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**OPSC**

**PGT**

**Previous Year Paper  
(English & GK) Paper-I  
15 Sept, 2024**



**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

T.B.C. : PGT-1/23

Sl. No. **120528**

Test Booklet Series



**TEST BOOKLET**

**GENERAL ENGLISH (1 TO 50)**

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (51 TO 100)**

Time Allowed : 2 Hrs.

Maximum Marks : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D**; AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided along side. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.**
5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by **using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. **There shall be negative marking for wrong answer/response and for each wrong answer/response, 25% of marks allotted to that particular question shall be deducted.**
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

### **GENERAL ENGLISH**

1. Despite failure, he  
(A) Has not lost heart  
(B) Has lost heart  
(C) Will not try again  
(D) Has failed to succeed
2. The Army is capable  
(A) To win the battle  
(B) Of winning the battle  
(C) For winning the battle  
(D) In winning the battle
3. The past participle form of 'flow' is  
(A) Flown  
(B) Flowed  
(C) Flew  
(D) None of the above
4. Morbidity suggests  
(A) Evil  
(B) Death  
(C) Mortality  
(D) Disease
5. The word to which a relative pronoun refers in a sentence is called  
(A) Subject  
(B) Object  
(C) Antecedent  
(D) Precedent
6. The adjective form of 'prosper' is  
(A) Prospective  
(B) Prosperity  
(C) Prospect  
(D) Prosperous
7. The word used to indicate a group of girls is  
(A) Bunch  
(B) Host  
(C) Bevy  
(D) Cluster
8. In English grammar, might is  
(A) Conjunction  
(B) Reflexive pronoun  
(C) Modal verb  
(D) Adverb

9. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) I, you and Arjun went to see the match.
- (B) You, Arjun and I went to see the match.
- (C) You, I and Arjun went to see the match.
- (D) All three are correct.

10. Choose the correct sentence:

- (A) The tiger has lost its offsprings.
- (B) The tigress has lost her offsprings.
- (C) The tiger has lost its offspring.
- (D) All three are wrong.

11. That he was a scholar was not known to anybody. This is an example of

- (A) A simple sentence
- (B) A compound sentence
- (C) A complex sentence
- (D) None of the above

12. Choose the correct sentence

- (A) He turned every stone to achieve his goal.
- (B) Every stone was turned by him to achieve his goal.
- (C) He left no stone unturned to achieve his goal.
- (D) All three are correct.

13. A person who burns the midnight oil is

- (A) Prodigal
- (B) Rich
- (C) Thoughtless
- (D) Laborious

14. In the sentence, He went home, the word 'home' is

- (A) Noun
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Pronoun

15. The man died

- (A) Of a snake-bite.
- (B) From a snake-bite.
- (C) In a snake-bite.
- (D) By a snake-bite.

Read the passage to answer the questions that follow.

Adolescents addicted to the Internet undergo changes in the brain that could lead to addictive behaviour or tendencies, researchers at the University College, London, have said in a review of brain imaging studies over the past decade. Their review, although based on brain imaging studies on only 237 volunteers from East Asian countries, has suggested that Internet addiction affects multiple neural networks in adolescents' brains, increasing activity in some networks and decreasing it in other networks.

"The research has suggested that functional connectivity changes seen in Internet addiction are similar to gambling and substance addiction", said Max Chang, a researcher at the UCL. "The disruptions in functional connectivity in brains of adolescents with Internet addiction alter the systems that control crucial behavioural functions such as cognitive control, impulsivity, and reward valuation".

Listing possible impacts, Chang said, adolescents with Internet addiction "may struggle to maintain relationships and social activities, lie about online activity, or experience irregular eating or disrupted sleep".

Adolescence is a crucial developmental stage during which people go through changes in their biology, cognition and personalities, Chang said.

16. The passage deals with the effect of internet addiction on

- (A) Adults
- (B) Children
- (C) Teenagers
- (D) Students

17. The study was conducted on those who were

- (A) Willing to cooperate
- (B) Resistant
- (C) Disorderly
- (D) Indifferent

18. The effect of internet addiction on the brains is

- (A) Hard to determine
- (B) Complex
- (C) Simple
- (D) Mysterious

19. The researchers have compared internet addiction to

- (A) Alcohol
- (B) Drugs
- (C) Games
- (D) Hunting

20. The internet addiction impairs the power of

- (A) Seeing
- (B) Reading
- (C) Reasoning
- (D) None of these

21. One addicted to internet may become

- (A) A murderer
- (B) Mad
- (C) A Liar
- (D) None of these

22. Online activity may affect

- (A) Vision
- (B) Food habit
- (C) Muscular movements
- (D) Heart

23. Internet addiction is dangerous when it affects people in their

- (A) Studies
- (B) Career
- (C) Adult life
- (D) Formative years

24. The study was based on findings from a geographical region that includes

- (A) India
- (B) Vietnam
- (C) China
- (D) England

25. Neural is the adjective form of

- (A) Nature
- (B) Neutron
- (C) Nerve
- (D) Brain

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Calcutta became 'the second city of the empire'. It was also the place where the so-called 'Bengal renaissance' had ushered in aspects of a modern culture into an ancient land, primarily through interactions of Indian culture (or cultures) with contributions from Europe. As Sushobhan Sarkar, the great historian, has powerfully argued, there was a basic intellectual awakening produced by the dialectical influence of the British on local traditions, whose profound impact on the lives and attitudes in Bengal makes the term 'renaissance' quite plausible. The traditional intellectual resources of Bengal were drawn into this radical process, allowing good use of Bengali, Sanskrit and Persian scholarship that was present among many of the educated Bengalis and residents of Calcutta.

Change was already under way in the late eighteenth century, especially after Warren Hastings took charge of British Administration in Calcutta. The founding of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta in 1784 not only vastly expanded interest in, and scholarly studies of, ancient India among the British but also dramatically increased the interactions between European and Indian scholars. From the beginning of the nineteenth century new colleges were founded, libraries were set up, systematic legal practice received attention and support, theatres were developed for a growing urban public, and there was a general spirit of excitement about the need for change and the possibility of progress.

26. The first sentence of the passage implies that Calcutta was second only to

- (A) Rome
- (B) Delhi
- (C) New York
- (D) London

27. "Bengal Renaissance" implies a comparison with  
(A) Ancient India  
(B) A European phenomenon  
(C) Other Indian provinces  
(D) Western civilization

28. Prof. Sushobhan Sarkar's attitude towards the use of the term 'Bengal Renaissance' was one of  
(A) Approval  
(B) Disapproval  
(C) Indifference  
(D) Hostility

29. According to the author, the British and the local traditions  
(A) Remained aloof  
(B) Were incompatible  
(C) Impacted each other  
(D) Rejected each other

30. The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal  
(A) Promoted the study of ancient Indian texts  
(B) Promoted the study of British literature  
(C) Facilitated interaction between the British and the Indian citizens  
(D) Was a political organization

31. The passage says that the British administration  
(A) Established the rule of law  
(B) Promoted injustice  
(C) Discouraged theatre  
(D) Blocked progress

32. To Usher is to  
(A) Welcome  
(B) Push back  
(C) Show in  
(D) Make use of

33. Plausible means  
(A) Possible  
(B) Stoppable  
(C) Fantastic  
(D) Reasonable

34. The word 'radical' is derived from  
(A) Radicalism  
(B) Radius  
(C) Root  
(D) None of these

35. In the passage the author's attitude towards the British administration is

- (A) Critical
- (B) Appreciative
- (C) Hostile
- (D) None of these

36. The proof of the pudding is in the

- (A) Making
- (B) Eating
- (C) Tasting
- (D) None of these

37. A bird in the hand is worth two in the

- (A) Sky
- (B) Tree
- (C) Net
- (D) Bush

38. Penny wise, pound

- (A) Cheap
- (B) Costly
- (C) Rare
- (D) Foolish

39. One swallow does not make a

- (A) Song
- (B) Nest
- (C) Summer
- (D) Spring

40. The candidate is racing \_\_\_\_ time.

- (A) with
- (B) for
- (C) against
- (D) in

41. John is the legitimate heir \_\_\_\_ his father's property.

- (A) of
- (B) to
- (C) for
- (D) on

42. The judge was averse \_\_\_\_ capital punishment.

- (A) about
- (B) on
- (C) against
- (D) to

43. Hard toil is telling \_\_\_\_\_ his health.

- (A) on
- (B) against
- (C) about
- (D) for

44. The opposite of pain is

- (A) Bliss
- (B) Happiness
- (C) Ecstasy
- (D) Pleasure

45. The opposite of placid is

- (A) Calm
- (B) Angry
- (C) Turbulent
- (D) Indifferent

46. Detrimental is synonymous with

- (A) Resolute
- (B) Sentimental
- (C) Harmful
- (D) Malicious

47. Moribund means

- (A) Dead
- (B) Almost dead
- (C) Mortal
- (D) None of these

48. Tardy means

- (A) Clean
- (B) Obstinate
- (C) Slow
- (D) Strong

49. The word 'miserly' is

- (A) Noun
- (B) Adverb
- (C) Adjective
- (D) Participle

50. He cannot succeed unless he

- (A) Does not work hard
- (B) Works hard
- (C) Works hardly
- (D) Cannot work hard

### **GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

51. Who is the current President of the United States (as of 2024)?

- (A) Donald Trump
- (B) Joe Biden
- (C) Kamala Harris
- (D) Mike Pence

52. Which country won the FIFA World Cup in 2022?

- (A) Brazil
- (B) Argentina
- (C) France
- (D) Germany

53. Which country recently became the newest member of NATO?

- (A) Ukraine
- (B) Sweden
- (C) Finland
- (D) North Macedonia

54. Which company became the first to reach a market capitalization of \$3 trillion?

- (A) Amazon
- (B) Apple
- (C) Microsoft
- (D) Google

55. Who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2023?

- (A) Malala Yousafzai
- (B) Maria Ressa
- (C) Abiy Ahmed
- (D) Nadia Murad

56. Where is the headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) located?

- (A) Geneva
- (B) Washington, D.C.
- (C) New York
- (D) Brussels

57. Which country is not a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?

- (A) China
- (B) France
- (C) Germany
- (D) Russia

58. Which organization is known for regulating international trade?

- (A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- (B) International Labour Organization (ILO)
- (C) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (D) World Bank

59. Which organization won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012?

- (A) United Nations
- (B) European Union
- (C) International Labour Organization
- (D) World Health Organization

60. Which of the following organizations is primarily responsible for coordinating international public health efforts?

- (A) UNICEF
- (B) World Bank
- (C) World Health Organization (WHO)
- (D) UNESCO

61. Who among the following was the founder of the Gupta Empire?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Ashoka
- (C) Chandragupta I
- (D) Harshavardhana

62. The Battle of Plassey was fought in which year?

- (A) 1747
- (B) 1754
- (C) 1757
- (D) 1761

63. Who was the first Indian ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance offered by Lord Wellesley?

- (A) Tipu Sultan
- (B) Nizam of Hyderabad
- (C) Marathas
- (D) Nawab of Bengal

64. Who was the Mughal Emperor during the revolt of 1857?

- (A) Bahadur Shah I
- (B) Akbar II
- (C) Bahadur Shah II
- (D) Aurangzeb

65. Which movement started with the Dandi March?

- (A) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (B) Non-Cooperation Movement
- (C) Quit India Movement
- (D) Swadeshi Movement

66. Who among the following was not associated with the formation of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) A.O. Hume
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (D) W.C. Bonnerjee

67. In which year was the Vernacular Press Act passed?

(A) 1876  
(B) 1878  
(C) 1878  
(D) 1882

68. Which ruler is known as the Napoleon of India?

(A) Akbar  
(B) Ashoka  
(C) Chandragupta Maurya  
(D) Samudragupta

69. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in which year?

(A) 1917  
(B) 1919  
(C) 1920  
(D) 1922

70. Who was the Viceroy of India during the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

(A) Lord Chelmsford  
(B) Lord Curzon  
(C) Lord Irwin  
(D) Lord Wavell

71. Which is the largest salt water lake in India?

(A) Vembanad Lake  
(B) Chilika Lake  
(C) Sambhar Lake  
(D) Pulicat Lake

72. Which river is also known as the "Dakshina Ganga"?

(A) Krishna  
(B) Godavari  
(C) Cauvery  
(D) Mahanadi

73. The Aravalli Range is located in which part of India?

(A) Eastern India  
(B) Southern India  
(C) Western India  
(D) Northern India

74. In which state is the Keibul Lamjao National Park, the only floating park in the world, located?

(A) Assam  
(B) Manipur  
(C) Meghalaya  
(D) Tripura

75. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?

- (A) Nallamala
- (B) Arma Konda
- (C) Mahendragiri
- (D) Deomali

76. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

77. What is the approximate area of India in square kilometers?

- (A) 2.5 million sq km
- (B) 3.28 million sq km
- (C) 3.75 million sq km
- (D) 4 million sq km

78. The Narmada River flows through which of the following mountain ranges?

- (A) Himalayas
- (B) Western Ghats
- (C) Satpura Range
- (D) Aravalli Range

79. Which state in India is known as the “Land of Five Rivers”?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Bihar

80. Which is the largest river island in the world located in India?

- (A) Srirangam
- (B) Majuli
- (C) Bhavani Island
- (D) Divar Island

81. Which state is the leading producer of coffee in India?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

82. Which river originates from the Amarkantak Plateau?

- (A) Tapti
- (B) Narmada
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Mahanadi

83. Which Indian state has the highest literacy rate according to the 2011 census?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

84. Which river is known as the “lifeline of Madhya Pradesh”?

- (A) Chambal
- (B) Betwa
- (C) Narmada
- (D) Tapti

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85. In which Indian state is the Thar Desert located?  
(A) Gujarat  
(B) Haryana  
(C) Rajasthan  
(D) Madhya Pradesh

86. Which scientist discovered the radioactive element radium?  
(A) Albert Einstein  
(B) Isaac Newton  
(C) Marie Curie  
(D) Galileo Galilei

87. Which planet in our solar system has the most moons?  
(A) Jupiter  
(B) Saturn  
(C) Jupiter  
(D) Uranus

88. Which country is known as the Land of the Rising Sun?  
(A) Japan  
(B) China  
(C) South Korea  
(D) Thailand

89. Who wrote the play "Waiting for Godot"?  
(A) Arthur Miller  
(B) Eugene O'Neill  
(C) Tennessee Williams  
(D) Samuel Beckett

90. In which year was the first Nobel Prize awarded?  
(A) 1900  
(B) 1901  
(C) 1902  
(D) 1903

91. Which is the longest river in the world?  
(A) Amazon  
(B) Nile  
(C) Yangtze  
(D) Mississippi

92. Which element is the most abundant in the Earth's crust?  
(A) Silicon  
(B) Oxygen  
(C) Aluminium  
(D) Iron

93. Who is known as the “Father of Geometry”?

(A) Euclid  
(B) Pythagoras  
(C) Archimedes  
(D) Aristotle

94. Which language is the most spoken in the world?

(A) Spanish  
(B) Mandarin Chinese  
(C) English  
(D) Hindi

95. Which city is known as the “Big Apple”?

(A) Los Angeles  
(B) New York City  
(C) Chicago  
(D) San Francisco

96. What is the hardest natural substance on Earth?

(A) Diamond  
(B) Gold  
(C) Silver  
(D) Iron

97. Which country hosted the first modern Olympic Games?

(A) France  
(B) United Kingdom  
(C) Greece  
(D) Germany

98. Which bird is the national symbol of the United States of America?

(A) Bald Eagle  
(B) Golden Eagle  
(C) American Robin  
(D) Peregrine Falcon

99. What is the capital city of Australia?

(A) Sydney  
(B) Melbourne  
(C) Canberra  
(D) Brisbane

100. Which scientist developed the theory of relativity?

(A) Nikola Tesla  
(B) Albert Einstein  
(C) Isaac Newton  
(D) Galileo Galilei