकार हॉल के फर्श की परिधि 250 मीटर है। यदि ₹ 10 प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से चारों दीवारों को पेंट करने की लागत ₹ 15,000 है, तो हॉल की ऊँचाई है
- (A) 7 मीटर
(B) 16 मीटर
(C) 6 मीटर
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
32. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सत्य नहीं है?
- (A) प्रत्येक प्राकृत संख्या, एक पूर्ण संख्या है।
(B) प्रत्येक पूर्णांक, एक पूर्ण संख्या है।
(C) प्रत्येक प्राकृत संख्या, एक पूर्णांक संख्या है।
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
33. 7 क्रमागत संख्याओं का औसत 20 है। इनमें से सबसे बड़ी संख्या है
- (A) 20
(B) 21
(C) 23
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
34. समीकरण $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ के दो भिन्न वास्तविक मूल होंगे, यदि
- (A) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$
(B) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$
(C) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
35. मोहन 25 दिनों में एक काम कर सकता है जिसे सोहन 20 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। दोनों एक साथ 5 दिनों के लिए श्रम करते हैं और उसके बाद मोहन काम छोड़ देता है। शेष कार्य को पूरा करने में सोहन को कितना समय लगेगा?
- (A) 20 दिन
(B) 11 दिन
(C) 14 दिन
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



36. If $X = a^2 - b^2$, $Y = 30$ and $a + b = 15$, then
- (A) X is lesser than Y if $a = b$
- (B) X is greater than Y if $a > b$
- (C) Y is greater than X if $a = b$
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
37. The probability of a non leap year selected at random will contain 53 Sundays is
- (A) $\frac{1}{7}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{53}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{53}$
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
38. If $7^{12x+6} = 49^{3x+12}$, then the value of x is
- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 7
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
39. Myopia is a disease in which a person cannot see
- (A) distant objects clearly
- (B) nearby objects clearly
- (C) nearby as well as distant objects clearly
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
40. The term 'heredity' chiefly refers to
- (A) anatomy
- (B) meiosis
- (C) genetics
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
41. The cans in which food is packed are coated with tin and not zinc because
- (A) tin is more reactive than zinc
- (B) zinc is more reactive than tin
- (C) zinc is costlier than tin
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



36. यदि $X = a^2 - b^2$, $Y = 30$ तथा $a + b = 15$ हो, तो

- (A) X छोटा है Y से यदि $a = b$
- (B) X बड़ा है Y से यदि $a > b$
- (C) Y बड़ा है X से यदि $a = b$
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

37. यादृच्छिक रूप से चुने गए एक गैर-लीप वर्ष में 53 रविवार होने की प्रायिकता है

- (A) $\frac{1}{7}$
- (B) $\frac{2}{53}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{53}$
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

38. यदि $7^{12x+6} = 49^{3x+12}$ हो, तो x का मान है

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 7
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

39. मायोपिया वह बीमारी है, जिसमें व्यक्ति देख नहीं पाता है

- (A) दूर की वस्तुएँ स्पष्ट रूप से
- (B) पास की वस्तुएँ स्पष्ट रूप से
- (C) पास की तथा दूर की वस्तुएँ स्पष्ट रूप से
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

40. 'आनुवंशिकता' शब्द मुख्य रूप से किसे संदर्भित करता है?

- (A) शरीर-रचना
- (B) अर्धसूत्री विभाजन
- (C) आनुवंशिकी
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

41. जिन डिब्बों में खाना पैक किया जाता है, उन पर टिन की परत चढ़ी होती है न कि ज़िंक की, क्योंकि

- (A) टिन, ज़िंक की तुलना में अधिक प्रतिक्रियाशील है
- (B) ज़िंक, टिन की तुलना में अधिक प्रतिक्रियाशील है
- (C) ज़िंक, टिन से महँगा है
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



- 42.** The process in which atmospheric carbon dioxide is converted into carbohydrates during photosynthesis is
- (A) oxidation
- (B) reduction
- (C) hydrolysis
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 43.** The quality of a printer is determined as
- (A) words per inch
- (B) strike per inch
- (C) dots per inch
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 44.** Trachoma disease is related to
- (A) lungs
- (B) ears
- (C) eyes
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 45.** Which of the following makes use of Newton's third law of motion?
- (A) Archery
- (B) Space rocket
- (C) Venturimeter
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 46.** Particles which can be added to the nucleus of an atom without changing its chemical properties are
- (A) neutrons
- (B) electrons
- (C) protons
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



42. वह प्रक्रिया, जिसमें प्रकाश-संश्लेषण के दौरान वायुमण्डलीय कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड को कार्बोहाइड्रेट में परिवर्तित किया जाता है, है

- (A) ऑक्सीकरण
- (B) अपचयन
- (C) जलीय-विश्लेषण
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

43. एक प्रिन्टर की गुणवत्ता किससे निर्धारित की जाती है?

- (A) शब्द प्रति इंच
- (B) प्रहार प्रति इंच
- (C) बिन्दु प्रति इंच
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

44. ट्रेकोमा रोग का सम्बन्ध है

- (A) फेफड़ों से
- (B) कान से
- (C) आँखों से
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

45. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा न्यूटन के गति के तीसरे नियम का उपयोग करता है?

- (A) तीरंदाजी
- (B) अंतरिक्ष रॉकेट
- (C) वेन्चूरीमीटर
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

46. रासायनिक गुणों को अपरिवर्तित रखते हुए एक परमाणु के नाभिक में जोड़े जाने वाले कण हैं

- (A) न्यूट्रॉन
- (B) इलेक्ट्रॉन
- (C) प्रोटॉन
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



47. Before Elon Musk announced change of the signature Blue Bird logo to Sign 'X' logo, who is regarded as the creator of Twitter's iconic Bird in its final version in 2012?
- (A) Jack Dorsey
(B) Martin Grasser
(C) Noah Glass
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
48. Who is the Director of the famous film *Oppenheimer*, a film about high-concept science, released this year?
- (A) Christopher Nolan
(B) Guy Ritchie
(C) Laura McGann
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
49. Which one of the following has pulled out from hosting the 2026 edition of Commonwealth Games due to huge estimated expenditure on its organization?
- (A) London, UK
(B) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
(C) Victoria, Australia
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
50. What is the full form of INDIA, a recently formed alliance of opposition political parties?
- (A) Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance
(B) Indian National Development for Improvement Alliance
(C) Indian National Developmental Inclusive Association
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
51. What message was sent by Chandrayaan-2 lunar orbiter to Chandrayaan-3's lander module when it established contact with it in August 2023?
- (A) "Welcome home"
(B) "Chalo chand ke paar chalein"
(C) "Welcome, buddy"
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above



47. एलन मस्क द्वारा सिग्रेचर ब्लू बर्ड लोगो को बदलकर 'X' लोगो की घोषणा करने से पहले, 2012 में अपने अन्तिम संस्करण में ट्विटर के प्रतिष्ठित बर्ड के निर्माता के रूप में किसे माना जाता है?

- (A) जैक डोर्सी
- (B) मार्टिन ग्रासर
- (C) नोआह ग्लास
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

48. इस वर्ष रिलीज़ हुई उच्च-अवधारणा विज्ञान के बारे में प्रसिद्ध फिल्म 'ओपेनहाइमर' के निर्देशक कौन हैं?

- (A) क्रिस्टोफर नोलन
- (B) गाइ रिची
- (C) लौरा मैकगैन
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

49. निम्नलिखित में से किसने राष्ट्रमण्डल खेलों के 2026 संस्करण की मेजबानी से इसके आयोजन पर भारी अनुमानित व्यय के कारण अपना नाम वापस ले लिया है?

- (A) लंदन, यू० के०
- (B) कुआलालंपुर, मलेशिया
- (C) विक्टोरिया, ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

50. हाल ही में बने विपक्षी राजनीतिक दलों के गठबंधन INDIA का पूर्णरूप क्या है?

- (A) इंडियन नेशनल डेवलपमेंटल इंकलूसिव अलायन्स
- (B) इंडियन नेशनल डेवलपमेंट फॉर इम्प्रूवमेंट अलायन्स
- (C) इंडियन नेशनल डेवलपमेंटल इंकलूसिव एसोसिएशन
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

51. अगस्त 2023 में जब चन्द्रयान-2 चंद्र ऑर्बिटर ने चन्द्रयान-3 के लैंडर मॉड्यूल से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया, तो उसने उसे क्या संदेश भेजा था?

- (A) "वेलकम होम"
- (B) "चलो चाँद के पार चलें"
- (C) "वेलकम, बडी"
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

52. Name the former President of China who crushed the pro-democracy movement in 1989.

- (A) Mao Tse Tung
- (B) Yang Shangkun
- (C) Jiang Zemin
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

53. Who has elected for the second term as Ireland's Prime Minister?

- (A) Sanna Marin
- (B) Robert Abela
- (C) Leo Varadkar
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

54. African Union was made a permanent member in the G-20 Summit held in India. Who is the Chairman of the African Union?

- (A) Azali Assoumani
- (B) Justin Trudeau
- (C) Ursula von der Leyen
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

55. As per geographical area, arrange the following physiographic units of India in ascending order

1. Central highlands
2. Great plains
3. Coastal plains
4. Northern Mountains

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

56. Arrange the following ranges from North to South in sequence :

1. Ladakh
2. Karakoram
3. Pir Panjal
4. Zaskar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (C) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



52. 1989 में लोकतन्त्र समर्थक आन्दोलन को कुचलने वाले चीन के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति का नाम लिखिए।

- (A) माओ त्से तुंग
- (B) यांग शांगकुन
- (C) जियांग जेमिन
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

53. आयरलैंड के प्रधानमंत्री के रूप में दूसरे कार्यकाल के लिए किसे चुना गया है?

- (A) सन्ना मरीन
- (B) रॉबर्ट अबेला
- (C) लियो वराडकर
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

54. भारत में आयोजित जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन में अफ्रीकी संघ को स्थायी सदस्य बनाया गया। अफ्रीकी संघ के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं?

- (A) अजाली असौमनी
- (B) जस्टिन टूडो
- (C) उर्सुला वॉन डेर लेन
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

55. भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल के अनुसार, भारत की निम्नलिखित भौतिक (फिजियोग्राफिक) इकाइयों को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

1. केन्द्रीय उच्चभाग
2. महान मैदान
3. तटीय मैदान
4. उत्तरी पर्वत

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (B) 1, 2, 3, 4
- (C) 2, 4, 1, 3
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

56. निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों को उत्तर से दक्षिण की ओर क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए :

1. लद्दाख
2. कराकोरम
3. पीर पन्जाल
4. जांस्कर

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

- (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
- (C) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



57. During the monsoon season in India, most of the cyclones have their origin
- (A) between 8° N and 13° N latitude
 - (B) between 10° N and 15° N latitude
 - (C) between 16° N and 21° N latitude
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
58. Which of the following areas is **not** landslide-prone area?
- (A) Western Ghats
 - (B) Eastern Ghats
 - (C) Himalayan Regions
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
59. Which of the following coasts of India is most affected by violent tropical cyclones?
- (A) Malabar
 - (B) Coromandel
 - (C) Konkan
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
60. When running water cuts through clayey soils and makes deep channels, they lead to
- (A) gully erosion
 - (B) sheet erosion
 - (C) deforestation
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
61. Which of the following receives heavy rainfall in the month of October and November?
- (A) Hills of Garo, Khasi and Jaintia
 - (B) Coromandel Coasts
 - (C) Plateau of Chota Nagpur
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
62. Cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called
- (A) floriculture
 - (B) agriculture
 - (C) horticulture
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above



57. भारत में मॉनसून सीजन में अधिकांश चक्रवातों की उत्पत्ति होती है

- (A) 8° उ० और 13° उ० अक्षांश के मध्य
- (B) 10° उ० और 15° उ० अक्षांश के मध्य
- (C) 16° उ० और 21° उ० अक्षांश के मध्य
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

58. निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में से कौन-सा भूस्खलन-प्रवृत्त (प्रोन) नहीं है?

- (A) पश्चिमी घाट
- (B) पूर्वी घाट
- (C) हिमालयी क्षेत्र
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

59. निम्नलिखित में से भारत का कौन-सा तट उग्र उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित है?

- (A) मालाबार
- (B) कोरोमंडल
- (C) कोंकण
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

60. जब बहता पानी चिकनी मिट्टी को काटता है और गहरे चैनल बनाता है, तो क्या होता है?

- (A) गली कटाव
- (B) शीट क्षरण
- (C) वनों की कटाई
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

61. निम्नलिखित में से कहाँ अक्तूबर और नवम्बर के महीने में भारी वर्षा होती है?

- (A) गारो, खासी और जैतिया की पहाड़ियाँ
- (B) कोरोमंडल तट
- (C) छोटानागपुर का पठार
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

62. फलों एवं सब्जियों की खेती कहलाती है

- (A) फूलों की खेती
- (B) कृषि
- (C) बागवानी
- (D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
- (E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं



63. Who provided leadership in the districts of Patna, Ara and Shahabad during the Revolt of 1857 in Bihar?
- (A) Raj Kumar Shukla
(B) Namdar Khan
(C) Kunwar Singh
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
64. The Partition of Bengal was made effective on
- (A) 14 October, 1905
(B) 15 October, 1905
(C) 16 October, 1905
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
65. The Quit India Resolution was adopted by the Congress in Bombay on
- (A) 7 August, 1942
(B) 8 August, 1942
(C) 9 August, 1942
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
66. The British ruled India for a long period due to the
- (A) liberal policies of the Congress
(B) imprisonment of Indian leaders
(C) policy of Divide and Rule
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
67. Queen Victoria's Proclamation was issued on which of the following dates?
- (A) 1 November, 1857
(B) 27 March, 1858
(C) 1 November, 1858
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
68. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- (A) Raja Rammohan Roy was the pioneer of modern education.
(B) Swami Dayanand proclaimed India for Indians.
(C) Vivekananda participated in the Parliament of World Religions.
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
69. Who among the following became India's unofficial Ambassador to England?
- (A) Surendranath Banerjee
(B) Dadabhai Naoroji
(C) Swami Vivekananda
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
70. Who described the Government of India Act, 1935 as a 'Charter of Slavery'?
- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Maulana Hasrat Mohani
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above



63. बिहार में 1857 की क्रान्ति के दौरान पटना, आरा और शाहाबाद जिलों में किसने नेतृत्व प्रदान किया?
- (A) राजकुमार शुक्ला
(B) नामदार खाँ
(C) कुँवर सिंह
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
64. बंगाल का विभाजन प्रभावी हुआ
- (A) 14 अक्टूबर, 1905 को
(B) 15 अक्टूबर, 1905 को
(C) 16 अक्टूबर, 1905 को
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
65. बम्बई में काँग्रेस द्वारा भारत छोड़ो प्रस्ताव पास किया गया
- (A) 7 अगस्त, 1942 को
(B) 8 अगस्त, 1942 को
(C) 9 अगस्त, 1942 को
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
66. अंग्रेजों ने भारत पर लम्बे समय तक राज्य कैसे किया?
- (A) काँग्रेस की उदारवादी नीतियों के कारण
(B) भारतीय नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी के कारण
(C) 'बाँटो और राज करो' की नीति के कारण
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
67. निम्नलिखित में से किस तिथि को रानी विक्टोरिया की उद्घोषणा जारी हुई?
- (A) 1 नवम्बर, 1857
(B) 27 मार्च, 1858
(C) 1 नवम्बर, 1858
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
68. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन सही है?
- (A) राजा राममोहन राय नवीन शिक्षा के अग्रणी थे।
(B) स्वामी दयानन्द ने 'भारत भारतीयों के लिए' का नारा दिया।
(C) विवेकानन्द ने विश्व धर्म संसद में भाग लिया।
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
69. इनमें से कौन इंग्लैंड में भारत के अनाधिकारिक दूत बने?
- (A) सुरेन्द्रनाथ बनर्जी
(B) दादाभाई नौरोजी
(C) स्वामी विवेकानन्द
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
70. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 को किसने 'गुलामी का चार्टर' बताया?
- (A) महात्मा गाँधी
(B) नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस
(C) मौलाना हसरत मोहानी
(D) उपर्युक्त में से एक से अधिक
(E) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

PART—III

(ENGLISH)

71. The monster Grendel appears in which one of the following poems?
- (A) *Beowulf*
(B) *Historia Regum Britanniae*
(C) *Roman de Brut*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
72. *The Owl and the Nightingale* had been written primarily for which one of the following classes of the audience?
- (A) English nuns
(B) Women recluses who had chosen the solitary life
(C) English queens
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
73. Which one of the following poems had been written as an allegorical lament on the death of the first wife of John of Gaunt?
- (A) *The Book of the Duchess*
(B) *The Legend of Good Women*
(C) *Troilus and Criseyde*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
74. Who is the narrator of the poem, *Phyllyp Sparowe*?
- (A) Dame of Margery
(B) William Thynne
(C) Earl of Surrey
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
75. Which one of the following works speaks of a government controlled by a self-perpetuating oligarchy?
- (A) *The History of King Richard III*
(B) *In Praise of Folly*
(C) *Utopia*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
76. “Come, let me write. “And to what end?” To ease
A burthened heart. “How
can words ease, which are
The glasses of thy daily
vexing care?”
- The above verse has been in which one of the following poems?
- (A) *Astrophil and Stella*
(B) *Arcadia*
(C) *A Hundreth Sundrie Flowres*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above



77. "Herein may be seen noble chivalrye, curtosye, humantye, friendlynesse, hardynesse, love, friendship, cowardyce, murder, hate, virtue and synne."

The above observation constitutes the parts of which one of the following works?

- (A) Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d' Arthur*
(B) Margery Kempe's *The Book of Margery Kempe*
(C) Rolle's *The Commandment*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
78. The book entitled *The Schoolmaster* has been written by which one of the following authors?
(A) Elyot
(B) Sir Thomas Hoby
(C) Ascham
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
79. *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas His Pilgrimage containing a history of the world in sea voyages and land travell by Englishmen and others* is written by
(A) Richard Hakluyt
(B) Samuel Purchas
(C) Sir Walter Raleigh
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

80. Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* bears the influence of which one of the following works?

- (A) *Aeneid* of Virgil
(B) Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*
(C) Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* and Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

81. "Come live with me and be my love,"

In which one of the following works, the above observation appears?

- (A) *Hero and Leander*
(B) *Venus and Adonis*
(C) *The Passionate Shepherd to His Love*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

82. Which one of the following is an alternative title to *Prosopopoia*?

- (A) *Mother Hubbard's Tale*
(B) *Colin Clouts Come Home Againe*
(C) *The Faerie Queene*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

83. Of the 154 Sonnets written by William Shakespeare, the first 126 are addressed to which one of the following classes?
- (A) Stories of Cupid and Loss of His Brand
 - (B) The Dark Lady
 - (C) Fair Youth
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
84. In which theatre was *The Spanish Tragedy*, or *Hieronimo Is Mad Again* presented for the first time?
- (A) Rose
 - (B) Globe
 - (C) Minerva
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
85. “And ride in triumph through Persepolis!
Is it not brave to be a King, Techelles!”
The above observation appears in which one of the following dramas?
- (A) *Doctor Faustus*
 - (B) *The Jew of Malta*
 - (C) *Tamburlaine the Great*
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
86. Sir John Falstaff is a character in which one of the following plays?
- (A) *The Tragedy of King Richard*
 - (B) *Henry IV*
 - (C) *Macbeth*
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
87. In which one of the following dramas, Julia disguises herself as a man in order to follow Proteus from Verona to Milan?
- (A) *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*
 - (B) *The Taming of the Shrew*
 - (C) *The Comedy of Errors*
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
88. In regard to whom John Dryden made the following observation?
“Who first made writing easily an art and who first showed us to conclude the sense most commonly in Distichs ...”
- (A) Richard Lovelace
 - (B) Edmund Waller
 - (C) George Herbert
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above



89. King Arbaces appears in which one of the following dramas?

(A) *A King and No King*
(B) *Philaster*
(C) *The Two Noble Kinsmen*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

90. Sir Giles Overreach is a character in which one of the following dramas?

(A) *Measure for Measure*
(B) *The City Madam*
(C) *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

91. “.... deeds, and language,
 such as men do use;
And persons, such as
 comedy would choose.
When she would show an
 image of the times,
And sport with human
 follies, not with crimes.”
The above observation appears in which one of the following dramas?

(A) *Volpone*
(B) *Bartholomew Fair*
(C) *Every Man in His Humour*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

92. The character of Beatrice-Joanna is a part of which one of the following dramas?

(A) *The Changeling*
(B) *Women Beware Women*
(C) *The Revenger's Tragedy*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

93. *Hesperides : Or The Works Both Humane and Divine of _____ Esq.*
Who among the following would best fill in the blank?

(A) *John Donne*
(B) *Andrew Marvell*
(C) *Robert Herrick*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

94. How many authors has Burton cited in his *The Anatomy of Melancholy* ?

(A) 1250
(B) 1760
(C) 1888
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

95. "Geometry is the only science that it hath pleased the God hitherto to bestow on mankind."

The above observation appears in which one of the following works?

- (A) *Religio Medici*
- (B) *Leviathan*
- (C) *Republic*
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

96. "Books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potencie of life in them to be as active as that soule was whose progeny they are."

In which one of the following works of art, the above observation finds place?

- (A) *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*
- (B) *Areopagitica*
- (C) *Valerius and Publicolo*
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

97. "I would
Love you ten years before
the flood,
And you should, if you
please, refuse
Till the conversion of the Jews."

In the above observation, 'flood' and 'Jews' are precisely which one of the following?

- (A) Wit and magniloquence
- (B) Emotion and feeling
- (C) Primary imagination
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

98. "A full and true account of the Battle fought last Friday, between the Ancient and the Modern Books in St. James' library."

Which one of the following is an abridged title to the above?

- (A) *A Tale of a Tub*
- (B) *The Battle of the Books*
- (C) *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World*
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

99. Who among the following is an object of attack in *Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*?

- (A) Atticus
- (B) John Dryden
- (C) Jonathan Swift
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

- 100.** In which one of the following works does the character of Sir Andrew Freeport appear?
- (A) *The Beggar's Opera*
(B) *The Dunciad*
(C) *The Spectator*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 101.** "The Fable is always made for the Moral, not the Moral for the Fable."
- The above observation appears in which one of the following works?
- (A) *Moll Flanders*
(B) *The Fortunate Mistress*
(C) *The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 102.** Who among the following is an employer of Pamela in Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*?
- (A) John Belford
(B) Mr. B
(C) Colonel Jacques
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 103.** "His fall was destined to a barren strand,
A petty fortress, and a dubious hand;
He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale."
- In the above verse, the word 'fall' suggests which one of the following persons?
- (A) Charles XII
(B) George V
(C) Edward II
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 104.** Who among the following is the author of *A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of Our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful*?
- (A) John Locke
(B) David Hume
(C) Edmund Burke
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 105.** William Blake's *A Poison Tree* suggests which one of the following aspects of the underlying idea?
- (A) Both the forbidden tree of knowledge and repressed emotion
(B) Both the Divine and his essence in the Absolute
(C) Both the Father and the Son
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. 106 to 125) :
Read the passages given below and answer the questions that follow :

Passage—1

Religion begins for us with an awareness that our life is not of ourselves alone. There is another, greater life enfolding and sustaining us. Religion as man's search for this greater self will not accept any creeds as final or any laws as perfect. It will be evolutionary, moving ever onward. The witness to this spiritual view is borne, not only by the great religious teachers and leaders of mankind, but by the ordinary man in the street, in whose inmost being the well of the spirit is set deep. In our normal experience events happen which imply the existence of a spiritual world. The fact of prayer or meditation, the impulse to seek and appeal to a power beyond our normal self, the moving sense of revelation which the sudden impact of beauty brings, the way in which decisive contacts with certain individuals bring meaning and coherence into our scattered lives, suggest that we are essentially spiritual. To know oneself is to know all we can know and all we need to know. A spiritual as distinct from a dogmatic view of life remains unaffected by the advance of science and criticism of history. Religion generally refers to something external, a system of sanctions and consolations, while spirituality points to the need for knowing and living in the highest self and raising life in all its parts. Spirituality is the core of religion and its inward essence, and mysticism emphasize this side of religion.

106. What is the primary difference between religion and spirituality?

- (A) Religion is focussed on creeds and laws, while spirituality is inward and evolving
- (B) Religion emphasizes the spiritual core, while spirituality focuses on external practices
- (C) Religion can be negotiated for spirituality
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

107. According to the passage, what is suggested by events like prayer, meditation and encounters with beauty?

- (A) The existence of a spiritual world
- (B) The need for more laws and regulations in spirituality
- (C) The rejection of spirituality in favour of religion
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

108. What does the author mean when he mentions, "To know oneself is to know all we can know and all we need to know"?

- (A) Self-knowledge is unnecessary in the pursuit of spirituality
- (B) Knowledge of oneself is the same as knowing religious doctrines

- (C) Understanding oneself is the key to spiritual enlightenment
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

109. According to the author, why does spirituality remain unaffected by science and historical criticism?

- (A) Because spirituality rejects scientific advancements
- (B) Because spirituality is rooted in personal experience
- (C) Because spirituality is based on external systems and creeds
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

110. What is the relationship between religion and spirituality as described in the passage?

- (A) Spirituality is the core of religion
- (B) Religion and spirituality are unrelated concepts
- (C) Spirituality is a type of religion
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

Passage—2

Arjuna is the fighter in the chariot with the Divine Krishna as his charioteer. In Veda, also we have this image of the human soul and the Divine riding in one chariot through a great battle to the goal of a high-aspiring effort. But there it is a pure figure and symbol. Divine there is Indra, Master of the World of Light and Immortality, the power of Divine Knowledge which descends to the human seeker battling with the sons of falsehood, darkness, limitation, mortality; the battle is with spiritual enemies who bar the way to the higher world of our being; and the goal is that plane of Vast Being resplendent with the light of the supreme truth uplifted to the conscious immortality of the Perfected Soul, of which Indra is the Master. The human soul is Kutsa, he who constantly seeks the seer knowledge, as his name implies, and he is the son of Arjun or Arjuni, the white one, child of Switra, the white Mother; he is, that is to say, the Sattvic or purified and light-filled soul which is open to the unbroken glories of Divine Knowledge. When the chariot reaches the end of its journey, the own home of Indra, the human Kutsa has grown into such an exact likeness of his Divine companion that he can only be distinguished by Sachi, the wife of Indra, because she is 'truth-conscious'. The parable is evidently the inner life of the eternal Divine by the increasing illumination of knowledge. But the *Gita* starts from action and Arjuna is the man of action and not of knowledge, the fighter, never the seer or the thinker.

- 111.** What is the central theme of the image of Arjuna in the chariot with Krishna as his charioteer in the Veda?
- (A) The battle against physical enemies
- (B) The human soul's journey with Divine assistance
- (C) The pursuit of material wealth and happiness
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 112.** According to the passage, who is Indra?
- (A) The human seeker battling against spiritual enemies
- (B) The power of Divine knowledge aiding the seeker
- (C) The goal of conscious immortality
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 113.** What is the goal of journey described in the passage?
- (A) The acquisition of worldly power and riches
- (B) The attainment of spiritual illumination and conscious immortality
- (C) The conquest of physical enemies
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 114.** Who is Kutsa in the passage, and what does his name imply?
- (A) Kutsa is a warrior in the battle
- (B) Kutsa is the seer knowledge seeker, as implied by his name
- (C) Kutsa is the Divine companion of Arjuna
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above
- 115.** What distinguishes human Kutsa from his Divine companion at the end of the journey?
- (A) Sachi, the wife of Indra, because she is 'truth-conscious'
- (B) They remain indistinguishable
- (C) The passage does not provide this information
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



Passage—3

For thinking minds to blossom, for arts and sciences to flourish, the first condition necessary is a settled society providing security and leisure. A rich culture is impossible with a community of nomads, where people struggle for life and die of privation. Fate called India to a spot where nature was free with her gifts and every prospect was pleasing. The Himalayas, with their immense range and elevation on one side and the sea on the others, helped to keep India free from invasion for a long time. Bounteous nature yielded abundant food, and the man was relieved of the toil and struggle for existence. The Indian never felt that the world was a field of battle where men struggled for power, wealth and domination. When we do not need to waste our energies on problems of life on earth exploiting nature and controlling the forces of the world, we begin to think of the higher life, how to live more perfectly in the spirits. Perhaps an enervating climate inclined the Indian to rest and retirement. The huge forests with their wide leafy avenues afforded great opportunities

for the devoted soul to wander peacefully through them, dream strange dreams and burst forth into joyous songs ... It was in the Ashramas and Tapovanas or forest hermitages that the thinking men of India meditated on the deeper problems of existence. The security of life, the wealth of natural resources, the freedom from worry, the detachment from the cares of existence, and the absence of tyrannous practical interest, stimulated the higher life of Indian, with the result that we find from the beginnings of history, an impatience of spirit, a love of wisdom and a passion for the saner pursuits of the mind.

116. What does it call for being in a position to think and speculate?

- (A) A settled society having security and leisure
- (B) An enlightened society with assertive and possessive prejudices
- (C) A progressive society with historical and political ambitions
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

- 117.** According to the author, which one of the following is suggestive of high culture?
- (A) Bounteous nature lays down universal forms of life affording a freedom for reflection and speculation
 - (B) Defiant nature contests the erratic humanity
 - (C) Nature and the human condition are fastened along utilitarian urgencies
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
- 118.** The greatness of Indian philosophy is precisely because of which one of the following reasons?
- (A) It grew in the midst of bounteous nature and prosperous society
 - (B) It flourished in the background of compelling nature and society
 - (C) It originated in the materialistic preoccupations
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
- 119.** Which one of the following best described the eternal character of Indian philosophy?
- (A) Presence of tyrannous practical interest with an intention to subject and subjugate
 - (B) An impatience of spirit, a love of wisdom, and a passion for saner pursuit of the mind
 - (C) Struggle for existence with an insistence on toil, power, wealth and domination
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above
- 120.** What does the author mean when he says, "the absence of tyrannous practical interest"?
- (A) There is no prejudice and bias about the conviction
 - (B) Intention and conviction both suffer from indulgence and infatuation
 - (C) Erratic world view manifest in hideous intention
 - (D) More than one of the above
 - (E) None of the above



Passage—4

The central theme of the Upanishads is the problem of philosophy. It is the search for what is true. Dissatisfaction with things and second causes suggest the questions, which we read at the beginning of the *Svetasvatara* “Whence are we born, where do we live and whether do we go? O, ye who know Brahman, tell us at whose command we abide here whether in pain or in pleasure. Should the time or nature, or necessity or chance, or the elements be considered cause, or he who is called ‘Purusha’, the man that is the supreme spirit? In the *Kena Upanishad*, the pupil asks, “At whose wish does the mind sent forth proceed on its errand?” At whose command does the first breath go forth, at whose wish do we utter this speech? What God directs the eye or the ear? The thinkers did not take experience to be an inexplicable datum, as common sense does. They wondered whether the report of the senses could be taken as final. Are the mental faculties by which we acquire experience self-existent, are they themselves effects of something mightier still, which lies behind them?

121. Which one of the following is the central theme of the Upanishads ?

- (A) Relationship between cause and effect
- (B) The nature of ultimate reality which is the cause of all the causes
- (C) The creation is a product of mere chance
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

122. According to the Upanishads, the ultimate reality has which one of the following characteristics?

- (A) One who is seer of seeing, thinker of thinking, mover of moving and light of everything
- (B) One who is bereft of qualities
- (C) One who is reflective in nature
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

123. Which one of the following meanings would best describe 'Purusha'?

- (A) The 'Purusha' is an experience of the world and its effects
- (B) The 'Purusha' is an absolute who does not undergo any contradictions
- (C) The 'Purusha' is Brahman hence the cause of all the causes
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

124. According to the passage, which one of the following is true in terms of Upanishadic philosophy?

- (A) The mind is the ultimate source of knowledge
- (B) The nature is the ultimate source of knowledge
- (C) The Brahman is the ultimate knowledge
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

125. "At whose wish does the mind sent forth proceed on its errand"?

In the above observation, the term 'errand' has which one of the following meanings?

- (A) Pursuit
- (B) Goal
- (C) Intention
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

126. She quickly picked up her books and left.

In the above statement, the word 'quickly' belongs to which one of the following categories?

- (A) Noun
- (B) Adjective
- (C) Adverb
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

127. This is a depressive time to be living here.

In the above, the word 'depressive' belongs to which one of the following?

- (A) Interjection
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Adjective
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



- 128.** We are going to sing and play at the camp.
To which one of the following categories does the word 'play' belong?
- (A) Adverb
(B) Verb
(C) Conjunction
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 129.** Which one of the following is a synonym of the word 'avert'?
- (A) Face
(B) Permit
(C) Prevent
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 130.** Prepositions link a _____ to another word or sentence part.
Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?
- (A) verb
(B) adjective
(C) noun
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 131.** Which one of the following is a synonym of the word 'erratic'?
- (A) Unchanging
(B) Unpredictable
(C) Steady
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 132.** Which one of the following is an antonym of the word 'modest'?
- (A) Unhappy
(B) Conceited
(C) Sullen
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above
- 133.** Which one of the following is an antonym of the word 'ecstasy'?
- (A) Hate
(B) Agony
(C) Languor
(D) More than one of the above
(E) None of the above

134. Which one of the following best explains the meaning of 'afraid of one's shadow'?

- (A) The person has a phobia of shadows
- (B) The person is afraid of the dark
- (C) The person is very nervous or easily frightened

(D) More than one of the above

(E) None of the above

135. Which one of the following would best explain the meaning of the saying, "the darkest hour is just before the dawn"?

- (A) A mistake can be a great teacher
- (B) When things seem at their worst, they may just begin to improve
- (C) A satisfactory conclusion makes up for earlier disappointments

(D) More than one of the above

(E) None of the above

136. I can't figure out ____ gave me this gift.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?

- (A) whom
- (B) who
- (C) that
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

137. I am very happy ____ in India. I miss India.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?

- (A) to have lived
- (B) to live
- (C) to be living
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

138. I wish I ____ those words. But now it's too late.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?

- (A) not having said
- (B) never said
- (C) had never said
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above



139. The Captain said, "Alas! Our foes are very strong."

Which one of the following is the best indirect form of the above?

- (A) The Captain told that alas our foes are very strong.
- (B) The Captain told him that our foes are too strong.
- (C) The Captain exclaimed with sorrow that their foes were very strong.
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

140. You know you have got _____ family.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate to fill in the blank?

- (A) the nicest
- (B) nicer than
- (C) the most nice
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

141. What's _____ river in the world?

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?

- (A) the wider
- (B) widest
- (C) the widest
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

142. I arrive _____ the station _____ a taxi.

Which of the following would best fill in the blanks?

- (A) to, by
- (B) at, in
- (C) at, by
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

143. Your conduct was not consistent _____ your usual politeness.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?

- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) with
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

144. By whom was the chair stolen?

Which one of the following would be the most appropriate active form of the above?

- (A) Who has stolen the chair?
- (B) Who steals the chair?
- (C) Who stole the chair?
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

145. He has helped these children.

Which one of the following would be the best passive form of the above?

- (A) These children have been helped by him.
- (B) These children has been helped by him.
- (C) These children had been helped by him.
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

146. He helps me.

Which one of the following would be the best passive form of the above?

- (A) I am helped by him.
- (B) I did help by him.
- (C) I was helped by him.
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

147. Where are your luggages?

Which one of the following would be the correct form of the above?

- (A) Where is your luggage?
- (B) Where have you kept your luggages?
- (C) What are your luggages?
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

148. Which one of the following is the antonym of the word 'stingy'?

- (A) Parsimonious
- (B) Liberal
- (C) Niggard
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

149. Rahul and his friends ____ also invited to the party.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?

- (A) is
- (B) was
- (C) were
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

150. A bouquet of flowers ____ required for the event.

Which one of the following would best fill in the blank?

- (A) are
- (B) is
- (C) have
- (D) More than one of the above
- (E) None of the above

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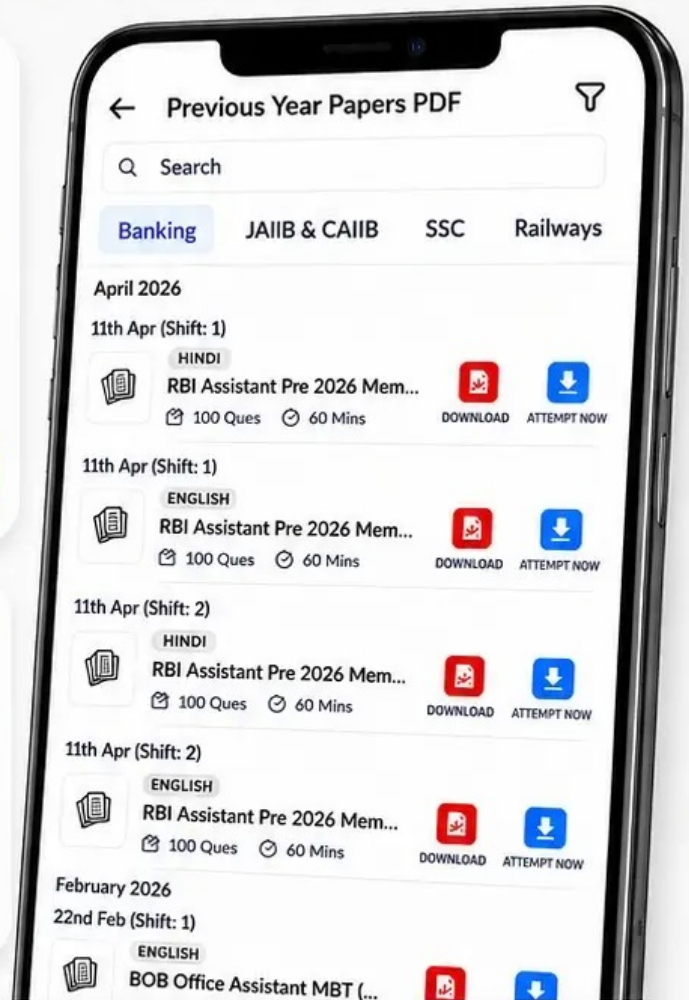
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24/HV/M-2023-03

पुस्तिका शृंखला

उम्मीदवार का अनुक्रमांक

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A

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका

भाषा, सामान्य अध्ययन और अंग्रेजी

समय : 2:30 घण्टे

पूर्णांक : 150

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले नीचे लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ लें।

महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश

- यह प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तीन भागों में विभाजित है—भाग-I, भाग-II एवं भाग-III। भाग-I में भाषा (अर्हता) के प्रश्न हैं, भाग-II में सामान्य अध्ययन के प्रश्न हैं तथा भाग-III में अंग्रेजी के प्रश्न हैं।
- भाग-I में प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 30, भाग-II में प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 70 (प्रश्न और उनके उत्तर अंग्रेजी एवं हिन्दी में मुद्रित हैं) तथा भाग-III में प्रश्न संख्या 71 से 150 तक हैं।
- सभी प्रश्नों का अंक समान है।
- परीक्षा आरम्भ होते ही आप अपनी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की जाँच कर देख लें कि इसके ऊपर दायीं ओर प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की शृंखला मुद्रित है। कृपया जाँच लें कि पुस्तिका में रफ़ कार्य हेतु दो पृष्ठों (पृष्ठ सं० 38 एवं 39) सहित पूरे 40 मुद्रित पृष्ठ हैं और कोई प्रश्न या पृष्ठ बिना छपा हुआ या फटा हुआ या दोबारा आया हुआ तो नहीं है। पुस्तिका में किसी प्रकार की त्रुटि पाने पर तत्काल इसके बदले इसी शृंखला की दूसरी सही पुस्तिका ले लें।
- इस पृष्ठ के ऊपर निर्धारित स्थान में अपना अनुक्रमांक अवश्य लिखें। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर और कुछ न लिखें।
- प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए आपको वीक्षक द्वारा अलग से उत्तर पत्रक दिया जायेगा। अपने उत्तर पत्रक के पृष्ठ-1 पर निर्धारित स्थान में अपना नाम तथा अन्य विवरण अवश्य लिखें अन्यथा आपका उत्तर पत्रक जाँचा नहीं जायेगा।
- उत्तर पत्रक के पृष्ठ-2 पर निर्धारित स्थान में अपने अनुक्रमांक तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका की शृंखला A, B, C या D जैसा इस प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के आवरण पृष्ठ के ऊपर दायीं ओर अंकित है, से सम्बन्धित वृत्त को काली/नीली स्याही के बॉल-पॉइन्ट पेन से अवश्य कूटबद्ध करें। उत्तर पत्रक पर प्रश्न-पुस्तिका शृंखला अंकित नहीं करने अथवा गलत शृंखला अंकित करने पर उत्तर पत्रक का सही मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा।
- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के पाँच उत्तर—(A), (B), (C), (D) और (E) क्रम पर दिये गये हैं। उनमें से आप सबसे सही केवल एक उत्तर को चुनें और अपने उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करें। आपका कुल प्राप्तांक आपके द्वारा उत्तर पत्रक में अंकित सही उत्तरों पर निर्भर करेगा।
- उत्तर पत्रक में प्रत्येक प्रश्न संख्या के सामने पाँच वृत्त इस प्रकार बने हुए हैं—(A), (B), (C), (D) और (E)। प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिए आपको अपनी पसन्द के केवल एक वृत्त को काली/नीली स्याही के बॉल-पॉइन्ट पेन से चिह्नित करना है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए केवल एक उत्तर को चुनें और उसे अपने उत्तर पत्रक में चिह्नित करें। आप उत्तर पत्रक में यदि एक प्रश्न के लिए एक से अधिक वृत्त में निशान लगाते हैं, तो आपका उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा। उत्तर पत्रक में उत्तर को चिह्नित करने के लिए केवल काली/नीली स्याही के बॉल-पॉइन्ट पेन का ही प्रयोग करें। किसी भी प्रकार का काट-कूट अथवा परिवर्तन मान्य नहीं है।
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका से कोई पन्ना फाड़ना या अलग करना मना है। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका और उत्तर पत्रक को परीक्षा अवधि में परीक्षा भवन से बाहर कदापि न ले जायें। परीक्षा के समापन पर उत्तर पत्रक वीक्षक को अवश्य सौंप दें। उसके बाद आपको अपनी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका अपने साथ ले जाने की अनुमति है।
- ऊपर के अनुदेशों में से किसी एक का भी पालन नहीं करने पर आप पर आयोग के विवेकानुसार कार्रवाई की जा सकती है अथवा आपको दण्ड दिया जा सकता है।
- अभ्यर्थी उत्तर पत्रक को अपनी उपस्थिति में Self Adhesive LDPE Bag में पूरी तरह से पैक/सील करवाने के उपरांत ही परीक्षाकक्ष को छोड़ें।

Note : English version of the instructions is printed on the First Page of this Booklet.

