

The following table shows the number of employees of five companies A-E who prefer their own vehicle to reach office and percentage (%) of employees who prefer Metro and Bus to reach office. There are only three modes of transport as mentioned. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions that follow.

Company wise Distribution of Employees Preferring Modes of Transport

Company	Number of Employees who prefer their own Vehicles	Number of Employees who prefer Metro	Number of Employees who prefer Bus
A	184	68%	24%
B	78	60%	35%
C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

What is the difference between the number of employees who prefer travelling by Metro from companies D and E together and the number of employees who prefer travelling by bus from companies A, D & E together?

1. 1142
2. 1162
3. 1122
4. 1194

निम्नलिखित तालिका में A - E पांच कंपनियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो कार्यालय पहुँचने के लिए अपने वाहन का प्रयोग करना पसंद करते हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता (%) दर्शायी गयी है जो मेट्रो और बस से कार्यालय जाना पसंद करते हैं। यातायात के केवल तीन साधन हैं जैसा कि उल्लेख किया गया है। इस तालिका में दर्शाए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

परिवहन का माध्यम पसंद करनेवाले कर्मचारियों का कंपनीवार विवरण

कंपनी	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अपना वाहन पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो मेट्रो पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो बस से जाना पसंद करते हैं
A	184	68%	24%
B	78	60%	35%
C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

मेट्रो से यात्रा करना पसंद करने वाले कंपनी D और E की कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा बस से यात्रा करना पसंद करने वाले कंपनी A, D और E के कर्मचारियों की संख्या का अंतर कितना है ?

1. 1142
2. 1162
3. 1122
4. 1194

A1 1

:

1

A2 2

:

2

A3 3

:

3

A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

102 150502

The following table shows the number of employees of five companies A-E who prefer their own vehicle to reach office and percentage (%) of employees who prefer Metro and Bus to reach office. There are only three modes of transport as mentioned. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions that follow.

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A	184	68%	24%
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C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

What is the average number of employees in A, B and D?

1. 1850
2. 1750
3. 1620
4. 1720

निम्नलिखित तालिका में A - E पांच कंपनियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो कार्यालय पहुँचने के लिए अपने वाहन का प्रयोग करना पसंद करते हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता (%) दर्शायी गयी है जो मेट्रो और बस से कार्यालय जाना पसंद करते हैं? यातायात के केवल तीन साधन हैं जैसा कि उल्लेख किया गया है। इस तालिका में दर्शाए गए आँकड़ों के अनुसार दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

परिवहन का माध्यम पसंद करनेवाले कर्मचारियों का कंपनीवार विवरण

कंपनी	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अपना वाहन पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो मेट्रो पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो बस से जाना पसंद करते हैं
A	184	68%	24%
B	78	60%	35%
C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

कंपनी A, B और D में कर्मचारियों की औसत संख्या कितनी है ?

1. 1850
2. 1750
3. 1620
4. 1720

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2

A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

103 150503

The following table shows the number of employees of five companies A-E who prefer their own vehicle to reach office and percentage (%) of employees who prefer Metro and Bus to reach office. There are only three modes of transport as mentioned. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions that follow.

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A	184	68%	24%
B	78	60%	35%
C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

In an another company P, if the number of employees who prefer travelling by Metro is 25% more than the number of employees who prefer travelling by Metro from company B and the number of employees who prefer travelling by metro from company P is 45% of the total number of employees in that company, then the total number of employees in company E is _____% less than the total number of employees in company P.

1. $32\frac{4}{13}\%$
2. $34\frac{4}{13}\%$
3. $38\frac{4}{13}\%$
4. $36\frac{4}{13}\%$

निम्नलिखित तालिका में A - E पांच कंपनियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो कार्यालय पहुँचने के लिए अपने वाहन का प्रयोग करना पसंद करते हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता (%) दर्शायी गयी है जो मेट्रो और बस से कार्यालय जाना पसंद करते हैं? यातायात के केवल तीन साधन हैं जैसा कि उल्लेख किया गया है। इस तालिका में दर्शाए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

परिवहन का माध्यम पसंद करनेवाले कर्मचारियों का कंपनीवार विवरण

कंपनी	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अपना वाहन पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो मेट्रो पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो बस से जाना पसंद करते हैं
A	184	68%	24%
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C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

यदि किसी अन्य कंपनी P में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो मेट्रो से यात्रा करना पसन्द करते हैं, कंपनी B के मेट्रो से यात्रा करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या से 25% अधिक है और P कंपनी के मेट्रो से यात्रा करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या उस कंपनी में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या का 45% है, तो कंपनी E में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कंपनी P में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या से कितने प्रतिशत कम है ?

1. $32\frac{4}{13}\%$
2. $34\frac{4}{13}\%$
3. $38\frac{4}{13}\%$
4. $36\frac{4}{13}\%$

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

104 150504

The following table shows the number of employees of five companies A-E who prefer their own vehicle to reach office and percentage (%) of employees who prefer Metro and Bus to reach office. There are only three modes of transport as mentioned. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions that follow.

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C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

What is the ratio of number of employees who prefer travelling by Bus from company C to that of D?

1. 48:19
2. 48:23
3. 48:13
4. 48:11

निम्नलिखित तालिका में A - E पांच कंपनियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो कार्यालय पहुँचने के लिए अपने वाहन का प्रयोग करना पसंद करते हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता (%) दर्शायी गयी है जो मेट्रो और बस से कार्यालय जाना पसंद करते हैं? यातायात के केवल तीन साधन हैं जैसा कि उल्लेख किया गया है। इस तालिका में दर्शाए गए आँकड़ों के अनुसार दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

परिवहन का माध्यम पसंद करनेवाले कर्मचारियों का कंपनीवार विवरण

कंपनी	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अपना वाहन पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो मेट्रो पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो बस से जाना पसंद करते हैं
A	184	68%	24%
B	78	60%	35%
C	384	55%	30%
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कंपनी C और D में बस से यात्रा करना पसंद करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्याओं का अनुपात क्या है ?

1. 48:19
2. 48:23
3. 48:13
4. 48:11

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

105 150505

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C	384	55%	30%
D	182	70%	16%
E	220	72.5%	15%

What is the total number of employees who prefer travelling by Metro from A, B and C?

1. 3908
2. 3710
3. 3308
4. 4028

निम्नलिखित तालिका में A - E पांच कंपनियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो कार्यालय पहुँचने के लिए अपने वाहन का प्रयोग करना पसंद करते हैं और ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता (%) दर्शायी गयी है जो मेट्रो और बस से कार्यालय जाना पसंद करते हैं? यातायात के केवल तीन साधन हैं जैसा कि उल्लेख किया गया है। इस तालिका में दर्शाए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

परिवहन का माध्यम पसंद करनेवाले कर्मचारियों का कंपनीवार विवरण

कंपनी	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जो अपना वाहन पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो मेट्रो पसंद करते हैं	ऐसे कर्मचारियों की प्रतिशतता जो बस से जाना पसंद करते हैं
A	184	68%	24%
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कंपनी A, B और C के मेट्रो से यात्रा करना पसंद करनेवाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

1. 3908
2. 3710
3. 3308
4. 4028

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

106 150506 An art teacher wants to create an interactive gallery(wall) of famous artists for her students. Which of the following tools would be most suitable?

1. Screen castomatic
2. Padlet
3. Edpuzzle
4. Mentimeter

एक कला शिक्षिका अपने विद्यार्थियों के लिए प्रसिद्ध कलाकारों की अन्योन्यक्रियात्मक गैलरी (वॉल) बनाना चाहती है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा साधन सर्वाधिक उपयोगी होगा ?

1. स्क्रीन कास्टोमेटिक
2. पैडलेट
3. एडपज़ल
4. मेन्टीमीटर

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

107 150507 If the mobile number of your friend changes, and you often continue to dial his former number, it is an example of _____

1. Positive transfer of learning
2. Negative transfer of learning
3. Zero transfer of learning
4. Bilateral transfer of learning

यदि आपके मित्र का मोबाइल नंबर बदल जाता है और आप अक्सर उसके पुराने नंबर पर फोन करते हैं, यह उदाहरण है :

1. अधिगम का सकारात्मक अन्तरण
2. अधिगम का नकारात्मक अन्तरण
3. अधिगम का शून्य अन्तरण
4. अधिगम का द्विपक्षी अन्तरण

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

108 150508

Which of the following are the types of Implicit Memory?

- A. Semantic Memory
- B. Procedural Memory
- C. Priming
- D. Episodic Memory
- E. Classical conditioning effects

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A & D only
- 2. C, D & E only
- 3. B, C & E only
- 4. A & B only

अंतर्निहित स्मृति के प्रकार निम्नलिखित में से कौन से हैं ?

- A. आर्थी स्मृति
- B. कार्यविधिक स्मृति
- C. प्राइमिंग
- D. सांयोगिक स्मृति
- E. शास्त्रीय अनुकूलन प्रभाव

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल A और D
- 2. केवल C, D और E
- 3. केवल B, C और E
- 4. केवल A और B

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

109 150509

Which of the following are the ways to increase motivational climate in the class?

- A. Use a variety of instructional strategies to maintain student interest
- B. Give students opportunities to share their experiences and learning with each other
- C. Allow sarcasm and superiority to exhibit in classroom
- D. Fostering classroom atmosphere which is based on trust and cooperation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B & C only
- 2. C & D only
- 3. A, B & D only
- 4. A, C & D only

कक्षा में अभिप्रेरणात्मक वातावरण में अभिवृद्धि के उपाय निम्नलिखित में से कौन से हैं ?

- A. विद्यार्थी की अभिरुचि बनाये रखने के लिए निर्देशात्मक रणनीतियों के भिन्न प्रकारों का प्रयोग करना
- B. विद्यार्थियों के एक-दूसरे के साथ अपने अनुभव एवं अधिगम के साझा करने के अवसर प्रदान करना
- C. कक्षा में व्यंग्य (कटाक्ष) और श्रेष्ठता प्रदर्शित करने की अनुमति देना
- D. विश्वास एवं सहयोग पर आधारित कक्षा के वातावरण को प्रोत्साहन देना

नीचे दिए गये विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल B और C
- 2. केवल C और D
- 3. केवल A, B और D
- 4. केवल A, C और D

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

110 150510

Which of the following factors influence the effectiveness of support material?

- A. Clarity and Comprehensibility
- B. Quantity of material
- C. Appropriateness for the learner's age and level
- D. Relevance to the learning objectives

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A only
- 2. A, C & D only
- 3. C & D only
- 4. B & D only

सहायक सामग्री की प्रभाविता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक निम्नलिखित में से कौन से हैं ?

- A. स्पष्टता और व्यापकता
- B. सामग्री की मात्रा
- C. अधिगमकर्ता की आयु एवं स्तर के लिये उपयुक्तता
- D. अधिगम उद्देश्य के लिये प्रासंगिकता

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल A
- 2. केवल A, C और D
- 3. केवल C और D
- 4. केवल B और D

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

111 150511

Which among the following is NOT an advantage of open ended questions in survey research?

- 1. They are useful for explaining areas in which researcher has limited knowledge.
- 2. Respondents can answer in their own terms.
- 3. They allow unusual responses to be derived.
- 4. They are easy for the interviewers and or respondents to complete.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सर्वेक्षण शोध में मुक्त प्रश्नों का लाभ नहीं है ?

- 1. वे उन अन्वेषणकारी क्षेत्रों हेतु उपयोगी हैं, जिसमें शोधकर्ता के पास सीमित ज्ञान होता है ।
- 2. प्रत्यर्थी (उत्तरदाता) अपने शब्दों में उत्तर दे सकते हैं ।
- 3. वे व्युत्पत्ति किए जाने हेतु असामान्य प्रत्युत्तरों की स्वीकृति देते हैं।
- 4. वे साक्षात्कारकर्ताओं और / अथवा प्रत्यर्थियों के लिए पूर्ण (समपन्न) करने हेतु आसान होते हैं।

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

112 150512

The reference section of a research article is written in APA style. Arrange the information pertaining to a reference in the correct order

- A. Page number
- B. Year of publication
- C. Name of author
- D. Title of the article

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C, D
- 2. C, A, B, D
- 3. D, C, B, A
- 4. C, B, D, A

किसी शोध पत्र का संदर्भ खण्ड एपीए शैली में लिखा गया है। संदर्भ से संबंधित सूचना को सही अनुक्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए।

- A. पृष्ठ संख्या
- B. प्रकाशन का वर्ष
- C. लेखक का नाम
- D. पत्र का शीर्षक

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. A, B, C, D
- 2. C, A, B, D
- 3. D, C, B, A
- 4. C, B, D, A

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

113 150513

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Coding is a crucial stage in the process of doing a content analysis.

Statement II: A coding schedule includes all the dimensions that would be employed in the coding process and indications of the guidance for coders

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- 2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- 3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- 4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : विषय वस्तु विश्लेषण करने की प्रक्रिया में कूट बनाना (कूटन) एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण है।

कथन II : कूट बनाने (कूटन) संबंधी अनुसूची में वे सभी आयाम सम्मिलित होते हैं जो कूटन - प्रक्रिया और कूटकर्ता हेतु दिशा-निर्देश संबंधी संकेतों में प्रयुक्त होंगे।

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं
2. कथन I और II दोनों गलत हैं
3. कथन I सही है, किन्तु कथन II गलत है
4. कथन I गलत है, किन्तु कथन II सही है

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

114 150514

When researchers use designs that call for multiple groups, the most commonly employed test is

1. Z- test
2. t- test for difference of means
3. paired t-test
4. F-test

जब शोधकर्ता ऐसे अभिकल्पों का प्रयोग करता है जिसमें बहुविध समूहों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, इस हेतु सर्वाधिक सामान्य रूप से प्रयुक्त होने वाला परीक्षण कौन-सा है ?

1. Z- परीक्षण
2. माध्यों में अंतर के लिये t-परीक्षण
3. युग्मित t-परीक्षण
4. F-परीक्षण

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

115 150515

Identify the measures of central tendency

- A. Arithmetic mean
- B. Median
- C. Range
- D. Mode
- E. Second decile

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B & C only
- 2. A, B & D only
- 3. A, B, D & E only
- 4. A, B, C, D & E

केन्द्रीय प्रवृत्ति के मापों को पहचानिये ।

- A. अंकगणितीय माध्य
- B. माधिका
- C. परास (सीमा)
- D. बहुलक (मोड)
- E. द्वितीय दशमक

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल A, B और C
- 2. केवल A, B और D
- 3. केवल A, B, D और E
- 4. A, B, C, D और E

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

116 150516

The Asian scholar who like Aristotle supported the ethical concept of 'Golden Mean' as applied in communication , was

- 1. Ananda Coomaraswamy
- 2. Patanjali
- 3. Dao tsu
- 4. Confucius

एशियाई विद्वान, जिन्होंने अरस्तु की भाँति संचार में प्रयुक्त 'गोल्डन मीन' को नैतिक अवधारणा का समर्थन किया, कौन थे ?

- 1. आनंद कुमारस्वामी
- 2. पतंजलि
- 3. दाओ त्सू
- 4. कन्फ्यूसियस

		A1 :	1 1
		A2 :	2 2
		A3 :	3 3
		A4 :	4 4

Objective Question

117 150517 Media literacy is considered as a

1. Corporate campaign
2. Limited objective
3. Temporary fad
4. Continuous process

मीडिया साक्षरता को इस रूप में समझा जाता है ।

1. कोरपोरेट अभियान
2. सीमित उद्देश्य
3. अस्थायी फैशन
4. सतत प्रक्रिया

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

118 150518 In films, the elements of silence is identified as

1. Aural syntagm
2. Aural paradigm
3. Aural position
4. Aural resistance

फिल्मों में निः शब्दता की पहचान किससे होती है ?

1. श्रवण संबंधी विन्यास-क्रमी (सिनटैम)
2. श्रवण संबंधी प्रतिमान
3. श्रवण संबंधी अवास्थिति
4. श्रवण संबंधी प्रतिरोध

A1
:

1

A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

119 150519 Which of the following are the features of narrowcasting?

- A. Large area of reach
- B. Weak reception
- C. Limited reach in terms of geographical area
- D. Noise free
- E. Appropriate for specialised media channels

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C only
- 2. B, C, D only
- 3. A, C, D only
- 4. C, D, E only

निम्नलिखित में कौन सी विशेषता सूक्ष्म निक्षेपण की हैं ?

- A. पहुँच का विस्तृत क्षेत्र
- B. दुर्बल अभिग्रहण
- C. भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से सीमित पहुँच
- D. लक्षित दर्शकों के लिये शोर-रहित कार्यक्रम
- E. विशिष्ट मीडिया चैनलों के लिये उपयुक्त ।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल A, B, C
- 2. केवल B, C, D
- 3. केवल A, C, D
- 4. केवल C, D, E

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

120 150520

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: In communication, meaning construction is a process of making choices.

Statement II: Use of language for communication is a restrictive practice in public domain.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : संचार में अर्थ निर्माण, विकल्प निर्माण की प्रक्रिया होती है ।

कथन II : संचार के लिए भाषा का प्रयोग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में प्रतिबंधात्मक प्रथा है ।

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं
2. कथन I और II दोनों गलत हैं
3. कथन I सही है, किन्तु कथन II गलत है
4. कथन I गलत है, किन्तु कथन II सही है

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

121 | 150521

If an article is sold for ₹2220, the percentage of profit earned by the shopkeeper is the same as the percentage of loss incurred on that article if it is sold for ₹ 1580. At what price should the article be sold so as to make a profit of 25%.

1. ₹ 2175
2. ₹ 2275
3. ₹ 2375
4. ₹ 2300

यदि किसी वस्तु को ₹ 2220 में बेचा जाता है, तो दुकानदार द्वारा प्राप्त लाभ का प्रतिशत, उस वस्तु को ₹1580 में बेचे जाने पर उसके द्वारा उठाई गई हानि के प्रतिशत के बराबर होता है । तो वस्तु को किस मूल्य पर बेचा जाय जिससे 25% लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सके?

1. ₹ 2175
2. ₹2275
3. ₹2375
4. ₹2300

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

		2
	A3	3
	:	
		3
	A4	4
	:	
		4

Objective Question

122 150522

There are six persons in a room namely A, B, C, D, E & F. A and E are brothers, B and D are daughters of the brother of C's father. F is the sister of E and C is the only son of A's uncle. How many male and female members, respectively, are there in the room?

1. 3 & 3
2. 4 & 2
3. 2 & 4
4. 5 & 1

A, B, C, D, E और F नामक छह व्यक्ति एक कमरे में हैं। A और E भाई हैं, B और D, C के पिता के भाई की बेटियाँ हैं। F, E की बहन है तथा C, A के चाचा का एकमात्र पुत्र है। तो कमरे में पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की संख्या क्रमशः कितनी हैं ?

1. 3 और 3
2. 4 और 2
3. 2 और 4
4. 5 और 1

A1

:

1

A2

:

2

A3

:

3

A4

:

4

Objective Question

123 150523

Find the number that can replace question mark (?) in the series given below.

5.5, 11, 18.5, 30, 49.5, 85, ?

1. 134.5
2. 152.5
3. 101.5
4. 141.5

वह संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जो नीचे दी गई श्रृंखला में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकती है ?

5.5, 11, 18.5, 30, 49.5, 85, ?

1. 134.5
2. 152.5
3. 101.5
4. 141.5

A1

:

1

A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

124 150524

A man runs 20 meters towards east and turns right, runs for 15 meters and again turns right. Now the man runs for 10 meters and again turns to his left. Now he again runs for 10 meters and turns to his left. From here the man runs for 20 meters and once more turns to his left and runs for 12 meters. Now which direction the man is facing?

1. North
2. South
3. East
4. West

यदि एक आदमी पूर्व की ओर 20 मीटर दौड़ता है तथा दाहिनी ओर मुड़ता है, फिर 15 मीटर दौड़ता है और फिर दाहिने मुड़ जाता है। अब आदमी 10 मीटर दौड़ता है तथा पुनः अपनी बायीं ओर मुड़ जाता है। अब वह फिर से 10 मीटर दौड़ता है तथा अपनी बायीं ओर मुड़ जाता है। यहाँ से आदमी 20 मीटर दौड़ता है तथा एकबार ओर अपने बाँये मुड़ जाता है और 12 मीटर दौड़ता है। तो अब आदमी का मुँह किस दिशा में है ?

1. उत्तर
2. दक्षिण
3. पूर्व
4. पश्चिम

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

125 150525

In a certain coding language:

- A. 'RED' is coded as 360
- B. 'BLACK' is coded as 792

How 'BLUE' will be coded in that language?

1. 2475
2. 1575
3. 1825
4. 2520

यदि किसी कूट भाषा में :

(a) 'RED' को 360 के रूप में कूटित किया गया है

(b) 'BLACK' को 792 के रूप में कूटित किया गया है

तो उस भाषा में 'BLUE' को कैसे कूटित किया जायेगा ?

1. 2475

2. 1575

3. 1825

4. 2520

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

126 150526

If the statement "Some professors are spiritualists" is given as true. Which of the following statements could be immediately inferred to be false?

1. All professors are spiritualists
2. Some professors are not spiritualists
3. Some spiritualists are not professors
4. No professors are spiritualists

यदि कथन "कुछ प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी हैं" सही है तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सीधे तौर पर गलत माना जा सकता है ?

1. सभी प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी हैं।
2. कुछ प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी नहीं हैं।
3. कुछ अध्यात्मवादी प्रोफेसर नहीं हैं।
4. कोई भी प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी नहीं हैं।

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

127 150527

Which of the following statements are logically equivalent to the statement "Some professors are spiritualists"?

- A. Some spiritualists are professors.
- B. Some non-spiritualists are not non- professors.
- C. No spiritualists are professors.
- D. Some professors are not non spiritualists.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B & D only
- 2. A & D only
- 3. B & C only
- 4. C & D only

निम्नलिखित में से कौन से कथन तार्किक दृष्टि से कथन "कुछ प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी हैं" के समतुल्य हैं?

- A. कुछ अध्यात्मवादी प्रोफेसर हैं ।
- B. कुछ गैर-अध्यात्मवादी गैर-प्रोफेसर नहीं हैं।
- C. कोई भी अध्यात्मवादी प्रोफेसर नहीं है ।
- D. कुछ प्रोफेसर गैर-अध्यात्मवादी नहीं हैं ।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल A, B और D
- 2. केवल A और D
- 3. केवल B और C
- 4. केवल C और D

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

128 150528

Which of the following statements are so related that they cannot both be false, although they can both be true?

- A. Some professors are spiritualists.
- B. All professors are spiritualists.
- C. No professors are spiritualists.
- D. Some professors are not spiritualists.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B & C only
- 2. B & D only
- 3. A & D only
- 4. A & C only

निम्नलिखित में से कौन से कथन इस प्रकार संबंधित हैं कि वे दोनों गलत नहीं हो सकते, यद्यपि वे दोनों सही हो सकते हैं?

- A. कुछ प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी हैं।
- B. सभी प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी हैं।
- C. कोई भी प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी नहीं हैं।
- D. कुछ प्रोफेसर अध्यात्मवादी नहीं हैं।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल B और C
- 2. केवल B और D
- 3. केवल A और D
- 4. केवल A और C

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

129 150529 "How can you give argument in four of vegetarianism when you eat meat?" Which fallacy is committed in this argument?

- 1. Red herring
- 2. Appeal to emotion
- 3. Ad hominem
- 4. Hasty Generalisation

“जब आप मांस खाते हैं तो आप निरामिषवाद के पक्ष में युक्ति कैसे दे सकते हैं ?” इस युक्ति में कौन सा तर्क दोष है ?

- 1. रेड हैरिंग
- 2. संवेगाग्रह (अपील टू इमोशन)
- 3. व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए
- 4. अविचारी सामान्यीकरण

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

130 150530

According to classical Indian School of logical which fallacy is committed in the following statement "Fire is eternal because it is produced"?

1. Viruddha
2. Sadharana
3. Badhita
4. Anupasamhari

शास्त्रीय (क्लासिकी) भारतीय तर्कमत के अनुसार निम्नलिखित कथन में कौन सा तर्क दोष है ? - "अग्नि शाश्वत है, क्योंकि यह उत्पन्न की जाती है"

1. विरुद्ध
2. साधारण
3. बाधित
4. अनुपसम्हारी

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

131 | 150531

Which of the following pairs of acronym and its expanded form is incorrectly matched?

1. CMOS- Consistent Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
2. DRAM- Dynamic Random Access Memory
3. MICR- Magnetic Ink Character Reader
4. VLSI- Very Large Scale Integration

निम्नलिखित परिवर्णी शब्दों एवं इनके विस्तृत रूपों का कौन सा युग्म गलत रूप से सुमेलित हैं ?

1. सी एम ओ एस - कन्सिस्टेंट मेटल - ऑक्साइड सेमीकंडक्टर
2. डी आर ए एम - डाइनेमिक रैंडम एक्सेस मेमोरी
3. एम आई सी आर - मैग्नेटिक इंक कैरेक्टर रीडर
4. वी एल एस आई - वेरी लार्ज स्केल इन्टीग्रेशन

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

132 | 150532

Given below are two statements: in the context of MS-WORD software

Statement I: The tool which is used to insert decorative text in a document is called Clipart.

Statement II: The purpose of using Keyboard shortcut CTRL+X followed by CTRL+V for a selected text paragraph in a document is to Cut and Paste

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

एम एस वर्ड साफ्टवेयर के संदर्भ में नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : वह साधन जिसका प्रयोग किसी डाक्यूमेंट में अलंकृत शब्द को प्रविष्ट कराने के लिए किया जाता है, क्लिपआर्ट कहलाता है।

कथन II : किसी डाक्यूमेंट में किसी चयनित टेक्स्ट गद्यांश के लिए की-बोर्ड शार्टकट्स CTRL+X के बाद CTRL+V के प्रयोग का प्रयोजन कट और पेस्ट है।

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. कथन I और II दोनों सत्य हैं
2. कथन I और II दोनों असत्य हैं
3. कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II असत्य है
4. कथन I असत्य है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

A1
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1

A2
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2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

133 150533

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: $(49)_{10} = (31)_{16} = (00110001)_2$

Statement II: $(7B)_{16} = (01111011)_2 = (123)_{10}$

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : $(49)_{10} = (31)_{16} = (00110001)_2$

कथन II : $(7B)_{16} = (01111011)_2 = (123)_{10}$

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. कथन I और II दोनों सत्य हैं
2. कथन I और II दोनों असत्य हैं
3. कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II असत्य है
4. कथन I असत्य है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

134 150534

Which MS-EXCEL formulae are equivalent to each other?

- A. $=A3+A4+A5+A6$
- B. $=SUM(A3:A6)$
- C. $=SUM(A3, A6)$
- D. $=SUM(A3, A4, A5, A6)$

1. A, B and C only
2. A, B and D only
3. B and D only
4. C and D only

निम्नलिखित में से एम एस - एक्सेल के कौन से सूत्र एक - दूसरे के समतुल्य हैं ?

- A. $=A3+A4+A5+A6$
- B. $=SUM(A3:A6)$
- C. $=SUM(A3, A6)$
- D. $=SUM(A3, A4, A5, A6)$

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर की चयन कीजिए :

1. केवल A, B और C
2. केवल A, B और D
3. केवल B और D
4. केवल C और D

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

135 150535 Which of the following statements A-C is / are correct about cyber attacks?

- A. Spyware prevents access to a website
- B. Virus is self-replicating malicious code on a computer.
- C. Denial-of-service (DoS) captures all data entered using a keyboard to obtain personal data.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A only
- 2. B only
- 3. C only
- 4. A & B only

साइबर हमलों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों A-C में से कौन सा / से कथन सही है / हैं ?

- A. स्पाईवेयर किसी वेबसाइट के अभिगम को रोकता है
- B. वायरस किसी कंप्यूटर पर स्व-प्रतिकृतिक विद्वेषपूर्ण कोड है
- C. व्यक्तिगत डाटा प्राप्त करने के लिए किसी कीबोर्ड द्वारा प्रविष्ट किये गये सभी डाटा का प्रग्रहण सेवा के नकार (DoS) द्वारा किया जाता है

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल A
- 2. केवल B
- 3. केवल C
- 4. केवल A और B

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

136 150536 Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Integrated Solid Waste Management is an approach, intended help /guide/decisions about the generation of wastes, recycling of materials and ultimate disposal of waste residues.

Statement II: Sources reduction is not the part of Integrated Solid Waste Management.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- 1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
- 2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
- 3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- 4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : समेकित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन एक उपागम है जो अपशिष्टों के उत्पादन, सामग्री का पुनःचक्रण और अपशिष्ट अवशेषों का अंतिम रूप में निपटान के निर्णय लेने में सहायता करता है।

कथन II : स्रोत अपचयन समेकित ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन का भाग नहीं है।

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. कथन I और II दोनों सत्य हैं।
2. कथन I और II दोनों असत्य हैं।
3. कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II असत्य है।
4. कथन I असत्य है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है।

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

137 150537 Green House Gases absorb radiation energy mostly in which of the following region of solar spectrum?

1. X- Ray
2. Ultraviolet
3. Infra-red
4. Visible

हरित गृह गैसों (ग्रीन हाउस गैसों) सौर्य वर्णक्रम (सोलार स्पेक्ट्रम) के निम्नलिखित किस क्षेत्र में अधिकांशतः विकिरण ऊर्जा को अवशोषित करती हैं ?

1. एक्स-रे
2. पराबैंगनी
3. अवरक्त
4. दृश्य

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

138 150538

Which of the following air pollutants cause acid rain?

- A. Nitric oxide
- B. Nitrogen dioxide
- C. Carbon monoxide
- D. Sulphur dioxide
- E. Methane

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C only
- 2. A, B, D only
- 3. B, C, D only
- 4. C, D, E only

निम्नलिखित में कौन-कौन से प्रदूषक अम्लीय वर्षा के कारक हैं ?

- A. नाइट्रिक ऑक्साइड
- B. नाइट्रोजन डाइऑक्साइड
- C. कार्बन मोनोक्साइड
- D. सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड
- E. मीथेन

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- 1. केवल A, B, C
- 2. केवल A, B, D
- 3. केवल B, C, D
- 4. केवल C, D, E

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

139 150539

Decreasing dissolved oxygen (DO) level in a water body

- A. Severly threatens the aquatic life
- B. is mainly caused by the oxygen demanding wastes
- C. indicates the presence of biodegradable organic substances
- D. cause undesired taste and color
- E. makes it non- drinkable to human beings

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C, D only
- 2. B, C, D, E only
- 3. A, C, D, E only
- 4. A, B, D, E only

एक जल निकाय में विलयित आक्सीजन (डीओ) स्तर में कमी

- जलीय जीवन के लिए गंभीर खतरा है।
- मुख्यतः आक्सीजन की मांग वाले अपशिष्टों के कारण होती है।
- जैव निम्नीकरणीय जैविक पदार्थों की उपस्थिति को संसूचित करता है।
- अवांछित स्वाद, रंग का कारक है।
- यह इसे मानव के लिये अ-पेय बनाता है।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- केवल A, B, C, D
- केवल B, C, D, E
- केवल A, C, D, E
- केवल A, B, D, E

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

140 150540

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Acute health effects are caused due to prolonged exposure to a chemical.

Statement II: Chronic health effects occur when an individual is exposed for a very short period.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

- Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- Statement I is false but Statement II is true

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : एक रसायन के दीर्घकालिक रूप से संपर्क में आने से तीव्र स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव पड़ते हैं।

कथन II : जब कोई व्यक्ति बहुत छोटी अवधि के लिए संपर्क में आता है तो चिरकालिक स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव उत्पन्न होते हैं।

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

- कथन I और II दोनों सत्य हैं
- कथन I और II दोनों असत्य हैं
- कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II असत्य है
- कथन I असत्य है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

		3
	A4	4
	:	4
		4
Objective Question		
141	150541	Which education commission suggested the development of some universities into senior universities?
		1. Sargent commission 2. Radhakrishna commission 3. Mudaliar commission 4. Kothari commission किस शिक्षा आयोग ने कुछ विश्व विद्यालयों को वरिष्ठ विश्वविद्यालयों के रूप में विकसित करने का सुझाव दिया था ? 1. सार्जेंट आयोग 2. राधाकृष्णन आयोग 3. मुदोलियर आयोग 4. कोठारी आयोग
	A1	1
	:	1
	A2	2
	:	2
	A3	3
	:	3
	A4	4
	:	4
Objective Question		
142	150542	What were the recommendations of Hunter commission on higher education in India?
		A. The Government should leave the management of higher education to Indians themselves. B. Government colleges should be established only where the demand existed. C. The Government should provide grants to non-government colleges generously. D. Students should study the prescribed subjects without any option. E. There was no need for moral education in colleges. Choose the correct answer from the options given below: 1. A, B, C Only 2. B, C, D Only 3. C, D, E Only 4. A, D, E Only

भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा पर हंटर आयोग की सिफारिशें क्या थी ?

- A. सरकार को उच्चतर शिक्षा का प्रबंधन, स्वयं भारतीयों पर छोड़ देना चाहिए।
- B. सरकारी कॉलेज केवल वहाँ स्थापित किए जाएं जहाँ मांग हो।
- C. सरकार को गैर-सरकारी कॉलेजों को उदारतापूर्वक अनुदान प्रदान करना चाहिए।
- D. छात्रों को बिना किसी विकल्प के निर्दिष्ट विषयों का अध्ययन करना चाहिए।
- E. कॉलेजों में नैतिक शिक्षा की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

1. केवल A, B, C
2. केवल B, C, D
3. केवल C, D, E
4. केवल A, D, E

A1 1

:

1

A2 2

:

2

A3 3

:

3

A4 4

:

4

Objective Question

143 150543

The Committee for evolution of the New Education Policy (2016) proposed the establishment of a council for

1. Private Universities
2. Foreign Universities
3. Educational Innovations
4. Excellence in Higher Education

नई शिक्षा नीति (2016) की विकास संबंधी समिति ने किसके लिए परिषद गठित करने का सुझाव दिया था -

1. निजी विश्वविद्यालय
2. विदेशी विश्वविद्यालय
3. शैक्षिक नवाचार
4. उच्च शिक्षा में उत्कृष्टता

A1 1

:

1

A2 2

:

2

A3 3

:

3

A4 4

:

4

Objective Question

144 150544

Who among the following thinkers observed that light and heat are only different forms of the same essential substance and also speaks of gravity as the cause of falling?

1. Nagarjuna
2. Jivaka
3. Kanad
4. Ramanuj

निम्नलिखित में से किस विचारक का मत था कि प्रकाश और उष्मा एक ही आवश्यक पदार्थ के केवल भिन्न स्वरूप हैं और किसी वस्तु के गिरने का कारण गुरुत्वाकर्षण होता है ?

1. नागार्जुन
2. जीवक
3. कणाद
4. रामानुज

A1
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1

A2
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2

A3
:

3

A4
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4

Objective Question

145 150545

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was set up by an act of Parliament (1965).

Statement II: IGNOU adopted the strategy of using integrated multimedia instruction through Gyan Darshan and Gyan vani.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय (इग्नू) की स्थापना संसद के अधिनियम 1965 द्वारा की गई थी ।

कथन II : इग्नू ने ज्ञानदर्शन और ज्ञानवाणी के माध्यम से एकीकृत बहुमाध्यमी (मल्टीमीडिया) अनुदेशन का सहयोग लेने की रणनीति अपनायी है।

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. कथन I और II दोनों सत्य हैं ।
2. कथन I और II दोनों असत्य हैं ।
3. कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II असत्य है।
4. कथन I असत्य है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है।

A1
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1

A2 2
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2
A3 3
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3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

146 150546

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

India needs to manage daylight much better than it does. Maximising it is also a good place to start to be more energy efficient. Not using daylight properly comes at a cost -\$4.1 billion, or 0.2% of GDP, according to a Cornell study, in addition to health impacts. Experts have suggested multiple time zones in India, perhaps reverting to the pre-1947 system of two time zones, as proposed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)- National Physical laboratory, India's official time keeper. But considering the huge investments required, as well as the logistical exercise of coordination, make this idea unaattractive. daylight savings is a more practical option.

Daylight savings time, or summertime is the system of advancing clock by an hour to get more light out of the day. This would permit using the extra hour of daylight in summer months between March and October. And it would avoid using lights on winter mornings because the sun rises later. This system will be particularly useful in the eastern and northeastern part of the country. To further maximise use of daylight, a shift away from uniform opening hours at workplaces can be advantageous. The sun sets roughly 90 minutes later in western parts of the country than in the eastern parts. In northeast and eastern states, establishments could begin work an hour earlier than elsewhere. It would allow people here to match their working hours to environmental cues, while giving a head start to others elsewhere.

Advancing time to maximise use of daylight has energy saving potential, which will significantly alter energy usage, cut down India's carbon footprint and help leverage the natural resource of sunlight. It's about maximising hay when the sun shines.

Pre-1947 India used the system of

- A. Multiple time zones
- B. Two time zones
- C. One time zones
- D. Daylight saving time

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A & B only
- 2. B only
- 3. C & D only
- 4. B, C & D only

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िये और उससे संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भारत को जितना वह अभी कर रहा है उससे अधिक बहेतर दिवालो (दिन का प्रकाश) के प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है।

अधिक ऊर्जा दक्ष बनने की शुरुआत करने के लिए इस अधिकतम करने का भी एक उत्तम स्थल है। कौर्नेल के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव के अतिरिक्त दिवालो का समुचित प्रयोग न करने पर इसकी लागत \$ 4.1 बिलियन या जीडीपी की 0.2% आती है। भारत की आधिकारिक कालमार्प वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सी एस आई आर) - राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला द्वारा प्रस्तावित संभवतः वर्ष 1947 के पूर्व की दो काल क्षेत्र (टाइमजोन) की व्यवस्था पर लौटते हुए विशेषज्ञों ने भारत में बहु कालक्षेत्र (मल्टीपल टाइम जोन) का सुझाव दिया है। किन्तु भारी निवेश जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा साथ ही समन्वय का संभारतंत्रीय प्रयोग इक विचार को अनाकर्षक बनाता है। दिवालो बचत अधिक व्यावहारिक विकल्प है।

दिवालो बचत समय या ग्रीष्मकाल, दिन से अधिक प्रकाश प्राप्त करने के लिए घड़ियों के एक घंटा आगे बढ़ा देने की व्यवस्था है। यह मार्च से अक्टूबर महीने के बीच ग्रीष्म माह में दिवालो के अतिरिक्त समय (घंटे) का अनुमत्त करेगा और यह शीतकाल की सुबह प्रकाश के प्रयोग का परिहार करेगा क्योंकि सूर्योदय विलंब से होता है। यह पद्धति देश के पूर्वी एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी भागों में विशेष रूप से उपयोगी होगी। दिवालो के प्रयोग को और आगे अधिकतम करने के लिए, कार्यस्थलों पर एक समान कार्यारंभ के समय बदलाव लाभकारी हो सकते हैं। देश के पूर्वी भागों की अपेक्षा पश्चिमी भागों में सूर्यास्त लगभग 90 मिनट देर से होता है। उत्तर पूर्व एवं पूर्वी राज्यों में अन्यत्र स्थानों की तुलना में प्रतिष्ठान एक घंटा पूर्व कार्यारंभ कर सकते हैं। यह यहाँ लोगों को पर्यावरणी संकेतों के साथ अपने काम के घंटों में सामंजस्य बिठाने की गुंजाइश प्रदान करेगा, जिसका अनुसरण अन्यत्र दूसरे लोग करेंगे।

दिवालो के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए समय आगे बढ़ाने में ऊर्जा बचत संभावना निहित है जो सार्थक रूप से ऊर्जा प्रयोग में परिवर्तन, भारत के कार्ब पदचिह्न में कटौती और सूर्य के प्रकाश के नैसर्गिक संसाधन के उत्तोलन में सहायक होगा। जब सूरज चमक रहा हो तो यह अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त करने में सहायक है।

वर्ष 1947 से पूर्व भारत में निम्नलिखित में से किस व्यवस्था का प्रयोग किया जाता था ?

- बहु काल क्षेत्र
- द्वि काल क्षेत्र
- एक काल क्षेत्र
- दिवालो बचत समय

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- केवल A, B
- केवल B
- केवल C, D
- केवल B, C, D

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

147 150547

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

India needs to manage daylight much better than it does. Maximising it is also a good place to start to be more energy efficient. Not using daylight properly comes at a cost -\$4.1 billion, or 0.2% of GDP, according to a Cornell study, in addition to health impacts. Experts have suggested multiple time zones in India, perhaps reverting to the pre-1947 system of two time zones, as proposed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)- National Physical laboratory, India's official time keeper. But considering the huge investments required, as well as the logistical exercise of coordination, make this idea unaattractive. daylight savings is a more practical option.

Daylight savings time, or summertime is the system of advancing clock by an hour to get more light out of the day. This would permit using the extra hour of daylight in summer months between March and October. And it would avoid using lights on winter mornings because the sun rises later. This system will be particularly useful in the eastern and northeastern part of the country. To further maximise use of daylight, a shift away from uniform opening hours at workplaces can be advantageous. The sun sets roughly 90 minutes later in western parts of the country than in the eastern parts. In northeast and eastern states, establishments could begin work an hour earlier than elsewhere. It would allow people here to match their working hours to environmental cues, while giving a head start to others elsewhere.

Advancing time to maximise use of daylight has energy saving potential, which will significantly alter energy usage, cut down India's carbon footprint and help leverage the natural resource of sunlight. It's about maximising hay when the sun shines.

Having multiple time zones or two time zones is not a practical option because

- A. It cannot be done
- B. The costs involved are huge
- C. It will serve no purpose
- D. The logistical exercise of co-ordination will be needed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B & C only
- 2. A, B & D only
- 3. C & D only
- 4. B & D only

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िये और उससे संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भारत को जितना वह अभी कर रहा है उससे अधिक बहेतर दिवालो (दिन का प्रकाश) के प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है।

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दिवालो बचत समय या ग्रीष्मकाल, दिन से अधिक प्रकाश प्राप्त करने के लिए घड़ियों के एक घंटा आगे बढ़ा देने की व्यवस्था है। यह मार्च से अक्टूबर महीने के बीच ग्रीष्म माह में दिवालो के अतिरिक्त समय (घंटे) का अनुमत्त करेगा और यह शीतकाल की सुबह प्रकाश के प्रयोग का परिहार करेगा क्योंकि सूर्योदय विलंब से होता है। यह पद्धति देश के पूर्वी एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी भागों में विशेष रूप से उपयोगी होगी। दिवालो के प्रयोग को और आगे अधिकतम करने के लिए, कार्यस्थलों पर एक समान कार्यारंभ के समय बदलाव लाभकारी हो सकते हैं। देश के पूर्वी भागों की अपेक्षा पश्चिमी भागों में सूर्यास्त लगभग 90 मिनट देर से होता है। उत्तर पूर्व एवं पूर्वी राज्यों में अन्यत्र स्थानों की तुलना में प्रतिष्ठान एक घंटा पूर्व कार्यारंभ कर सकते हैं। यह यहाँ लोगों को पर्यावरणी संकेतों के साथ अपने काम के घंटों में सामंजस्य बिठाने की गुंजाइश प्रदान करेगा, जिसका अनुसरण अन्यत्र दूसरे लोग करेंगे।

दिवालो के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए समय आगे बढ़ाने में ऊर्जा बचत संभावना निहित है जो सार्थक रूप से ऊर्जा प्रयोग में परिवर्तन, भारत के कार्ब पदचिह्न में कटौती और सूर्य के प्रकाश के नैसर्गिक संसाधन के उत्तोलन में सहायक होगा। जब सूरज चमक रहा हो तो यह अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त करने में सहायक है।

बहु कालक्षेत्र या द्विकाल क्षेत्र होना व्यावहारिक विकल्प नहीं है, क्यों कि :

- इसे नहीं किया जा सकता है।
- इसमें शामिल लागत बहुत अधिक है।
- इससे कोई उद्देश्य सिद्ध नहीं होगा।
- समन्वय के संभारतंत्रीय प्रयोग की आवश्यकता होगी।

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- केवल A, B और C
- केवल A, B और D
- केवल C और D
- केवल B और D

A1

: 1

A2

: 2

A3

: 3

A4

: 4

Objective Question

148 150548

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

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Advancing time to maximise use of daylight has energy saving potential, which will significantly alter energy usage, cut down India's carbon footprint and help leverage the natural resource of sunlight. It's about maximising hay when the sun shines.

India needs to manage daylight much better than it does in order to

- A. Improve its GDP
- B. Be more energy efficient
- C. Increase production
- D. Reduce its carbon foot print
- E. Maximize the use of natural resource of sunlight

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B & E only
- 2. B, C & D only
- 3. A, B, D & E only
- 4. A, C, D & E only

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िये और उससे संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भारत को जितना वह अभी कर रहा है उससे अधिक बेहतर दिवालो (दिन का प्रकाश) के प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है।

अधिक ऊर्जा दक्ष बनने की शुरुआत करने के लिए इस अधिकतम करने का भी एक उत्तम स्थल है। कौर्नेल के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव के अतिरिक्त दिवालो का समुचित प्रयोग न करने पर इसकी लागत \$ 4.1 बिलियन या जीडीपी की 0.2% आती है। भारत की आधिकारिक कालमार्प वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सी एस आई आर) - राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला द्वारा प्रस्तावित संभवतः वर्ष 1947 के पूर्व की दो काल क्षेत्र (टाइमजोन) की व्यवस्था पर लौटते हुए विशेषज्ञों ने भारत में बहु कालक्षेत्र (मल्टीपल टाइम जोन) का सुझाव दिया है। किन्तु भारी निवेश जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा साथ ही समन्वय का संभारतंत्रीय प्रयोग इक विचार को अनाकर्षक बनाता है। दिवालो बचत अधिक व्यावहारिक विकल्प है।

दिवालो बचत समय या ग्रीष्मकाल, दिन से अधिक प्रकाश प्राप्त करने के लिए घड़ियों के एक घंटा आगे बढ़ा देने की व्यवस्था है। यह मार्च से अक्टूबर महीने के बीच ग्रीष्म माह में दिवालो के अतिरिक्त समय (घंटे) का अनुमत्त करेगा और यह शीतकाल की सुबह प्रकाश के प्रयोग का परिहार करेगा क्योंकि सूर्योदय विलंब से होता है। यह पद्धति देश के पूर्वी एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी भागों में विशेष रूप से उपयोगी होगी। दिवालो के प्रयोग को और आगे अधिकतम करने के लिए, कार्यस्थलों पर एक समान कार्यारंभ के समय बदलाव लाभकारी हो सकते हैं। देश के पूर्वी भागों की अपेक्षा पश्चिमी भागों में सूर्यास्त लगभग 90 मिनट देर से होता है। उत्तर पूर्व एवं पूर्वी राज्यों में अन्यत्र स्थानों की तुलना में प्रतिष्ठान एक घंटा पूर्व कार्यारंभ कर सकते हैं। यह यहाँ लोगों को पर्यावरणी संकेतों के साथ अपने काम के घंटों में सामंजस्य बिठाने की गुंजाइश प्रदान करेगा, जिसका अनुसरण अन्यत्र दूसरे लोग करेंगे।

दिवालो के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए समय आगे बढ़ाने में ऊर्जा बचत संभावना निहित है जो सार्थक रूप से ऊर्जा प्रयोग में परिवर्तन, भारत के कार्बन पदचिह्न में कटौती और सूर्य के प्रकाश के नैसर्गिक संसाधन के उत्तोलन में सहायक होगा। जब सूरज चमक रहा हो तो यह अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त करने से संदर्भित है।

निम्नलिखित में से किसके लिए भारत को जितना वह अभी कर रहा है उसकी अपेक्षा दिवालो के अधिक बेहतर प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है ?

- इसकी जीडीपी में सुधार के लिए
- अधिक ऊर्जा दक्ष होने के लिए
- उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए
- इसके कार्बन पदचिह्न को कम करने के लिए
- सूर्य के प्रकाश के प्राकृतिक संसाधन के प्रयोग को अधिकतम करने के लिए

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए :

- केवल A, B और E
- केवल B, C और D
- केवल A, B, C और E
- केवल A, C, D और E

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

149 150549

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

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Daylight savings time, or summertime is the system of advancing clock by an hour to get more light out of the day. This would permit using the extra hour of daylight in summer months between March and October. And it would avoid using lights on winter mornings because the sun rises later. This system will be particularly useful in the eastern and northeastern part of the country. To further maximise use of daylight, a shift away from uniform opening hours at workplaces can be advantageous. The sun sets roughly 90 minutes later in western parts of the country than in the eastern parts. In northeast and eastern states, establishments could begin work an hour earlier than elsewhere. It would allow people here to match their working hours to environmental cues, while giving a head start to others elsewhere.

Advancing time to maximise use of daylight has energy saving potential, which will significantly alter energy usage, cut down India's carbon footprint and help leverage the natural resource of sunlight. It's about maximising hay when the sun shines.

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Daylight savings time would permit using the extra hour of daylight from March to October.

Statement II: Uniform opening hours at all workplaces will maximize use of daylight.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

1.
Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
2.
Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
3.
Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
4.
Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िये और उससे संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भारत को जितना वह अभी कर रहा है उससे अधिक बहेतर दिवालो (दिन का प्रकाश) के प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है।

अधिक ऊर्जा दक्ष बनने की शुरुआत करने के लिए इस अधिकतम करने का भी एक उत्तम स्थल है। कौर्नेल के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव के अतिरिक्त दिवालो का समुचित प्रयोग न करने पर इसकी लागत \$ 4.1 बिलियन या जीडीपी की 0.2% आती है। भारत की आधिकारिक कालमार्प वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सी एस आई आर) - राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला द्वारा प्रस्तावित संभवतः वर्ष 1947 के पूर्व की दो काल क्षेत्र (टाइमजोन) की व्यवस्था पर लौटते हुए विशेषज्ञों ने भारत में बहु कालक्षेत्र (मल्टीपल टाइम जोन) का सुझाव दिया है। किन्तु भारी निवेश जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा साथ ही समन्वय का संभारतंत्रीय प्रयोग इक विचार को अनाकर्षक बनाता है। दिवालो बचत अधिक व्यावहारिक विकल्प है।

दिवालो बचत समय या ग्रीष्मकाल, दिन से अधिक प्रकाश प्राप्त करने के लिए घड़ियों के एक घंटा आगे बढ़ा देने की व्यवस्था है। यह मार्च से अक्टूबर महीने के बीच ग्रीष्म माह में दिवालो के अतिरिक्त समय (घंटे) का अनुमत्त करेगा और यह शीतकाल की सुबह प्रकाश के प्रयोग का परिहार करेगा क्योंकि सूर्योदय विलंब से होता है। यह पद्धति देश के पूर्वी एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी भागों में विशेष रूप से उपयोगी होगी। दिवालो के प्रयोग को और आगे अधिकतम करने के लिए, कार्यस्थलों पर एक समान कार्यारंभ के समय बदलाव लाभकारी हो सकते हैं। देश के पूर्वी भागों की अपेक्षा पश्चिमी भागों में सूर्यास्त लगभग 90 मिनट देर से होता है। उत्तर पूर्व एवं पूर्वी राज्यों में अन्यत्र स्थानों की तुलना में प्रतिष्ठान एक घंटा पूर्व कार्यारंभ कर सकते हैं। यह यहाँ लोगों को पर्यावरणी संकेतों के साथ अपने काम के घंटों में सामंजस्य बिठाने की गुंजाइश प्रदान करेगा, जिसका अनुसरण अन्यत्र दूसरे लोग करेंगे।

दिवालो के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए समय आगे बढ़ाने में ऊर्जा बचत संभावना निहित है जो सार्थक रूप से ऊर्जा प्रयोग में परिवर्तन, भारत के कार्ब पदचिह्न में कटौती और सूर्य के प्रकाश के नैसर्गिक संसाधन के उत्तोलन में सहायक होगा। जब सूरज चमक रहा हो तो यह अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त करने में सहायक है।

नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं:

कथन I : दिवालो बचत समय मार्च से अक्टूबर तक अतिरिक्त दिवालो घंटे समय के प्रयोग को अनुमत्त करेगा।

कथन II : सभी कार्यस्थलों पर एक समान कार्य आरंभ समय दिवालो के प्रयोग को अधिकतम करेगा।

उपरोक्त कथन के आलोक में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

1. कथन I और II दोनों सत्य हैं।
2. कथन I और II दोनों असत्य हैं।
3. कथन I सत्य है, लेकिन कथन II असत्य है।
4. कथन I असत्य है, लेकिन कथन II सत्य है।

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

150 150550

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

India needs to manage daylight much better than it does. Maximising it is also a good place to start to be more energy efficient. Not using daylight properly comes at a cost -\$4.1 billion, or 0.2% of GDP, according to a Cornell study, in addition to health impacts. Experts have suggested multiple time zones in India, perhaps reverting to the pre-1947 system of two time zones, as proposed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)- National Physical laboratory, India's official time keeper. But considering the huge investments required, as well as the logistical exercise of coordination, make this idea unaattractive. daylight savings is a more practical option.

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Advancing time to maximise use of daylight has energy saving potential, which will significantly alter energy usage, cut down India's carbon footprint and help leverage the natural resource of sunlight. It's about maximising hay when the sun shines.

Daylight saving time would do all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Advance clock by an hour
- B. Begin work late in all parts of the country
- C. Get more light out of the day
- D. would stagger work hours

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A & B only
- 2. B only
- 3. A, C & D only
- 4. B & D only

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़िये और उससे संबंधित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

भारत को जितना वह अभी कर रहा है उससे अधिक बहेतर दिवालोक (दिन का प्रकाश) के प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता है।

अधिक ऊर्जा दक्ष बनने की शुरुआत करने के लिए इस अधिकतम करने का भी एक उत्तम स्थल है। कौर्नेल के एक अध्ययन के अनुसार स्वास्थ्य प्रभाव के अतिरिक्त दिवालोक का समुचित प्रयोग न करने पर इसकी लागत \$ 4.1 बिलियन या जीडीपी की 0.2% आती है। भारत की आधिकारिक कालमार्प वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (सी एस आई आर) - राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला द्वारा प्रस्तावित संभवतः वर्ष 1947 के पूर्व की दो काल क्षेत्र (टाइमजोन) की व्यवस्था पर लौटते हुए विशेषज्ञों ने भारत में बहु कालक्षेत्र (मल्टीपल टाइम जोन) का सुझाव दिया है। किन्तु भारी निवेश जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा साथ ही समन्वय का संभारतंत्रीय प्रयोग इक विचार को अनाकर्षक बनाता है। दिवालोक बचत अधिक व्यावहारिक विकल्प है।

दिवालोक बचत समय या ग्रीष्मकाल, दिन से अधिक प्रकाश प्राप्त करने के लिए घड़ियों के एक घंटा आगे बढ़ा देने की व्यवस्था है। यह मार्च से अक्टूबर महीने के बीच ग्रीष्म माह में दिवालोक के अतिरिक्त समय (घंटे) का अनुमत्त करेगा और यह शीतकाल की सुबह प्रकाश के प्रयोग का परिहार करेगा क्योंकि सूर्योदय विलंब से होता है। यह पद्धति देश के पूर्वी एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी भागों में विशेष रूप से उपयोगी होगी। दिवालोक के प्रयोग को और आगे अधिकतम करने के लिए, कार्यस्थलों पर एक समान कार्यारंभ के समय बदलाव लाभकारी हो सकते हैं। देश के पूर्वी भागों की अपेक्षा पश्चिमी भागों में सूर्यास्त लगभग 90 मिनट देर से होता है। उत्तर पूर्व एवं पूर्वी राज्यों में अन्यत्र स्थानों की तुलना में प्रतिष्ठान एक घंटा पूर्व कार्यारंभ कर सकते हैं। यह यहाँ लोगों को पर्यावरणी संकेतों के साथ अपने काम के घंटों में सामंजस्य बिठाने की गुंजाइश प्रदान करेगा, जिसका अनुसरण अन्यत्र दूसरे लोग करेंगे।

दिवालोक के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए समय आगे बढ़ाने में ऊर्जा बचत संभावना निहित है जो सार्थक रूप से ऊर्जा प्रयोग में परिवर्तन, भारत के कार्ब पदचिह्न में कटौती और सूर्य के प्रकाश के नैसर्गिक संसाधन के उत्तोलन में सहायक होगा। जब सूरज चमक रहा हो तो यह अधिकतम लाभ प्राप्त करने में संदर्भित है।

दिवालोक बचत समय निम्नलिखित में से किसके अलावा सभी कार्य निष्पादित करेगा ?

- घड़ियों को एक घंटा आगे बढ़ाना
- देश के सभी भागों में कार्य विलंब से प्रारंभ करना
- दिन से अधिक प्रकाश प्राप्त करना
- कार्यावधि को भिन्न-भिन्न समय पर रखना

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर का चयन कीजिए:

- केवल A और B
- केवल B
- केवल A, C और D
- केवल B और D

A1
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1

A2
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2

A3
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3

A4
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4

PREVIEW QUESTION BANK(Dual)

Module Name : Environmental Sciences

Exam Date : 15-Jun-2023 Batch : 15:00-18:00

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negativ Marks
Objective Question				
1	89001	Second law of thermodynamics states that A. Energy flows from higher concentration to lower concentration. B. Order becomes disorder during energy transformations. C. The quality of energy degrades as it is transformed. D. Degraded energy is entropy, dessipated as waste products or heat. E. Enthalpy is wasted in energy transformation. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B and C only 2. B, C and D only 3. A, C, D and E only 4. A, B, C, D and E only Second law of thermodynamics states that A. Energy flows from higher concentration to lower concentration. B. Order becomes disorder during energy transformations. C. The quality of energy degrades as it is transformed. D. Degraded energy is entropy, dessipated as waste products or heat. E. Enthalpy is wasted in energy transformation. Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: 1. A, B and C only 2. B, C and D only 3. A, C, D and E only 4. A, B, C, D and E only A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
2	89002			

Arrange the following as a progression of relations from disciplinary reductionism to holism.

- A. Cross disciplinary
- B. Disciplinary
- C. Interdisciplinary
- D. Multi disciplinary
- E. Transdisciplinary

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, A, C, D, E
- 2. E, C, D, A, B
- 3. E, C, A, D, B
- 4. B, D, A, C, E

Arrange the following as a progression of relations from disciplinary reductionism to holism.

- A. Cross disciplinary
- B. Disciplinary
- C. Interdisciplinary
- D. Multi disciplinary
- E. Transdisciplinary

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, A, C, D, E
- 2. E, C, D, A, B
- 3. E, C, A, D, B
- 4. B, D, A, C, E

A1
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1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

3 89003

Which one of the following gas was not released through volcanoes around 4 billion years ago?

- 1. Hydrogen
- 2. Nitrogen
- 3. Oxygen
- 4. Carbon dioxide

Which one of the following gas was not released through volcanoes around 4 billion years ago?

- 1. Hydrogen
- 2. Nitrogen
- 3. Oxygen
- 4. Carbon dioxide

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

		2
A3	:	3
		3
A4	:	4
		4

Objective Question

4	89004	When reduction in the ambient temperature with height r, is greater than the change in temperature with height induced by a dry adiabatic process, r_d atmosphere is said to be 1. absolutely stable. 2. dry neutral. 3. absolutely unstable. 4. conditionally unstable. When reduction in the ambient temperature with height r, is greater than the change in temperature with height induced by a dry adiabatic process, r_d atmosphere is said to be 1. absolutely stable. 2. dry neutral. 3. absolutely unstable. 4. conditionally unstable. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4
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Objective Question

5	89005	Absolute humidity in atmosphere at 10°C is 5.0 g/m^3 and maximum amount of water air can hold at same temperature is 10 g m^3. What will be the relative humidity at the same temperature? 1. $\sim 20\%$ 2. $\sim 200\%$ 3. $\sim 50\%$ 4. $\sim 2\%$ Absolute humidity in atmosphere at 10°C is 5.0 g/m^3 and maximum amount of water air can hold at same temperature is 10 g m^3. What will be the relative humidity at the same temperature? 1. $\sim 20\%$ 2. $\sim 200\%$ 3. $\sim 50\%$ 4. $\sim 2\%$ A1 : 1 A2 : 2
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2
A3
:
3
A4
:
4

Objective Question

6 89006

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Satellites/platforms)		LIST II (Sensors)	
A.	IRS -P6	I.	Advanced space borne thermal emission and reflection radiometer (ASTER)
B.	Landsat 7	II.	Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS)
C.	SPOT -4	III.	Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM)
D.	TERRA	IV.	High Resolution Visible Infrared (HRVIR)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D- III
2. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
4. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Satellites/platforms)		LIST II (Sensors)	
A.	IRS -P6	I.	Advanced space borne thermal emission and reflection radiometer (ASTER)
B.	Landsat 7	II.	Advanced Wide Field Sensor (AWiFS)
C.	SPOT -4	III.	Enhanced Thematic Mapper (ETM)
D.	TERRA	IV.	High Resolution Visible Infrared (HRVIR)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D- III
2. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
4. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

A1
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1
A2
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2
A3
:
3
A4
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4

Objective Question

7 89007

Which of the following are spatial resolutions of Terra / Aqua MODIS sensors?

- A. 250 m
- B. 500 m
- C. 750 m
- D. 1000 m
- E. 1500m

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- 1. A, B, and C only
- 2. A, B, and D only
- 3. A, B and E only
- 4. B, C and D only

Which of the following are spatial resolutions of Terra / Aqua MODIS sensors?

- A. 250 m
- B. 500 m
- C. 750 m
- D. 1000 m
- E. 1500m

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- 1. A, B, and C only
- 2. A, B, and D only
- 3. A, B and E only
- 4. B, C and D only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

8 89008

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Weather parameter)		LIST II (Weather symbol)	
A.	Light rain	I.	
B.	Ice pellets (sleet)	II.	
C.	Showers of hail	III.	
D.	Drifting or blowing snow	IV.	

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- 2. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- 3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- 4. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Weather parameter)		LIST II (Weather symbol)	
A.	Light rain	I.	
B.	Ice pellets (sleet)	II.	
C.	Showers of hail	III.	
D.	Drifting or blowing snow	IV.	

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
2. A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
3. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
4. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

9 89009 The unit of k, rate constant for first order reaction will be

1. $\text{mol cm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$
2. $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$
3. s^{-1}
4. $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}$

The unit of k, rate constant for first order reaction will be

1. $\text{mol cm}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$
2. $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}^{-1}$
3. s^{-1}
4. $\text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^3 \text{s}$

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

10	89010	Choose the <u>Incorrect</u> Statement: 1. For a system at equilibrium, chemical potential is same in all phases. 2. Gibb's free energy change is zero at equilibrium state of a system. 3. Gibb's free energy change is positive for reaction to occur spontaneously. 4. ΔG will become more negative with increasing temperature. Choose the <u>Incorrect</u> Statement: 1. For a system at equilibrium, chemical potential is same in all phases. 2. Gibb's free energy change is zero at equilibrium state of a system. 3. Gibb's free energy change is positive for reaction to occur spontaneously. 4. ΔG will become more negative with increasing temperature. A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4
----	-------	---

Objective Question

11	89011	Which of the following species in a lake/pond not a proton acceptor? 1. Al^{3+} 2. Natural Organic matter 3. HS^- 4. H_3SiO_4^- Which of the following species in a lake/pond not a proton acceptor? 1. Al^{3+} 2. Natural Organic matter 3. HS^- 4. H_3SiO_4^- A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4
----	-------	---

Objective Question

12	89012	
----	-------	--

Which of the following is NOT involved/required for photochemical smog formation in ambient atmosphere?

1. Volatile organic compounds
2. Nitric and Nitrogen dioxide
3. Sulfur dioxide
4. Ozone

Which of the following is NOT involved/required for photochemical smog formation in ambient atmosphere?

1. Volatile organic compounds
2. Nitric and Nitrogen dioxide
3. Sulfur dioxide
4. Ozone

A1

:

1

A2

:

2

A3

:

3

A4

:

4

Objective Question

13 89013

Which of the following is a catalytically inactive (or reservoir) molecule containing chlorine in stratosphere?

1. HOCl
2. ClO
3. ClONO₂
4. Cl₂

Which of the following is a catalytically inactive (or reservoir) molecule containing chlorine in stratosphere?

1. HOCl
2. ClO
3. ClONO₂
4. Cl₂

A1

:

1

A2

:

2

A3

:

3

A4

:

4

Objective Question

14 89014

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Major emission of Sulphur into the atmosphere is in the form of SO₂ but longest lived reservoir is OCS.

Statement II: Sulphur in atmosphere leads to aerosol formation and clouds and therefore, cools the planet (Negative green house effect).

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement is correct.

Given below are two statements:

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2. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
3. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
4. Statement I is incorrect but Statement is correct.

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

15 89015

Choose the correct statements about coagulation process.

- A. Coagulation makes smaller colloids to adhere to each other to form large floc particles
- B. Colloids are continually involved in Brownian moment.
- C. Colloids are stable because of their surface charge.
- D. Coagulants are preferably trivalent cations.
- E. Coagulants are soluble in neutral pH.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

1. A, B and D only
2. A, B, D and E only
3. A, B, C and D only
4. A, C, D and E only

Choose the correct statements about coagulation process.

- A. Coagulation makes smaller colloids to adhere to each other to form large floc particles
- B. Colloids are continually involved in Brownian movement.
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- E. Coagulants are soluble in neutral pH.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B and D only
- 2. A, B, D and E only
- 3. A, B, C and D only
- 4. A, C, D and E only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

16 89016

Standard Bio-chemical oxygen demand test is performed in 300 ml BOD bottle at

- 1. 25°C after 5 days
- 2. 15°C after 5 days
- 3. 20°C after 5 days
- 4. ambient temperature after 5 days

Standard Bio-chemical oxygen demand test is performed in 300 ml BOD bottle at

- 1. 25°C after 5 days
- 2. 15°C after 5 days
- 3. 20°C after 5 days
- 4. ambient temperature after 5 days

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

17 89017

Given below are two statements:

Statement I : Phosphorus cycle begins when phosphorous compounds leach from rocks and minerals over long period of time.

Statement II : Phosphorus is mainly taken up by producer organism in the organic form.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Given below are two statements:

Statement I : Phosphorus cycle begins when phosphorous compounds leach from rocks and minerals over long period of time.

Statement II : Phosphorus is mainly taken up by producer organism in the organic form.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

18 89018 Which of the following metal is NOT used in wood preservatives?

1. Cu
2. Cr
3. As
4. Pb

Which of the following metal is NOT used in wood preservatives?

1. Cu
2. Cr
3. As
4. Pb

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

19 89019

Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II (Parameter)
A. Spectrophotometer	I. M/z ratio measurement
B. Ion chromatography	II. Conductance of ions
C. ICPMS	III. Absorbance
D. XRD	IV. d-spacing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
2. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
3. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
4. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II (Parameter)
A. Spectrophotometer	I. M/z ratio measurement
B. Ion chromatography	II. Conductance of ions
C. ICPMS	III. Absorbance
D. XRD	IV. d-spacing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
2. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
3. A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
4. A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

20 89020

Which of the following hypothesis account for the relationship of biodiversity to ecosystem functioning?

1. Climate stability hypothesis
2. Intermediate disturbance hypothesis
3. Redundancy hypothesis
4. Spatial heterogeneity hypothesis

Which of the following hypothesis account for the relationship of biodiversity to ecosystem functioning?

1. Climate stability hypothesis
2. Intermediate disturbance hypothesis
3. Redundancy hypothesis
4. Spatial heterogeneity hypothesis

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

21 89021

Which of the following index is used for estimating population density?

1. Cycling Index
2. Biological Clock
3. Lotka Voltera Equation
4. Lincoln Index

Which of the following index is used for estimating population density?

1. Cycling Index
2. Biological Clock
3. Lotka Voltera Equation
4. Lincoln Index

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

22 89022

The stress tolerant (s) species shall have the following life history strategy.

- A. Shoot morphology - dense canopy
- B. Flowering - Annual monocarpic
- C. Reproductive effort - small
- D. Growth rate - rapid
- E. Resource allocation to seed production - small

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A and C only
- 2. B and E only
- 3. C and E only
- 4. A and D only

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Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A and C only
- 2. B and E only
- 3. C and E only
- 4. A and D only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

23 89023

Which of the following food webs are defined on the basis of the impacts of species on the structure of community?

- 1. Connectedness webs
- 2. Energy flow food webs
- 3. Functional food webs
- 4. Community food webs

Which of the following food webs are defined on the basis of the impacts of species on the structure of community?

- 1. Connectedness webs
- 2. Energy flow food webs
- 3. Functional food webs
- 4. Community food webs

A1
:

1

		1
A2	:	2
		2
A3	:	3
		3
A4	:	4
		4

Objective Question

24 89024

Who explained - "Succession is an extraordinarily mobile phenomenon whose processes are not to be stated as fixed laws, but only a general principles of exceedingly broad nature and whose results need not and frequently do not occur in any definite predictable way"?

1. F.E. Clement (Relay Floristics view)
2. F.E. Egler (Initial Floristics Composition view)
3. H.A. Gleason (Individualistic Concept)
4. D. Tilman (Resource-ratio hypothesis)

Who explained - "Succession is an extraordinarily mobile phenomenon whose processes are not to be stated as fixed laws, but only a general principles of exceedingly broad nature and whose results need not and frequently do not occur in any definite predictable way"?

1. F.E. Clement (Relay Floristics view)
2. F.E. Egler (Initial Floristics Composition view)
3. H.A. Gleason (Individualistic Concept)
4. D. Tilman (Resource-ratio hypothesis)

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

25 89025

Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: The centers of the greatest biodiversity, the mega-biodiversity regions of the world, tend to be in the tropics.

Reason R: Over long geological times, the tropical areas have had a more stable climate, never been glaciated, therefore, local species continued to thrive and live there itself.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true

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1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

26 89026

Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Ecosystems are closed to flow of energy, materials and biota and are tightly bound in space and time.

Statement II: There are five dynamic interactive controls, (i.e., local climate, supply of resources, functional groups of organisms, disturbance regimes and anthropogenic activities) regulating ecosystem processes.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

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2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

2
A3
:
3
A4
:
4

Objective Question

27 89027

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Region of Himalayan)		LIST II (Characteristics taxa (Plant))	
A.	Palearctic	I.	Deodar
B.	Mediterranean	II.	Rhododendrons
C.	Indo-Malayan	III.	Dipterocarpus
D.	Indo-Chinese	IV.	Hippophae

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
3. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
4. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Region of Himalayan)		LIST II (Characteristics taxa (Plant))	
A.	Palearctic	I.	Deodar
B.	Mediterranean	II.	Rhododendrons
C.	Indo-Malayan	III.	Dipterocarpus
D.	Indo-Chinese	IV.	Hippophae

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
3. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
4. A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

A1
:
1
A2
:
2
A3
:
3
A4
:
4

Objective Question

28 89028

Dobzhansky's classifications of reproductive isolating mechanisms include :

- A. Habitat selection
- B. Flowering time
- C. Sexual isolation
- D. Isolation by pollinators
- E. Hybrid vigour

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C, E only
- 2. B, C, D and E only
- 3. A, C, D and E only
- 4. A, B, C, D only

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- A. Habitat selection
- B. Flowering time
- C. Sexual isolation
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Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C, E only
- 2. B, C, D and E only
- 3. A, C, D and E only
- 4. A, B, C, D only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

29 89029

Different species resemble in ecological features but form similar looking vegetation in widely separated geographical regions by assuming similar life forms under the influence of extreme climatic conditions are known as:

- 1. Endemics
- 2. Convergences
- 3. Speciation
- 4. Adaptive radiation

Different species resemble in ecological features but form similar looking vegetation in widely separated geographical regions by assuming similar life forms under the influence of extreme climatic conditions are known as:

- 1. Endemics
- 2. Convergences
- 3. Speciation
- 4. Adaptive radiation

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

30 89030

Sciophytes are:

1. Sun adapted plants
2. Shade adapted plants
3. Snow adapted plants
4. Desert adapted plants

Sciophytes are:

1. Sun adapted plants
2. Shade adapted plants
3. Snow adapted plants
4. Desert adapted plants

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

31 89031

Which of the following is involved in denitrification process in terrestrial environment?

1. Rhizobium
2. Spirillum Lipoferum
3. Pseudomonas
4. Nitrosomonas

Which of the following is involved in denitrification process in terrestrial environment?

1. Rhizobium
2. Spirillum Lipoferum
3. Pseudomonas
4. Nitrosomonas

A1 1
:
1

A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

32 89032

Arrange the following components of Tropical Rain forest in decreasing order of organic carbon accumulation.

- A. Leaf
- B. Litter
- C. Soil
- D. Wood

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, A, C, D
- 2. D, C, A, B
- 3. C, D, B, A
- 4. A, C, B, D

Arrange the following components of Tropical Rain forest in decreasing order of organic carbon accumulation.

- A. Leaf
- B. Litter
- C. Soil
- D. Wood

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, A, C, D
- 2. D, C, A, B
- 3. C, D, B, A
- 4. A, C, B, D

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

33 89033

Which one of the following is a major feature of kandic sub-surface soil horizon?

- 1. Organic matter Fe and Al oxides accumulation
- 2. Accumulation of low activity clays
- 3. Hardpan, strongly cemented by silica
- 4. carbonate clays accumulation

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1. Organic matter Fe and Al oxides accumulation
2. Accumulation of low activity clays
3. Hardpan, strongly cemented by silica
4. carbonate clays accumulation

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

34 89034

Which of the following faults, responsible for earthquakes origin, is initiated only by tensile stress?

1. Normal fault
2. Thrust fault
3. Strike slip fault
4. Oblique slip fault

Which of the following faults, responsible for earthquakes origin, is initiated only by tensile stress?

1. Normal fault
2. Thrust fault
3. Strike slip fault
4. Oblique slip fault

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

35 89035

Which one of the following rock is formed at mid oceanic ridges?

1. Granite
2. Rhyolite
3. Basalt
4. Migmatite

Which one of the following rock is formed at mid oceanic ridges?

1. Granite
2. Rhyolite
3. Basalt
4. Migmatite

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

36 89036 Which one of the following has a composition of calcium phosphate?

1. Dolomite
2. Calcite
3. Aragonite
4. Apatite

Which one of the following has a composition of calcium phosphate?

1. Dolomite
2. Calcite
3. Aragonite
4. Apatite

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

37 89037 Illites contain interlayer cations of

1. Na
2. K
3. Mg
4. Fe

Illites contain interlayer cations of

1. Na
2. K
3. Mg
4. Fe

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

38 89038 Arrange the following mass movements in increasing order of velocity.

- A. Rock fall
- B. Earth flow
- C. debris flow
- D. Earth creep

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D
2. D, B, C, A
3. D, A, B, C
4. B, A, C, D

Arrange the following mass movements in increasing order of velocity.

- A. Rock fall
- B. Earth flow
- C. debris flow
- D. Earth creep

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D
2. D, B, C, A
3. D, A, B, C
4. B, A, C, D

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

39 89039

Pyroxene weathers to produce

- A. Silica
- B. Fe-oxides
- C. Bicarbonate ion
- D. Smectite
- E. Kaolinite

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C and D only
- 2. A, C, D and E only
- 3. A, B and C only
- 4. B, C and E only

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- A. Silica
- B. Fe-oxides
- C. Bicarbonate ion
- D. Smectite
- E. Kaolinite

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, C and D only
- 2. A, C, D and E only
- 3. A, B and C only
- 4. B, C and E only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

40 89040

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Precambrian	I.	Miocene
B.	Palaeozoic	II.	Proterozoic
C.	Mesozoic	III.	Devonian
D.	Cenozoic	IV.	Jurassic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- 2. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- 3. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- 4. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Precambrian	I.	Miocene
B.	Palaeozoic	II.	Proterozoic
C.	Mesozoic	III.	Devonian
D.	Cenozoic	IV.	Jurassic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
2. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
3. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
4. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

41 89041

Given below are two statements: One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R -

Assertion A : Glacial lakes get stratified during winters.

Reason R : Water has maximum density at 4°C.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3. A is true but R is false
4. A is false but R is true

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4. A is false but R is true

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

		3
	A4	4
	:	
		4

Objective Question

42 89042 Arrange the following metamorphic facies in increasing order of pressure.

- A. Greenschist
- B. Eclogite
- C. Albite-Epidote hornfels
- D. Blueschist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, A, C, D
- 2. A, B, C, D
- 3. A, C, D, B
- 4. C, A, D, B

Arrange the following metamorphic facies in increasing order of pressure.

- A. Greenschist
- B. Eclogite
- C. Albite-Epidote hornfels
- D. Blueschist

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, A, C, D
- 2. A, B, C, D
- 3. A, C, D, B
- 4. C, A, D, B

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

43 89043 The property of an aquifer that is measure of its ability to transmit water under a sloping piezometric surface is called:

- 1. Transmissivity
- 2. Porosity
- 3. Hydraulic conductivity
- 4. Hydraulic gradient

The property of an aquifer that is measure of its ability to transmit water under a sloping piezometric surface is called:

1. Transmissivity
2. Porosity
3. Hydraulic conductivity
4. Hydraulic gradient

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

44 89044

The strong and rapidly moving circumpolar upper westerly air circulation in a narrow belt of few kilometers width in the upper limit of troposphere is called as:

1. Westerly
2. Rossby Waves
3. Thermal circulation
4. Jet stream

The strong and rapidly moving circumpolar upper westerly air circulation in a narrow belt of few kilometers width in the upper limit of troposphere is called as:

1. Westerly
2. Rossby Waves
3. Thermal circulation
4. Jet stream

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

45 89045

Which of the following conditions are observed during the phenomenon of La Nina?

1. Warming in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. Water temperature in the eastern tropical pacific is cooler than average.
3. Warming in the eastern tropical pacific ocean.
4. Water temperature in the arctic ocean is cooler than the average.

Which of the following conditions are observed during the phenomenon of La Nina?

1. Warming in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. Water temperature in the eastern tropical pacific is cooler than average.
3. Warming in the eastern tropical pacific ocean.
4. Water temperature in the arctic ocean is cooler than the average.

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

46 89046

Oil shales, which are sedimentary rocks, containing a mixture of hydrocarbon is collectively known as _____

1. Gas Hydrates
2. Kerogen
3. Coal
4. Marsh Gas

Oil shales, which are sedimentary rocks, containing a mixture of hydrocarbon is collectively known as _____

1. Gas Hydrates
2. Kerogen
3. Coal
4. Marsh Gas

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

47 89047

Which test is not required for evaluating the properties of coal for coke making?

1. Gray King
2. Swelling Number
3. Gieseler Plastometric Test
4. Rock Eval pyrolysis

Which test is not required for evaluating the properties of coal for coke making?

1. Gray King
2. Swelling Number
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4. Rock Eval pyrolysis

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

48 89048

The increasing order of greenhouse gases in terms of the amount of extra warming they produce in earth's atmosphere is:

- A. CO₂
- B. CH₄
- C. N₂O
- D. CFCs

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A < B < C < D
2. D < C < B < A
3. C < D < B < A
4. C < B < D < A

The increasing order of greenhouse gases in terms of the amount of extra warming they produce in earth's atmosphere is:

- A. CO₂
- B. CH₄
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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A < B < C < D
2. D < C < B < A
3. C < D < B < A
4. C < B < D < A

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

		A4 : 4
Objective Question		
49	89049	Given below are two statements: Statement I: In terms of hydrocarbon component, natural gas as it exits from ground consist predominantly (60-90%) of CH₄ and other components include ethane, propone and two butane isomers. Statement II: Enormous quantity of natural gas is held in methane hydrates (Clathrates) in ocean sediments and premafost. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below. - Both Statement I and Statement II are true - Both Statement and Statement II are false - Statement I is true but Statement II is false - Statement I is false but Statement II is true Given below are two statements: Statement I: In terms of hydrocarbon component, natural gas as it exits from ground consist predominantly (60-90%) of CH₄ and other components include ethane, propone and two butane isomers. Statement II: Enormous quantity of natural gas is held in methane hydrates (Clathrates) in ocean sediments and premafost. In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below. - Both Statement I and Statement II are true - Both Statement and Statement II are false - Statement I is true but Statement II is false - Statement I is false but Statement II is true A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4
Objective Question		
50	89050	Fuel cell is a device that directly converts - Chemical energy into mechanical energy - Chemical energy into electric energy - Solar energy into electricity - Solar energy into mechanical energy Fuel cell is a device that directly converts - Chemical energy into mechanical energy - Chemical energy into electric energy - Solar energy into electricity - Solar energy into mechanical energy

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

51 89051

Coals are generally associated with

- A. Limestone
- B. Sandstone
- C. Shale
- D. Granite
- E. Slate

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. B and D only
- 2. B and C only
- 3. A and D only
- 4. B and E only

Coals are generally associated with

- A. Limestone
- B. Sandstone
- C. Shale
- D. Granite
- E. Slate

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. B and D only
- 2. B and C only
- 3. A and D only
- 4. B and E only

A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

52 89052

The energy that a windmill can gather is proportional to the

1. second power of wind speed (v^2)
2. square of its blade length
3. third power of blade length
4. Wind speed (v)

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2. square of its blade length
3. third power of blade length
4. Wind speed (v)

A1

:

1

A2

:

2

A3

:

3

A4

:

4

Objective Question

53 89053

Criteria pollutant under National Ambient Air Quality standards (NAAQ) are

- A. SO_2
- B. NO_x
- C. NH_3
- D. O_3
- E. CO_2

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C and E only
2. A, B and D only
3. A, B, C and D only
4. A, B, D, and E only

Criteria pollutant under National Ambient Air Quality standards (NAAQ) are

- A. SO_2
- B. NO_x
- C. NH_3
- D. O_3
- E. CO_2

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C and E only
2. A, B and D only
3. A, B, C and D only
4. A, B, D, and E only

A1

:

1

1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

54 89054 Which of the following is not applicable to secondary air pollutants?

1. They are important with respect to human health.
2. They have undergone chemical /physical transformation in air.
3. They include both inorganic and organic species/compound.
4. they are non-hazardous air pollutants.

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2. They have undergone chemical /physical transformation in air.
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A1 1
:
1
A2 2
:
2
A3 3
:
3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

55 89055 Air Pollution Control techniques applied to reduce gaseous pollutants in ambient atmosphere are

- A. Cyclone collectors
- B. Limestone Injection multistage Burner in thermal Power Plants
- C. Selective catalytic Reduction (SCR) in thermal power plants.
- D. Electrostatic Precipitators in thermal Power Plants
- E. Fabric bag filters

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

1. B, C and D only
2. C and D only
3. B, C and E only
4. B and D only

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- A. Cyclone collectors
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- D. Electrostatic Precipitators in thermal Power Plants
- E. Fabric bag filters

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. B, C and D only
- 2. C and D only
- 3. B, C and E only
- 4. B and D only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

56 89056

Sound pressure is equal to:

- 1. Total atmospheric pressure only
- 2. Total Atmospheric Pressure minus Barometric pressure only
- 3. Barometric pressure only
- 4. Sum of total atmospheric pressure and barometric pressure

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- 2. Total Atmospheric Pressure minus Barometric pressure only
- 3. Barometric pressure only
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A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

57 89057

"Gas bubble disease" is caused by:

1. excess nitrite in drinking water
2. excess dissolved oxygen in drinking water
3. excess carbon dioxide in drinking water
4. excess chlorine in drinking water

"Gas bubble disease" is caused by:

1. excess nitrite in drinking water
2. excess dissolved oxygen in drinking water
3. excess carbon dioxide in drinking water
4. excess chlorine in drinking water

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

58 89058

Calculate alkalinity of a water sample having a pH of nine (9) and no carbonate or other dissolved proton donors or acceptors.

1. $\sim 10^{-9} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$
2. $\sim 10^{-4.5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$
3. $\sim 10 \mu \text{ mol L}^{-1}$
4. $\sim 5 \mu \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

Calculate alkalinity of a water sample having a pH of nine (9) and no carbonate or other dissolved proton donors or acceptors.

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2. $\sim 10^{-4.5} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$
3. $\sim 10 \mu \text{ mol L}^{-1}$
4. $\sim 5 \mu \text{ mol L}^{-1}$

A1
:

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A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

59 89059

Choose the correct statement (s)

- A. P occurs naturally in rocks and released in water by weathering.
- B. P exist as orthophosphate and organically bound phosphate in water.
- C. dissolved inorganic P is also referred as soluble reactive phosphorus.
- D. P is limiting nutrient in aquatic system.
- E. It is difficult to differentiate between Zooplankton-P, bacterial-P, algae-P and inorganic P.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, D and E only
- 2. A, B, C and D only
- 3. A, B, C, D and E only
- 4. B, C and D only

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Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A, B, D and E only
- 2. A, B, C and D only
- 3. A, B, C, D and E only
- 4. B, C and D only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

60 89060

Given below are two statements : One is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A : Natural acidic soils are found more in tropics as a result of thousands of years of excessive weathering of soil minerals.

Reason R : Year-round high temperature and high rainfall leaches all basic cations from primary rock forming minerals.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- 1. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- 2. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- 3. A is correct but R is not correct
- 4. A is not correct but R is correct

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4. A is not correct but R is correct

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

61 89061

Which of the following does not fall under the category of ionizing radiations?

1. Ultraviolet
2. X-rays
3. Microwave
4. Gamma rays

Which of the following does not fall under the category of ionizing radiations?

1. Ultraviolet
2. X-rays
3. Microwave
4. Gamma rays

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

62 89062

The Gaussian Plume dispersion model is applicable only when

- A. Pollutant is conservative.
- B. Rate of emission of pollutant is constant.
- C. Emission comes from actual height of stack.
- D. Pollutants are absorbed, not reflected back, after hitting the ground.
- E. Temporal variations in wind speed are considered.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A,C and E only
- 2. A, B, C and D only
- 3. A and B only
- 4. B and D only

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- A. Pollutant is conservative.
- B. Rate of emission of pollutant is constant.
- C. Emission comes from actual height of stack.
- D. Pollutants are absorbed, not reflected back, after hitting the ground.
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Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- 1. A,C and E only
- 2. A, B, C and D only
- 3. A and B only
- 4. B and D only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

63 89063

Given below are two statements:

Statement I : Process of incineration that destroys highly toxic and hazardous organic waste differs from municipal solid waste incineration where energy is often produced.

Statement II : Incineration process cannot be used with waste that have high concentration of water and non-combustible solids.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options

- 1. Both Statement I and Statement are true
- 2. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- 3. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- 4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

Given below are two statements:

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4. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

64 89064

In waste pollution prevention hierarchy, arrange following from the most preferred to the least preferred options.

- A. Waste concentration
- B. Waste separation
- C. Recycling or Reuse
- D. Waste treatment
- E. Land filling

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D, E
2. B, A, C, D, E
3. C, A, B, D, E
4. C, B, A, D, E

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- A. Waste concentration
- B. Waste separation
- C. Recycling or Reuse
- D. Waste treatment
- E. Land filling

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D, E
2. B, A, C, D, E
3. C, A, B, D, E
4. C, B, A, D, E

A1
:

1

		A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4
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Objective Question

65 89065

The term used to describe the act of recovering materials from the waste stream and reprocessing them so that they can be used as raw material for new applications is called as

1. Reusing
2. Remanufacturing
3. Recycling
4. Repairing

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1. Reusing
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3. Recycling
4. Repairing

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

66 89066

The input approaches in the strategies for reducing solid waste do not involve:

1. Reduced consumption
2. Increased product durability
3. Decreased materials in product
4. Environmentally safe disposal of waste

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1. Reduced consumption
2. Increased product durability
3. Decreased materials in product
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A1
:

1

A2
:

2

		2
A3	:	3
		3
A4	:	4
		4

Objective Question

67 89067 Which of the following is dominantly released during third stage (anaerobic) of decomposition in municipal landfill?

1. Ammonia
2. Aldehyde
3. Acetic Acid
4. Methane

Which of the following is dominantly released during third stage (anaerobic) of decomposition in municipal landfill?

1. Ammonia
2. Aldehyde
3. Acetic Acid
4. Methane

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

68 89068 _____ technique in waste management is mainly accomplished in situ and include soil washing and the extraction of contaminant vapour from soil for highly volatile, water-insoluble contaminants such as gasoline.

1. In situ containment
2. Immobilization
3. Mobilization
4. Vitrification

_____ technique in waste management is mainly accomplished in situ and include soil washing and the extraction of contaminant vapour from soil for highly volatile, water-insoluble contaminants such as gasoline.

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2. Immobilization
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4. Vitrification

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4
Objective Question		
69	89069	Excavated pits, used for solid waste disposal, lined with impermeable synthetic liner and thick impermeable layers of clay are an example of 1. Sanitary landfills 2. Secured landfills 3. Underground dumps 4. Composting dumps Excavated pits, used for solid waste disposal, lined with impermeable synthetic liner and thick impermeable layers of clay are an example of 1. Sanitary landfills 2. Secured landfills 3. Underground dumps 4. Composting dumps A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4
Objective Question		
70	89070	The use of plants to absorb and accumulate hazardous materials from the soil is termed as 1. Bioremediation 2. Phytoremediation 3. Biodegradation 4. Biotransformation The use of plants to absorb and accumulate hazardous materials from the soil is termed as 1. Bioremediation 2. Phytoremediation 3. Biodegradation 4. Biotransformation A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3

		3
	A4	4
	:	4
		4
Objective Question		
71	89071	In an idealized Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, determining the need for EIA by the regulations operating in the country at the time of assessment for the project that may have significant impacts are covered in the following step of the EIA 1. Decision making 2. Screening 3. Scoping 4. Environmental Statement Review In an idealized Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process, determining the need for EIA by the regulations operating in the country at the time of assessment for the project that may have significant impacts are covered in the following step of the EIA 1. Decision making 2. Screening 3. Scoping 4. Environmental Statement Review A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4
Objective Question		
72	89072	"The formalized, systematic and comprehensive process of evaluating the environmental impacts of a policy, programme, plan or its alternatives as well as using the findings in publicly accountable decision making is called: 1. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 2. Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) 3. Ecological Impact Assessment (ECIA) 4. Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) "The formalized, systematic and comprehensive process of evaluating the environmental impacts of a policy, programme, plan or its alternatives as well as using the findings in publicly accountable decision making is called: 1. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) 2. Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) 3. Ecological Impact Assessment (ECIA) 4. Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 :

2
A3
:
3
A4
:
4

Objective Question

73 89073

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Acts)		LIST II	
A.	Biological Diversity Act	I.	1972
B.	Environmental (Protection) Act	II.	1982
C.	Indian forest Act (Revised)	III.	1986
D.	Wildlife Protection Act	IV.	2002

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
2. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
3. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
4. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Acts)		LIST II	
A.	Biological Diversity Act	I.	1972
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2. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
3. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
4. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

A1
:
1
A2
:
2
A3
:
3
A4
:
4

Objective Question

74 89074

In dose-response curve of chemical substances, there exists a dose below which none of the animal is affected, which is called as:

1. Absorbed dose
2. Threshold dose
3. Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)
4. Toxicity Reference Dose (RfD)

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2. Threshold dose
3. Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI)
4. Toxicity Reference Dose (RfD)

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4
:

4

4

Objective Question

75 89075

Life cycle assessment of a product includes:

- A. Raw material extraction
- B. Product manufacturing
- C. Product remanufacture
- D. Packaging and distribution
- E. Product disposal

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. B and D only
2. B, D and E only
3. A, B and E only
4. A, B, C, D and E only

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- A. Raw material extraction
- B. Product manufacturing
- C. Product remanufacture
- D. Packaging and distribution
- E. Product disposal

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below

1. B and D only
2. B, D and E only
3. A, B and E only
4. A, B, C, D and E only

A1
:

1

1

A2
:

2

2

A3
:

3

3

A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

76 89076

In a frequency distribution table, having equally spaced class intervals, which of the following measure of central tendency requires three class interval frequencies for its estimation?

1. Mean
2. Median
3. Mode
4. Harmonic Mean

In a frequency distribution table, having equally spaced class intervals, which of the following measure of central tendency requires three class interval frequencies for its estimation?

1. Mean
2. Median
3. Mode
4. Harmonic Mean

A1 1
:
1

A2 2
:
2

A3 3
:
3

A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

77 89077

If for a data series the value of skewness is -1, then which of the following relationship between Median (M_d) and Third Quartile (Q_3) holds True?

1. $M_d - Q_3 = 1$
2. $M_d - Q_3 = 0$
3. $M_d - Q_3 = -1$
4. $M_d - Q_3 = -1.5$

If for a data series the value of skewness is -1, then which of the following relationship between Median (M_d) and Third Quartile (Q_3) holds True?

1. $M_d - Q_3 = 1$
2. $M_d - Q_3 = 0$
3. $M_d - Q_3 = -1$
4. $M_d - Q_3 = -1.5$

A1 1
:
1

A2 2
:
2

A3 3
:
3

A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

78 89078

Which of the following condition is FALSE from the validity point of view with respect to Chi-square as a test for 'goodness of fit'?

1. The sample observations should be independent
2. Constraints on cell frequencies, if any, should be linear (i.e. sum of observed frequencies should be equal to expected frequencies)
3. N, the total frequency should be large (> 50)
4. Some of the cell frequencies can be less than 5.

Which of the following condition is FALSE from the validity point of view with respect to Chi-square as a test for 'goodness of fit'?

1. The sample observations should be independent
2. Constraints on cell frequencies, if any, should be linear (i.e. sum of observed frequencies should be equal to expected frequencies)
3. N, the total frequency should be large (> 50)
4. Some of the cell frequencies can be less than 5.

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

79 89079

Which of the following statements are true with respect to stationary and stable population?

- A. A stationary population is not always stable.
- B. A stationary population is always stable.
- C. A stable population need not be stationary.
- D. In stationary population, the rate of overall change in the population is zero
- E. In stable population, the rate of overall change in population is constant (not necessary zero)

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A and C only
2. B and E only
3. B, C, D and E only
4. A, C and E only

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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A and C only
- 2. B and E only
- 3. B, C, D and E only
- 4. A, C and E only

A1
:

1

A2
:

2

A3
:

3

A4
:

4

Objective Question

80 89080

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Measure)	LIST II (Idea regarding distribution)
A. Central Tendency	I. Degree of spread
B. Dispersion	II. Idea about tail of distribution
C. Skewness	III. Idea about peakness of the curve
D. Kurtosis	IV. Degree of closeness

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- 2. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
- 3. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- 4. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Match List I with List II

LIST I (Measure)	LIST II (Idea regarding distribution)
A. Central Tendency	I. Degree of spread
B. Dispersion	II. Idea about tail of distribution
C. Skewness	III. Idea about peakness of the curve
D. Kurtosis	IV. Degree of closeness

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- 2. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
- 3. A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- 4. A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

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A3 3
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A4 4
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Objective Question

81 89081

In the application of Chi-square distribution for test of association between two characteristic (say Gender and discomfort due to humidity) arrange following steps in correct sequence

- A. Compare the calculated value of X^2 - statistic with tabulated value
- B. Set up the Null Hypothesis
- C. Tabulate data in the contingency table
- D. Divide square difference of expected frequency from observed frequency and add the values at each data point
- E. Calculate the expected frequencies.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. D, B, C, E, A
- 2. B, C, E, D, A
- 3. B, C, D, E, A
- 4. A, B, C, E, D

In the application of Chi-square distribution for test of association between two characteristic (say Gender and discomfort due to humidity) arrange following steps in correct sequence

- A. Compare the calculated value of X^2 - statistic with tabulated value
- B. Set up the Null Hypothesis
- C. Tabulate data in the contingency table
- D. Divide square difference of expected frequency from observed frequency and add the values at each data point
- E. Calculate the expected frequencies.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. D, B, C, E, A
- 2. B, C, E, D, A
- 3. B, C, D, E, A
- 4. A, B, C, E, D

A1 1
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A2 2
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A3 3
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A4 4
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Objective Question

82 89082

Choose the correct statement(s)

- A. O₃ in stratosphere is not completely effective in shielding us from UV-B
- B. UV-A is biologically least harmful.
- C. Chapman mechanism deals with only O₃ formation in stratosphere.
- D. Sunscreen lotions either reflect or absorb or scatter UV-B and UV-A
- E. UV-B helps in dissociation of O₃ molecule in stratosphere.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- 1. B, C, D and E only
- 2. A, B, D, and E only
- 3. A, C, D and E only
- 4. A, B, and C only

Choose the correct statement(s)

- A. O₃ in stratosphere is not completely effective in shielding us from UV-B
- B. UV-A is biologically least harmful.
- C. Chapman mechanism deals with only O₃ formation in stratosphere.
- D. Sunscreen lotions either reflect or absorb or scatter UV-B and UV-A
- E. UV-B helps in dissociation of O₃ molecule in stratosphere.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- 1. B, C, D and E only
- 2. A, B, D, and E only
- 3. A, C, D and E only
- 4. A, B, and C only

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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

83 89083

Wangari Muta Maathai, a Kenyan social, environmental and Political activist, Nobel Prize Winner, in the field of Environment Protection was related to

- 1. Green rating for integrated habitat assessment
- 2. Green Peace Movement
- 3. Green Accounting
- 4. Green Belt Movement

Wangari Muta Maathai, a Kenyan social, environmental and Political activist, Nobel Prize Winner, in the field of Environment Protection was related to

- 1. Green rating for integrated habitat assessment
- 2. Green Peace Movement
- 3. Green Accounting
- 4. Green Belt Movement

A1
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A2 2
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A3 3
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A4 4
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Objective Question

84 89084

Which of the following is NOT listed as National Mission that comes under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) ?

1. National Mission for a clean India
2. National Mission for a Green India
3. National Mission for sustainable habitat
4. National Mission for sustaining Himalayan ecosystem

Which of the following is NOT listed as National Mission that comes under National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) ?

1. National Mission for a clean India
2. National Mission for a Green India
3. National Mission for sustainable habitat
4. National Mission for sustaining Himalayan ecosystem

A1 1
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A2 2
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A3 3
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A4 4
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Objective Question

85 89085

Which one of the following conservation programs recently (April 01, 2023) completed 50 years?

1. Project Elephant
2. Project Hangul
3. Project Snow Leopard
4. Project Tiger

Which one of the following conservation programs recently (April 01, 2023) completed 50 years?

1. Project Elephant
2. Project Hangul
3. Project Snow Leopard
4. Project Tiger

A1 1
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A2 2
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A3 3
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A4 4
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Objective Question

86 89086

Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on reduced inequalities?

1. SDG-10
2. SDG-3
3. SDG-5
4. SDG-7

Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focuses on reduced inequalities?

1. SDG-10
2. SDG-3
3. SDG-5
4. SDG-7

A1 1
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A2 2
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A3 3
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A4 4
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Objective Question

87 89087

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Disaster Management Act	I.	1987
B.	Kyoto Protocol	II.	2008
C.	Montreal Protocol	III.	2005
D.	National Action Plan on climate change	IV.	1997

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
3. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Match List I with List II

LIST I		LIST II	
A.	Disaster Management Act	I.	1987
B.	Kyoto Protocol	II.	2008
C.	Montreal Protocol	III.	2005
D.	National Action Plan on climate change	IV.	1997

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
2. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
3. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
4. A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

88 89088

Match List I with List II

LIST I (National Parks)		LIST II (Stages)	
A.	Balaphakram National Park	I.	Manipur
B.	Dampa National Park	II.	Meghalaya
C.	Intanki National Park	III.	Mizoram
D.	Keibul National Park	IV.	Nagaland

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
2. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
3. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
4. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Match List I with List II

LIST I (National Parks)		LIST II (Stages)	
A.	Balaphakram National Park	I.	Manipur
B.	Dampa National Park	II.	Meghalaya
C.	Intanki National Park	III.	Mizoram
D.	Keibul National Park	IV.	Nagaland

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
2. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
3. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
4. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

A1
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A2
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A3	:	3
		3
A4	:	4
		4

Objective Question

89 89089 Which of the following disasters are linked with nuclear accident?

- A. Bhopal Disaster, 1984
- B. Chernobyl Disaster, 1986
- C. Fukushima Disaster, 2011
- D. Love Canal disaster, 1978
- E. Minamata Disaster, 1956

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A and B only
- 2. B and C only
- 3. C and D only
- 4. D and E only

Which of the following disasters are linked with nuclear accident?

- A. Bhopal Disaster, 1984
- B. Chernobyl Disaster, 1986
- C. Fukushima Disaster, 2011
- D. Love Canal disaster, 1978
- E. Minamata Disaster, 1956

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. A and B only
- 2. B and C only
- 3. C and D only
- 4. D and E only

A1
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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

90 89090 In epidemiology, the study which first identify a group of individuals who have a specific disease, then attempt to ascertain commonalities in the exposure that group have experienced are referred to as

- 1. Toxicology study
- 2. Correlation study
- 3. Cohort study
- 4. Case-control study

In epidemiology, the study which first identify a group of individuals who have a specific disease, then attempt to ascertain commonalities in the exposure that group have experienced are referred to as

1. Toxicology study
2. Correlation study
3. Cohort study
4. Case-control study

A1
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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

91 89091

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O₂ became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O₂ approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O₂ levels reached their highest (>1/3rd of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O₂ levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

Air was heavier during

1. Carboniferous Period.
2. Permian Period.
3. Neogene Period.
4. Jurassic Period.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O₂ became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O₂ approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O₂ levels reached their highest (>1/3rd of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O₂ levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

Air was heavier during

1. Carboniferous Period.
2. Permian Period.
3. Neogene Period.
4. Jurassic Period.

A1
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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

92 89092

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O_2 became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O_2 approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O_2 levels reached their highest ($>1/3^{rd}$ of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O_2 levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

Carboniferous period was characterized by

1. extensive mid latitude forests and small sized arthropods.
2. extensive desertification on the earth and absence of reptiles
3. extensive mid latitude forests and absence of reptiles
4. extensive mid latitude forests and large bodied arthropods.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O_2 became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O_2 approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O_2 levels reached their highest ($>1/3^{rd}$ of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O_2 levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

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1. extensive mid latitude forests and small sized arthropods.
2. extensive desertification on the earth and absence of reptiles
3. extensive mid latitude forests and absence of reptiles
4. extensive mid latitude forests and large bodied arthropods.

A1
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A3 3
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A4 4
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Objective Question

93 89093

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O₂ became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O₂ approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O₂ levels reached their highest (>1/3rd of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O₂ levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

Large bodied land arthropods got extinct from the blue planet because of:

1. Habitat fragmentation
2. Rise in temperature
3. Drop in atmospheric O₂ levels
4. Mass extinction

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O₂ became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O₂ approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O₂ levels reached their highest (>1/3rd of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O₂ levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

Large bodied land arthropods got extinct from the blue planet because of:

1. Habitat fragmentation
2. Rise in temperature
3. Drop in atmospheric O₂ levels
4. Mass extinction

A1
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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

94 89094

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O_2 became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O_2 approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O_2 levels reached their highest ($>1/3^{rd}$ of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O_2 levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

Present day atmosphere O_2 levels do not permit/encourage large bodied organisms due to

1. Habitat availability
2. Physiological function restrictions
3. Life form variabilities
4. Mass extinction

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O_2 became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O_2 approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O_2 levels reached their highest ($>1/3^{rd}$ of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O_2 levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

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1. Habitat availability
2. Physiological function restrictions
3. Life form variabilities
4. Mass extinction

A1 1
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A2 2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

95 89095

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O₂ became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O₂ approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O₂ levels reached their highest (>1/3rd of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O₂ levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

Atmospheric O₂ levels reached their highest levels during the geological time on earth ____ ago.

1. 2.2 billion years ago
2. 550 million years ago
3. 330 million years ago
4. 250 million years ago

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Environmental factors may create conditions that are either negative or positive for various life forms. Free oxygen supercharged respiration and made complex life possible as atmospheric O_2 became increasingly available between 2.2 billion years (by) and 55 million years(my) ago. The O_2 approached today's levels around 550 my, when complex life began to get larger. The O_2 levels reached their highest ($>1/3^{rd}$ of all atmospheric gases) for all time on earth around 300 my. Bugs became bigger i.e. land arthropods were less-limited in size. Massive millipedes grew to a length of over three meters and half a meter wide. This could not happen today, it is obviously genetically possible, but it is not environmentally-possible. The bodies of spiders were as large as man's head; today's O_2 levels do not permit such a physiological possibility. Cockroaches were everywhere, and some were really large (> 10 inches long and 5 inches wide). Predatory dragonflies, flying up into new highly -oxygenated aerial environment, had wingspans exceeding two meters. The First reptiles and the amniotes egg also appeared at this time; the moisture-proof skin and egg allowed these vertebrates to truly become land animals. The warm and moist tropical environment of the Carboniferous Period (354-290 my) with the high oxygen levels (nearly 40% higher than today), gave way to a cooler and drier Permian Period (290-250 my); reptiles continued to flourish. A slight drop in atmospheric oxygen changed the conditions of life for the large land arthropods. Life goes on only if the specific conditions of life can be found. Even though there was no mass extinction at the Carboniferous-Permian transition, the high-atmospheric oxygen-dependent large land arthropods of the Carboniferous Period were never to be seen again. Smaller arthropods continue to exist in the lower atmospheric oxygen conditions.

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2. 550 million years ago
3. 330 million years ago
4. 250 million years ago

A1 1

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A2 2

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A3 3

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A4 4

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Objective Question

96 89096

Insert text from the attached sheet.

Earth quakes are a series of vibrations and shock waves induced by movement along faults, landslides, and other triggering mechanisms. A single earthquake may release energy equivalent to hundreds or thousands of nuclear blasts and may cost billions of rupees in damages, not to mention the toll in human suffering. The energy released by an earthquake, the magnitude, is measured on the Richter scale. In a city X, an earthquake of 8.5 on a Richter Scale caused significant havoc. The total economic loss was estimated to be around 20,000 crore and about 2000 individuals were affected severely, 500 extremely, and there were 50 casualties counted. The proportion of economic loss for building was 75% and rest was on livestock. Based on the above mentioned facts answer the following questions.

The measure of 8.5 on a Richter scale is an example of which data type?

1. Categorical
2. Discrete
3. Continuous
4. Ratio

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A1
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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

97 89097

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The data type for affected individuals (severely, extremely, casualties) is an example of which data type?

1. Binomial
2. Nominal
3. Continuous
4. Ordinal

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A2
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A3
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Which of the following is most suitable for presentation of the percent distribution of economic loss due to building damage and livestock?

1. Pie-chart
2. Line chart
3. Bar chart
4. Histogram

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A1 1

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A2 2

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A3 3

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A4 4

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Objective Question

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What is the estimated cost in crore of the loss due to buildings and livestock, respectively?

1. 10,000 and 10,000 respectively
2. 12,000 and 8,000 respectively
3. 15,000 and 5,000 respectively
4. 11,000 and 9,000 respectively

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A1
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A2
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A3
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A4
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Objective Question

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If economic loss (e-loss) is expressed in terms of linearity with building loss (b-loss) and livestock loss (l-loss) as

$e\text{-loss} = b\text{-loss} + l\text{-loss} + \epsilon$ (ϵ -error) then this relationship can be modelled by which of following regression analysis?

1. Curvilinear regression
2. Binary logistic regression
3. Simple linear regression
4. Multiple Linear regression

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A1 1

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1

A2 2

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2

A3 3

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A4 4

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Objective Question

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