



Teachingninja.in



Latest Govt Job updates



Private Job updates



Free Mock tests available



Visit - teachingninja.in

DSSSB Head Clerk

Previous Year Paper
23 Feb 2022 Shift 1
(English)





GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board
FC-18, Institutional Area, Karkardooma, Delhi - 110092.
www.dsssb.delhigovt.nic.in

| | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| Test Date | 23/02/2022 |
| Test Time | 8:30 AM - 10:30 AM |
| Subject | Head Clerk |

Section : Mental Ability 1

Q.1 This question has two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. You have to decide which conclusion/s logically follow/s from the given statements.

Statements:
Some pickles are roses.
All roses are lemons.

Conclusions:
(I) Some lemons are pickles.
(II) All lemons are roses.

- Ans** ☒ A. Only I follows
☒ B. Neither I nor II follows
☒ C. Both I and II follows
☒ D. Only II follows

Question ID : 92775920185

Q.2 How many such pairs of letters are there in the word DOLPHIN (in both forward and backward directions) which have as many letters between them as there are in English alphabetical order?

- Ans** ☒ A. Four
☒ B. Two
☒ C. None
☒ D. Three

Question ID : 92775920188

Q.3 Seven people, A, B, C, D, E, F and G are sitting in a straight line, facing south. Only two people sit to the left of A. Only three people sit between E and A. B sits third to the right of C. D sits to the immediate right of F. C sits at one of the extreme end. Who among the following sits between A and C?

- Ans** ☒ A. F
☒ B. G
☒ C. D
☒ D. B

Question ID : 92775920177

Q.4 If 'U + V' means 'U is the sister of V'.
'U # V' means 'U is the husband of V'.
'U \$ V' means 'U is the daughter of V'.
'U % V' means 'U is the mother of V'.
'U @ V' means 'U is the brother of V'.
Then how W is related with E in the following expression?
W % P + B @ R \$ E

- Ans ☒ A. Brother
☒ B. Husband
☒ C. Sister
☒ D. Wife

Question ID : 92775920184

Q.5 DIFFERENTIATE is to EXTRICATE as to PROFOUND is to _____

- Ans ☒ A. MILD
☒ B. PHILOSOPHICAL
☒ C. TRIVIAL
☒ D. CONFUSE

Question ID : 92775920196

Q.6 The position of how many alphabets will remain unchanged if each of the letters in the word WISDOM are arranged in alphabetical order?

- Ans ☒ A. None
☒ B. Three
☒ C. Two
☒ D. One

Question ID : 92775920189

Q.7 Krithi ranked 12th from the top and 18th from the bottom in her class. How many students are there in the class?

- Ans ☒ A. 23
☒ B. 31
☒ C. 29
☒ D. 24

Question ID : 92775920179

Q.8 A shopkeeper arranges 5 varieties of dry fruits in different boxes – cashew nuts, almonds, peanuts, walnuts, and dates. These were placed one above the other. The top most box is numbered as 1 and the bottom most as 5. Dates box is exactly below Almonds box, which is below the box containing Peanuts. Cashew nuts box is exactly between Dates box and Walnuts box, which is exactly third below the box containing Almonds.
Which variety of dry fruits is there in the second box from the top?

- Ans ☒ A. Almonds
☒ B. Dates
☒ C. Peanuts
☒ D. Cashew nuts

Question ID : 92775920183

Q.9 Seven colleagues A, B, C, D, E, F and G live in a seven floor building. The ground floor is numbered as 1, first floor is numbered 2 and in the same sequence sixth floor is numbered as 7. Four people lives below the floor on which D lives. C lives on the floor between the floors where E and F lives. G lives on the floor immediately above the floor where A lives. Two people lives on the floor below the floor where C lives. E lives a floor above the ground floor where B lives. Who lives on the 4th floor?

- Ans ☒ A. E
☒ B. F
☒ C. C
☒ D. G

Question ID : 92775920182

Q.10 This question is based on the following words
CRY CAT PAN MUG
If in each of the words, each alphabet is changed to the previous alphabet in the English alphabetical order, how many words thus formed will have no vowel?

- Ans ☒ A. None
☒ B. Three
☒ C. Two
☒ D. One

Question ID : 92775920190

Q.11 In a certain code language, 'table' is coded as 'bag', 'bag' is coded as 'school' and 'school' is coded as 'park'. Then how do children carry their books in that language?

- Ans ☒ A. Table
☒ B. Bag
☒ C. School
☒ D. Park

Question ID : 92775920192

Q.12 All 70 students in a class are standing in a straight line facing north. Srikar is 32th from the right end while Slok is 25th from the left end. How many people stand between Srikar and Slok?

- Ans ☒ A. Five
☒ B. Seven
☒ C. Sixteen
☒ D. Thirteen

Question ID : 92775920180

Q.13 ALL is related to 51 in a certain way in the same way, PLATE is related to 85. To which of the following is ACQUIRE related to, following the same logic?

- Ans ☒ A. 118
☒ B. 120
☒ C. 119
☒ D. 124

Question ID : 92775920194

Q.14 In a certain code,
'Water is tasty' is coded as 'dy ph mt'
'clouds on water' is coded as 'lp ph st'
'clouds is white' is coded as 'st bk dy'
(all the codes are two letter coded only)
What is the code for white?

- Ans ☒ A. st
☒ B. dy
☒ C. bk
☒ D. mt

Question ID : 92775920193

Q.15 TRAP is related to 55 in a certain way in the same way, SMELL is related to 61. To which of the following is AMUZEMENT related to, following the same logic?

- Ans ☒ A. 45
☒ B. 98
☒ C. 120
☒ D. 118

Question ID : 92775920195

Q.16 If $G \geq H \geq Z$, and $J \leq K \leq L$, and $M = H = L$, then which of the following is true?

- Ans ☒ A. $H = K$
☒ B. $H < K$
☒ C. $M = K$
☒ D. $G > J$

Question ID : 92775920187

Q.17 Seven people, S, T, U, V, W, X and Y are sitting in a straight line, facing South. Only two people sit to the left of S. Only three people sit between W and S. V sits at one of the extreme end. Y sits to the immediate right of V. U sits in the middle of the row. T is not the immediate neighbor of U. Which among the following statement is false?

- Ans ☒ A. Three people sits to the right of S.
☒ B. U sits to the immediate right of S.
☒ C. One person sits between T and U.
☒ D. There are five people sitting between W and V.

Question ID : 92775920178

Q.18 H is richer than J whereas M is richer than P. L is as rich as J. A is richer than H. What conclusion can be definitely drawn from the above statement?

- Ans ☒ A. L is poorer than H.
☒ B. J is poorer than P.
☒ C. P is richer than L
☒ D. M is richer than A.

Question ID : 92775920186

Q.19 Swetha correctly remembers that Ashok's exam is before Saturday but after Wednesday. Harini correctly remembers that Ashok's exam is after Thursday but before Sunday. On which of the following days does Ashok's exam correctly fall?

- Ans ☒ A. Monday
☒ B. Thursday
☒ C. Friday
☒ D. Saturday

Question ID : 92775920181

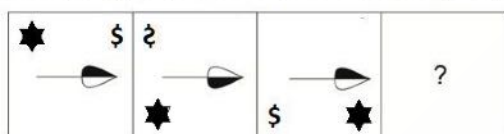
Q.20 Refer to the following letter, number, symbol series and answer the question
 (Left) D F * S % 8 E 2 ^ 6 L & 2 T Y # 3 5 \$ K J 9 (Right)
 If all the numbers are dropped from the series, which of the following will be ninth from the right?

- Ans ☒ A. E
☒ B. ^
☒ C. &
☒ D. L

Question ID : 92775920191

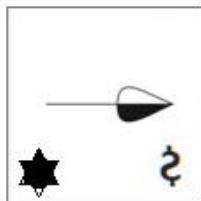
Section : Mental Ability 2

Q.1 Identify the figure given in the options which when put in place of ? will logically complete the series?

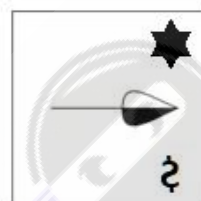


Ans

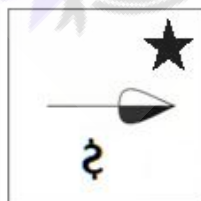
☒ A.



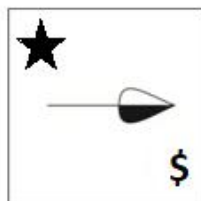
☒ B.



☒ C.



☒ D.



Question ID : 92775920201

Q.2 Which one of the mirror images of the following combination is correct when the mirror is place at 'PQ'?

SuNRiSe

- Ans
- ☒ A. SeİЯИu2
 - ☒ B. ɘ2iЯИu2
 - ☒ C. 2ИИB!2ɘ
 - ☒ D. 2ИИB!2e

Question ID : 92775920208

Q.3 Four of the following four figures are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- Ans
- ☒ A.

| | |
|---|----|
| A | 41 |
|---|----|
 - ☒ B.

| | |
|---|----|
| O | 73 |
|---|----|
 - ☒ C.

| | |
|---|----|
| P | 32 |
|---|----|
 - ☒ D.

| | |
|---|----|
| U | 97 |
|---|----|

Question ID : 92775920203

Q.4 Pointing to a girl in a photo, Amitha said, "She is the sister of the son of the wife of my husband." How is the girl in photo related to Amitha?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Sister
 - ☒ B. Daughter
 - ☒ C. Niece
 - ☒ D. Sister-in-law

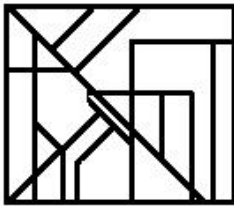
Question ID : 92775920209

Q.5 Select the option in which the given figure is embedded (without rotation).

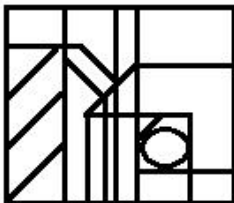


Ans

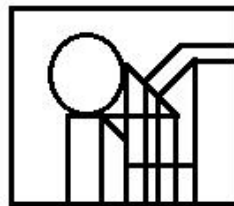
☒ A.



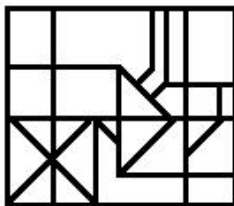
☒ B.



☒ C.



☒ D.



Question ID : 92775920207

Q.6 what should come in place of ? in the given series?
30, 62, 126, 254, ?

Ans ☒ A. 510

☒ B. 541

☒ C. 540

☒ D. 543

Question ID : 92775920212

Q.7 What approximate value to come in place of ?
 $21.09 - 8.99 + 26.02 \times 6.99 = ?$

Ans ☒ A. 178

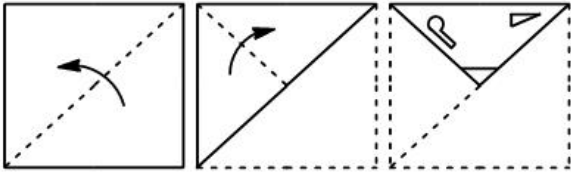
☒ B. 195

☒ C. 194

☒ D. 189

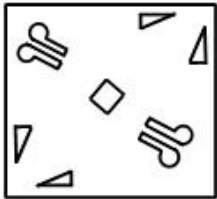
Question ID : 92775920215

Q.8 A paper is folded and cut as shown below. How will it appear when unfolded?

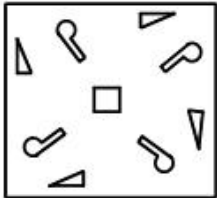


Ans

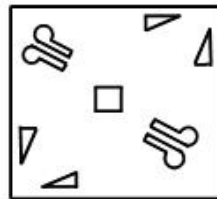
☒ A.



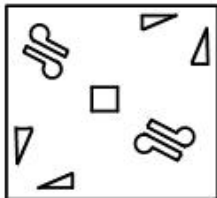
☒ B.



☒ C.



☒ D.



Question ID : 92775920206

Q.9 Figure A is related to B in a certain pattern. Following the same pattern, figure C is related to D. Study the pattern and select the figure which should be placed in place of D.



Ans

☒ A.

BOAtinG

☒ B.

BoAtinG

☒ C.

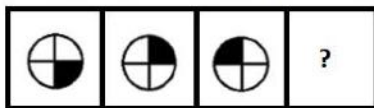
BOAtinG

☒ D.

BOAtinG

Question ID : 92775920202

Q.10 Identify the figure given in the options which when put in place of ? will logically complete the series?



Ans

✗ A.



✗ B.



✗ C.



✓ D.



Question ID : 92775920200

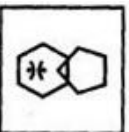
Q.11 Four of the following four figures are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

Ans

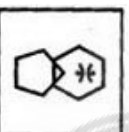
✓ A.



✗ B.



✗ C.



✗ D.



Question ID : 92775920204

Q.12 Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.
13 : 157 :: 7 : ?

Ans

✗ A. 33

✗ B. 35

✓ C. 37

✗ D. 39

Question ID : 92775920213

Q.13 Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.
 $225 : 27 :: 81 : ?$

- Ans ☒ A. 9
☒ B. 21
☒ C. 23
☒ D. 18

Question ID : 92775920214

Q.14 Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- Ans ☒ A. PTK
☒ B. LPO
☒ C. WSC
☒ D. FJU

Question ID : 92775920198

Q.15 Three of the following four are alike in a certain way and thus form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?

- Ans ☒ A. Wheat
☒ B. Millets
☒ C. Soyabean
☒ D. Oats

Question ID : 92775920199

Q.16 If $X + Y$ means X is the father of Y;
 $X - Y$ means X is the wife of Y
 $X \times Y$ means X is the brother of Y
 $X \div Y$ means X is the daughter of Y.
If $L \times W \div M - K$, then which of the following is definitely true?

- Ans ☒ A. K is father of W
☒ B. K is son of W
☒ C. K is brother of W
☒ D. K is husband of W

Question ID : 92775920211

Q.17 Which of the options below is the exact water image of the given figure?



Ans

☒ A.



☒ B.



☒ C.



☒ D.



Question ID : 92775920205

Q.18 Seven members of a family S, T, U, W, X, Y, J were travelling together. T is son of U but U is not the mother of T. J is U's brother's wife. S and U are married couple. X is brother of U. W is daughter of S. Y is brother of T. How is W related to X?

Ans

☒ A. Nephew

☒ B. Niece

☒ C. Brother

☒ D. Sister

Question ID : 92775920210

Q.19 Replace * with appropriate mathematical operations to make the equation correct.
 $13 * 3 * 186 * 6 * 24 * 82$

Ans

☒ A. -, +, x, +, =

☒ B. +, -, +, x, =

☒ C. x, +, -, +, =

☒ D. +, x, +, -, =

Question ID : 92775920216

Q.20 Herbs is to bananas as to Shrub is to _____

- Ans ☒ A. Tomato
☒ B. Tulsi
☒ C. Wheat
☒ D. Paddy

Question ID : 92775920197

Section : General Awareness 1

Q.1 Who received the Arjuna Award for Outstanding Performance in Sports and Games 2021 in Boxing?

- Ans ☒ A. Abhijeet Kunte
☒ B. Simranjit Kaur
☒ C. Arpinder Singh
☒ D. Davinder Singh Garcha

Question ID : 92775920222

Q.2 Which of the following is a popular tribal dance of Assam, performed by Bodo women?

- Ans ☒ A. Bagurumba Dance
☒ B. Jhumur Dance
☒ C. Deodhani Dance
☒ D. Bhortal Dance

Question ID : 92775920227

Q.3 India topped with how many medals in the ISSF World Cup held in New Delhi in March 2021?

- Ans ☒ A. 22
☒ B. 25
☒ C. 30
☒ D. 28

Question ID : 92775920223

Q.4 Name of the last ruler of the Mamluk dynasty who was thrown out by the Khilji ruler Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji in 1290.

- Ans ☒ A. Razia al-Din
☒ B. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban
☒ C. Nasiruddin Mahmud
☒ D. Muiz ud din Qaiqabad

Question ID : 92775920233

Q.5 Which is the most famous monuments in Vijayapura from the Adil Shahi era?

- Ans ☒ A. Bibi Ka Maqbara
☒ B. Chota Imambara
☒ C. Gol Gumbaz
☒ D. Safdarjung's Tomb

Question ID : 92775920225

Q.6 Which festival of Sikkim commemorates the enlightenment of Lord Buddha, during which people burn incense sticks and offer water at the monasteries dotting the state?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Dosmoche Festival
 - ☐ B. Hemis Festival
 - ☐ C. Losar Festival
 - ☒ D. Saga Dawa Festival

Question ID : 92775920231

Q.7 Recently, Odisha has inked an agreement with which United Nations agency to start "Mission Shakti Living Lab" for financial empowerment of girls?

- Ans
- ☒ A. UNCDF
 - ☐ B. UNICEF
 - ☐ C. UNFPA
 - ☐ D. UNDP

Question ID : 92775920217

Q.8 Which cultural site was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1989?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Shanti Stupa at Ladakh
 - ☐ B. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya
 - ☒ C. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi
 - ☐ D. Amravati Stupa at Andhra Pradesh

Question ID : 92775920224

Q.9 Which region of northern ancient India became the most important Mahajanapada for nearly two hundred years?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Kuru
 - ☐ B. Kosala
 - ☒ C. Magadha
 - ☐ D. Kashi

Question ID : 92775920232

Q.10 Which of the following reform movement was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Bombay in 1875?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Arya Samaj
 - ☐ B. Brahmo Samaj
 - ☐ C. Ramakrishna Mission
 - ☐ D. Satyashodhak Samaj

Question ID : 92775920234

Q.11 How many scientists from across the country won Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize 2021 for their significant contribution to science and technology?

- Ans
- ☐ A. 12
 - ☒ B. 11
 - ☐ C. 14
 - ☐ D. 10

Question ID : 92775920219

Q.12 In which year did the Indian National Congress pass the historic 'Purna Swaraj' resolution in its Lahore session?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 1925
 - ☒ B. 1928
 - ☒ C. 1929
 - ☒ D. 1931

Question ID : 92775920235

Q.13 In which year the National Institute of Kathak Dance, also known as Kathak Kendra, a premier dance institute for the Indian classical dance of Kathak, was established?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 1964
 - ☒ B. 1965
 - ☒ C. 1960
 - ☒ D. 1968

Question ID : 92775920228

Q.14 Which Indian Chief Minister has been named among the 100 Most Influential People of 2021 in Time magazine's annual list released on 15 September?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Mamata Banerjee
 - ☒ B. Yogi Aditya Nath
 - ☒ C. Arvind Kejriwal
 - ☒ D. Uddhav Thackeray

Question ID : 92775920218

Q.15 Which of the following dance form has been recognized as the 9th classical dance form by the Ministry of Culture?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Bihu dance
 - ☒ B. Chhau dance
 - ☒ C. Rouf dance
 - ☒ D. Lavani dance

Question ID : 92775920226

Q.16 Where was the Indian Grand Prix IV started on June 2021?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Patiala
 - ☒ B. Mumbai
 - ☒ C. New Delhi
 - ☒ D. Bangalore

Question ID : 92775920221

Q.17 Which research Institute identified blood-based biomarkers to predict disease progression in brain tumours, in November 2021?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore
 - ☒ B. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay
 - ☒ C. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) Hyderabad
 - ☒ D. Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB) New Delhi

Question ID : 92775920220

Q.18 Which festival marks the beginning of the Sikh New Year and commemorates the formation of Khalsa panth of warriors under Guru Gobind Singh in 1699?

- Ans ☒ A. Teeyan
☒ B. Baisakhi
☒ C. Lohri
☒ D. Hola Mohalla

Question ID : 92775920229

Q.19 Which discipline of physical geography is devoted to the study of landforms, their processes, forms and sediments on the Earth's surface?

- Ans ☒ A. Biogeography
☒ B. Historical Geography
☒ C. Hydrology
☒ D. Geomorphology

Question ID : 92775920236

Q.20 Which of the following is the national festival of Assam that marks the beginning of the Assamese New Year and is associated with the agricultural harvest?

- Ans ☒ A. Majuli Festival
☒ B. Ambubachi Festival
☒ C. Dehing Patkai Festival
☒ D. Bohag Bihu Festival

Question ID : 92775920230

Section : General Awareness 2

Q.1 Who proposed the theory of continental drift in 1912?

- Ans ☒ A. Antonio Pellegrini
☒ B. Marcel Nicolet
☒ C. Alexander Friedmann
☒ D. Alfred Wegener

Question ID : 92775920247

Q.2 Which mountain is located at an altitude of 1,501 meters as a major geographical landmark in the Gajapati district of Odisha?

- Ans ☒ A. Doda Betta
☒ B. Deomali
☒ C. Anai Mudi
☒ D. Mahendragiri

Question ID : 92775920238

Q.3 Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowered the President to appoint two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Article 102
 - ☐ B. Article 99
 - ☐ C. Article 123
 - ☒ D. Article 331

Question ID : 92775920245

Q.4 A feature described in the Indian Constitution called 'centrifugal form of federalism where the center is stronger than the states' is borrowed from the constitution of which country?

- Ans
- ☐ A. France
 - ☒ B. Canada
 - ☐ C. Ireland
 - ☐ D. United States of America

Question ID : 92775920244

Q.5 Which state/UT tops the list of most literate state in India with 96.2% literacy rate?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Kerala
 - ☐ B. Lakshadweep
 - ☐ C. Chandigarh
 - ☐ D. Goa

Question ID : 92775920240

Q.6 Which type of forces appears only in certain nuclear processes such as the β -decay of a nucleus?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Strong Nuclear Force
 - ☐ B. Gravitational Force
 - ☒ C. Weak Nuclear force
 - ☐ D. Electromagnetic Force

Question ID : 92775920252

Q.7 Which water body covers about one fifth of the Earth's surface and extends from the Southern Ocean to the Americas and between Africa and Europe?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Indian Ocean
 - ☒ B. Atlantic Ocean
 - ☐ C. Arctic Ocean
 - ☐ D. Pacific Ocean

Question ID : 92775920246

Q.8 An intensely bright phycobiliprotein isolated from red algae that exhibits extremely bright red-orange fluorescence with high concentration yields is known as

- Ans
- ☒ A. R-phycoerythrin
 - ☐ B. Ependymin
 - ☐ C. Syndecans
 - ☐ D. Retinylidene

Question ID : 92775920249

Q.9 Which is the brightest star in the constellation of Scorpius lies about 550 light years away and also known as Alpha Scorpii?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Arcturus
 - ☐ B. Sirius
 - ☐ C. Canopus
 - ☒ D. Antares

Question ID : 92775920248

Q.10 Who discovered the relationship between the pressure of a gas and its absolute temperature in the early 19th century?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Richard Feynman
 - ☒ B. Joseph Gay-Lussac
 - ☐ C. Robert Boyle
 - ☐ D. Isaac Newton

Question ID : 92775920253

Q.11 The fertility rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the child-bearing age group, usually taken to be-

- Ans
- ☐ A. 20 to 50 years
 - ☒ B. 15 to 49 years
 - ☐ C. 15 to 20 years
 - ☐ D. 10 to 30 years

Question ID : 92775920239

Q.12 In October 2020, Apollo Hospitals partnered with which bank to launch the 'HealthyLife Programme', a holistic health solution that makes healthy living accessible and affordable on Apollo's digital platform?

- Ans
- ☐ A. ICICI Bank
 - ☐ B. Axis Bank
 - ☐ C. SBI Bank
 - ☒ D. HDFC Bank

Question ID : 92775920243

Q.13 What type of climate is found mainly in the North Indian plains and the interior plains of South China towards the Tropic of Cancer and the Pole of Capricorn?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Tropical Wet and Dry Climate
 - ☒ B. Humid Subtropical Climate
 - ☐ C. Tropical Wet Climate
 - ☐ D. Subtropical steppe Climate

Question ID : 92775920237

Q.14 Who proposed that the cell membrane operates continuously as a tapestry of many types of molecules (phospholipids, cholesterol and proteins)?

- Ans
- ☐ A. Anton Von Leeuwenhoek
 - ☐ B. Schleiden and Schwann
 - ☐ C. Rudolf Virchow
 - ☒ D. Singer and Nicolson

Question ID : 92775920251

Q.15 According to NITI Aayog's first Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) report 2021, what percentage of the India's population is multidimensionally poor?

Ans ☒ A. 25.01%

☐ B. 15.06%

☐ C. 34.05%

☐ D. 28.70%

Question ID : 92775920241

Q.16 Who discovered the quantum theory relative to the electron and the prediction of the existence of antiparticles in 1928?

Ans ☐ A. Ernest Rutherford

☐ B. Niels Bohr

☒ C. Paul Dirac

☐ D. Nicolas Copernicus

Question ID : 92775920255

Q.17 Reflection of ultrasonic waves applied in which technology?

Ans ☐ A. Rocket propulsion

☐ B. Lasers

☐ C. Photocell

☒ D. Sonar

Question ID : 92775920254

Q.18 In which year John Alexander Newlands, an English chemist, propounded the Law of Octaves, stating that every eighth element exhibits similar properties to the first elements?

Ans ☐ A. 1829

☒ B. 1865

☐ C. 1834

☐ D. 1895

Question ID : 92775920256

Q.19 Which yeast, also known as brewer's or baker's yeast, is involved in winemaking, baking and brewing?

Ans ☒ A. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

☐ B. *Saccharomyces telluris*

☐ C. *Leucosporidium frigidum*

☐ D. *Candida albicans*

Question ID : 92775920250

Q.20 Which industry of India is the world's fifth-largest by production as per 2020 statistics?

Ans ☐ A. Telecommunication industry

☐ B. Chemical industry

☐ C. Textile Industry

☒ D. Automobile industry

Question ID : 92775920242

Section : Arithmetic Ability 1

Q.1 Pranav sells an article which costs him Rs. 1500 to Rakesh at a profit of 10%. Rakesh then sells it to Siraj for Rs. 1749. What is the profit percentage of Rakesh?

- Ans ☒ A. 6%
☒ B. 7%
☒ C. 8%
☒ D. 9%

Question ID : 92775920273

Q.2 If $\frac{2}{9}$ of $189 \times 28 \div 7 + x = 488 \div 8 + 145$, then what is the value of x ?

- Ans ☒ A. 38
☒ B. 26
☒ C. 59
☒ D. 80

Question ID : 92775920257

Q.3 In an election between two candidates, one got 56% of the total valid votes, 14% of the votes are invalid. If the total number of votes was 90000, what was the number of valid votes that the other candidate got?

- Ans ☒ A. 42990
☒ B. 43344
☒ C. 52345
☒ D. 34056

Question ID : 92775920269

Q.4 If x and y are the LCM and HCF of the numbers, 30, 45, 90 and 135 respectively, then what is the value of $x-7y$?

- Ans ☒ A. 185
☒ B. 165
☒ C. 375
☒ D. 195

Question ID : 92775920262

Q.5 If $\frac{2}{7}$ of pencil is yellow, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remaining is black and the remaining $3\frac{1}{3}$ cm is orange, then what is the length (in cm) of the pencil?

- Ans ☒ A. 8
☒ B. 7
☒ C. 6
☒ D. 9

Question ID : 92775920258

Q.6 If $\frac{1}{2x+y} + \frac{1}{2x-y} = \frac{8}{15}$ and $\frac{1}{3(2x+y)} - \frac{1}{3(2x-y)} = \frac{-2}{45}$, then what is the value of $2x+3y$?

Ans ☒ A. 7

☐ B. 10

☐ C. 5

☐ D. 9

Question ID : 92775920259

Q.7 If a discount of 10% is given to the marked price of an article, the shopkeeper gains 17%. If the discount is increased to 20%, what is the gain%?

Ans ☐ A. 5%

☐ B. 6%

☐ C. 7%

☒ D. 4%

Question ID : 92775920274

Q.8 A trader buys an article Rs. 1000. He sells at a discount of 15% still he gets the profit of 27.5%. What is the marked price of that article?

Ans ☐ A. Rs. 1525

☒ B. Rs. 1500

☐ C. Rs. 1475

☐ D. Rs. 1450

Question ID : 92775920267

Q.9 A chemist has two solutions of hydrochloric acid in stock. One is 60% solution and the other is 75% solution. How much of each should be used to obtain 150 ml of a 70% solution?

Ans ☐ A. 60% solution is 70 ml and 75% solution is 80 ml

☐ B. 60% solution is 55 ml and 75% solution is 95 ml

☐ C. 60% solution is 90 ml and 75% solution is 60 ml

☒ D. 60% solution is 50 ml and 75% solution is 100 ml

Question ID : 92775920271

Q.10 A person buys goods worth Rs. 8000. He gets 6.5% discount on it. After getting the discount, he pays 5% GST. Find the amount he pays for the goods.

Ans ☐ A. Rs. 8400

☒ B. Rs. 7854

☐ C. Rs. 7480

☐ D. Rs. 7780

Question ID : 92775920266

Q.11 The population of a town was 2,50,000 three years ago. If it increased by 4%, 3%, 5% respectively in the last three years, then the present population is:

Ans ☐ A. 234569

☒ B. 281190

☐ C. 291240

☐ D. 291005

Question ID : 92775920270

Q.12

The value of $\frac{(2.4)^2 + (1.4)^2 + 3.36}{0.8 \times 14.4 \times 1.2 - 1.96 \times 0.7 \times 2} + \sqrt[3]{\frac{512}{729}}$:

Ans

☐ A. $1\frac{4}{9}$

☐ B. $1\frac{7}{9}$

☐ C. $1\frac{1}{9}$

☒ D. $1\frac{8}{9}$

Question ID : 92775920261

Q.13 In an examination, 39% of the students failed and 732 passed. How many students appeared for the examination?

Ans

☐ A. 1150

☒ B. 1200

☐ C. 1300

☐ D. 1100

Question ID : 92775920268

Q.14 If the HCF of two numbers is 15 and LCM is 1665, then what is the one of the two numbers?

Ans

☐ A. 405

☐ B. 500

☐ C. 615

☒ D. 555

Question ID : 92775920263

Q.15 If the ratio of three numbers is 5 : 6 : 11 and their product is 21,120, then what is the sum of first two numbers?

Ans

☐ A. 58

☒ B. 44

☐ C. 68

☐ D. 64

Question ID : 92775920276

Q.16 If $x : y = 7 : 5$, then the value of $\frac{11x+9y}{7x-5y}$:

Ans

☐ A. 55:12

☐ B. 59:12

☒ C. 61:12

☐ D. 31:12

Question ID : 92775920275

Q.17 If the average of five observations x , $x+3$, $x+5$, $x+8$ and $x+14$ is 21, then what is the average of first three observations?

Ans

☐ A. $17\frac{1}{3}$

☒ B. $17\frac{2}{3}$

☐ C. $18\frac{2}{3}$

☐ D. $18\frac{1}{3}$

Question ID : 92775920264

Q.18 A person deals with second hand goods. He bought a second hand refrigerator for Rs. 8000. He spends Rs. 200 on transport and Rs. 1800 on its repair and sells it for Rs.11500. What is his gain or loss percentage?

Ans

☐ A. 12.50

☐ B. 20.00%

☐ C. 18.75%

☒ D. 15.00%

Question ID : 92775920272

Q.19 If the average of the following distribution table is 28, then what is the value of f ?

| Class interval | frequency |
|----------------|-----------|
| 5-15 | 10 |
| 15-25 | 12 |
| 25-35 | f |
| 35-45 | 8 |
| 45-55 | 7 |

Ans

☐ A. 10

☐ B. 12

☐ C. 11

☒ D. 13

Question ID : 92775920265

Q.20 Simplify $\left(1\frac{1}{5} + \left[2\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{2}\left(3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}\right)\right]\right)$?

Ans

☐ A. $1\frac{2}{15}$

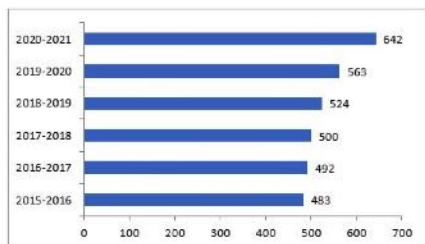
☐ B. $1\frac{8}{15}$

☐ C. $1\frac{11}{15}$

☒ D. $1\frac{14}{15}$

Question ID : 92775920260

Q.1 The bar graph given below shows the foreign exchange reserves of a country (in billion US \$) from 2015-2016 to 2020-2021.



The foreign exchange reserve in 2019-2020 was how many times that in 2017-2018?

- Ans** ☒ A. 1.126
☒ B. 1.346
☒ C. 1.176
☒ D. 1.736

Question ID : 92775920296

Q.2 A is twice as good a workman as B and together they finish a piece of work in 30 days. In how many days will B alone finish the work?

- Ans** ☒ A. 90 days
☒ B. 60 days
☒ C. 75 days
☒ D. 45 days

Question ID : 92775920286

Q.3 At what rate of simple interest per annum will a sum of money 6 times itself in 40 years?

- Ans** ☒ A. 9.5%
☒ B. 11.5%
☒ C. 10.5%
☒ D. 12.5%

Question ID : 92775920278

Q.4 The number of lead balls, each 1 cm in diameter that can be made from a spherical lead ball of radius 9 cm.

- Ans** ☒ A. 4562
☒ B. 6546
☒ C. 5832
☒ D. 7468

Question ID : 92775920291

Q.5 A man can reach a certain distance in 20 hours by a car. If he reduces his speed $\frac{1}{12}$ th, he goes 100 km less in that time. What is the speed of the car?

- Ans** ☒ A. 60 kmph
☒ B. 50 kmph
☒ C. 45 kmph
☒ D. 65 kmph

Question ID : 92775920283

Q.6 Seats for ECE, EEE and CSE courses in an engineering college are in the ratio 4:5:6. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 30%, 50% and 60% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 24:50:45
 - ☒ B. 12:25:36
 - ☒ C. 52:75:96
 - ☒ D. 35:50:63

Question ID : 92775920277

Q.7 A man covered a certain distance at some speed. If he had moved 3 km/h faster, he would have taken 60 min less. If he had moved 3 km/h slower, he would have taken 90 min more. What is the distance (in km)?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 90
 - ☒ B. 60
 - ☒ C. 75
 - ☒ D. 80

Question ID : 92775920284

Q.8 The slant height of a right circular cone is 15 cm and its diameter is 18 cm. What is the volume of a cone?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 1119.48 cm³
 - ☒ B. 1316.42 cm³
 - ☒ C. 1215.24 cm³
 - ☒ D. 1018.28 cm³

Question ID : 92775920292

Q.9 The following is the table of expenditure of a company (in lakh rupees) per annum over the given years.

| Item of Expenditure | Year | | | |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
| Salary | 250 | 265 | 300 | 345 |
| Transport | 80 | 84 | 90 | 97 |
| Bonus | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Interest on loans | 21.5 | 23 | 25 | 28 |
| Taxes | 85.1 | 86.2 | 90.2 | 95.5 |

The total amount of bonus paid by company during the given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of transport paid during this period?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 3.158%
 - ☒ B. 4.256%
 - ☒ C. 4.845%
 - ☒ D. 3.789%

Question ID : 92775920294

Q.10 A and B undertake to do a piece of work for Rs. 4800. A alone can do it in 12 days while B alone can do it in 16 days. With the help of C, they finish it 6 days. What is the sum of the A's and C's share?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Rs. 3600
 - ☒ B. Rs. 2400
 - ☒ C. Rs. 4200
 - ☒ D. Rs. 3000

Question ID : 92775920288

Q.11 A, B and C together can complete a piece of work in 20 days. All the three started working at it together and after 8 days A left. Then B and C together completed the work in 20 more days. In how many days shall A alone finish the whole work?

- Ans ☒ A. 18 days
☒ B. 50 days
☒ C. 35 days
☒ D. 21 days

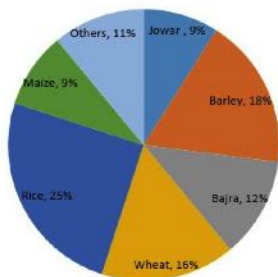
Question ID : 92775920289

Q.12 A train 225 m long travels at the speed of 90 kmph. A man is running at 9 kmph in the same direction in which the train is going. In how much time the train will pass the man?

- Ans ☒ A. 12 seconds
☒ B. 9 seconds
☒ C. 11 seconds
☒ D. 10 seconds

Question ID : 92775920281

Q.13 The pie-chart provided below gives the distribution of land in a village under various food crops.



If the production of wheat is 5 times the barley, then what is the ratio between the yield per acre of wheat and barley?

- Ans ☒ A. 3:4
☒ B. 45:8
☒ C. 2:11
☒ D. 3:2

Question ID : 92775920295

Q.14 A and B can do a piece of work in 24 days, B and C can do it in 32 days, A and C can do it in 48 days. In how many days will A, B and C finishes it?

- Ans ☒ A. $21\frac{2}{3}$ days
☒ B. $20\frac{2}{3}$ days
☒ C. $20\frac{1}{3}$ days
☒ D. $21\frac{1}{3}$ days

Question ID : 92775920285

Q.15 An athlete runs 400 meters race in 40 seconds. What his speed?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 32 kmph
 - ☒ B. 40 kmph
 - ☒ C. 30 kmph
 - ☒ D. 36 kmph

Question ID : 92775920282

Q.16 The radius and height of a right circular cylinder are in the ratio 7 : 8 and its total surface area is 2640 cm^2 . What is its volume?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 9856 cm^3
 - ☒ B. 8774 cm^3
 - ☒ C. 7984 cm^3
 - ☒ D. 6872 cm^3

Question ID : 92775920293

Q.17 A lends Rs. 4000 to B and a certain sum to C at the same time at 7% per annum simple interest. If after 5 years, A receives Rs. 3500 as interest from B and C. What is the difference of sums given to B and C by A?

- Ans
- ☒ A. Rs. 1900
 - ☒ B. Rs. 1750
 - ☒ C. Rs. 2000
 - ☒ D. Rs. 1850

Question ID : 92775920280

Q.18 What is the compound interest on Rs. 24000 at 10% per annum for 18 months compounded half-yearly.

- Ans
- ☒ A. Rs. 3783
 - ☒ B. Rs. 3757
 - ☒ C. Rs. 3845
 - ☒ D. Rs. 3700

Question ID : 92775920279

Q.19 The base of a parallelogram is twice its height. If the area of the parallelogram is 288 sq. cm, what is the base of the parallelogram?

- Ans
- ☒ A. 8 cm
 - ☒ B. 10 cm
 - ☒ C. 24 cm
 - ☒ D. 12 cm

Question ID : 92775920290

Q.20 A can do a piece of work in 60 days. He works at it for 10 days and then B alone finishes the remaining work in 25 days. In how many days will A and B working together, finish the same work?

Ans ☒ A. 23

☒ B. 20

☒ C. 25

☒ D. 27

Question ID : 92775920287

Section : General English 1

Q.1 Select the correct option:

___ girls who used to sit next to me class died last year.

Ans ☒ A. A

☒ B. Both option A and C

☒ C. The

☒ D. An

Question ID : 92775920303

Q.2 Choose the sentence with correct collocation:

Ans ☒ A. You'll achieve it if you wish enough.

☒ B. You'll achieve it if you try yearn enough.

☒ C. You'll achieve it if you try hard enough.

☒ D. You'll achieve it if you want to enough.

Question ID : 92775920310

Q.3 Select the correct option:

I have ___ MA and a PhD in English Literature.

Ans ☒ A. A

☒ B. The

☒ C. An

☒ D. No article

Question ID : 92775920304

Q.4 Choose the word which best expresses nearly the same meaning as the word FUTILE:

Her attempts to revive him proved futile.

Ans ☒ A. Practical

☒ B. Fruitful

☒ C. Unreal

☒ D. Useless

Question ID : 92775920314

Q.5 Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT:

- Ans ☒ A. I have taken the UPSC civil service exam twice.
- ☒ B. Giving money to charity have a real difference to my life.
- ☒ C. I am going to take a holiday in Amritsar.
- ☒ D. I was up till 4 AM last night; I must take a rest.

Question ID : 92775920312

Q.6 Select the correct option:

Mamta is ___ good employee of our office.

- Ans ☒ A. The
- ☒ B. A
- ☒ C. An
- ☒ D. No article

Question ID : 92775920305

Q.7 Choose the correct pronoun from the given options:

From the corner of ___ eyes she became aware of ___ presence.

- Ans ☒ A. her, herself
- ☒ B. his, his
- ☒ C. her, his
- ☒ D. his, her

Question ID : 92775920300

Q.8 Choose the correct option:

As she _____, she saw something she did not expect.

- Ans ☒ A. looks
- ☒ B. Had been looking
- ☒ C. Had looked
- ☒ D. looked

Question ID : 92775920301

Q.9 Choose the sentence with correct punctuation marks:

- Ans ☒ A. I have sold my car, it was useless.
- ☒ B. I have sold my car; it was useless.
- ☒ C. I have sold my car. it was useless.
- ☒ D. I have sold my car! it was useless.

Question ID : 92775920309

Q.10 Choose the correct sentence:

- Ans ☒ A. My sister is always pestering me for money.
- ☒ B. You are so adventurous. I am envying you.
- ☒ C. I am preferring sleeping to studying.
- ☒ D. You are not knowing what I am going through.

Question ID : 92775920302

Q.11 Spot the error, if any, and choose the corresponding option in the following sentence:

- (A) The new stock of tamarind
- (B) imported from Brazil
- (C) taste bitterly.

Ans ☒ A. taste bitter
☒ B. of tamarind
☒ C. The new stock
☒ D. No error

Question ID : 92775920297

Q.12 Choose the word which best expresses nearly the most appropriate antonym as the word SAPIENT:
I wonder why the sapient writer of that article did not inquire whether a license was required for tea.

Ans ☒ A. Sage
☒ B. Wise
☒ C. Foolish
☒ D. Culvert

Question ID : 92775920313

Q.13 Choose the correct option:
Is everyone attending the show? Do we have a full _____?

Ans ☒ A. Complement
☒ B. Complacent
☒ C. Complimentary
☒ D. Compliment

Question ID : 92775920316

Q.14 Identify the correct degree:
It is becoming _____ to find a house for a single girl.

Ans ☒ A. Harder and harder
☒ B. Hardest
☒ C. Hard and harder
☒ D. Most hard

Question ID : 92775920307

Q.15 Choose the word which best expresses nearly the same meaning as the word ERUDITE:
The erudite article was a great resource for learning about the difficult topic.

Ans ☒ A. Academic
☒ B. Common
☒ C. Uncultured
☒ D. Exact

Question ID : 92775920315

Q.16 Identify error in the given sentence and select the option corresponding to it:

- (A) Judie smiled
- (B) brightly to
- (C) hide her incompetence.

Ans ☒ A. Judie smiled
☒ B. brightly to
☒ C. hide her incompetence
☒ D. No error

Question ID : 92775920299

Q.17 Select the correct option corresponding to positive degree of comparison:
The English Language was _____ cobbled together by inhabitants of early medieval England

Ans ☒ A. Cared
☒ B. Carefully
☒ C. Careful
☒ D. Caring

Question ID : 92775920306

Q.18 Identify error in the given sentence and select the option corresponding to it:

- (A) There is
- (B) a bar besides
- (C) my home.

Ans ☒ A. a bar besides
☒ B. my home
☒ C. No error
☒ D. There is

Question ID : 92775920298

Q.19 Which of the following sentences has correct punctuation marks?

Ans ☒ A. West Bengal is a state in eastern India, between the himalayas and, the bay of bengal.
☒ B. West Bengal, is a state in eastern India, between the himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.
☒ C. West bengal is a state in eastern India, between the Himalayas, and the Bay of Bengal.
☒ D. West Bengal is a state in eastern India, between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal.

Question ID : 92775920308

Q.20 Choose the correct sentence out of the following:

Ans ☒ A. All the other options are correct
☒ B. If Sheila won't have anything she might get bored.
☒ C. If Sheila won't do anything she might get bored.
☒ D. If Sheila won't make anything she might get bored.

Question ID : 92775920311

Section : General English 2

Q.1 Given below are four sentences in jumbled order. Pick the option that gives their correct order.

On account of the scatteredness of the shareholdings of private commercial banks as well as the limited amount of paid-up capital in relation to the total deposits, it is necessary to examine the ownership and control of private commercial banks in India.

A) Here, it is necessary to distinguish between the persons who own shares in the banking companies and those who put their deposits in the banks.

(B) Consequently, the depositors have much higher stakes in the successful operations of private commercial banks, financially speaking, than the owners of share capital.

(C) As we have seen, the ratio of paid-up capital of the total number of deposits is extremely low.

(D) Nevertheless, it is found, as already indicated above, that the ownership and control of the total finances of the banking system rests on a very small number of persons.

People who are able to determine the patterns of allocation and investment of bank finance according to their own individual interest and convenience.

- Ans
- ☒ A. ABDC
 - ☒ B. ADBC
 - ☒ C. ABCD
 - ☒ D. ACBD

Question ID : 92775920323

Q.2 Losing his daughter to cancer made him an apostate.
The word apostate stands for

- Ans
- ☒ A. A person who looks at brighter side of everything
 - ☒ B. A person who abandons his religion
 - ☒ C. A person who believes in God
 - ☒ D. A person who lives in solitude

Question ID : 92775920325

Q.3 Choose the correctly spelt word to fill in the blank:
His prudent reserve and imperturbable calmness were branded as stiffness and _____.

- Ans
- ☒ A. hotyness
 - ☒ B. Haughtiness
 - ☒ C. Hautiness
 - ☒ D. Haughtyness

Question ID : 92775920320

Q.4 A word has been highlighted in the given options, select the sentence with the correctly spelt word:

- Ans
- ☒ A. Adversity happens to everyone.
 - ☒ B. Adverisity happens to everyone.
 - ☒ C. Advercety happens to everyone.
 - ☒ D. Advercity happens to everyone.

Question ID : 92775920321

Q.5 If he was one of the first to make the characteristic excellences of Gothic art evident and widely known, then the correct idiom in this situation will be:

- Ans ☒ A. Speak the devil
☒ B. To bring to light
☒ C. Under the weather
☒ D. Hit the sack

Question ID : 92775920317

Q.6 If you are wrapping your head around a philosopher's ideas that means you are:

- Ans ☒ A. Avoiding understanding the idea
☒ B. Following a trend, doing what everyone else is doing
☒ C. Unable to make up your mind
☒ D. Trying to understand something complicated

Question ID : 92775920318

Q.7 Select the option which means the same as the group of words given:
Incapable of making mistakes

- Ans ☒ A. Inevitable
☒ B. Gullible
☒ C. Inevitable
☒ D. Infallible

Question ID : 92775920326

Q.8 Select the word which is correctly spelt:

- Ans ☒ A. Ludicuruous
☒ B. Ludicorus
☒ C. Ludicrous
☒ D. Ludicurous

Question ID : 92775920319

Q.9 Select the option which means the same as the group of words given:
The study of ancient writing and scriptures

- Ans ☒ A. Paleography
☒ B. Demography
☒ C. Philology
☒ D. Anthropology

Question ID : 92775920324

Q.10 Choose the word which best expresses nearly the same meaning as the word
CONDUCTIVE:

- Ans ☒ A. Ineffectual
☒ B. Contributive
☒ C. Prodigious
☒ D. Hindering

Question ID : 92775920322

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Saadat Hasan Manto is considered as one of the best short-story writers in the whole of South Asia. His writing career just spanned across two decades but he has a rich collection of literary work.

Manto was a central and controversial figure on the subcontinent's literary scene from the 1940s until his untimely death in 1955. In their introductory essay to this collection, the editors offer evidence that Manto was a deeply political writer, one committed to radical humanism. Despite his often fraught relationship with the Progressive Writers' Association, he rightfully belongs within the fold of the progressives.

Ismat Chughtai, in her memoir of Manto known as Kaghazi hai Pairahaan, says, "His (Manto's) stories unsettle us because they take us to the darker, brutal corners of our psyche, to desires repressed and ugliness that settles." Which seems so true once we start exploring the emotional layers within Manto's writings, where he wrote extensively about the twisted and dark corners of human psyche at the backdrop of partition. In times like these where reality is too hard to bear, when we either try to insulate ourselves from socio-political realities in order to not become 'too political', or we turn a blind eye because that's an easier way out anyway, reading about Manto and his afsaane (stories) is a challenge in itself, because it questions way too many complexities of life, of society, of your own privilege, while stirring the very core of our innate emotions. Manto speaks directly to our emotions, and his writings create anxiety amongst those who tried their best to preserve the status quo.

While drawing the juncture between religion, national identity and patriarchy quite skillfully in almost all of his short stories, Manto tried understanding the political underpinnings of female body, over which communal hatred was played on. The intersection of gender-based violence with religious hatred in his stories point at the grim reality of society where female bodies are still used to inflict violence and showcase the domination of power of one religious sect over the other. There's a prevailing idea of deriving pleasure by inflicting pain on the fellow individual who belongs to a different community.

Manto was also writing realism, by focusing on his cultural milieu. To demand that every progressive writer concentrates on the lives of millworkers, apart from seriously limiting the context of social concern, aims to control (manipulate, dull) the unfathomable promise of the writer, even understood as an agent of social change. Something Manto undoubtedly was. To treat the writer as an appendage of the revolution demeans both, the writer and revolution. Manto was a difficult lover, friend and writer. He wrote at a time when it was difficult for a writer of his sensibility to write. Manto is our contemporary, not because he could see what was coming ahead of him, but because he could accurately detect the unresolved barbarism of his time that would return to haunt us. A truly contemporary writer is always a misfit for her times. She fits her times too violently, for it to bear all of her. Manto is our double, the one we are scared to remember. Can we bear Manto today, just because we eulogise him?

SubQuestion No : 11

Q.11 Identify the structure of the above given passage

- Ans
- ☐ A. Investigative
 - ☐ B. Chronological
 - ☐ C. Contrast and compare
 - ☒ D. Descriptive

Question ID : 92775920328

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Saadat Hasan Manto is considered as one of the best short-story writers in the whole of South Asia. His writing career just spanned across two decades but he has a rich collection of literary work.

Manto was a central and controversial figure on the subcontinent's literary scene from the 1940s until his untimely death in 1955. In their introductory essay to this collection, the editors offer evidence that Manto was a deeply political writer, one committed to radical humanism. Despite his often fraught relationship with the Progressive Writers' Association, he rightfully belongs within the fold of the progressives.

Ismat Chughtai, in her memoir of Manto known as Kaghazi hai Pairahaan, says, "His (Manto's) stories unsettle us because they take us to the darker, brutal corners of our psyche, to desires repressed and ugliness that settles." Which seems so true once we start exploring the emotional layers within Manto's writings, where he wrote extensively about the twisted and dark corners of human psyche at the backdrop of partition. In times like these where reality is too hard to bear, when we either try to insulate ourselves from socio-political realities in order to not become 'too political', or we turn a blind eye because that's an easier way out anyway, reading about Manto and his afsaane (stories) is a challenge in itself, because it questions way too many complexities of life, of society, of your own privilege, while stirring the very core of our innate emotions. Manto speaks directly to our emotions, and his writings create anxiety amongst those who tried their best to preserve the status quo.

While drawing the juncture between religion, national identity and patriarchy quite skillfully in almost all of his short stories, Manto tried understanding the political underpinnings of female body, over which communal hatred was played on. The intersection of gender-based violence with religious hatred in his stories point at the grim reality of society where female bodies are still used to inflict violence and showcase the domination of power of one religious sect over the other. There's a prevailing idea of deriving pleasure by inflicting pain on the fellow individual who belongs to a different community.

Manto was also writing realism, by focusing on his cultural milieu. To demand that every progressive writer concentrates on the lives of millworkers, apart from seriously limiting the context of social concern, aims to control (manipulate, dull) the unfathomable promise of the writer, even understood as an agent of social change. Something Manto undoubtedly was. To treat the writer as an appendage of the revolution demeans both, the writer and revolution. Manto was a difficult lover, friend and writer. He wrote at a time when it was difficult for a writer of his sensibility to write. Manto is our contemporary, not because he could see what was coming ahead of him, but because he could accurately detect the unresolved barbarism of his time that would return to haunt us. A truly contemporary writer is always a misfit for her times. She fits her times too violently, for it to bear all of her. Manto is our double, the one we are scared to remember. Can we bear Manto today, just because we eulogise him?

SubQuestion No : 12

Q.12 Antonym of the word RADICAL given in the passage is:

- Ans ☒ A. Fundamental
☒ B. Conservative
☒ C. Extreme
☒ D. Innate

Question ID : 92775920331

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Saadat Hasan Manto is considered as one of the best short-story writers in the whole of South Asia. His writing career just spanned across two decades but he has a rich collection of literary work.

Manto was a central and controversial figure on the subcontinent's literary scene from the 1940s until his untimely death in 1955. In their introductory essay to this collection, the editors offer evidence that Manto was a deeply political writer, one committed to radical humanism. Despite his often fraught relationship with the Progressive Writers' Association, he rightfully belongs within the fold of the progressives.

Ismat Chughtai, in her memoir of Manto known as Kaghazi hai Pairahaan, says, "His (Manto's) stories unsettle us because they take us to the darker, brutal corners of our psyche, to desires repressed and ugliness that settles." Which seems so true once we start exploring the emotional layers within Manto's writings, where he wrote extensively about the twisted and dark corners of human psyche at the backdrop of partition. In times like these where reality is too hard to bear, when we either try to insulate ourselves from socio-political realities in order to not become 'too political', or we turn a blind eye because that's an easier way out anyway, reading about Manto and his afsaane (stories) is a challenge in itself, because it questions way too many complexities of life, of society, of your own privilege, while stirring the very core of our innate emotions. Manto speaks directly to our emotions, and his writings create anxiety amongst those who tried their best to preserve the status quo.

While drawing the juncture between religion, national identity and patriarchy quite skillfully in almost all of his short stories, Manto tried understanding the political underpinnings of female body, over which communal hatred was played on. The intersection of gender-based violence with religious hatred in his stories point at the grim reality of society where female bodies are still used to inflict violence and showcase the domination of power of one religious sect over the other. There's a prevailing idea of deriving pleasure by inflicting pain on the fellow individual who belongs to a different community.

Manto was also writing realism, by focusing on his cultural milieu. To demand that every progressive writer concentrates on the lives of millworkers, apart from seriously limiting the context of social concern, aims to control (manipulate, dull) the unfathomable promise of the writer, even understood as an agent of social change. Something Manto undoubtedly was. To treat the writer as an appendage of the revolution demeans both, the writer and revolution. Manto was a difficult lover, friend and writer. He wrote at a time when it was difficult for a writer of his sensibility to write. Manto is our contemporary, not because he could see what was coming ahead of him, but because he could accurately detect the unresolved barbarism of his time that would return to haunt us. A truly contemporary writer is always a misfit for her times. She fits her times too violently, for it to bear all of her. Manto is our double, the one we are scared to remember. Can we bear Manto today, just because we eulogise him?

SubQuestion No : 13

Q.13 The author's attitude toward Premchand can be best described as which of the following?

Ans ✓ **A. Positive appreciation**

✗ **B. Apathetic objectivity**

✗ **C. Overweening pride**

✗ **D. Mild acceptance**

Question ID : 92775920329

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Saadat Hasan Manto is considered as one of the best short-story writers in the whole of South Asia. His writing career just spanned across two decades but he has a rich collection of literary work.

Manto was a central and controversial figure on the subcontinent's literary scene from the 1940s until his untimely death in 1955. In their introductory essay to this collection, the editors offer evidence that Manto was a deeply political writer, one committed to radical humanism. Despite his often fraught relationship with the Progressive Writers' Association, he rightfully belongs within the fold of the progressives.

Ismat Chughtai, in her memoir of Manto known as Kaghazi hai Pairahaan, says, "His (Manto's) stories unsettle us because they take us to the darker, brutal corners of our psyche, to desires repressed and ugliness that settles." Which seems so true once we start exploring the emotional layers within Manto's writings, where he wrote extensively about the twisted and dark corners of human psyche at the backdrop of partition. In times like these where reality is too hard to bear, when we either try to insulate ourselves from socio-political realities in order to not become 'too political', or we turn a blind eye because that's an easier way out anyway, reading about Manto and his afsaane (stories) is a challenge in itself, because it questions way too many complexities of life, of society, of your own privilege, while stirring the very core of our innate emotions. Manto speaks directly to our emotions, and his writings create anxiety amongst those who tried their best to preserve the status quo.

While drawing the juncture between religion, national identity and patriarchy quite skillfully in almost all of his short stories, Manto tried understanding the political underpinnings of female body, over which communal hatred was played on. The intersection of gender-based violence with religious hatred in his stories point at the grim reality of society where female bodies are still used to inflict violence and showcase the domination of power of one religious sect over the other. There's a prevailing idea of deriving pleasure by inflicting pain on the fellow individual who belongs to a different community.

Manto was also writing realism, by focusing on his cultural milieu. To demand that every progressive writer concentrates on the lives of millworkers, apart from seriously limiting the context of social concern, aims to control (manipulate, dull) the unfathomable promise of the writer, even understood as an agent of social change. Something Manto undoubtedly was. To treat the writer as an appendage of the revolution demeans both, the writer and revolution. Manto was a difficult lover, friend and writer. He wrote at a time when it was difficult for a writer of his sensibility to write. Manto is our contemporary, not because he could see what was coming ahead of him, but because he could accurately detect the unresolved barbarism of his time that would return to haunt us. A truly contemporary writer is always a misfit for her times. She fits her times too violently, for it to bear all of her. Manto is our double, the one we are scared to remember. Can we bear Manto today, just because we eulogise him?

SubQuestion No : 14

Q.14 The word **INFLECT** has been correctly used in which of the following sentences:

- Ans**
- ☒ A. The goal of the discussion was to inflict the Tariff Act of 1832.
 - ☒ B. The organization works to inflict world hunger and disease.
 - ☒ C. The company plans to inflict more than 2,000 jobs in the coming year.
 - ☒ D. Their ability to inflict carnage will rise in the future.

Question ID : 92775920332

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Saadat Hasan Manto is considered as one of the best short-story writers in the whole of South Asia. His writing career just spanned across two decades but he has a rich collection of literary work.

Manto was a central and controversial figure on the subcontinent's literary scene from the 1940s until his untimely death in 1955. In their introductory essay to this collection, the editors offer evidence that Manto was a deeply political writer, one committed to radical humanism. Despite his often fraught relationship with the Progressive Writers' Association, he rightfully belongs within the fold of the progressives.

Ismat Chughtai, in her memoir of Manto known as Kaghazi hai Pairahaan, says, "His (Manto's) stories unsettle us because they take us to the darker, brutal corners of our psyche, to desires repressed and ugliness that settles." Which seems so true once we start exploring the emotional layers within Manto's writings, where he wrote extensively about the twisted and dark corners of human psyche at the backdrop of partition. In times like these where reality is too hard to bear, when we either try to insulate ourselves from socio-political realities in order to not become 'too political', or we turn a blind eye because that's an easier way out anyway, reading about Manto and his afsaane (stories) is a challenge in itself, because it questions way too many complexities of life, of society, of your own privilege, while stirring the very core of our innate emotions. Manto speaks directly to our emotions, and his writings create anxiety amongst those who tried their best to preserve the status quo.

While drawing the juncture between religion, national identity and patriarchy quite skillfully in almost all of his short stories, Manto tried understanding the political underpinnings of female body, over which communal hatred was played on. The intersection of gender-based violence with religious hatred in his stories point at the grim reality of society where female bodies are still used to inflict violence and showcase the domination of power of one religious sect over the other. There's a prevailing idea of deriving pleasure by inflicting pain on the fellow individual who belongs to a different community.

Manto was also writing realism, by focusing on his cultural milieu. To demand that every progressive writer concentrates on the lives of millworkers, apart from seriously limiting the context of social concern, aims to control (manipulate, dull) the unfathomable promise of the writer, even understood as an agent of social change. Something Manto undoubtedly was. To treat the writer as an appendage of the revolution demeans both, the writer and revolution. Manto was a difficult lover, friend and writer. He wrote at a time when it was difficult for a writer of his sensibility to write. Manto is our contemporary, not because he could see what was coming ahead of him, but because he could accurately detect the unresolved barbarism of his time that would return to haunt us. A truly contemporary writer is always a misfit for her times. She fits her times too violently, for it to bear all of her. Manto is our double, the one we are scared to remember. Can we bear Manto today, just because we eulogise him?

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 Give a suitable title to above given passage.

- Ans
- ☒ A. Manto: a historic figure
 - ☒ B. Manto: the narcissist
 - ☒ C. Manto: the revolutionary
 - ☒ D. Manto: the conformist

Question ID : 92775920330

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Tea began as a medicine and grew into a beverage. In China, in the eighth century, it entered the realm of poetry as one of the polite amusements. The fifteenth century saw Japan ennoble it into a religion of aestheticism-- Teism. Teism is a cult founded on the adoration of the beautiful among the sordid facts of everyday existence. It inculcates purity and harmony, the mystery of mutual charity, the romanticism of the social order. It is essentially a worship of the Imperfect, as it is a tender attempt to accomplish something possible in this impossible thing we know as life.

The Philosophy of Tea is not mere aestheticism in the ordinary acceptance of the term, for it expresses conjointly with ethics and religion our whole point of view about man and nature. It is hygiene, for it enforces cleanliness; it is economics, for it shows comfort in simplicity rather than in the complex and costly; it is moral geometry, inasmuch as it defines our sense of proportion to the universe. It represents the true spirit of Eastern democracy by making all its votaries aristocrats in taste.

The long isolation of Japan from the rest of the world, so conducive to introspection, has been highly favourable to the development of Teism. Our home and habits, costume and cuisine, porcelain, lacquer, painting-- our very literature--all have been subject to its influence. No student of Japanese culture could ever ignore its presence. It has permeated the elegance of noble boudoirs, and entered the abode of the humble. Our peasants have learned to arrange flowers, our meanest labourer to offer his salutation to the rocks and waters. In our common parlance we speak of the man "with no tea" in him, when he is insusceptible to the seriocomic interests of the personal drama. Again, we stigmatise the untamed aesthete who, regardless of the mundane tragedy, runs riot in the springtide of emancipated emotions, as one "with too much tea" in him.

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 The inferences that CANNOT be drawn from the passage:

- Ans** ☒ **A.** Tea might be a cup of human enjoyment, but it makes one vulnerable to the seriocomic interests and the mundane tragedies of life.
- ☐ **B.** Tea is more than a drink and more than an art, it is integrated in the culture and the mind.
- ☐ **C.** Tea is more than a drink and the tea ceremony is understood and practiced in Japan to foster harmony in humanity, promote harmony with nature, discipline the mind, quiet the heart, and attain the purity of enlightenment, the art of tea becomes teism.
- ☐ **D.** Teism is mostly a simplistic mode of aesthetics, but there are subtle insights into ethics, and even metaphysics.

Question ID : 92775920334



Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Tea began as a medicine and grew into a beverage. In China, in the eighth century, it entered the realm of poetry as one of the polite amusements. The fifteenth century saw Japan ennoble it into a religion of aestheticism-- Teaism. Teaism is a cult founded on the adoration of the beautiful among the sordid facts of everyday existence. It inculcates purity and harmony, the mystery of mutual charity, the romanticism of the social order. It is essentially a worship of the Imperfect, as it is a tender attempt to accomplish something possible in this impossible thing we know as life.

The Philosophy of Tea is not mere aestheticism in the ordinary acceptance of the term, for it expresses conjointly with ethics and religion our whole point of view about man and nature. It is hygiene, for it enforces cleanliness; it is economics, for it shows comfort in simplicity rather than in the complex and costly; it is moral geometry, inasmuch as it defines our sense of proportion to the universe. It represents the true spirit of Eastern democracy by making all its votaries aristocrats in taste.

The long isolation of Japan from the rest of the world, so conducive to introspection, has been highly favourable to the development of Teaism. Our home and habits, costume and cuisine, porcelain, lacquer, painting-- our very literature--all have been subject to its influence. No student of Japanese culture could ever ignore its presence. It has permeated the elegance of noble boudoirs, and entered the abode of the humble. Our peasants have learned to arrange flowers, our meanest labourer to offer his salutation to the rocks and waters. In our common parlance we speak of the man "with no tea" in him, when he is insusceptible to the seriocomic interests of the personal drama. Again, we stigmatise the untamed aesthete who, regardless of the mundane tragedy, runs riot in the springtide of emancipated emotions, as one "with too much tea" in him.

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 Antonym of the word ACCOMPLISH given in the passage is:

- Ans ☒ A. Negotiate
☒ B. Achieve
☒ C. Disconcert
☒ D. Execute

Question ID : 92775920338

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Tea began as a medicine and grew into a beverage. In China, in the eighth century, it entered the realm of poetry as one of the polite amusements. The fifteenth century saw Japan ennoble it into a religion of aestheticism-- Teaism. Teaism is a cult founded on the adoration of the beautiful among the sordid facts of everyday existence. It inculcates purity and harmony, the mystery of mutual charity, the romanticism of the social order. It is essentially a worship of the Imperfect, as it is a tender attempt to accomplish something possible in this impossible thing we know as life.

The Philosophy of Tea is not mere aestheticism in the ordinary acceptance of the term, for it expresses conjointly with ethics and religion our whole point of view about man and nature. It is hygiene, for it enforces cleanliness; it is economics, for it shows comfort in simplicity rather than in the complex and costly; it is moral geometry, inasmuch as it defines our sense of proportion to the universe. It represents the true spirit of Eastern democracy by making all its votaries aristocrats in taste.

The long isolation of Japan from the rest of the world, so conducive to introspection, has been highly favourable to the development of Teaism. Our home and habits, costume and cuisine, porcelain, lacquer, painting-- our very literature--all have been subject to its influence. No student of Japanese culture could ever ignore its presence. It has permeated the elegance of noble boudoirs, and entered the abode of the humble. Our peasants have learned to arrange flowers, our meanest labourer to offer his salutation to the rocks and waters. In our common parlance we speak of the man "with no tea" in him, when he is insusceptible to the seriocomic interests of the personal drama. Again, we stigmatise the untamed aesthete who, regardless of the mundane tragedy, runs riot in the springtide of emancipated emotions, as one "with too much tea" in him.

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 The statement which appropriately summarizes the above given passage is:

- Ans ☒ A. Tea is a drink of nobles and elites who understand its aesthetics.
☒ B. Tea represents the imperfect in the perfect world.
☒ C. Teaism remained under-developed partly due to Japan's long isolation from the rest of the world.
☒ D. Tea is more than a drink and more than an art, it is integrated in the culture.

Question ID : 92775920336

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Tea began as a medicine and grew into a beverage. In China, in the eighth century, it entered the realm of poetry as one of the polite amusements. The fifteenth century saw Japan ennoble it into a religion of aestheticism-- Teatism. Teatism is a cult founded on the adoration of the beautiful among the sordid facts of everyday existence. It inculcates purity and harmony, the mystery of mutual charity, the romanticism of the social order. It is essentially a worship of the Imperfect, as it is a tender attempt to accomplish something possible in this impossible thing we know as life.

The Philosophy of Tea is not mere aestheticism in the ordinary acceptance of the term, for it expresses conjointly with ethics and religion our whole point of view about man and nature. It is hygiene, for it enforces cleanliness; it is economics, for it shows comfort in simplicity rather than in the complex and costly; it is moral geometry, inasmuch as it defines our sense of proportion to the universe. It represents the true spirit of Eastern democracy by making all its votaries aristocrats in taste.

The long isolation of Japan from the rest of the world, so conducive to introspection, has been highly favourable to the development of Teatism. Our home and habits, costume and cuisine, porcelain, lacquer, painting-- our very literature--all have been subject to its influence. No student of Japanese culture could ever ignore its presence. It has permeated the elegance of noble boudoirs, and entered the abode of the humble. Our peasants have learned to arrange flowers, our meanest labourer to offer his salutation to the rocks and waters. In our common parlance we speak of the man "with no tea" in him, when he is insusceptible to the seriocomic interests of the personal drama. Again, we stigmatise the untamed aesthete who, regardless of the mundane tragedy, runs riot in the springtide of emancipated emotions, as one "with too much tea" in him.

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 Tea is a :

- Ans ☒ A. Drink of intellect
☒ B. Drink of transformation
☒ C. Drink of simplicity
☒ D. Drink of generosity

Question ID : 92775920337

Comprehension:

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Tea began as a medicine and grew into a beverage. In China, in the eighth century, it entered the realm of poetry as one of the polite amusements. The fifteenth century saw Japan ennoble it into a religion of aestheticism-- Teatism. Teatism is a cult founded on the adoration of the beautiful among the sordid facts of everyday existence. It inculcates purity and harmony, the mystery of mutual charity, the romanticism of the social order. It is essentially a worship of the Imperfect, as it is a tender attempt to accomplish something possible in this impossible thing we know as life.

The Philosophy of Tea is not mere aestheticism in the ordinary acceptance of the term, for it expresses conjointly with ethics and religion our whole point of view about man and nature. It is hygiene, for it enforces cleanliness; it is economics, for it shows comfort in simplicity rather than in the complex and costly; it is moral geometry, inasmuch as it defines our sense of proportion to the universe. It represents the true spirit of Eastern democracy by making all its votaries aristocrats in taste.

The long isolation of Japan from the rest of the world, so conducive to introspection, has been highly favourable to the development of Teatism. Our home and habits, costume and cuisine, porcelain, lacquer, painting-- our very literature--all have been subject to its influence. No student of Japanese culture could ever ignore its presence. It has permeated the elegance of noble boudoirs, and entered the abode of the humble. Our peasants have learned to arrange flowers, our meanest labourer to offer his salutation to the rocks and waters. In our common parlance we speak of the man "with no tea" in him, when he is insusceptible to the seriocomic interests of the personal drama. Again, we stigmatise the untamed aesthete who, regardless of the mundane tragedy, runs riot in the springtide of emancipated emotions, as one "with too much tea" in him.

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 Which of the statements is FALSE according to the above given passage:

- Ans ☒ A. Teatism is the word for the "religion of aestheticism," which has grown up around tea in Japanese culture.
☒ B. Teatism consist of everything from hygiene to economics to literature to democracy.
☒ C. Teatism adores isolation, gratifying the sordid and abominable facts of everyday existence.
☒ D. Teatism celebrates the beautiful, the pure, and the pleasant.

Question ID : 92775920335

Section : General Hindi 1

Q.1 'कपीश' की संधिविच्छेद होगी-

- Ans
- ☒ A. कपी + ईश
 - ☒ B. कपि + इश
 - ☒ C. कप + ईश
 - ☒ D. कपि + ईश

Question ID : 92775920357

Q.2 ____ पहले अभिमान था, आग्रह था, हेकड़ी थी, ____ अब निराशा थी, पराजय और याचना थी। उचित शब्द चुनकर मिश्र वाक्य पूरा करो।

- Ans
- ☒ A. जो, तो
 - ☒ B. कुछ, लेकिन
 - ☒ C. जहाँ, वहाँ
 - ☒ D. उसे, क्योंकि

Question ID : 92775920343

Q.3 'बहूटी' में प्रत्यय होगा-

- Ans
- ☒ A. हूटी
 - ☒ B. ई
 - ☒ C. टी
 - ☒ D. ऊटी

Question ID : 92775920356

Q.4 सहसा ____ खतरे की जंजीर याद आयी। ____ ज़ोर-ज़ोर से कई बार जंजीर खींची। इसे अन्य पुरुष का वाक्य बनाएँ।

- Ans
- ☒ A. मैंने, तूने
 - ☒ B. उसे, उसने
 - ☒ C. अचानक, मैंने
 - ☒ D. उसे, ताकत से

Question ID : 92775920349

Q.5 'मुझसे ____ न पूछा होगा कि अम्माँ ____ खुद हरेक काम में किफ़ायत करती हैं।' उचित शब्द चुनकर संयुक्त वाक्य पूरा करो।

- Ans
- ☒ A. तब, ने
 - ☒ B. इसलिए, तो
 - ☒ C. तो, इसलिए
 - ☒ D. कब, तो

Question ID : 92775920344

Q.6 'सम्पत ने उस समय ____ का साथ दिया।' भाववाचक संज्ञा द्वारा वाक्य पूर्ण करें।

- Ans
- ☒ A. सच्चाई
 - ☒ B. दुकानदार
 - ☒ C. माँ
 - ☒ D. मित्र

Question ID : 92775920346

Q.7 'अतिकाल' में उपसर्ग होगा-

- Ans ☒ A. अ
☒ B. अति
☒ C. अतः
☒ D. अत

Question ID : 92775920354

Q.8 एकवचन वाक्य के आधार पर त्रुटिरहित वाक्य का चयन करें।

- Ans ☒ A. हरी ने उसे पुस्तकें दी हैं।
☒ B. हरी ने उन्हें पुस्तकें दी हैं।
☒ C. हरी ने उन्हें पुस्तक दी है।
☒ D. हरी ने उसे पुस्तक दी है।

Question ID : 92775920352

Q.9 भाभी को जब भी दादी चिड़िया कहती हैं तो वह प्रसन्न हो जाती हैं। इनमें से क्रिया कौन सी है?

- Ans ☒ A. चिड़िया
☒ B. प्रसन्न
☒ C. दादी
☒ D. भाभी

Question ID : 92775920345

Q.10 'वे ____ थे।' भूतकाल के आधार पर वाक्य को पूर्ण करें।

- Ans ☒ A. खाना खा लिए
☒ B. खाया
☒ C. खाना खाएँगे
☒ D. खेलते

Question ID : 92775920340

Q.11 'श्रोता' का बहुवचन होगा।

- Ans ☒ A. श्रोतोओं
☒ B. श्रोता
☒ C. श्रोतागण
☒ D. श्रोतों

Question ID : 92775920353

Q.12 'धोबिन कपड़े लाई है और धोबी कपड़े धो रहा है।' इसमें पुल्लिंग कौन-सा है?

- Ans ☒ A. धोबी और कपड़े
☒ B. लाई
☒ C. धोबिन
☒ D. कपड़े

Question ID : 92775920350

Q.13 'वह कहें तो मैं कोशिश ____।' प्रस्तुत वाक्य को भविष्य काल का वाक्य बनाएँ।

- Ans
- ☒ A. करता
 - ☒ B. कर रहा है।
 - ☒ C. करें।
 - ☒ D. करूँगा

Question ID : 92775920341

Q.14 राजू इनकी ____ में जाओ, यह तुम्हें प्यार करेंगे। सार्थक शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूर्ण करें।

- Ans
- ☒ A. पेड़
 - ☒ B. गोद
 - ☒ C. ट्रेन
 - ☒ D. छत

Question ID : 92775920339

Q.15 देर से जाने पर तो क्या वहाँ भोजन भी न मिलता ____। वाक्य में उचित विराम चिन्ह लगाएँ।

- Ans
- ☒ A. !
 - ☒ B. ,
 - ☒ C. ?
 - ☒ D. ।

Question ID : 92775920342

Q.16 'भरण' की संधि विच्छेद होगी-

- Ans
- ☒ A. भ + रण
 - ☒ B. भर + ण
 - ☒ C. भर् + अन
 - ☒ D. भः + रण

Question ID : 92775920358

Q.17 डिबिया में काजल भरा है, उसे निकाल दोगी। इसमें स्त्रीलिंग शब्द कौन-सा है?

- Ans
- ☒ A. डिबिया
 - ☒ B. दोगी
 - ☒ C. भरा
 - ☒ D. निकाल

Question ID : 92775920351

Q.18 तारों के समान ____। आदर्श विशेषण द्वारा वाक्य पूर्ण करें।

- Ans
- ☒ A. खाली
 - ☒ B. टूटे
 - ☒ C. असंख्य
 - ☒ D. दूर

Question ID : 92775920347

Q.19 यही तो _____ समझती नहीं। नज़र आप-ही लग जाती है। इस वाक्य को मध्यम पुरुष द्वारा पूर्ण करें।

- Ans ☒ A. दादी
☒ B. तू
☒ C. मैं
☒ D. कमला

Question ID : 92775920348

Q.20 'कुंभकारी' में प्रत्यय होगा-

- Ans ☒ A. ई
☒ B. री
☒ C. कारी
☒ D. करी

Question ID : 92775920355

Section : General Hindi 2

Q.1 राजू, भोला और बुधन ने _____ मेहनत की इसीलिए इतनी अच्छी फसल हुई है। सही मुहावरे का प्रयोग कर वाक्य पूर्ण करें।

- Ans ☒ A. टाइम पास करके
☒ B. एक और एक ग्यारह होकर
☒ C. ओखली में हाथ देकर
☒ D. ऐश-ओ-आराम करके

Question ID : 92775920362

Q.2 'गुरु कीजै जान, पानी पीजै छान' इस लोकोक्ति का क्या अर्थ है?

- Ans ☒ A. काम करने से पहले गुरु का नाम लो
☒ B. गुरु के बिना पानी तक न पिए
☒ C. जाँच पड़ताल कर कोई काम करना।
☒ D. गुरु जो काम कहें वही करना चाहिए।

Question ID : 92775920363

Q.3 'छाता' का तत्सम होगा-

- Ans ☒ A. छात्रा
☒ B. छटः
☒ C. छत्रक
☒ D. छात्रि

Question ID : 92775920368

Q.4 'लाठियों से जो लड़ाई हुई' का सामसिक शब्द होगा-

- Ans ☒ A. लठालठ
☒ B. लठैत
☒ C. लाठालाठी
☒ D. लठ चलाना

Question ID : 92775920361

Q.5 'निरेकीभाव' की संधिविच्छेद होगी-

- Ans ☒ A. नि + रेकीभाव
☒ B. नि: + रेकीभाव
☒ C. निर + एकीभाव
☒ D. नि: + एकीभाव

Question ID : 92775920359

Q.6 'आदर्श' का पर्यायवाची शब्द होगा-

- Ans ☒ A. मान लेना
☒ B. माना हुआ
☒ C. प्रतिमान
☒ D. कल्पना

Question ID : 92775920364

Q.7 'आकर्षण' का विलोम शब्द क्या है?

- Ans ☒ A. अपकर्षण
☒ B. अनुकर्षण
☒ C. विकर्षण
☒ D. कुकर्षण

Question ID : 92775920365

Q.8 'मोक्षप्राप्त' का समास विग्रह क्या होगा?

- Ans ☒ A. मोक्ष प्राप्त कर लिया हो
☒ B. मुक्त
☒ C. मोक्ष को प्राप्त
☒ D. मोक्ष प्राप्त करने वाला

Question ID : 92775920360

Q.9 दादाजी आज बच्चों को सड़क से ____ कर दूर ____ ले गए। वाक्य के लिए उपयुक्त अनेकार्थी शब्द लिखें।

- Ans ☒ A. आगे, कहीं
☒ B. घुमा, घुमाने
☒ C. दूर, किनारे
☒ D. ले, बाज़ार

Question ID : 92775920366

Q.10 रमेश राम के मामा के भाई का पुत्र है अतः वह उसका _____ है। वाक्य में संबंधवाची शब्द का प्रयोग कर उसे पूर्ण करें।

- Ans ☒ A. भाई
☒ B. मामा
☒ C. ममेरा भाई
☒ D. चचेरा भाई

Question ID : 92775920367

Comprehension:

कितना मनोहर, कितना सुहावना प्रभात है। वृक्षों पर कुछ अजीब हरियाली है, खेतों में कुछ अजीब रौनक है, आसमान पर कुछ अजीब लालिमा है। आज का सूर्य देखो, कितना प्यारा, कितना शीतल है, मानो संसार को ईद की बधाई दे रहा है। गाँव में कितनी हलचल है। ईदगाह जाने की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं। किसी के कुरते में बटन नहीं है, पड़ोस के घर से सुई-तागा लेने दौड़ा जा रहा है। किसी के जूते कड़े हो गये हैं, उनमें तेल डालने के लिए तेली के घर भागा जाता है। जल्दी-जल्दी बैलों को सानी-पानी दे दें। ईदगाह से लौटते-लौटते दोपहर हो जायेगी तीन कोस का पैदल रास्ता, फिर सैकड़ों आदमियों से मिलना-भेंटना, दोपहर के पहले लौटना असम्भव है। लड़के सबसे ज्यादा प्रसन्न हैं। किसी ने एक रोजा रखा है, वह भी दोपहर तक, किसी ने वह भी नहीं, लेकिन ईदगाह जाने की खुशी उनके हिस्से की चीज है। रोजे बड़े-बूढ़ों के लिए होंगे। इनके लिए तो ईद है। रोज ईद का नाम रटते थे, आज वह आ गयी।

अब जल्दी पड़ी है कि लोग ईदगाह क्यों नहीं चलते। इन्हें गृहस्थी की चिंताओं से क्या प्रयोजन सेवियों के लिए दूध और शक्कर घर में है या नहीं, इनकी बला से, ये तो संवेयों खायेगे। वह क्या जानें कि अब्बाजान क्यों बदहवास चौधरी क्रायम अली के घर दौड़े जा रहे हैं। उन्हें क्या खबर कि चौधरी आज आँखें बदललें, तो यह सारी ईद मुहर्रम हो जाये। उनकी अपनी जेबों में तो कुबेर का भरा हुआ है। बारबार जेब से अपना खजाना निकालकर गिनते हैं और खुश होकर फिर रखलेते हैं। गिनता है, एक-दो, दस-बारह! उसके पास बारह पैसे हैं। मोहसिन के महमूद पास एक, दो, तीन, आठ, नौ, पंद्रह पैसे हैं। इन्हीं अनगिनत पैसों में अनगिनत चीजें लायेगे-खिलौने, मिठाइयाँ, बिगुल, गेंद और जाने क्या-क्या।

SubQuestion No : 11**Q.11 गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक क्या होगा**

- Ans ☒ A. बचपन
☒ B. रमज़ान
☒ C. ईद
☒ D. लौहार

Question ID : 92775920370

Comprehension:

कितना मनोहर, कितना सुहावना प्रभात है। वृक्षों पर कुछ अजीब हरियाली है, खेतों में कुछ अजीब रौनक है, आसमान पर कुछ अजीब लालिमा है। आज का सूर्य देखो, कितना प्यारा, कितना शीतल है, मानो संसार को ईद की बधाई दे रहा है। गाँव में कितनी हलचल है। ईदगाह जाने की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं। किसी के कुरते में बटन नहीं है, पड़ोस के घर से सुई-तागा लेने दौड़ा जा रहा है। किसी के जूते कड़े हो गये हैं, उनमें तेल डालने के लिए तेली के घर भागा जाता है। जल्दी-जल्दी बैलों को सानी-पानी दे दें। ईदगाह से लौटते-लौटते दोपहर हो जायेगी तीन कोस का पैदल रास्ता, फिर सैकड़ों आदमियों से मिलना-भेंटना, दोपहर के पहले लौटना असम्भव है। लड़के सबसे ज्यादा प्रसन्न हैं। किसी ने एक रोजा रखा है, वह भी दोपहर तक, किसी ने वह भी नहीं, लेकिन ईदगाह जाने की खुशी उनके हिस्से की चीज है। रोजे बड़े-बूढ़ों के लिए होंगे। इनके लिए तो ईद है। रोज ईद का नाम रटते थे, आज वह आ गयी।

अब जल्दी पड़ी है कि लोग ईदगाह क्यों नहीं चलते। इन्हें गृहस्थी की चिंताओं से क्या प्रयोजन सेवियों के लिए दूध और शक्कर घर में है या नहीं, इनकी बला से, ये तो संवेयों खायेगे। वह क्या जानें कि अब्बाजान क्यों बदहवास चौधरी क्रायम अली के घर दौड़े जा रहे हैं। उन्हें क्या खबर कि चौधरी आज आँखें बदललें, तो यह सारी ईद मुहर्रम हो जाये। उनकी अपनी जेबों में तो कुबेर का भरा हुआ है। बारबार जेब से अपना खजाना निकालकर गिनते हैं और खुश होकर फिर रखलेते हैं। गिनता है, एक-दो, दस-बारह! उसके पास बारह पैसे हैं। मोहसिन के महमूद पास एक, दो, तीन, आठ, नौ, पंद्रह पैसे हैं। इन्हीं अनगिनत पैसों में अनगिनत चीजें लायेगे-खिलौने, मिठाइयाँ, बिगुल, गेंद और जाने क्या-क्या।

SubQuestion No : 12**Q.12 ईद से पहले क्या करते हैं?**

- Ans ☒ A. रोजे रखना
☒ B. खाना बनाना
☒ C. ईद की तैयारी
☒ D. सामान खरीदना।

Question ID : 92775920373

Comprehension:

कितना मनोहर, कितना सुहावना प्रभात है। वृक्षों पर कुछ अजीब हरियाली है, खेतों में कुछ अजीब रौनक है, आसमान पर कुछ अजीब लालिमा है। आज का सूर्य देखो, कितना प्यारा, कितना शीतल है, मानो संसार को ईद की बधाई दे रहा है। गाँव में कितनी हलचल है। ईदगाह जाने की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं। किसी के कुरते में बटन नहीं है, पड़ोस के घर से सुई-तागा लेने दौड़ा जा रहा है। किसी के जूते कड़े हो गये हैं, उनमें तेल डालने के लिए तेली के घर भागा जाता है। जल्दी-जल्दी बैलों को सानी-पानी दे दें। ईदगाह से लौटते-लौटते दोपहर हो जायेगी तीन कोस का पैदल रास्ता, फिर सैकड़ों आदमियों से मिलना-भेंटना, दोपहर के पहले लौटना असम्भव है। लड़के सबसे ज्यादा प्रसन्न हैं। किसी ने एक रोजा रखा है, वह भी दोपहर तक, किसी ने वह भी नहीं, लेकिन ईदगाह जाने की खुशी उनके हिस्से की चीज है। रोजे बड़े-बूढ़ों के लिए होंगे। इनके लिए तो ईद है। रोज ईद का नाम रटते थे, आज वह आ गयी।

अब जल्दी पड़ी है कि लोग ईदगाह क्यों नहीं चलते। इन्हें गृहस्थी की चिंताओं से क्या प्रयोजन सेवियों के लिए दूध और शक्कर घर में है या नहीं, इनकी बला से, ये तो संवेयों खायेगे। वह क्या जानें कि अब्बाजान क्यों बदहवास चौधरी क्रायम अली के घर दौड़े जा रहे हैं। उन्हें क्या खबर कि चौधरी आज आँखें बदललें, तो यह सारी ईद मुहर्रम हो जाये। उनकी अपनी जेबों में तो कुबेर का भरा हुआ है। बारबार जेब से अपना खजाना निकालकर गिनते हैं और खुश होकर फिर रखलेते हैं। गिनता है, एक-दो, दस-बारह! उसके पास बारह पैसे हैं। मोहसिन के महमूद पास एक, दो, तीन, आठ, नौ, पंद्रह पैसे हैं। इन्हीं अनगिनत पैसों में अनगिनत चीजें लायेगे-खिलौने, मिठाइयाँ, बिगुल, गेंद और जाने क्या-क्या।

SubQuestion No : 13**Q.13 उपरोक्त गद्यांश का मूल भाव क्या है?**

- Ans ☒ A. लोगों का जल्दी-जल्दी काम करना
- ☒ B. त्यौहारों के दिन लोगों में प्रसन्नता बढ़ जाती है।
- ☒ C. बच्चों की खुशी।
- ☒ D. बच्चों को खेलने और मित्रों से मिलने की खुशी।

Question ID : 92775920371

Comprehension:

कितना मनोहर, कितना सुहावना प्रभात है। वृक्षों पर कुछ अजीब हरियाली है, खेतों में कुछ अजीब रौनक है, आसमान पर कुछ अजीब लालिमा है। आज का सूर्य देखो, कितना प्यारा, कितना शीतल है, मानो संसार को ईद की बधाई दे रहा है। गाँव में कितनी हलचल है। ईदगाह जाने की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं। किसी के कुरते में बटन नहीं है, पड़ोस के घर से सुई-तागा लेने दौड़ा जा रहा है। किसी के जूते कड़े हो गये हैं, उनमें तेल डालने के लिए तेली के घर भागा जाता है। जल्दी-जल्दी बैलों को सानी-पानी दे दें। ईदगाह से लौटते-लौटते दोपहर हो जायेगी तीन कोस का पैदल रास्ता, फिर सैकड़ों आदमियों से मिलना-भेंटना, दोपहर के पहले लौटना असम्भव है। लड़के सबसे ज्यादा प्रसन्न हैं। किसी ने एक रोजा रखा है, वह भी दोपहर तक, किसी ने वह भी नहीं, लेकिन ईदगाह जाने की खुशी उनके हिस्से की चीज है। रोजे बड़े-बूढ़ों के लिए होंगे। इनके लिए तो ईद है। रोज ईद का नाम रटते थे, आज वह आ गयी।

अब जल्दी पड़ी है कि लोग ईदगाह क्यों नहीं चलते। इन्हें गृहस्थी की चिंताओं से क्या प्रयोजन सेवियों के लिए दूध और शक्कर घर में है या नहीं, इनकी बला से, ये तो संवेयों खायेगे। वह क्या जानें कि अब्बाजान क्यों बदहवास चौधरी क्रायम अली के घर दौड़े जा रहे हैं। उन्हें क्या खबर कि चौधरी आज आँखें बदललें, तो यह सारी ईद मुहर्रम हो जाये। उनकी अपनी जेबों में तो कुबेर का भरा हुआ है। बारबार जेब से अपना खजाना निकालकर गिनते हैं और खुश होकर फिर रखलेते हैं। गिनता है, एक-दो, दस-बारह! उसके पास बारह पैसे हैं। मोहसिन के महमूद पास एक, दो, तीन, आठ, नौ, पंद्रह पैसे हैं। इन्हीं अनगिनत पैसों में अनगिनत चीजें लायेगे-खिलौने, मिठाइयाँ, बिगुल, गेंद और जाने क्या-क्या।

SubQuestion No : 14**Q.14 कमीज़ में कढ़ाई करने के लिए _____ का प्रयोग होता है।**

- Ans ☒ A. सुई तागा
- ☒ B. मशीन
- ☒ C. ऊन
- ☒ D. रंग बिरंगे तागे

Question ID : 92775920374

Comprehension:

कितना मनोहर, कितना सुहावना प्रभात है। वृक्षों पर कुछ अजीब हरियाली है, खेतों में कुछ अजीब रौनक है, आसमान पर कुछ अजीब लालिमा है। आज का सूर्य देखो, कितना प्यारा, कितना शीतल है, मानो संसार को ईद की बधाई दे रहा है। गाँव में कितनी हलचल है। ईदगाह जाने की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं। किसी के कुरते में बटन नहीं है, पड़ोस के घर से सुई-तागा लेने दौड़ा जा रहा है। किसी के जूते कड़े हो गये हैं, उनमें तेल डालने के लिए तेली के घर भागा जाता है। जल्दी-जल्दी बैलों को सानी-पानी दे दें। ईदगाह से लौटते-लौटते दोपहर हो जायेगी तीन कोस का पैदल रास्ता, फिर सैकड़ों आदमियों से मिलना-भेंटना, दोपहर के पहले लौटना असम्भव है। लड़के सबसे ज्यादा प्रसन्न हैं। किसी ने एक रोजा रखा है, वह भी दोपहर तक, किसी ने वह भी नहीं, लेकिन ईदगाह जाने की खुशी उनके हिस्से की चीज है। रोजे बड़े-बूढ़ों के लिए होंगे। इनके लिए तो ईद है। रोज ईद का नाम रटते थे, आज वह आ गयी।

अब जल्दी पड़ी है कि लोग ईदगाह क्यों नहीं चलते। इन्हें गृहस्थी की चिंताओं से क्या प्रयोजन सेवियों के लिए दूध और शक्कर घर में है या नहीं, इनकी बला से, ये तो संवेयों खायेगे। वह क्या जानें कि अब्बाजान क्यों बदहवास चौधरी क्रायम अली के घर दौड़े जा रहे हैं। उन्हें क्या खबर कि चौधरी आज आँखें बदललें, तो यह सारी ईद मुहर्रम हो जाये। उनकी अपनी जेबों में तो कुबेर का भरा हुआ है। बारबार जेब से अपना खजाना निकालकर गिनते हैं और खुश होकर फिर रखलेते हैं। गिनता है, एक-दो, दस-बारह! उसके पास बारह पैसे हैं। मोहसिन के महमूद पास एक, दो, तीन, आठ, नौ, पंद्रह पैसे हैं। इन्हीं अनगिनत पैसों में अनगिनत चीजें लायेगे-खिलौने, मिठाइयाँ, बिगुल, गेंद और जाने क्या-क्या।

SubQuestion No : 15

Q.15 उपरोक्त गद्यांश का विषय क्या है?

Ans ☒ A. ईद की खुशी

☒ B. त्यौहार की खुशियाँ

☒ C. त्यौहारों के दिन लोग एक-दूसरे से मिलते हैं और मिठाइयाँ खिलते हैं।

☒ D. रमजान में बहुत काम होते हैं।

Question ID : 92775920372

Comprehension:

बबूल मेरे जीवन के अनेक जीवित संदर्भों और अनुभवों से गुँथा है। एक दृश्य उभरता है बचपन का - मैं अपने खेतों को पहचानने में अक्सर भटक जाता करता था, लेकिन बबूल के पेड़ खड़े थे, उन्हें फौरन पहचान लेता था। उन बबूलों को अनेक मौसमों में, अनेक फसलों में, अनेक मनःस्थितियों में देखा है। फसल जवानी में होती, हम बबूल के नीचे बैठकर रखवाली करते, चिड़ियों को उड़ाते और दोस्तों को इकट्ठा कर कहानियाँ सुनते-सुनाते - राजा-रानी की कहानियाँ, हिरन और चूहे की दोस्ती की कहानियाँ, अनाथ ईमानदार बच्चों की कहानियाँ, जंगल की कहानियाँ, खेत की कहानियाँ, दया, न्याय और सत्य की कहानियाँ...। बबूल अपनी छाँह फैलाए सब सुनता रहता, और बया बड़े विश्वास के साथ उस पर अपना घोंसला बनाया करती। हम लोग बया के लटके हुए सुंदर-मजबूत घोंसलों को देखते और समझ नहीं पाते कि बया ऐसे सुंदर घोंसले बबूल पर ही क्यों बनाती है! ...खेलते-खेलते मैंने कई बार बबुरी की माला बनायी थी, और बचपन के मासूम गले में पहनाई थी। खेलते-खेलते उसके काँटे तलवों में गड़े हैं, जिन्हें लिए हुए घर आया हूँ और माँ ने बड़े प्यार भरे हाथों से धीरे-धीरे निकाला है। माँ नहीं है आज, लेकिन उसके स्पर्श हर काँटे के साथ तलवों में सरसरा रहे हैं। आज पाँव में काँटे नहीं गड़ते। हमेशा जमीन और पाँव के बीच एक दूरी बनी रहती है, जूते की। कोई किसी का काँटा नहीं निकाल सकता। अपने-अपने टूटे काँटे लिए सभी बंद कमरों की तरह घूमते रहते हैं। अजनबी अपने से, दूसरों से। मेरे खेतों के बबूलों ने मुझे कई बार रुलाया है, कई बार मेरे कपड़े फाड़े हैं, मेरे अंग नोचे हैं - लेकिन वह हमेशा मेरे करीब होते गए हैं, मुझमें खुलते गए हैं। जब बरसात में मेरे खेत पानी से भर जाते, धान के पौधे भीगी हवा के झोंकों में काँपने लगते, तो पीले-पीले फूलों से लदे बबूल की छाया पानी में झरती रहती, और मैं देखता रहता। मैंने अपने खेतों के इन बबूलों की डालियों को कई बार कटते हुए देखा है - दादी मरी हैं, दादा मरे हैं माँ मरी है, बहन मरी है; और हर बार इस हमदर्द साथी ने अपनी डालियाँ लुटाई हैं। कटकर आधा हुआ है, फिर पनपा है। कटकर कभी मुरझाया नहीं है, चुका नहीं है; बल्कि अपने को हमारे जीवन में व्याप्त कर व्यापक बनाया है - एक-एक संवेदना को छुआ है - कभी काँटों से, कभी फूलों से। इन सारे खेतों में वह डूबा है, फैला है। फावड़ा खेतों की जड़ता तोड़ रहा है, फसल उगाने को। फावड़े में बेंट बनकर बबूल उगा है। हँसिए फसलें बटोर रहे हैं, बबूल उनकी बाँह बनकर उन्हें पकड़े हुए हैं। छोटे-छोटे खेतोले, जो मेरी कितनी ही नींद और स्वप्नों के साक्षी हैं, बबूल से ही बने हुए हैं। पता नहीं वे बबूल अब खेतों में हैं कि नहीं?

SubQuestion No : 16

Q.16 बबूल पर कौन-सा पक्षी सुंदर घोंसले बनाता है?

Ans ☒ A. बाज

☒ B. कोयल

☒ C. बया

☒ D. मैना

Question ID : 92775920379

Comprehension:

बबूल मेरे जीवन के अनेक जीवित संदर्भों और अनुभवों से गुँथा है। एक दृश्य उभरता है बचपन का - मैं अपने खेतों को पहचानने में अक्सर भटक जाया करता था, लेकिन बबूल के पेड़ खड़े थे, उन्हें फौरन पहचान लेता था। उन बबूलों को अनेक मौसमों में, अनेक फसलों में, अनेक मनःस्थितियों में देखा है। फसल जवानी में होती, हम बबूल के नीचे बैठकर रखवाली करते, चिड़ियों को उड़ाते और दोस्तों को इकट्ठा कर कहानियाँ सुनते-सुनाते - राजा-रानी की कहानियाँ, हिरन और चूहे की दोस्ती की कहानियाँ, अनाथ ईमानदार बच्चों की कहानियाँ, जंगल की कहानियाँ, खेत की कहानियाँ, दया, न्याय और सत्य की कहानियाँ...। बबूल अपनी छाँह फैलाए सब सुनता रहता, और बया बड़े विश्वास के साथ उस पर अपना घोंसला बनाया करती। हम लोग बया के लटके हुए सुंदर-मजबूत घोंसलों को देखते और समझ नहीं पाते कि बया ऐसे सुंदर घोंसले बबूल पर ही क्यों बनाती है! ...खेलते-खेलते मैंने कई बार बबुरी की माला बनायी थी, और बचपन के मासूम गले में पहनाई थी। खेलते-खेलते उसके काँटे तलवों में गड़े हैं, जिन्हें लिए हुए घर आया हूँ और माँ ने बड़े प्यार भरे हाथों से धीरे-धीरे निकाला है। माँ नहीं है आज, लेकिन उसके स्पर्श हर काँटे के साथ तलवों में सरसरा रहे हैं। आज पाँव में काँटे नहीं गड़ते। हमेशा जमीन और पाँव के बीच एक दूरी बनी रहती है, जूते की। कोई किसी का काँटा नहीं निकाल सकता। अपने-अपने टूटे काँटे लिए सभी बंद कमरों की तरह घूमते रहते हैं। अजनबी अपने से, दूसरों से। मेरे खेतों के बबूलों ने मुझे कई बार रुलाया है, कई बार मेरे कपड़े फाड़े हैं, मेरे अंग नोचे हैं - लेकिन वह हमेशा मेरे करीब होते गए हैं, मुझमें खुलते गए हैं। जब बरसात में मेरे खेत पानी से भर जाते, धान के पौधे भीगी हवा के झोंकों में काँपने लगते, तो पीले-पीले फूलों से लदे बबूल की छाया पानी में झरती रहती, और मैं देखता रहता। मैंने अपने खेतों के इन बबूलों की डालियों को कई बार कटते हुए देखा है - दादी मरी हैं, दादा मरे हैं माँ मरी है, बहन मरी है; और हर बार इस हमदर्द साथी ने अपनी डालियाँ लुटाई हैं। कटकर आधा हुआ है, फिर पनपा है। कटकर कभी मुरझाया नहीं है, चुका नहीं है; बल्कि अपने को हमारे जीवन में व्याप्त कर व्यापक बनाया है - एक-एक संवेदना को छुआ है - कभी काँटों से, कभी फूलों से। इन सारे खेतों में वह डूबा है, फैला है। फावड़ा खेतों की जड़ता तोड़ रहा है, फसल उगाने को। फावड़े में बंट बनकर बबूल उगा है। हाँसिए फसलें बटोर रहे हैं, बबूल उनकी बाँह बनकर उन्हें पकड़े हुए हैं। छोटे-छोटे खटोले, जो मेरी कितनी ही नींद और स्वप्नों के साक्षी हैं, बबूल से ही बने हुए हैं। पता नहीं वे बबूल अब खेतों में हैं कि नहीं?

SubQuestion No : 17

Q.17 बबूल का पेड़ किस रूप में उपयोगी है? उपरोक्त गद्यांश के आधार पर निम्नलिखित में से सही विकल्प का चुनाव करें।

Ans ☒ A. फावड़ा, खटोला बनाने के साथ जलाने के लिए लकड़ी और छाँव देता है।

☒ B. काँटे देता है।

☒ C. कुछ नहीं देता।

☒ D. फूल देता है।

Question ID : 92775920380



Comprehension:

बबूल मेरे जीवन के अनेक जीवित संदर्भों और अनुभवों से गुँथा है। एक दृश्य उभरता है बचपन का - मैं अपने खेतों को पहचानने में अक्सर भटक जाया करता था, लेकिन बबूल के पेड़ खड़े थे, उन्हें फौरन पहचान लेता था। उन बबूलों को अनेक मौसमों में, अनेक फसलों में, अनेक मनःस्थितियों में देखा है। फसल जवानी में होती, हम बबूल के नीचे बैठकर रखवाली करते, चिड़ियों को उड़ाते और दोस्तों को इकट्ठा कर कहानियाँ सुनते-सुनाते - राजा-रानी की कहानियाँ, हिरन और चूहे की दोस्ती की कहानियाँ, अनाथ ईमानदार बच्चों की कहानियाँ, जंगल की कहानियाँ, खेत की कहानियाँ, दया, न्याय और सत्य की कहानियाँ...। बबूल अपनी छाँह फैलाए सब सुनता रहता, और बया बड़े विश्वास के साथ उस पर अपना घोंसला बनाया करती। हम लोग बया के लटके हुए सुंदर-मजबूत घोंसलों को देखते और समझ नहीं पाते कि बया ऐसे सुंदर घोंसले बबूल पर ही क्यों बनाती है! ...खेलते-खेलते मैंने कई बार बबुरी की माला बनायी थी, और बचपन के मासूम गले में पहनाई थी। खेलते-खेलते उसके काँटे तलवों में गड़े हैं, जिन्हें लिए हुए घर आया हूँ और माँ ने बड़े प्यार भरे हाथों से धीरे-धीरे निकाला है। माँ नहीं है आज, लेकिन उसके स्पर्श हर काँटे के साथ तलवों में सरसरा रहे हैं। आज पाँव में काँटे नहीं गड़ते। हमेशा जमीन और पाँव के बीच एक दूरी बनी रहती है, जूते की। कोई किसी का काँटा नहीं निकाल सकता। अपने-अपने टूटे काँटे लिए सभी बंद कमरों की तरह घूमते रहते हैं। अजनबी अपने से, दूसरों से। मेरे खेतों के बबूलों ने मुझे कई बार रुलाया है, कई बार मेरे कपड़े फाड़े हैं, मेरे अंग नोचे हैं - लेकिन वह हमेशा मेरे करीब होते गए हैं, मुझमें खुलते गए हैं। जब बरसात में मेरे खेत पानी से भर जाते, धान के पौधे भीगी हवा के झोंकों में काँपने लगते, तो पीले-पीले फूलों से लदे बबूल की छाया पानी में झरती रहती, और मैं देखता रहता। मैंने अपने खेतों के इन बबूलों की डालियों को कई बार कटते हुए देखा है - दादी मरी हैं, दादा मरे हैं माँ मरी है, बहन मरी है; और हर बार इस हमदर्द साथी ने अपनी डालियाँ लुटाई हैं। कटकर आधा हुआ है, फिर पनपा है। कटकर कभी मुरझाया नहीं है, चुका नहीं है; बल्कि अपने को हमारे जीवन में व्याप्त कर व्यापक बनाया है - एक-एक संवेदना को छुआ है - कभी काँटों से, कभी फूलों से। इन सारे खेतों में वह डूबा है, फैला है। फावड़ा खेतों की जड़ता तोड़ रहा है, फसल उगाने को। फावड़े में बंट बनकर बबूल उगा है। हाँसिए फसलें बटोर रहे हैं, बबूल उनकी बाँह बनकर उन्हें पकड़े हुए हैं। छोटे-छोटे खटोले, जो मेरी कितनी ही नींद और स्वप्नों के साक्षी हैं, बबूल से ही बने हुए हैं। पता नहीं वे बबूल अब खेतों में हैं कि नहीं?

SubQuestion No : 18

Q.18 बरसात में खेत _____ से भर जाते हैं। उपरोक्त गद्यांश के आधार पर उचित शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरा करें।

- Ans
- ☒ A. हवा
 - ☒ B. पक्षियों
 - ☒ C. धूल
 - ☒ D. पानी

Question ID : 92775920377



Comprehension:

बबूल मेरे जीवन के अनेक जीवित संदर्भों और अनुभवों से गुँथा है। एक दृश्य उभरता है बचपन का - मैं अपने खेतों को पहचानने में अक्सर भटक जाया करता था, लेकिन बबूल के पेड़ खड़े थे, उन्हें फौरन पहचान लेता था। उन बबूलों को अनेक मौसमों में, अनेक फसलों में, अनेक मनःस्थितियों में देखा है। फसल जवानी में होती, हम बबूल के नीचे बैठकर रखवाली करते, चिड़ियों को उड़ाते और दोस्तों को इकट्ठा कर कहानियाँ सुनते-सुनाते - राजा-रानी की कहानियाँ, हिरन और चूहे की दोस्ती की कहानियाँ, अनाथ ईमानदार बच्चों की कहानियाँ, जंगल की कहानियाँ, खेत की कहानियाँ, दया, न्याय और सत्य की कहानियाँ...। बबूल अपनी छाँह फैलाए सब सुनता रहता, और बया बड़े विश्वास के साथ उस पर अपना घोंसला बनाया करती। हम लोग बया के लटके हुए सुंदर-मजबूत घोंसलों को देखते और समझ नहीं पाते कि बया ऐसे सुंदर घोंसले बबूल पर ही क्यों बनाती है! ...खेलते-खेलते मैंने कई बार बबुरी की माला बनायी थी, और बचपन के मासूम गले में पहनाई थी। खेलते-खेलते उसके काँटे तलवों में गड़े हैं, जिन्हें लिए हुए घर आया हूँ और माँ ने बड़े प्यार भरे हाथों से धीरे-धीरे निकाला है। माँ नहीं है आज, लेकिन उसके स्पर्श हर काँटे के साथ तलवों में सरसरा रहे हैं। आज पाँव में काँटे नहीं गड़ते। हमेशा जमीन और पाँव के बीच एक दूरी बनी रहती है, जूते की। कोई किसी का काँटा नहीं निकाल सकता। अपने-अपने टूटे काँटे लिए सभी बंद कमरों की तरह घूमते रहते हैं। अजनबी अपने से, दूसरों से। मेरे खेतों के बबूलों ने मुझे कई बार रुलाया है, कई बार मेरे कपड़े फाड़े हैं, मेरे अंग नोचे हैं - लेकिन वह हमेशा मेरे करीब होते गए हैं, मुझमें खुलते गए हैं। जब बरसात में मेरे खेत पानी से भर जाते, धान के पौधे भीगी हवा के झोंकों में काँपने लगते, तो पीले-पीले फूलों से लदे बबूल की छाया पानी में झरती रहती, और मैं देखता रहता। मैंने अपने खेतों के इन बबूलों की डालियों को कई बार कटते हुए देखा है - दादी मरी हैं, दादा मरे हैं माँ मरी है, बहन मरी है; और हर बार इस हमदर्द साथी ने अपनी डालियाँ लुटाई हैं। कटकर आधा हुआ है, फिर पनपा है। कटकर कभी मुरझाया नहीं है, चुका नहीं है; बल्कि अपने को हमारे जीवन में व्याप्त कर व्यापक बनाया है - एक-एक संवेदना को छुआ है - कभी काँटों से, कभी फूलों से। इन सारे खेतों में वह डूबा है, फैला है। फावड़ा खेतों की जड़ता तोड़ रहा है, फसल उगाने को। फावड़े में बंट बनकर बबूल उगा है। हाँसिए फसलें बटोर रहे हैं, बबूल उनकी बाँह बनकर उन्हें पकड़े हुए हैं। छोटे-छोटे खटोले, जो मेरी कितनी ही नींद और स्वप्नों के साक्षी हैं, बबूल से ही बने हुए हैं। पता नहीं वे बबूल अब खेतों में हैं कि नहीं?

SubQuestion No : 19

Q.19 गद्यांश का भाव पहचानें।

Ans ☒ A. बबूल का पेड़ काँटेदार होते हुए भी बहुत उपयोगी होता है।

☒ B. बबूल के पेड़ पर कोई पक्षी नहीं आता।

☒ C. बबूल का पेड़ बेकार होता है।

☒ D. बबूल का पेड़ हानिकारक होता है।

Question ID : 92775920378



Comprehension:

बबूल मेरे जीवन के अनेक जीवित संदर्भों और अनुभवों से गुँथा है। एक दृश्य उभरता है बचपन का - मैं अपने खेतों को पहचानने में अक्सर भटक जाया करता था, लेकिन बबूल के पेड़ खड़े थे, उन्हें फौरन पहचान लेता था। उन बबूलों को अनेक मौसमों में, अनेक फसलों में, अनेक मनःस्थितियों में देखा है। फसल जवानी में होती, हम बबूल के नीचे बैठकर रखवाली करते, चिड़ियों को उड़ाते और दोस्तों को इकट्ठा कर कहानियाँ सुनते-सुनाते - राजा-रानी की कहानियाँ, हिरन और चूहे की दोस्ती की कहानियाँ, अनाथ ईमानदार बच्चों की कहानियाँ, जंगल की कहानियाँ, खेत की कहानियाँ, दया, न्याय और सत्य की कहानियाँ...। बबूल अपनी छाँह फैलाए सब सुनता रहता, और बया बड़े विश्वास के साथ उस पर अपना घोंसला बनाया करती। हम लोग बया के लटके हुए सुंदर-मजबूत घोंसलों को देखते और समझ नहीं पाते कि बया ऐसे सुंदर घोंसले बबूल पर ही क्यों बनाती है! ...खेलते-खेलते मैंने कई बार बबुरी की माला बनायी थी, और बचपन के मासूम गले में पहनाई थी। खेलते-खेलते उसके काँटे तलवों में गड़े हैं, जिन्हें लिए हुए घर आया हूँ और माँ ने बड़े प्यार भरे हाथों से धीरे-धीरे निकाला है। माँ नहीं है आज, लेकिन उसके स्पर्श हर काँटे के साथ तलवों में सरसरा रहे हैं। आज पाँव में काँटे नहीं गड़ते। हमेशा जमीन और पाँव के बीच एक दूरी बनी रहती है, जूते की। कोई किसी का काँटा नहीं निकाल सकता। अपने-अपने टूटे काँटे लिए सभी बंद कमरों की तरह घूमते रहते हैं। अजनबी अपने से, दूसरों से। मेरे खेतों के बबूलों ने मुझे कई बार रुलाया है, कई बार मेरे कपड़े फाड़े हैं, मेरे अंग नोचे हैं - लेकिन वह हमेशा मेरे करीब होते गए हैं, मुझमें खुलते गए हैं। जब बरसात में मेरे खेत पानी से भर जाते, धान के पौधे भीगी हवा के झोंकों में काँपने लगते, तो पीले-पीले फूलों से लदे बबूल की छाया पानी में झरती रहती, और मैं देखता रहता। मैंने अपने खेतों के इन बबूलों की डालियों को कई बार कटते हुए देखा है - दादी मरी हैं, दादा मरे हैं माँ मरी है, बहन मरी है; और हर बार इस हमदर्द साथी ने अपनी डालियाँ लुटाई हैं। कटकर आधा हुआ है, फिर पनपा है। कटकर कभी मुरझाया नहीं है, चुका नहीं है; बल्कि अपने को हमारे जीवन में व्याप्त कर व्यापक बनाया है - एक-एक संवेदना को छुआ है - कभी काँटों से, कभी फूलों से। इन सारे खेतों में वह डूबा है, फैला है। फावड़ा खेतों की जड़ता तोड़ रहा है, फसल उगाने को। फावड़े में बंट बनकर बबूल उगा है। हाँसिए फसलें बटोर रहे हैं, बबूल उनकी बाँह बनकर उन्हें पकड़े हुए हैं। छोटे-छोटे खटोले, जो मेरी कितनी ही नींद और स्वप्नों के साक्षी हैं, बबूल से ही बने हुए हैं। पता नहीं वे बबूल अब खेतों में हैं कि नहीं?

SubQuestion No : 20

Q.20 निम्न में से गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक चुनें।

- Ans ☒ A. बबूल का पेड़
- ☒ B. बबूल और मेरा जीवन
- ☒ C. पेड़-पौधे
- ☒ D. बबूल और काँटे

Question ID : 92775920376

