

PREVIEW QUESTION BANK(Dual)

Module Name : SSA

Exam Date : 11-Feb-2024 Batch : 10:00-13:00

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	12001	Choose the correct Antonym of : Melodious (1) Dissonant (2) Dulcer (3) Sweet (4) Musical Choose the correct Antonym of : Melodious (1) Dissonant (2) Dulcer (3) Sweet (4) Musical A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
2	12002	Choose the correct Antonym of : Nasty (1) Defiled (2) Malignant (3) Offensive (4) Pleasing Choose the correct Antonym of : Nasty (1) Defiled (2) Malignant (3) Offensive (4) Pleasing A1 1 : 1	1.0	0.25

		1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
3	12003	Choose the correctly spelt word. (1) SAECROCANCT (2) SAECROSANT (3) SACROSANCT (4) SACROSANT Choose the correctly spelt word. (1) SAECROCANCT (2) SAECROSANT (3) SACROSANCT (4) SACROSANT A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
4	12004	Choose the correct spelling : (1) VIGILANCE (2) VIGILENCE (3) VIGELENCE (4) VEGELANCE Choose the correct spelling : (1) VIGILANCE (2) VIGILENCE (3) VIGELENCE (4) VEGELANCE A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
5	12005	Choose the correct spelling (1) VICISSITUDE (2) VISICCITIDE (3) VICISCITUDE (4) VISISCITUDE Choose the correct spelling (1) VICISSITUDE (2) VISICCITIDE (3) VICISCITUDE (4) VISISCITUDE A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
6	12006	Choose the word closest in meaning to : 'PROXIMITY' (1) PROPHECY (2) ADJACENCY (3) MEDIATION (4) PROSPERITY Choose the word closest in meaning to : 'PROXIMITY' (1) PROPHECY (2) ADJACENCY (3) MEDIATION (4) PROSPERITY A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3	1.0	0.25

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		A4 4		
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		4		
Objective Question				
7	12007	Choose the word closest in meaning to : 'TRANSGRESSION' (1) MALICIOUS (2) REFUGE (3) DEJECTION (4) TRESPASS Choose the word closest in meaning to : 'TRANSGRESSION' (1) MALICIOUS (2) REFUGE (3) DEJECTION (4) TRESPASS A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
8	12008	Choose the word closest in meaning to : 'TURBID' (1) SOLUTION (2) NEIGHBOURHOOD (3) NEBULOUS (4) DOOMED Choose the word closest in meaning to : 'TURBID' (1) SOLUTION (2) NEIGHBOURHOOD (3) NEBULOUS (4) DOOMED A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
9	12009	Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase. To draw a bead upon (1) To make prayers (2) To cause hindrance in work (3) To count the benefits (4) To take aim at Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase. To draw a bead upon (1) To make prayers (2) To cause hindrance in work (3) To count the benefits (4) To take aim at A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
10	12010	Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase : To give Currency (1) To bestow importance (2) To misinterpret (3) To make publicly known (4) To originate Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase : To give Currency (1) To bestow importance (2) To misinterpret (3) To make publicly known (4) To originate A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

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		A3 3		
		:		
		3		
		A4 4		
		:		
		4		
Objective Question				
11	12011	Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of given idiom/phrase : A close shave (1) A lucky escape (2) A clean shave (3) A well grounded secret (4) A narrow escape Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of given idiom/phrase : A close shave (1) A lucky escape (2) A clean shave (3) A well grounded secret (4) A narrow escape A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
12	12012	Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'GREGARIOUS' (1) SOCIABLE (2) SECLUDED (3) GRIMACED (4) INDUSTRIOUS Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'GREGARIOUS' (1) SOCIABLE (2) SECLUDED (3) GRIMACED (4) INDUSTRIOUS A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
13	12013	Choose the word opposite in meaning to : 'CONTENTMENT' (1) COMPLAINT (2) GRIEVANCE (3) DISTURBANCE (4) DISSATISFACTION Choose the word opposite in meaning to : 'CONTENTMENT' (1) COMPLAINT (2) GRIEVANCE (3) DISTURBANCE (4) DISSATISFACTION A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
14	12014	Choose the word opposite in meaning to : 'SUFFRAGIST' (1) FEMINIST (2) ANARCHIST (3) PACIFIST (4) PUNCTILLIOUS Choose the word opposite in meaning to : 'SUFFRAGIST' (1) FEMINIST (2) ANARCHIST (3) PACIFIST (4) PUNCTILLIOUS A1 1 : 1 A2 2 :	1.0	0.25

		2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
15	12015	Fill in the blank with correct Preposition : The driver jumped _____ the car (1) from (2) by (3) off (4) to Fill in the blank with correct Preposition : The driver jumped _____ the car (1) from (2) by (3) off (4) to A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
16	12016	Fill in the blank with correct Preposition : He ruled _____ a vast empire. (1) over (2) on (3) upon (4) above Fill in the blank with correct Preposition : He ruled _____ a vast empire. (1) over (2) on (3) upon (4) above A1 1 : 1	1.0	0.25

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
17	12017	Fill in the blank with correct Preposition : This is a far different tone _____ that. In which the Date spoke eight wine years ago. (1) with (2) of (3) to (4) from Fill in the blank with correct Preposition : This is a far different tone _____ that. In which the Date spoke eight wine years ago. (1) with (2) of (3) to (4) from A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
18	12018	Spot the error in the given sentence : <u>Much children</u> / <u>Were throwing</u> / <u>Stones</u> / <u>into the lake</u> (A) (B) (C) (D) (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D)	1.0	0.25

Spot the error in the given sentence :

Much children / Were throwing / Stones / into the lake

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(1) (A)

(2) (B)

(3) (C)

(4) (D)

A1 1

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1

A2 2

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2

A3 3

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3

A4 4

:

4

Objective Question

19 12019

1.0

0.25

Spot the error in the given sentence :

This discount voucher / entitles you / to 10% of your / next purchase

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(1) (A)

(2) (B)

(3) (C)

(4) (D)

Spot the error in the given sentence :

This discount voucher / entitles you / to 10% of your / next purchase

(A) (B) (C) (D)

(1) (A)

(2) (B)

(3) (C)

(4) (D)

A1 1

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1

A2 2

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2

A3 3

:

3

A4 4

:

4

Objective Question				
20	12020	Spot the error in the given sentence : <u>They ran fart</u> / <u>to catch the bus</u> / <u>but they missed it</u> / <u>that unfortune day</u> . (A) (B) (C) (D) (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) Spot the error in the given sentence : <u>They ran fart</u> / <u>to catch the bus</u> / <u>but they missed it</u> / <u>that unfortune day</u> . (A) (B) (C) (D) (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
21	12021	Spot the error in the given sentence : <u>It was</u> / <u>screaming obvious</u> / <u>what we should</u> / <u>do next</u> . (A) (B) (C) (D) (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D) Spot the error in the given sentence : <u>It was</u> / <u>screaming obvious</u> / <u>what we should</u> / <u>do next</u> . (A) (B) (C) (D) (1) (A) (2) (B) (3) (C) (4) (D)	1.0	0.25

		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
22	12022	Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences ? Food which agrees with one's taste (1) Pungent (2) Palatable (3) Sensuous (4) Edible Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences ? Food which agrees with one's taste (1) Pungent (2) Palatable (3) Sensuous (4) Edible A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
23	12023	Choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence ? A word no longer in use (1) Exotic (2) Primitive (3) Obsolete (4) Ancient Choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence ? A word no longer in use (1) Exotic (2) Primitive (3) Obsolete (4) Ancient	1.0	0.25

		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
24	12024	Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence : Indifference to pleasure or pain (1) Docility (2) Stoicism (3) Patience (4) Retience Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence : Indifference to pleasure or pain (1) Docility (2) Stoicism (3) Patience (4) Retience A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
25	12025	Choose the most correct Indirect Narration for the sentence below : My teacher said, "The earth goes round the Sun." (1) My teacher said that the earth went round the Sun. (2) My teacher told that the earth is going round the Sun. (3) My teacher told that the earth has been going round the Sun. (4) My teacher told that the earth goes round the Sun.	1.0	0.25

Choose the most correct Indirect Narration for the sentence below :

My teacher said, "The earth goes round the Sun."

- (1) My teacher said that the earth went round the Sun.
- (2) My teacher told that the earth is going round the Sun.
- (3) My teacher told that the earth has been going round the Sun.
- (4) My teacher told that the earth goes round the Sun.

A1 1
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1

A2 2
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2

A3 3
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3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

26	12026	Choose the most correct Indirect Narration for the sentence below : She said, "Are you going out of town tomorrow ?" (1) She asked whether I was going out of town tomorrow. (2) She enquired whether I were going out of town tomorrow. (3) She asked if I was going out of town the next day. (4) She asked if I were going out of town the next day. Choose the most correct Indirect Narration for the sentence below : She said, "Are you going out of town tomorrow ?" (1) She asked whether I was going out of town tomorrow. (2) She enquired whether I were going out of town tomorrow. (3) She asked if I was going out of town the next day. (4) She asked if I were going out of town the next day. A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

27	12027		1.0	0.25
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Choose the most correct Indirect Narration for the sentence below :

He said to me, "This is a good example of what I mean."

- (1) He told me that was a good exam of what he means.
- (2) He told me that that was a good example of what he meant.
- (3) He said to me that this is a good example of what the meant.
- (4) He said that this was a good example of what he means.

Choose the most correct Indirect Narration for the sentence below :

He said to me, "This is a good example of what I mean."

- (1) He told me that was a good exam of what he means.
- (2) He told me that that was a good example of what he meant.
- (3) He said to me that this is a good example of what the meant.
- (4) He said that this was a good example of what he means.

A1 1
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1

A2 2
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2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

28	12028	Choose the correct Active Voice for the following sentence. It is being read by us. (1) We are reading it (2) It will be read by us (3) We can read it (4) We have to read it Choose the correct Active Voice for the following sentence. It is being read by us. (1) We are reading it (2) It will be read by us (3) We can read it (4) We have to read it A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

29	12029	Choose the correct Passive Voice for the sentence given below : Did he remember the date and time ? (1) Are the date and time remembered by him ? (2) Was he remembering the date and time ? (3) Were the date and time remembered by him ? (4) Did the date and time be remembered by him. Choose the correct Passive Voice for the sentence given below : Did he remember the date and time ? (1) Are the date and time remembered by him ? (2) Was he remembering the date and time ? (3) Were the date and time remembered by him ? (4) Did the date and time be remembered by him. A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

30	12030	Choose the correct Passive Voice for the sentence given below : They say that there are living beings on Mars. (1) They say that Mars has living beings. (2) It is said that there are living beings on Mars. (3) On mars, there are living beings. (4) It is said that there are living being on Mars. Choose the correct Passive Voice for the sentence given below : They say that there are living beings on Mars. (1) They say that Mars has living beings. (2) It is said that there are living beings on Mars. (3) On mars, there are living beings. (4) It is said that there are living being on Mars. A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

31	12031	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. The word 'genuine' in the paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following ? (1) Palpable (2) Spurious (3) Real (4) Accurate Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. The word 'genuine' in the paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following ? (1) Palpable (2) Spurious (3) Real (4) Accurate A1 1 : A2 2 : A3 3 : A4 4 :	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

32	12032	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. The relationship between the cleavage and translucence of a diamond is most similar to relationship between the style of a car and its (1) Colour (2) Size (3) Price (4) Speed Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. The relationship between the cleavage and translucence of a diamond is most similar to relationship between the style of a car and its (1) Colour (2) Size (3) Price (4) Speed A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3	1.0	0.25
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		A4	4		
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			4		
Objective Question					
33	12033	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. Which of the following statements is best supported by this passage ? (1) The value of a diamond is largely dependent on the way it is prepared. (2) The natural cleavage will determine the value of a diamond. (3) Translucent and transparent diamonds are considered as the most valuable. (4) It is easy to retrieve diamonds from underground mines. Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. Which of the following statements is best supported by this passage ? (1) The value of a diamond is largely dependent on the way it is prepared. (2) The natural cleavage will determine the value of a diamond. (3) Translucent and transparent diamonds are considered as the most valuable. (4) It is easy to retrieve diamonds from underground mines.		1.0	0.25
		A1	1		
		:			
			1		
		A2	2		
		:			
			2		

A3 3
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3
A4 4
:
4

Objective Question

34	12034	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. Which of the following lines most appropriately defines the first paragraph of the passage ? (1) A decision of scarce diamonds (2) A discussion of bort and carbon a class (3) A discussion of various colours of diamond (4) A discussion of means of mining diamond Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. Which of the following lines most appropriately defines the first paragraph of the passage ? (1) A decision of scarce diamonds (2) A discussion of bort and carbon a class (3) A discussion of various colours of diamond (4) A discussion of means of mining diamond A1 1 : 1 A2 2 :	1.0	0.25
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		A3	3		
		:			
			3		
		A4	4		
		:			
			4		
Objective Question					
35	12035	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. Which of the following statements best describes the organisation of this passage ? (1) Comparison and contrast (2) Chronological order (3) Statement and illustration (4) Cause and result Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Scarce diamonds are more valuable than the clusters of smaller crystals known as bort and carbonados. These diamonds are large single crystals of genuine crystalline carbon. Diamonds are found in diamantiferous earth that is located in both open-air pits and underground mines. To retrieve the diamonds, the earth is crushed and concentrated. The concentrated material is then sorted by passing it over streams of water on greased tables. Since, diamonds are water repellent they will stick to the grease, while the other minerals will absorb water and pass over the grease. The diamonds are then removed from the grease and cleaned, examined, sorted and graded. The best diamonds are noted for their cleavage, their translucence and their colour. All diamonds have a natural line of cleavage along which they may be split and it is essential to split them before they are cut and polished. Before they are cut and polished, they look like tiny blue grey stones; they do not twinkle or shine yet. A perfectly cut and polished diamond has 58 faces arranged regularly over its surface. It will be translucent and colourless, blue, white, green or yellow. The value of jewel diamond depends largely on its colour or water', as it is called professionally. A stone of the finest water is blue-white. Which of the following statements best describes the organisation of this passage ? (1) Comparison and contrast (2) Chronological order (3) Statement and illustration (4) Cause and result		1.0	0.25
		A1	1		
		:			
			1		

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
36	12036	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. The author makes out a case for : (1) Research and development in organisations. (2) A refresher course for senior managers. (3) An understanding between senior and middle level executives. (4) Organic system. Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. The author makes out a case for : (1) Research and development in organisations. (2) A refresher course for senior managers. (3) An understanding between senior and middle level executives. (4) Organic system.	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1		

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
37	12037	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. The author tends to see the senior managers as : (1) ignorant and incompetent (2) julous of their younger colleagues (3) a little out of step with their work environment (4) robbed of their rank, power and privilege Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. The author tends to see the senior managers as : (1) ignorant and incompetent (2) julous of their younger colleagues (3) a little out of step with their work environment (4) robbed of their rank, power and privilege	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1		

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
38	12038	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. ‘Organic System’ as related to the organisation implies its : (1) natural and unimpeded growth (2) growth with inputs from science and technology (3) growth with the help of expert knowledge (4) steady all-around development Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. ‘Organic System’ as related to the organisation implies its : (1) natural and unimpeded growth (2) growth with inputs from science and technology (3) growth with the help of expert knowledge (4) steady all-around development	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1		

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
39	12039	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. Why the goals of an organisation become sectional interest on individual ambition ? (1) Because of modernisation of the organisation (2) No co-operation at all levels in the organisation (3) By attracting highly qualified personnel (4) Because of the formation of groups Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. Why the goals of an organisation become sectional interest on individual ambition ? (1) Because of modernisation of the organisation (2) No co-operation at all levels in the organisation (3) By attracting highly qualified personnel (4) Because of the formation of groups	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1		

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
40	12040	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. The major theme of the passage is : (1) Groupism in organisations (2) Frustration of senior managers (3) Individual ambitions in organisations (4) Emergence of sectional interests in organisations Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Organisations are institutions in which members compete for status and power. They compete for the resources of the organisations, eg. Finance to expand their own departments, for career advancement and for power to control the activities of others. In pursuit of these aims, groups are formed and sectional interest merge. As a result, policy decisions may serve the ends of the political and career systems rather than those of the concern. In this way, the goals of the organisation may be displaced in favour of sectional interests and individual ambition. These pre-occupations sometimes prevent the emergence of organic systems. Many of the electronics firms in their study had recently created research and development departments employing highly qualified and well paid dentists and technicians. Their high pay and expert knowledge were sometimes seen as a threat to the established order of rank, power and privilege. Many senior managers had little knowledge of technicalities and possibilities of new developments and electronics. Some felt that close co-operation with the experts in a system would reveal their ignorance and show that their experience was now redundant. The major theme of the passage is : (1) Groupism in organisations (2) Frustration of senior managers (3) Individual ambitions in organisations (4) Emergence of sectional interests in organisations	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1		

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
41	12041	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The HondaJet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Michimasa Fujino was delivering _____ to his business owner friend. (1) an automotive (2) a Conjugation (3) a HondaJet (4) a fuselage Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The HondaJet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Michimasa Fujino was delivering _____ to his business owner friend. (1) an automotive (2) a Conjugation (3) a HondaJet (4) a fuselage A1 1 : 1 A2 2 :	1.0	0.25

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		A3	3		
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			3		
		A4	4		
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			4		
Objective Question					
42	12042	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The Hondajet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. The problem with other planes in the market was : (1) They innovated outside their home court (2) They focussed on aesthetics in the plane (3) The engines were mounted on the near of the fuselage (4) They had cramped cabins with noise disturbance Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The Hondajet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. The problem with other planes in the market was : (1) They innovated outside their home court (2) They focussed on aesthetics in the plane (3) The engines were mounted on the near of the fuselage (4) They had cramped cabins with noise disturbance A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2		1.0	0.25

A3 3
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3
A4 4
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4

Objective Question

43	12043	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The HondaJet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Choose the incorrect statement : (1) The business owner had placed this order ten years ago. (2) The HondaJet was a culmination of nearly three decades of work. (3) HondaJet looked like no other plane on the market. (4) Honda was able to create a light jet. Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The HondaJet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Choose the incorrect statement : (1) The business owner had placed this order ten years ago. (2) The HondaJet was a culmination of nearly three decades of work. (3) HondaJet looked like no other plane on the market. (4) Honda was able to create a light jet. A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 :	1.0	0.25
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	A4	4			
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		4			
Objective Question					
44	12044	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The Hondajet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word : 'The furniture had more _____ than functionality.' (1) subsidiary (2) design (3) aesthetics (4) interior Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The Hondajet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word : 'The furniture had more _____ than functionality.' (1) subsidiary (2) design (3) aesthetics (4) interior		1.0	0.25
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		1			
	A2	2			
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		2			

A3 3
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3
A4 4
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4

Objective Question

45	12045	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The Hondajet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Give one word for the given group of words : 'to eat or use something quickly and completely' (1) delivery (2) devour (3) culmination (4) eramped Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : On December 28, 2015, Michimasa Fujino stood before a gleaming white private jet at the Greensbro, North Carolina, airport. He was ready to deliver a new plane to a business owner from Cedar City, Utah, who had placed his order more than ten years before. This delivery was remarkable in two respects. First, this was the initial jet delivery of Honda Aircraft Company - a subsidiary of a corporation best known for automobiles and motorcycles. The Hondajet was the culmination of nearly three decades of work by Honda to innovate outside its home court. Second, with its two engines mounted above the wings, the HondaJet looked like no other airplane on the market But this design was not about aesthetics at all - it was critical to solving a big problem for small jets-space, Normally, small jets mount engines on the rear of the plane body (the fuselage). But because this design requires putting structural supports through the fuselage, it devours interior space, leading to cramped cabins. And, with the engines right next to the passenger's heads, the noise can be uncomfortable. By putting the engines over the wings, Honda was able to create a light jet with a much roomier and quieter interior. Give one word for the given group of words : 'to eat or use something quickly and completely' (1) delivery (2) devour (3) culmination (4) eramped A1 1 : 1 A2 2 :	1.0	0.25
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		3			
		A4	4		
		:			
		4			
Objective Question					
46	12046	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ? Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making on malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ? People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtsleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who us suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence. Pain may even appear fair : (1) when innocent people suffer terribly as a result of personal fault. (2) because everyone is determined for pain and stated for destruction. (3) because people get what they deserve, as a general opinion. (4) if humans could exercise unlimited control over their destiny. Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ? Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making on malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ? People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtsleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who us suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence. Pain may even appear fair : (1) when innocent people suffer terribly as a result of personal fault. (2) because everyone is determined for pain and stated for destruction. (3) because people get what they deserve, as a general opinion. (4) if humans could exercise unlimited control over their destiny.		1.0	0.25

		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
47	12047	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ? Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making or malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ? People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtsleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who is suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence. Choose the incorrect statement : (1) Life is, in truth, very hard on this bloody, horrible planet. (2) Sometimes, if those who are suffering, changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. (3) In the final analysis, we do appear to be the architects of our own fragility. (4) People who are very ill will inevitably find themselves asking the question whether they are religious believers or no.	1.0	0.25

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it :

Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ?

Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making or malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ?

People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who is suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence.

Choose the incorrect statement :

- (1) Life is, in truth, very hard on this bloody, horrible planet.
- (2) Sometimes, if those who are suffering, changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically.
- (3) In the final analysis, we do appear to be the architects of our own fragility.
- (4) People who are very ill will inevitably find themselves asking the question whether they are religious believers or no.

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

48	12048		1.0	0.25
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Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it :

Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ?

Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making on malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ?

People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtsleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who is suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence.

The meaning of the phrase 'cold comfort' is :

- (1) Someone not showing any love or sympathy for other people.
- (2) The fact that something that would normally be bad makes you happy because the overall situation is good.
- (3) The fact that something that would normally be good does not make you happy because the whole situation is bad.
- (4) To treat somebody in an unfriendly manner, even as showing sympathy.

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it :

Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ?

Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making on malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ?

People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtsleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who is suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence.

The meaning of the phrase 'cold comfort' is :

- (1) Someone not showing any love or sympathy for other people.
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- (3) The fact that something that would normally be good does not make you happy because the whole situation is bad.
- (4) To treat somebody in an unfriendly manner, even as showing sympathy.

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

49	12049	Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it : Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ? Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making or malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ? People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtsleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who is suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influence and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence. Choose the word from the passage opposite in meaning to : Kindness (1) despair (2) malevolence (3) suffering (4) fragility	1.0	0.25
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Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it :

Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ?

Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making or malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ?

People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirt sleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who is suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence.

Choose the word from the passage opposite in meaning to :

Kindness

- (1) despair
- (2) malevolence
- (3) suffering
- (4) fragility

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

50 12050

1.0 0.25

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it :

Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ?

Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making on malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ?

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Choose the word for the given group of words :

'Extremely tall or high and, therefore, impressive'

- (1) willful
- (2) unfold
- (3) universal
- (4) towering

Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it :

Why must innocent people suffer so terribly ? What kind of bloody, horrible planet is this, anyway ?

Life is, in truth, very hard. Everyone is destined for pain and slated for destruction. Sometimes suffering is clearly the result of a personal fault such as willful blindness, poor decision-making on malevolence. In such cases, when it appears to be self-inflicted, it may even seem just. People get what they deserve, you might contend. That's cold comfort, however, even when true. Sometimes, if those who are suffering changed their behaviour, then their lives would unfold less tragically. But human control is limited. Susceptibility to despair, disease, aging and death is universal. In the final analysis, we do not appear to be the architects of our own fragility. Whose fault is it, then ?

People who are very ill (or, worse, who have a sick child) will inevitably find themselves asking this question, whether they are religious believers or not. The same is true of some one who finds his shirtsleeve caught in the gears of a giant bureaucracy - who is suffering through a tax audit, or fighting an interminable lawsuit or divorce. And it's not only the obviously suffering who are tormented by the need to blame someone or something for the intolerable state of their Being. At the height of his fame, influenced and creative power, for example, the towering Leo Tolstoy himself began to question the value of human existence.

Choose the word for the given group of words :

'Extremely tall or high and, therefore, impressive'

- (1) willful
- (2) unfold
- (3) universal
- (4) towering

A1
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1

A2
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		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
51	12051	Total number of questions normally to be included in the lists of questions for oral and written answers for any one day shall be limited to _____ in Rajya Sabha. (1) 200 (2) 175 (3) 150 (4) 125 राज्यसभा में किसी एक दिन के लिए नियत मौखिक और लिखित उत्तर दिए जाने हेतु सामान्यतया प्रश्नसूची में सम्मिलित प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या _____ तक सीमित होगी। (1) 200 (2) 175 (3) 150 (4) 125 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
52	12052	Short Notice Question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice period : (1) 5 clear days (2) 7 clear days (3) Shorter than ten clear days (4) 15 clear days लोक महत्त्व के मामले से संबंधित अल्प सूचना प्रश्न निम्नांकित में से कितने दिन की पूर्व-सूचना (नोटिस) देकर पूछे जा सकते हैं : (1) पूरे 5 दिन पूर्व (2) पूरे 7 दिन पूर्व (3) 10 दिन से कम समय (4) पूरे 15 दिन पूर्व A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
53	12053	Which of the following is incorrect in respect of Admissibility of Question in respect of Rajya Sabha ? (1) If shall not exceed 150 words. (2) If it contains a statement the Member shall make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement. (3) If shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Govt. of India. (4) If shall be pointed, specific and confined to one issue only. राज्यसभा में प्रश्नों की ग्राह्यता के संबंध में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है ? (1) यह 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होगा। (2) यदि इसमें विवरण अंतर्विष्ट है तो विवरण की परिशुद्धता का दायित्व संसद सदस्य का होगा। (3) यह ऐसे मामले से संबंधित नहीं होगा जिससे भारत सरकार का सरोकार नहीं है। (4) यह सटीक, विशिष्ट और केवल एक मुद्दे तक सीमित होना चाहिए। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
54	12054	Identify the wrong statement with regard to Rajya Sabha. (1) There is no reservation of seats for SCs and STs in Rajya Sabha. (2) One Member of Rajya Sabha is elected from the UT of Chandigarh. (3) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in Rajya Sabha. (4) A Member of Rajya Sabha can be appointed as Cabinet Minister. राज्यसभा के संबंध में गलत कथन को चिह्नित कीजिए। (1) राज्यसभा में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सीटों का आरक्षण नहीं है। (2) चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र से राज्यसभा का एक सदस्य निर्वाचित होता है। (3) धन विधेयक राज्यसभा में नहीं पुरःस्थापित किया जाएगा। (4) राज्यसभा सदस्य को कैबिनेट मंत्री के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

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		A3 3		
		: 3		
		A4 4		
		: 4		
Objective Question				
55	12055	Answer to a question whose original notice is given in Hindi shall be given in : (1) English or Hindi (2) English (3) Hindi (4) Any language as mentioned in 8th Schedule जिस संसदीय प्रश्न की सूचना मूलतः हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुई हो, उस प्रश्न का उत्तर किस भाषा में दिया जाएगा : (1) अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में (2) अंग्रेजी में (3) हिन्दी में (4) संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित किसी भी भाषा में A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
56	12056	The Quorum of a Select Committee on Bills will be _____ of the total number of Members of the Committee : (1) 1/2 (One half) (2) 2/3 (Two thirds) (3) 1/3 (One third) (4) 1/4 (One fourth) विधेयकों संबंधी प्रश्न समिति की गणपूर्ति होगी : (1) 1/2 (आधी) (2) 2/3 (दो तिहाई) (3) 1/3 (एक तिहाई) (4) 1/4 (एक चौथाई) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
57	12057	Which of the following is incorrect in respect of Committee on Government Assurances ? (1) The committee will scrutinise the assurance, promises, undertaking etc. given by Minister on the floor of the House. (2) It shall consist not more than 15 Members nominated by the Speaker (3) The term of office of Member shall be of 3 years. (4) A Minister cannot be a Member सरकारी आश्वासनों संबंधी समिती के बारे में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है ? (1) समिती मंत्री द्वारा सदन (सभा) में दिए गए आश्वासन, वचन, इत्यादि की संवीक्षा करेगी। (2) यह समिति लोकसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट 15 सदस्यों से मिलकर बनेगी। (3) इस समिति के सदस्य का कार्यकाल 3 वर्ष होगा। (4) मंत्री इस समिति का सदस्य नहीं हो सकता है। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
58	12058	Which of the following States has maximum number of seats in Lok Sabha ? (1) Uttarakhand (2) Uttar Pradesh (3) Bihar (4) Maharashtra लोकसभा में निम्नांकित में से किस राज्य की सर्वाधिक सीटें हैं ? (1) उत्तराखण्ड (2) उत्तर प्रदेश (3) बिहार (4) महाराष्ट्र A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
59	12059	Who among the following is not a Member of any House ? (1) Speaker, Lok Sabha (2) Dy Speaker, Lok Sabha (3) Chairman, Rajya Sabha (4) Vice Chairman, Rajya Sabha निम्नांकित में से कौन किसी भी सदन का सदस्य नहीं है ? (1) अध्यक्ष, लोकसभा (2) उपाध्यक्ष, लोकसभा (3) सभापति, राज्यसभा (4) उपसभापति, राज्यसभा A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
60	12060	As per the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business to the Council of States who is a Private Member : (1) A Member of the House (2) A Member from the Opposition (3) A Member of the Ruling Party (4) A Member other than a Minister राज्यसभा के प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन नियमावली के अनुसार निम्नांकित में से कौन गैर-सरकारी सदस्य होता है ? (1) सदन का सदस्य (2) विपक्षी दल का सदस्य (3) सत्ता पक्ष का सदस्य (4) मंत्री को छोड़कर कोई भी संसद सदस्य A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
61	12061	Which of the following is not correct in respect of Sitting of the House ? (A) It should be presided over by Speaker/Chairman (B) Alternatively it should be presided over by any other Member competent to preside over a Sitting (C) The quorum should be one tenth of the strength of the House (D) The House sits on such days as the Secretary General may decide Choose the correct answer from the options given below : (1) (A) above (2) (B) above (3) (C) above (4) (D) above सभा की बैठक के बारे में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है ? (A) बैठक की अध्यक्षता लोकसभा अध्यक्ष/राज्य सभा के सभापति द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। (B) विकल्प के तौर पर सभापति तालिका में सम्मिलित पुरुष या महिला सदस्य को बैठक की अध्यक्षता करनी चाहिए। (C) सभा में लोकसभा के कुल सदस्यों की संख्या के 1/10 की गणपूर्ति होनी चाहिए। (D) सभा की बैठक उतने दिनों तक होगी जैसा कि महासचिव अभिनिश्चित करें। नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर का चयन कीजिए : (1) उपर्युक्त (A) (2) उपर्युक्त (B) (3) उपर्युक्त (C) (4) उपर्युक्त (D)	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
62	12062	Which of the following is not correct with reference to the matters raised Under Rule 377 ? (1) These are raised in Lok Sabha (2) Replies to mattes raised should be sent to Members within six months (3) These relate to matters of urgent public importance (4) Action on these matters is coordinated by the M/O Parliamentary Affairs	1.0	0.25

नियम 377 के अधीन मामले के संबंध में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है :

- (1) इन्हें लोकसभा में उठाया जाता है।
- (2) संबंधित मामलों के उत्तर 6 माह के भीतर सदस्यों को भेजे जाने चाहिए।
- (3) ये मामले अविलंबनीय लोक महत्त्व से संबंधित होते हैं।
- (4) इन मामलों पर कार्रवाई के संबंध में संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा विचार किया जाता है।

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

63	12063	While preparing replies to Lok Sabha Questions the prescribed configuration is : (1) Font 12 (ARIAL BLACK) printed in double space (2) Font 13 (ARIAL BLACK) printed in single space (3) Font 14 (ARIAL BLACK) printed in double space (4) Font 12 (Times Roman) is one and half space लोकसभा में पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर तैयार करने के लिए विहित विन्यास है : (1) डबल स्पेस से मुद्रित फॉन्ट 12 (एरियल ब्लैक/ARIAL BLACK) (2) सिंगल स्पेस से मुद्रित फॉन्ट 13 (एरियल ब्लैक/ARIAL BLACK) (3) डबल स्पेस से मुद्रित फॉन्ट 14 (एरियल ब्लैक/ARIAL BLACK) (4) डेढ़ (1.5) स्पेस से मुद्रित फॉन्ट 12 (टाइम्स रोमन/Times Roman)	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		

Objective Question

64	12064	Which of the following is incorrect in respect of Half an Hour discussion in Lok Sabha ? (1) The Speaker may allot half an hour on three Sittings in a week for raising discussion on a matter of sufficient public importance (2) The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance (3) A Member wishing to raise such a matter shall give a notice to the Speaker (4) A Notice of half an hour discussion shall be given three days in advance	1.0	0.25
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		लोकसभा में आधे घंटे की चर्चा के संबंध में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है ? (1) लोकसभा अध्यक्ष पर्याप्त लोक महत्व के मामले पर चर्चा उठाने के लिए सप्ताह में होने वाली तीन बैठकों में आधे घंटे की चर्चा का आवंटन कर सकता है। (2) लोकसभा अध्यक्ष विनिश्चय करेगा कि मामला पर्याप्त लोक महत्व का है या नहीं। (3) इस तरह का मामला उठाने का इच्छुक सदस्य अध्यक्ष को नोटिस प्रस्तुत करेगा। (4) आधे घंटे की चर्चा संबंधी सूचना तीन दिन पूर्व दी जाएगी। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
65	12065	Which of the following is incorrect in respect of Secret Sitting of the House (Lok Sabha) ? (1) There is no provision for a Secret Sitting (2) It is convened on the request of the Leader of the House (3) When the House sits in secret no stranger shall be permitted to be present in the Chamber, Lobby or Gallaries (4) Members of the Council may be present in their Gallery लोकसभा की गुप्त बैठक के संबंध में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है : (1) गुप्त बैठक का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। (2) सभा के नेता के आग्रह पर यह बैठक की जाती है। (3) जब सभा की गुप्त बैठक होती है तो किसी भी अज्ञात व्यक्ति को चेम्बर (कक्ष), लॉबी या दीर्घा (गैलरी) में उपस्थिति की अनुमति नहीं होगी। (4) राज्यसभा के सदस्य दीर्घा (गैलरी) में उपस्थित रह सकते हैं। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
66	12066		1.0	0.25

The time limit of three months to fulfill an Assurance given on the floor of the House is calculated from :

- (1) The day on which assurance is given in the House
- (2) After 7 days of the day on which assurance was given in the House
- (3) The day on which the Ministry receives letter from the concerned Secretariat
- (4) From the date of the letter sent intimating the assurance

सभा में दिए गए आश्वासन पूर्ति के संदर्भ में तीन माह की अवधि की गणना की जाती है :

- (1) सभा में आश्वासन दिए जाने के दिन से
- (2) सभा में आश्वासन दिए जाने के दिन सात दिन के बाद से
- (3) संबंधित सचिवालय से मंत्रालय को पत्र प्राप्त होने के दिन से
- (4) आश्वासन की सूचना संबंधी पत्र भेजे जाने की तारीख से

A1 1
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1

A2 2
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2

A3 3
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3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

67	12067	Whenever Short Notice questions are referred to Ministries for facts and/or acceptance by the Minister to answer at Short Notice their comments thereon may be sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat within how many days of the receipt of reference by them ? (1) One day (2) Two days (3) Five days (4) Seven days जब कभी भी अल्प सूचना प्रश्न तथ्यों के लिए और/अथवा मंत्री द्वारा अल्प सूचना पर उत्तर देने के लिए स्वीकृति के लिए मंत्रालय को भेजे जाते हैं तो इस तरह का संदर्भ प्राप्त होने के कितने दिनों के भीतर लोकसभा सचिवालय को उन पर मंत्रालय की टिप्पणी भेजी जा सकती है : (1) एक दिन (2) दो दिन (3) पांच दिन (4) सात दिन A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3	1.0	0.25
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		A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
68	12068	The term of a Member of Rajya Sabha is _____ years. (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 7 राज्यसभा सदस्य का कार्यकाल _____ वर्ष है। (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 7 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
69	12069	Which of the following is not the function of the Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committees ? (1) To consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report to the House. (2) The report shall suggest the nature of cut on the demands made (3) To examine such Bills pertaining to the Ministry referred to the Committee by Chairman, Rajya Sabha or Speaker, Lok Sabha (4) To consider annual reports of Ministries/Departments and make report thereon निम्नांकित में से क्या विभागों से संबद्ध संसदीय स्थायी समितियों का कार्य (के कृत्य) नहीं है? (1) संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों की अनुदानों की मांगों पर विचार करना और सभा में प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करना। (2) प्रतिवेदन में की गई मांगों में कटौती की प्रकृति का सुझाव दिया जाएगा। (3) राज्य सभा के सभापति अथवा लोकसभा अध्यक्ष द्वारा समिति को सौंपे गए मंत्रालय से संबंधित ऐसे विधेयकों की जाँच करना। (4) मंत्रालयों/विभागों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों पर विचार करना और उसके बारे में प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करना। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3	1.0	0.25

		3			
		A4 :	4		
			4		
Objective Question					
70	12070	Admissibility of a Parliament Question in Rajya Sabha is decided by _____. (1) Chairman, Rajya Sabha (2) Prime Minister (3) Secretary General, Rajya Sabha (4) Cabinet Minister of Parliamentary Affairs राज्यसभा में संसदीय प्रश्न की ग्राह्यता के संबंध में कौन निर्णय लेता है ? (1) राज्यसभा का सभापति (2) प्रधानमंत्री (3) महासचिव, राज्यसभा (4) संसदीय कार्य मंत्री A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		1.0	0.25
Objective Question					
71	12071	The maximum permissible strength of the Rajya Sabha is _____. (1) 250 (2) 260 (3) 300 (4) 225 राज्यसभा में अधिकतम कितने संसद सदस्य हो सकते हैं ? (1) 250 (2) 260 (3) 300 (4) 225 A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		1.0	0.25

		4		
Objective Question				
72	12072	The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to : (1) Lok Sabha (2) Rajya Sabha (3) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (4) Neither Lok Sabha nor Rajya Sabha मंत्रिपरिषद् सामूहिक रूप से निम्नांकित में से किसके प्रति उत्तरदायी होता है : (1) लोकसभा (2) राज्यसभा (3) लोकसभा और राज्यसभा दोनों (4) न तो लोकसभा न राज्यसभा A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
73	12073	Unless the speaker, Lok Sabha otherwise directs, the _____ hour of every sitting shall be available for asking and answering of questions in Lok Sabha. (1) 1st (2) 2nd (3) 3rd (4) 4th जब तक लोकसभा अध्यक्ष अन्यथा निदेश न दे, प्रत्येक बैठक का _____ घंटा लोकसभा में प्रश्न पूछने और उनके उत्तर देने के लिए उपलब्ध होगा। (1) पहला (2) दूसरा (3) तीसरा (4) चौथा A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

		4		
Objective Question				
74	12074	Who addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first Session after each general election to the House of People ? (1) Prime Minister (2) Chairman, Rajya Sabha (3) Speaker, Lok Sabha (4) President लोकसभा के प्रत्येक साधारण निर्वाचन के बाद प्रथम सत्र के आरंभ में एकसाथ समवेत संसद की दोनों सभाओं को कौन संबोधित करता/करती है ? (1) प्रधानमंत्री (2) राज्यसभा का सभापति (3) लोकसभा अध्यक्ष (4) राष्ट्रपति A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
75	12075	Which of the following is incorrect in respect of Admissibility of Cut Motions ? (1) It shall relate to one demand only (2) It may relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India (3) It shall not make suggestions for the amendment or repeal of existing laws (4) It shall not refer to a matter which is not primarily the concern the Government of India. कटौती प्रस्ताव की ग्राह्यता के संबंध में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा कथन गलत है ? (1) यह केवल एक मांग से संबंधित होगा। (2) यह भारत की संचित निधि पर प्रभारित व्यय से संबंधित हो सकता है। (3) इसमें विद्यमान विधियों में संशोधन अथवा उनके निरसन का सुझाव नहीं दिया जाएगा। (4) इसमें उस विषय/मामले का उल्लेख नहीं होगा जिससे प्रमुखतः भारत सरकार का सरोकार नहीं है। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

		4		
Objective Question				
76	12076	As per Constitution of India, Parliament for the Union shall consist of _____. (1) Only two Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) (2) Only Lok Sabha (3) Only Rajya Sabha (4) President and two Houses (Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, केन्द्र सरकार के लिए संसद निम्नांकित से मिलकर बनेगा : (1) केवल दोनों सदन (लोकसभा और राज्यसभा) (2) केवल लोकसभा (3) केवल राज्यसभा (4) राष्ट्रपति और दोनों सभा (राज्यसभा और लोकसभा) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
77	12077	A motion that the amount of the demand be reduced by Rs. 100/- in order to ventilate a specific grievance is referred as : (1) Token cut (2) Policy cut (3) Economy cut (4) Specific cut किसी विशेष शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए किसी मांग में 100 रुपए की कटौती किए जाने संबंधी प्रस्ताव को क्या कहा जाता है : (1) सांकेतिक कटौती (टोकन कट) (2) नीति निरनुमोदन (पॉलिसी कट) (3) मितव्ययिता कटौती (इकोनोमी कट) (4) विशिष्ट कटौती (स्पेशिफिक कट) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

		4		
Objective Question				
78	12078	As per Constitution of India, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) ? (1) President of India (2) Vice-President of India (3) Prime Minister (4) Any Member of Council of States (Rajya Sabha) भारत के संविधान के अनुसार राज्यसभा का पदेन सभापति होता है : (1) भारत का राष्ट्रपति (2) भारत का उप-राष्ट्रपति (3) प्रधानमंत्री (4) राज्यसभा का कोई संसद सदस्य A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
79	12079	Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the period of notice for asking a question is : (1) 10 clear days (2) 12 clear days (3) 15 clear days (4) 07 clear days जबतक अध्यक्ष अन्यथा निदेश न दे, प्रश्न पूछने के लिए सूचना अवधि (नोटिस पीरियड) है : (1) 10 पूर्ण दिवस (2) 12 पूर्ण दिवस (3) 15 पूर्ण दिवस (4) 07 पूर्ण दिवस A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

Objective Question				
80	12080	The Printed Lists of admitted questions for a particular day are circulated _____ days before the date of answer of the questions by the respective Ministries/Departments. (1) 10 (2) 12 (3) 05 (4) 07 किसी दिन विशेष के लिए गृहीत प्रश्नों की मुद्रित सूची संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा उत्तर दिए जाने की नियत तारीख से कितने दिन पूर्व उन्हें परिचालित की जाती है : (1) 10 दिन पूर्व (2) 12 दिन पूर्व (3) 05 दिन पूर्व (4) 07 दिन पूर्व A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

Objective Question				
81	12081	The quorum to constitute a Joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament shall be _____ of the total number of members of both the Houses. (1) One-tenth (2) One-fourth (3) Two-third (4) One-half संसद की दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त बैठक की गणपूर्ति, दोनों सभाओं की कुल सदस्य संख्या की _____ होगी। (1) एक दहाई (1/10) (2) एक चौथाई (1/4) (3) दो-तिहाई (2/3) (4) आधी (1/2) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

Objective Question

82	12082	Total number of questions normally to be included in the lists of questions for oral answers for any one day in Rajya Sabha shall be limited to _____. (1) 10 (2) 12 (3) 15 (4) 20 राज्यसभा में किसी एक दिन के लिए मौखिक उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न सूची में सम्मिलित प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या सामान्यतः _____ तक सीमित होगी। (1) 10 (2) 12 (3) 15 (4) 20 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

83	12083	The number of questions which can be admitted in the name of one member in Lok Sabhas for oral answer in Lok Sabha is : (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four लोकसभा में एक संसद सदस्य के नाम पर मौखिक उत्तर के लिए कितने प्रश्न गृहीत (स्वीकृत) किए जा सकते हैं : (1) एक (2) दो (3) तीन (4) चार A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question				
84	12084	Unless the chairman otherwise directs, the Question Hour in Rajya Sabha shall be From : (1) 11 : 00 a.m. to 12 : 00 Noon (2) 12 : 00 noon to 1 : 00 p.m. (3) 10 : 00 a.m. to 11 : 00 a.m. (4) 10 : 30 a.m. to 11 : 30 a.m. जबतक राज्यसभा का सभापति अन्यथा निदेश न दे राज्यसभा का प्रश्नकाल होगा : (1) प्रातः 11 बजे से मध्याह्न 12 बजे तक (2) मध्याह्न 12 बजे से अपराह्न 1 बजे तक (3) प्रातः 10 बजे से प्रातः 11 बजे तक (4) प्रातः 10 : 30 बजे से प्रातः 11:30 बजे तक A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
85	12085	The Estimates Committee is comprised of : (1) 20 Members from Lok Sabha (2) 15 Members from Lok Sabha and 15 Members from Rajya Sabha (3) 15 Member from Lok Sabha and 10 Members from Rajya Sabha (4) 30 Members from Lok Sabha प्राक्कलन समिति निम्नांकित में से किससे मिलकर बनती है : (1) लोकसभा के 20 संसद सदस्य (2) 15 लोकसभा सदस्य और 15 राज्यसभा सदस्य (3) 15 लोकसभा सदस्य और 10 राज्यसभा सदस्य (4) लोकसभा के 30 संसद सदस्य A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				

86	12086	Unless the Speaker, Lok Sabha otherwise directs, not less than _____ clear days notice of a starred/unstarred question shall be given by a Member of the Lok Sabha. (1) Five (2) Ten (3) Twelve (4) Fifteen जबतक कि लोकसभा अध्यक्ष अन्यथा निदेश न दे। लोकसभा के सदस्य द्वारा तारांकित/अतारांकित प्रश्न की सूचना _____ पूर्ण दिवस से अन्यून समयावधि में दी जाएगी। (1) पांच (2) दस (3) बारह (4) पन्द्रह A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

87	12087	The Council of Ministers is headed by : (1) The President (2) The Lok Sabha Speaker (3) The Rajya Sabha Chairman (4) Prime Minister मंत्रि-परिषद् का प्रधान कौन होता है ? (1) राष्ट्रपति (2) लोकसभा अध्यक्ष (3) राज्यसभा का सभापति (4) प्रधान मंत्री A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

88	12088	A citizen of India shall be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Rajya Sabha only if he/she is not less than _____ years of age. (1) 21 (2) 25 (3) 30 (4) 28 भारत का कोई भी नागरिक राज्यसभा की सीट के लिए चुने जाने के लिए तभी अर्हक होगा यदि उसकी आयु _____ वर्ष से अन्यून हो। (1) 21 (2) 25 (3) 30 (4) 28 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

89	12089	How many questions can be placed on the list of oral answer on any one day in the Lok Sabha ? (1) 5 (2) 11 (3) 15 (4) 20 लोकसभा में एक दिन में मौखिक उत्तर के लिए प्रश्न सूची में कितने प्रश्न सूचीबद्ध किए जा सकते हैं ? (1) 5 (2) 11 (3) 15 (4) 20 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

90	12090		1.0	0.25
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Identify the incorrect match from the following :

- (1) Prorogation : President
- (2) Adjournment : Speaker/Chairman
- (3) Dissolution : Speaker
- (4) Assent to Bills before it becomes an Act : President

निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा युग्म सुमेलित नहीं है :

- (1) सत्रावसान : राष्ट्रपति
- (2) स्थगन : अध्यक्ष/सभापति
- (3) विघटन : अध्यक्ष
- (4) विधेयकों की अनुमति : राष्ट्रपति (विधेयक के अधिनियम बनने से पूर्व)

A1 1
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1

A2 2
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2

A3 3
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3

A4 4
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4

Objective Question

91	12091	Which of the following does not fall in the category of Questions : (1) Starred (2) Calling Attention Notice (3) Short Notice Question (4) Unstarred Question निम्नांकित में से क्या प्रश्न की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है ? (1) तारांकित प्रश्न (2) ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की सूचना (3) अल्प सूचना प्रश्न (4) अतारांकित प्रश्न A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

92	12092		1.0	0.25
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		The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed _____ percent of the total number of members in Lok Sabha. (1) 20 (2) 18 (3) 15 (4) 12 मंत्रि-परिषद् में प्रधानमंत्री सहित मंत्रियों की कुल संख्या लोकसभा सदस्यों की कुल संख्या के _____ प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगी। (1) 20 (2) 18 (3) 15 (4) 12 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
93	12093	Which of the following Committees has only Lok Sabha Members ? (1) The Library Committee (2) Committee on Public Accounts (3) Committee on Estimates (4) Committee on Public Underlinings निम्नांकित में से किस समिति में केवल लोकसभा सदस्य होते हैं ? (1) ग्रंथालय समिति (2) लोक लेखा समिति (3) प्राक्कलन समिति (4) सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
94	12094		1.0	0.25

Short Notice Question relating to a matter of public importance may be asked with notice shorter than _____ clear days in Rajya Sabha.

- (1) 7
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 15

राज्यसभा किसी लोक महत्व के मामले से संबंधित अल्प सूचना प्रश्न _____ पूर्ण दिवस से कम समय की सूचना देकर पूछे जा सकते हैं।

- (1) 7
- (2) 10
- (3) 12
- (4) 15

A1 1

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1

A2 2

:

2

A3 3

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3

A4 4

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4

Objective Question

95	12095	In case of transfer of Lok Sabha Question from one Ministry to another Ministry, if irreconcilable differences exist regarding answering of the question, a reference shall be made to : (1) Cabinet Secretariat (2) Lok Sabha Secretariat (3) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (4) Prime Minister's Office लोकसभा में पूछे जाने वाले प्रश्न का एक मंत्रालय से अन्य मंत्रालय में अंतरण होने की दशा में यदि प्रश्न के उत्तर के बारे में असमाधेय अंतर विद्यमान हो तो इसके निराकरण के लिए इस आशय का संदर्भ निम्नांकित में से किसे भेजा जाएगा : (1) मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय (कैबिनेट सेक्रेटारिएट) (2) लोकसभा सचिवालय (3) संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय (4) प्रधानमंत्री का कार्यालय (पी.एम.ओ.) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question				
96	12096	A draft legislative proposal is called : (1) Act (2) Law (3) Bill (4) Ordinance प्रारूप विधायी प्रस्ताव कहलाता है : (1) अधिनियम (2) विधि (3) विधेयक (4) अध्यादेश A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
97	12097	Which motions is a self contained independent proposal by a Member ? (1) Subsidiary Motion (2) Ancilliary Motion (3) Superseding Motion (4) Substantive Motion निम्नांकित में से कौन सा प्रस्ताव किसी सदस्य द्वारा पेश किया गया स्वतःपूर्ण स्वतंत्र प्रस्ताव है ? (1) सहायक प्रस्ताव (2) अनुषंगी प्रस्ताव (3) अधिक्रमणीय प्रस्ताव (4) सारभूत प्रस्ताव A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
98	12098		1.0	0.25

		A Money Bill shall be introduced in : (1) Lok Sabha only (2) Rajya Sabha only (3) Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha (4) Neither Lok Sabha nor Rajya Sabha धन विधेयक पुरःस्थापित किया जाएगा : (1) केवल लोकसभा में (2) केवल राज्यसभा में (3) या तो लोकसभा में या राज्यसभा में (4) न तो लोकसभा में न ही राज्यसभा में A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
99	12099	Which of the following is not a kind of Motion : (1) Substantitive Motion (2) Substitute Motion (3) Superlative Motion (4) Subsidiary Motion निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा प्रस्ताव नहीं है : (1) सारभूत प्रस्ताव (2) स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव (3) सर्वोत्तम प्रस्ताव (4) अनुषंगी प्रस्ताव A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
100	12100		1.0	0.25

		Which of the following expenditure shall not be the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India ? (1) Salaries and allowariness of the Prime Minister (2) Emoluments and allowariness of the President (3) Salaries and allowariness of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha (4) Salaries and allowances of the Chief Justice of India निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा व्यय भारत की संचित निधि पर प्रभारित नहीं होगा ? (1) प्रधानमंत्री के वेतन और भत्ते (2) राष्ट्रपति की परिलब्धियां और भत्ते (3) राज्यसभा के सभापति के वेतन और भत्ते (4) भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के वेतन और भत्ते A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
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Objective Question

101	12101	Who amongst the following has been conferred with major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award 2023 ? (1) Ms. Aditi Gopichand Swamy (2) Shri Shreeshankar M. (3) Shri Chirag Chandrashekhar Shetty (4) Ms. R. Vaishali निम्नलिखित में से किसे 2023 का मेजर ध्यानचंद खेल रत्न पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया है ? (1) सुश्री अदिति गोपीचंद स्वामी (2) श्री श्रीशंकर एम. (3) श्री चिराग चंद्रशेखर शेट्टी (4) सुश्री आर. वैशाली A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

102	12102		1.0	0.25
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		Dada Saheb Falke Award is given in recognition to the contributions made in the field of _____. (1) Sports (2) Literature (3) Cinema (4) Agriculture दादा साहेब फाल्के अवार्ड किस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान के लिए प्रदान किया जाता है ? (1) खेल (2) साहित्य (3) सिनेमा (4) कृषि A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
103	12103	What is the full form of BPO in the field of IT - enabled services ? (1) Business Product Outsourcing (2) Business Process Overseas (3) Business Process Outsourcing (4) Budgetary Process Opportunity आई.टी. - सक्रिय सेवाओं के क्षेत्र में बी.पी.ओ. का पूर्ण रूप क्या है ? (1) बिजनेस प्रोडक्ट आउटसोर्सिंग (2) बिजनेस प्रोसेस ओवरसीज़ (3) बिजनेस प्रोसेस आउटसोर्सिंग (4) बजटरी प्रोसेस अपारच्युनिटी A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
104	12104		1.0	0.25

		Who is the current RBI Governor of India ? (1) Ranga Rajan (2) Smt Nirmala Sitaraman (3) Shri Shaktikanta Das (4) Niranjan Das Gupta भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष कौन हैं ? (1) रंग राजन (2) श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण (3) श्री शक्तिकांत दास (4) निरंजन दास गुप्ता A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
105	12105	Who amongst the following has not been conferred with Arjuna Award 2023 ? (1) Virat Kohli (2) Mohammad Shami (3) Ojas Pravin Deotale (4) Diksha Dagar निम्नलिखित में से किसे 2023 का अर्जुन पुरस्कार प्रदान नहीं किया गया है ? (1) विराट कोहली (2) मोहम्मद शमी (3) ओजस प्रवीण देवताले (4) दीक्षा डागर A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
106	12106		1.0	0.25

		Presently, who is the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi ? (1) Vinay Kumar Saxena (2) Amit Chaturvedi (3) Najeeb Jung (4) Smt Seema Goswami वर्तमान में दिल्ली के उप-राज्यपाल कौन हैं ? (1) विनय कुमार सक्सेना (2) अमित चतुर्वेदी (3) नजीब जंग (4) श्रीमती सीमा गोस्वामी A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
107	12107	Presently, who is the chief of the Army staff ? (1) General Bipin Rawat (2) General Manoj Mukund Naravane (3) General Dalbir Singh Suhag (4) General Manoj Pande वर्तमान में आर्मी स्टाफ के प्रमुख कौन है ? (1) जनरल बिपिन रावत (2) जनरल मनोज मुकुंद नरवणे (3) जनरल दलबीर सिंह सुहाग (4) जनरल मनोज पाण्डे A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
108	12108		1.0	0.25

		Cristiano Ronaldo is associated with which sport ? (1) Football (2) Table Tennis (3) Badminton (4) Polo क्रिस्टियानो रोनाल्डो का संबंध किस खेल से है ? (1) फुटबाल (2) टेबल टेनिस (3) बैडमिंटन (4) पोलो A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
109	12109	Who is the 50th Chief Justice of India ? (1) Nuthalapati Venkata Ramana (2) Ranjan Gogoi (3) Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud (4) Uday Umesh Lalit भारत के 50वें मुख्य न्यायाधीश कौन है ? (1) नुथलपति वेंकट रमण (2) रंजन गोगोई (3) धनंजय यशवंत चंद्रचूड़ (4) उदय उमेश ललित A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
110	12110		1.0	0.25

		Chand Bardai was the court poet of which King ? (1) Prithviraja III (2) Hammirdeva (3) Harshavardhana (4) Bhoja चंदबरदाई किस राजा के दरबारी कवि थे ? (1) पृथ्वीराज - तृतीय (2) हम्मीर देव (3) हर्षवर्धन (4) भोज A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
111	12111	Which one of the following is not a part of Chandrayana-2 ? (1) Orbiter (2) Lander (3) Observer (4) Rover निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा चंद्रयान-2 का एक हिस्सा नहीं है ? (1) ऑर्बिटर (2) लैंडर (3) ऑब्ज़र्वर (4) रोवर A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
112	12112		1.0	0.25

In which year Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act was passed ?

- (1) 1856
- (2) 1865
- (3) 1885
- (4) 1803

हिंदु विधवा पुनर्विवाह अधिनियम किस वर्ष पारित किया गया ?

- (1) 1856
- (2) 1865
- (3) 1885
- (4) 1803

A1 1
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1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

113 12113

The uppermost layer of the Earth's Crust that supports life is called _____.

- (1) Biosphere
- (2) Lithosphere
- (3) Hydrosphere
- (4) Stratosphere

पृथ्वी के क्रस्ट की ऊपरी सतह जो जीवन को सहारा देती है, कहलाती है :

- (1) जैवमंडल
- (2) स्थलमंडल
- (3) जलमंडल
- (4) क्षोभमंडल

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

114 12114

State Flower of Andhra Pradesh is :

- (1) Retusa
- (2) Lotus
- (3) Rose
- (4) Lily

आंध्र प्रदेश का राजकीय पुष्प क्या है :

- (1) रेतुसा
- (2) कमल
- (3) गुलाब
- (4) लिली

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

115 12115

The Constitution of India came into force on _____.

- (1) 15th August 1947
- (2) 26th January 1950
- (3) 26th January 1949
- (4) 15th August 1950

भारत का संविधान _____ को लागु हुआ।

- (1) 15 अगस्त 1947
- (2) 26 जनवरी 1950
- (3) 26 जनवरी 1949
- (4) 15 अगस्त 1950

A1 1
:

1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

116 12116

		Who is the author of the book, "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" ? (1) Leacock (2) Karl Marx (3) Lenin (4) Friedrich Engels ‘द ओरिजिन ऑफ फैमिली, प्राइवेट प्रापर्टी एंड स्टेट’ पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं ? (1) लीकॉक (2) कार्ल मार्क्स (3) लेनिन (4) फ्रेडरिक एंगल्स A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
117	12117	Identify the organisation that is working on linking education with culture. (1) Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (2) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Art's (3) National School of Drama (4) Sangeet Natak Akademi शिक्षा को संस्कृति के साथ जोड़ने पर कार्य करने वाले संस्थान की पहचान कीजिए। (1) सेंटर फॉर कल्चरल रिसोर्सेज एंड ट्रेनिंग (2) इंदिरा गांधी नेशनल सेंटर फॉर द आर्ट्स (3) नेशनल स्कूल ऑफ ड्रामा (4) संगीत नाटक अकादमी A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
118	12118		1.0	0.25

		Who composed the National Anthem of India ? (1) Bankimchandra Chatterjee (2) Rabindranath Tagore (3) Sharadchandra Chattopadhyaya (4) Iqbal भारत के राष्ट्र-गान की रचना किसने की ? (1) बंकिमचंद्र चटर्जी (2) रबीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर (3) शरतचंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय (4) इक़बाल A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
119	12119	Who said "service to man is a way to worshipping God" ? (1) Sri Ramakrishna (2) Gautam Buddha (3) Sadguru (4) Guru Nanak किसने कहा था "मनुष्य की सेवा ईश्वर की पूजा का एक मार्ग है" ? (1) श्री रामकृष्ण (2) गौतम बुद्ध (3) सद्गुरु (4) गुरु नानक A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
120	12120		1.0	0.25

		Who said, "Democracy is the government of the people, by the people and for the people ?" (1) John Stuart Mill (2) Aristotle (3) Bernard Shaw (4) Abraham Lincoln “लोकतंत्र, लोगों का, लोगों के द्वारा और लोगों के लिए शासन है” किसने कहा था ? (1) जॉन स्टुअर्ट मिल (2) अरस्तू (3) बर्नार्ड शॉ (4) अब्राहम लिंकन A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
121	12121	Which of the following is not a Public Sector Insurance Company ? (1) National Insurance Company Limited (2) Oriental Insurance Company Limited (3) New India Assurance Company Limited (4) TATA AIA Life Insurance Company निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी सार्वजनिक बीमा कंपनी नहीं है ? (1) राष्ट्रीय बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड (2) ओरियंटल बीमा कंपनी लिमिटेड (3) न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड (4) टाटा एआईए (TATA AIA) जीवन बीमा कंपनी A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
122	12122		1.0	0.25

		Who said, "Man is born and everywhere he is in Chains ? (1) Rousseau (2) George Lucac (3) Hegel (4) Friedrich Engles किसने कहा था - "मनुष्य पैदा हुआ है और प्रत्येक जगह वह आबद्ध है" ? (1) रूसो (2) जार्ज लुकाच (3) हीगल (4) फ्रेडरिक एंगल्स A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
123	12123	Rampur Raza Library is housed in a monument known as : (1) Mysore Maharaja (2) Hamid Manzil (3) Victoria Hall (4) Fathepur Sikri रामपुर रजा पुस्तकालय एक स्मारक के अन्दर प्रस्थित है, जो है : (1) मैसूर महाराजा (2) हामिद मंजिल (3) विक्टोरिया हॉल (4) फतेहपुर सीकरी A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
124	12124		1.0	0.25

		When did the French Revolution begin ? (1) 1715 (2) 1789 (3) 1739 (4) 1730 फ्रांस की क्रांति कब शुरू हुई ? (1) 1715 (2) 1789 (3) 1739 (4) 1730 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
125	12125	The National Centre for Sports Coaching (NCSC) is located at : (1) Ahmedabad (2) Patiala (3) Chandigarh (4) Delhi राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र (एन सी एस सी) कहाँ स्थित है : (1) अहमदाबाद (2) पटियाला (3) चंडीगढ़ (4) दिल्ली A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
126	12126		1.0	0.25

Who is regarded as the father of the Science of Politics in the West ?

- (1) Hegel
- (2) Aristotle
- (3) Plato
- (4) Socrates

पश्चिम में, राजनीति विज्ञान का जनक किसे माना जाता है ?

- (1) हीगेल
- (2) अरस्तू
- (3) प्लेटो
- (4) सुकरात

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

127 12127

_____ award is given in honour of sports person who have contributed to sports by their performance and continue to contribute even after retiring from sporting career.

- (1) Dronacharya Award
- (2) Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puraskar
- (3) Arjuna Award
- (4) Dhyan Chand Award for LifeTime Achievement

_____ उन खिलाड़ियों के सम्मान में दिया जाता है जिन्होंने अपने प्रदर्शन से खेलों में योगदान किया और खेल जीवन से सेवा मुक्त होने के बाद भी वे खेलों में अपना योगदान कर रहे हैं।

- (1) द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार
- (2) राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार
- (3) अर्जुन पुरस्कार
- (4) ध्यान चंद लाइफ टाइम अचीवमेंट अवार्ड

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

128	12128	Which of the following is the brightest and hottest planet in our Solar System ? (1) Mercury (2) Venus (3) Jupiter (4) Mars निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा हमारे सौर-मंडल में सबसे चमकीला और सबसे गर्म ग्रह है ? (1) बुध (2) शुक्र (3) बृहस्पति (4) मंगल A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

129	12129	Who was the last Governor General and First Viceroy of India ? (1) Lord Clive (2) Warren Hastings (3) Lord Canning (4) Lord William Bentick भारत का अंतिम गवर्नर जनरल और प्रथम वायसराय कौन था ? (1) लॉर्ड क्लाइव (2) वारेन हेस्टिंग्स (3) लॉर्ड कैनिंग (4) लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिक A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

130	12130		1.0	0.25
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Which of the following is **NOT** a component of human environment ?

- (1) Industries
- (2) Community
- (3) Family
- (4) Religion

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मानव पर्यावरण का एक घटक नहीं है ?

- (1) उद्योग
- (2) समुदाय
- (3) परिवार
- (4) धर्म

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

131 12131

The demand curve of any commodity is plotted taking values of _____ and _____.

- (1) Price and Quantity
- (2) Demand and Supply
- (3) Quantity and Quality
- (4) Consumer and Product

किसी वस्तु के मांग वक्र को _____ और _____ का मूल्य लेकर बनाया जाता है।

- (1) कीमत और मात्रा
- (2) मांग और आपूर्ति
- (3) मात्रा और गुणवत्ता
- (4) उपभोक्ता और उत्पाद

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

132 12132

1.0 0.25

1.0 0.25

What do you understand by the term Lithosphere ?

- (1) It is a blanket of air which surrounds the earth
- (2) It is a gravitational force of the earth
- (3) It is a narrow zone where land, water and air interact
- (4) It is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth

शब्द 'स्थलमंडल' से आप क्या समझते हैं ?

- (1) यह वायु का एक आवरण है जो पृथ्वी को घेरता है
- (2) यह पृथ्वी का गुरुत्वाकर्षण बल है
- (3) यह एक संकीर्ण क्षेत्र है जहाँ भूमि, जल और वायु पारस्परिक क्रियाएं करते हैं
- (4) यह ठोस क्रस्ट या पृथ्वी की कठोर ऊपरी परत है

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

133	12133	The First Indian Woman to get Bharat Ratna : (1) Durba Banerjee (2) Smt. Indira Gandhi (3) Sarojini Naidu (4) Arundhati Roy भारत रत्न प्राप्त करने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला कौन थीं ? (1) दुरबा बनर्जी (2) श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी (3) सरोजिनी नायडू (4) अरुंधती रॉय A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

134	12134		1.0	0.25
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The annual Financial statement is presented to the Parliament by _____.

- (1) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
- (2) Finance Minister
- (3) Reserve Bank Governor
- (4) Finance Secretary

संसद में वार्षिक वित्तीय विवरण _____ के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

- (1) नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक (सी.ए.जी.)
- (2) वित्त मंत्री
- (3) रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर
- (4) वित्त सचिव

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

135 12135

Which layer of the earth is mainly made up of nickel and iron ?

- (1) Core
- (2) Crust
- (3) Mantle
- (4) Magma

पृथ्वी की कौन-सी परत मुख्य रूप से निकिल और आयरन से निर्मित है ?

- (1) कोर
- (2) क्रस्ट
- (3) मेंटल
- (4) मैग्मा

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

136 12136

International Olympic Committee (IOC) is located at :

- (1) Lausanne, Switzerland
- (2) Beirut, Lebanon
- (3) Cairo, Egypt
- (4) Geneva, Switzerland

अंतरराष्ट्रीय ओलंपिक समिति (आई.ओ.सी.) कहाँ स्थित है :

- (1) लुज़ान, स्विट्ज़रलैंड
- (2) बेरूत, लेबनान
- (3) काहिरा, मिस्र
- (4) जेनेवा, स्विट्ज़रलैंड

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

137	12137	Which of the following is NOT a major type of rocks ? (1) Igneous rocks (2) Extrusive rocks (3) Sedimentary rocks (4) Metamorphic rocks निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक प्रमुख प्रकार का शैल नहीं है ? (1) आग्नेय शैल (2) बहिर्वेधी शैल (3) अवसादी शैल (4) कार्यांतरित शैल A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

138	12138		1.0	0.25
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		The Initiative "Made in India" is a part of : (1) Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (2) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (3) Atmanirbhar Bharat (4) New Education Policy “मेड इन इंडिया” पहल, किसका एक अंग है : (1) आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव (2) प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना (3) आत्मनिर्भर भारत (4) नई शिक्षा नीति A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
139	12139	Who founded the Sayyid dynasty of Delhi Sultanate ? (1) Khizar Khan (2) Bahlol Khan (3) Qutub al-Din Aibak (4) Ghazi Malik दिल्ली सल्तनत के सैय्यद वंश की स्थापना किसने की ? (1) खिज़्र खां (2) बहलोल खान (3) कुतुब अल-द्दीन ऐबक (4) गाज़ी मलिक A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
140	12140		1.0	0.25

Which of the following is a Non-conventional source of energy ?

- (1) Petroleum
- (2) Natural Gas
- (3) Hydel Power
- (4) Solar Energy

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ऊर्जा का एक गैर-पारंपरिक स्रोत है ?

- (1) पेट्रोलियम
- (2) प्राकृतिक गैस
- (3) जल विद्युत शक्ति
- (4) सौर ऊर्जा

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

141 12141

Who is the 13th Vice-President of India ?

- (1) Md. Hamid Ansari
- (2) M. Venkaiya Naidu
- (3) K.R. Narayanan
- (4) Krishnakant

भारत के 13^{वें} उप-राष्ट्रपति कौन हैं ?

- (1) मो. हामिद अंसारी
- (2) एम. वेंकैया नायडू
- (3) के.आर. नारायणन
- (4) कृष्णकान्त

A1 1
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A2 2
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A3 3
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A4 4
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1.0 0.25

Objective Question

142 12142

1.0 0.25

G - 20 formed in the year 1999 comprises 19 economically important countries along with _____.

- (1) U.S. Federal Bank
- (2) European Union
- (3) New Development Bank
- (4) World Bank

जी-20 का गठन वर्ष 1999 में 19 आर्थिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण देशों तथा _____ के साथ हुआ।

- (1) यू.एस. फेडरल बैंक
- (2) यूरोपीय संघ
- (3) न्यू डेवलपमेंट बैंक
- (4) विश्व बैंक

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

143 12143

Which one of the following is **NOT** a layer of atmosphere ?

- (1) Troposphere
- (2) Lithosphere
- (3) Stratosphere
- (4) Mesosphere

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी वायुमंडल की एक परत नहीं है ?

- (1) क्षोभमंडल
- (2) स्थलमंडल
- (3) समताप मंडल
- (4) मध्यमंडल

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

144 12144

		Who is the First Prime Minister who got defeated by vote of no confidence ? (1) V. P. Singh (2) H.D. Deve Gowda (3) Ch. Charan Singh (4) Atal Bihari Vajpayee अविश्वास प्रस्ताव द्वारा परास्त होने वाले प्रथम प्रधानमंत्री कौन हैं ? (1) वी.पी. सिंह (2) एच.डी. देवगौड़ा (3) चौधरी चरण सिंह (4) अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
145	12145	Who wrote Akbar Nama ? (1) Muhammad Waris (2) Abul Fazl (3) Gulbadan Begum (4) Muhammad Kazim ‘अकबरनामा’ पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं ? (1) मोहम्मद वारिस (2) अबुल फजल (3) गुलबदन बेगम (4) मोहम्मद काजिम A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
146	12146		1.0	0.25

		In which year the 'Russian Social Democratic Workers Party' was formed in Russia ? (1) 1805 (2) 1819 (3) 1894 (4) 1898 रूस में “रूसी सोशल डेमोक्रेटिक वर्कर्स पार्टी” का गठन किस वर्ष हुआ था ? (1) 1805 (2) 1819 (3) 1894 (4) 1898 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
147	12147	The branch of Science that deals with study of flowers and flowering plants ? (1) Andrology (2) Anthology (3) Angiology (4) Arthology विज्ञान की वह शाखा जो पुष्पों और पुष्पोत्पादक पौधों के अध्ययन से संबंधित है। (1) ऐंड्रोलॉजी (2) ऐंथोलॉजी (3) ऐंजियोलॉजी (4) अर्थोलॉजी A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
148	12148		1.0	0.25

In 1933 Hitler said : 'In my state the mother is the most important citizen .' Why did he say so ?

- (1) Because he respected the mother
- (2) Because he had lost his mother at a young age
- (3) Because motherhood is the most divine feature
- (4) Because a mother can give birth to racially desired children and help rising Hitler's Power.

1933 में हिटलर ने कहा था : "मेरे राज्य में माता सबसे महत्वपूर्ण नागरिक है"। उसने ऐसा क्यों कहा था ?

- (1) क्योंकि वह माता का सम्मान करता था।
- (2) क्योंकि युवावस्था में ही वह अपनी माता को खो चुका था।
- (3) क्योंकि मातृत्व सर्वाधिक दैवीय विशेषता होती है।
- (4) क्योंकि एक माता ही जातीय रूप से वांछित शिशु को जन्म देकर हिटलर की शक्ति बढ़ाने में मदद कर सकती है।

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

149	12149	The red colour of tomato is due to the presence of _____. (1) Carotene (2) Lycopene (3) Betamin (4) Hematin टमाटर में लाल रंग _____ की उपस्थिति के कारण होता है। (1) कैरोटीन (2) लाइकोपीन (3) बीटानीन (4) हीमैटिन	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		

Objective Question

150	12150		1.0	0.25
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		Who was the Governor-General of India when the permanent settlement was introduced ? (1) Robert Clive (2) Lord Curzon (3) Warren Hastings (4) Lord Cornwallis जब स्थायी बंदोबस्त का प्रतिपादन किया गया तो उस समय भारत का गवर्नर-जनरल कौन था ? (1) रॉबर्ट क्लाइव (2) लॉर्ड कर्जन (3) वारेन हेस्टिंग्स (4) लॉर्ड कार्नवालिस A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
151	12151	Form of communication used to notify promulgation of statutory rules is : (1) Notification (2) Resolution (3) Press Note (4) Press Communique सार्वधिक नियमों के प्रख्यापन की अधिसूचना जारी करने हेतु प्रयुक्त संचार का प्ररूप है : (1) अधिसूचना (2) संकल्प (3) प्रेस नोट (4) प्रेस विज्ञप्ति A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
152	12152		1.0	0.25

As per provision of CS(MOP) form of communication used to give wide publicity to a decision of government through media is:

- (1) Press Communique
- (2) Resolution
- (3) Notification
- (4) Endorsement

सी एस एम ओ पी (केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक) के उपबंध के अनुसार जनसंचार माध्यम से सरकार के अभिनिश्चय (निर्णय) के व्यापक प्रचार के लिए प्रयुक्त संचार का प्ररूप है :

- (1) प्रेस विज्ञप्ति
- (2) संकल्प
- (3) अधिसूचना
- (4) पृष्ठांकन

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

153	12153	Communication meant for the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Rajya Sabha Secretariat are to be addressed to : (1) Secretary General (2) The Speaker (3) The Chairman (4) Chairman of Parliamentary Committee लोकसभा सचिवालय या राज्यसभा सचिवालय भेजे जाने वाले पत्र निम्नांकित में से किसे संबोधित किया जाना होता है : (1) महासचिव (2) अध्यक्ष (3) सभापति (4) संसदीय समिति का सभापति A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question				
154	12154	Which out of the following is not a 'form of communication' as per CS(MOP) ? (1) Notification (2) Endorsement (3) Resolution (4) U.O. Note केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार निर्मांकित में से कौन सा 'संचार का प्ररूप' नहीं है : (1) अधिसूचना (2) पृष्ठांकन (3) संकल्प (4) अशासकीय नोट A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
155	12155	Which form of communication is used for distribution of work among officers and sections ? (1) Office order (2) Order (3) Notification (4) Letter अधिकारियों और अनुभागों में कार्य वितरण के लिए संचार का कौन-सा प्ररूप प्रयुक्त होता है ? (1) कार्यालय आदेश (2) आदेश (3) अधिसूचना (4) पत्र A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				

156	12156	'Form of Communication' used for issuing instructions in routine internal matters such as Posting/Transfer is : (1) Order (2) Office order (3) Office Memorandum (4) Letter तैनाती/स्थानांतरण जैसे नेमी प्रकृति के अन्तःविभागीय मामलों में अनुदेश जारी करने के लिए प्रयुक्त संचार का प्ररूप है : (1) आदेश (2) कार्यालय आदेश (3) कार्यालय ज्ञापन (4) पत्र A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

157	12157	If any communication from the member of public is wrongly addressed to a department it will be promptly transferred to the appropriate department within _____ days of its receipt. (1) 03 Days (2) 05 Days (3) 07 Days (4) 10 Days यदि विभाग में गलत व्यक्ति को संबोधित जनता का कोई पत्र प्राप्त होता है तो इसे पत्र प्राप्त होने की तारीख से _____ दिनों के भीतर समुपयुक्त विभाग में अंतरित किया जाएगा। (1) 03 (तीन) (2) 05 (पांच) (3) 07 (सात) (4) 10 (दस) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question				
158	12158	Form of communication used to communicate decisions to other department including attached/sub-ordinate offices is : (1) Office memorandum (2) Office order (3) Minute (4) Notification संबद्ध/अधीनस्थ कार्यालय सहित अन्य विभागों को अभिनिश्चय संप्रेषित करने के लिए प्रयुक्त संचार का प्ररूप है : (1) कार्यालय ज्ञापन (2) कार्यालय आदेश (3) कार्यवृत्त (कार्यवाही सारांश) (4) अधिसूचना A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
159	12159	Form of communication used in correspondence by one Govt. Officer with another with the purpose of drawing personal attention is : (1) Demi-official letter (2) Minutes (3) Endorsement (4) Resolution वैयक्तिक ध्यान आकर्षित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ एक सरकारी अधिकारी का दूसरे अधिकारी के साथ पत्राचार में प्रयुक्त संचार का प्ररूप है : (1) अर्द्ध-शासकीय पत्र (2) कार्यवृत्त (कार्यवाही सारांश) (3) पृष्ठांकन (4) संकल्प A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

		4		
Objective Question				
160	12160	_____ is used for corresponding with state Govts., UPSC, other Constitutional Bodies and Public Enterprises etc. : (1) Office memorandum (2) Letter (3) Notification (4) Minutes राज्य सरकारें, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, अन्य संवैधानिक निकाय, सार्वजनिक उद्यम इत्यादि से पत्राचार के लिए _____ प्रयुक्त होता है। (1) कार्यालय ज्ञापन (2) पत्र (3) अधिसूचना (4) कार्यवृत्त (कार्यवाही-सारांश) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
161	12161	As per CS(MOP), references to Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) should be addressed : (1) To Secretary, UPSC (only in D.O. letter form) (2) To Chairman, UPSC (only in D.O. letter form) (3) To Member, UPSC (only in D.O. letter form) (4) To Secretary, UPSC (in the form of a letter) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (यू पी एस सी) को भेजे जाने वाले पत्र आदि निम्नांकित में से किसे संबोधित होने चाहिए : (1) सचिव, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (केवल अर्द्ध शासकीय पत्र के रूप में) (2) अध्यक्ष, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (केवल अर्द्ध शासकीय पत्र के रूप में) (3) सदस्य, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (केवल अर्द्ध शासकीय पत्र के रूप में) (4) सचिव, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग (पत्र के रूप में) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3	1.0	0.25

		A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
162	12162	As per CS, MOP, the form of communication used for corresponding with State Governments is : (1) Office Memorandum (2) Letter (3) Inter-Departmental note (4) Resolution केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, राज्य सरकारों से पत्राचार करने के लिए प्रयुक्त संचार का प्ररूप है : (1) कार्यालय ज्ञापन (2) पत्र (3) अन्तः विभागीय टिप्पणी (4) संकल्प A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
163	12163	As per CS, MOP, _____ may be edited, compressed or enlarged by press on media channel : (1) Press communique (2) Press Note (3) Press e-mail (4) Resolution केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार प्रेस या मीडिया चैनल _____ को संपादित, संकुचित या वर्द्धित कर सकते हैं। (1) प्रेस विज्ञप्ति (2) प्रेस नोट (3) प्रेस ई-मेल (4) संकल्प A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
164	12164	As per CS, MOP, each communication received from a Member of Parliament will be acknowledged within _____. (1) 15 days (2) 30 days (3) 45 days (4) 60 days केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार किसी संसद सदस्य से प्राप्त प्रत्येक पत्र आदि की पावती _____ दिन के भीतर भेजी जाएगी। (1) 15 (2) 30 (3) 45 (4) 60 A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
165	12165	As per CS, MOP, form of correspondence used for making public announcement of decision of government important matter of policy would be : (1) Letter (2) Resolution (3) Office Memorandum (4) Office order केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, महत्वपूर्ण नीतिगत मामलों में सरकार के निर्णय की सार्वजनिक घोषणा करने के लिए प्रयुक्त पत्राचार का प्ररूप होगा : (1) पत्र (2) संकल्प (3) कार्यालय ज्ञापन (4) कार्यालय आदेश A1 1 : 1	1.0	0.25

		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
166	12166	As per CS, MOP, Demi-official letter is generally used in correspondence between Government officers for : (1) Informing about general development (2) Exchange of greetings during festivals (3) Drawing personal attention in an official matter of importance and/or urgency (4) Informing about official and personal matters together केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार अर्द्ध-शासकीय पत्र सामान्यतया निम्नांकित में से किस प्रयोजनार्थ सरकारी अधिकारियों के मध्य पत्राचार के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है : (1) सामान्य कार्यकलाप (गतिविधियों) के बारे में संसूचित करने के लिए (2) पर्व के दौरान शुभकामनाओं के आदान-प्रदान के लिए (3) शासकीय महत्वपूर्ण मामले में और/अथवा तात्कालिकता की दशा में वैयक्तिक ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए (4) शासकीय और वैयक्तिक दोनों मामलों के बारे में एकसाथ सूचना देने के लिए A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
167	12167	As per CS, MOP, the form communication generally used for conveying financial sanctions is : (1) Office Memorandum (2) Order (3) Office order (4) Letter केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, वित्तीय संस्वीकृति की सूचना देने के लिए सामान्यतः प्रयुक्त संचार का प्ररूप है : (1) कार्यालय ज्ञापन (2) आदेश (3) कार्यालय आदेश (4) पत्र	1.0	0.25

		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
168	12168	Identity the option which is not correct about the Inter-Departmental (ID) note : (1) It is used for consultations between Ministries/Departments. (2) It is recorded on a file referred to another department or may take the form of independent self-contained note. (3) It is generally used for obtaining advice, views or concurrence of other departments (4) Such a reference can be made only with the approval of Minister concerned. अन्तःविभागीय टिप्पणी (आईडी नोट) के बारे में निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा विकल्प सही नहीं है : (1) यह विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के मध्य परामर्श के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है। (2) यह दूसरे विभाग को संदर्भित फाइल (संचिका) में रिकार्ड किया जाता है अथवा स्वतःपूर्ण टिप्पणी के रूप में स्वतंत्र स्वरूप में हो सकता है। (3) सामान्यतया इसका प्रयोग अन्य विभागों से सलाह, मत या दृष्टिकोण प्राप्त करने के लिए किया जाता है। (4) इस तरह का संदर्भ (पत्राचार) केवल संबंधित मंत्री के अनुमोदन से ही प्रेषित किया जा सकता है। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
169	12169	As per CS, MOP, if a reference from the other Department seeks the advice or concurrence of the receiving Department and requires detailed examination, such examination will normally be done separately through note in a : (1) Shadow file (2) Separate file (3) Mirror file (4) Margin file	1.0	0.25

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, यदि दूसरे विभाग से प्राप्त पत्र में पत्र प्राप्त करने वाले विभाग से सलाह या सहमति की मांग की गई हो और इसकी व्यापक जाँच किए जाने की अपेक्षा की गई हो तो इस तरह की जाँच सामान्यतया निम्नांकित में से किस संचिका (फाइल) में पृथक नोट के माध्यम से की जाएगी :

- (1) छाया संचिका (शैडो फाइल)
- (2) पृथक संचिका (सेपरेट फाइल)
- (3) दर्पण संचिका (मिरर फाइल)
- (4) सीमांत (उपांत) संचिका (मार्जिन फाइल)

A1 1
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1

A2 2
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2

A3 3
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3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

170 12170

Identify the incorrect statement :

- (1) Officer order do no carry any salutation.
- (2) Endorsement is used when a paper has to be returned in original to the sender.
- (3) Single file system applies in matter referred by the Non-Secretariat Organization (NSO) to the Department.
- (4) Request from member of public should be looked at from administrative convenience.

गलत कथन पहचानिए :

- (1) कार्यालय आदेश में कोई अभिवादन नहीं होता है।
- (2) पृष्ठांकन का प्रयोग उस दशा में होता है जब कोई पत्र मूल स्वरूप में प्रेषक को लौटाना होता है।
- (3) एकल संचिका प्रणाली गैर-सचिवालय संगठन (एन एस ओ) द्वारा विभाग को लौटाए गए मामलों में अनुप्रयुक्त होती है।
- (4) जनता से प्राप्त अनुरोध पर प्रशासनिक सुविधा के अनुसार विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

A1 1
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1

A2 2
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2

A3 3
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3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

171 12171

As per CS, MOP, a _____ should preferably not exceed one page.

- (1) Demi-official letter
- (2) Letter
- (3) Order
- (4) Notification

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, _____ अधिमान्यतः एक पृष्ठ से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए।

- (1) अर्द्ध-शासकीय पत्र
- (2) पत्र
- (3) आदेश
- (4) अधिसूचना

A1 1

:

1

A2 2

:

2

A3 3

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3

A4 4

:

4

Objective Question

172 12172

As per CS, MOP, urgency grading to the draft is to be marked by or under the orders of an officer not lower in rank than a _____.

- (1) Section officer
- (2) Branch officer
- (3) Divisional Head
- (4) Joint Secretary

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार मसौदे पर 'तात्कालिक' ग्रेडिंग _____ रैंक से नीचे के अधिकारी के आदेश से अंकित नहीं की जानी चाहिए।

- (1) अनुभाग अधिकारी
- (2) शाखा अधिकारी
- (3) प्रभाग का प्रधान
- (4) संयुक्त सचिव

A1 1

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1

A2 2

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2

A3 3

:

3

A4 4

:

4

1.0

0.25

Objective Question				
173	12173	As per CS,MOP, draft is to be put up in : (1) Simple cases (2) Cases of repetitive nature (3) Straight - forward cases (4) Cases which are complex in nature केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार मसौदा प्रस्तुत किया जाता है : (1) सामान्य मामलों में (2) पुनरावृत्तिक प्रकृति के मामले में (3) स्पष्ट मामलों में (4) दुरुह और जटिल प्रकृति के मामले में A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
174	12174	As per CS, MOP, enclosures should be indicated at the end of the draft on the bottom left of the page as : (1) As above (2) As stated above (3) Encl. 5 (4) As mentioned above केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार मसौदे के अंत के पृष्ठ के सबसे नीचे बायीं ओर अनुलग्नक को इंगित किया जाना चाहिए : (1) यथोपरि (उपर्युक्त) (2) यथा उपरोल्लिखित (3) अनुलग्नक 5 (4) यथा उपरोक्त वर्णित A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

Objective Question

175	12175	As per CS,MOP, a flag _____ is to be attached to the draft. (1) PUC (2) DFA (3) Flag 'A' (4) F.R. केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार मसौदा के साथ निम्नांकित में से कौन-सा फ्लैग संलग्न किया जाना है : (1) पी.यू.सी. (विचारधीन पत्र) (2) डी.एफ.ए. (अनुमोदनार्थ मसौदा) (3) फ्लैग 'ए' (4) एफ.आर. (नई आवती) A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

176	12176	All draft communication put up for approval must be specified accordingly by writing 'Draft' at _____. (1) Top Centre (2) Top Left (3) Top Right (4) Bottom Centre _____ में 'मसौदा' लिखकर तदनुसार अनुमोदनार्थ सभी मसौदा संचार अनिवार्यतः प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए। (1) शीर्ष पर मध्य में (2) शीर्ष पर बायीं तरफ (3) शीर्ष पर दायीं तरफ (4) नीचे मध्य में A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question				
177	12177	As per CS, MOP, drafts of letters having crucial policy, financial and vigilance implication and changed by senior officers except grammatical corrections, should : (1) Form a part of the correspondence portion (2) Be destroyed (3) Be kept in a general folder (4) Form a part of the Precedent Book केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार निर्णायक नीति, वित्तीय और सतर्कता से संबंधित पत्रों का मसौदा जिसमें वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने व्याकरणिक शुद्धियों के अलावा परिवर्तन किया है, वह : (1) पत्राचार अंश का भाग बनना चाहिए (2) नष्ट कर दिया जाना चाहिए (3) साधारण फोल्डर में रखा जाना चाहिए (4) पूर्वोद्धरण पुस्तिका का भाग (अंश) बनना चाहिए A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25

Objective Question				
178	12178	As per CS, MOP, standard process sheet will be developed by the section officer concerned with the help of the _____. (1) Dealing Officers (2) Under Secretary (3) Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary (4) Administration Section केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार निम्नांकित में से किसकी सहायता से संबंधित अनुभाग अधिकारी द्वारा मानक प्रक्रम पत्रक तैयार किया जाएगा। (1) संव्यवहार अधिकारी (डीलिंग ऑफिसर) (2) अवर सचिव (3) अवर सचिव या उपसचिव (4) प्रशासन अनुभाग A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 :	1.0	0.25

		3			
		A4 :	4		
			4		
Objective Question					
179	12179	As per CS, MOP, a small margin of about one inch will be left on : (1) All sides of each page of the note sheet (2) Left side of the note sheet (3) Left and right sides of note sheet (4) Top and bottom of note sheet केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, लगभग एक इंच का छोटा हाशिया छोड़ा जाएगा : (1) नोट शीट के प्रत्येक पृष्ठ के सभी पार्श्व में (2) नोट शीट के बायीं तरफ (3) नोट शीट के बायें और दायें तरफ (4) नोट शीट के ऊपर और नीचे A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		1.0	0.25
Objective Question					
180	12180	As per CS, MOP, Running summary of facts will be filed : (1) In the noting portion (2) In the correspondence portion (3) In the reference folder (4) In a separate folder maintained by Section Officer केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, तथ्यों का सामान्य सारांश फाइल किया जाएगा : (1) नोटिंग (टिप्पण) के अंश में (2) पत्राचार के अंश में (3) संदर्भ फोल्डर में (4) अनुभाग अधिकारी द्वारा अनुरक्षित पृथक फोल्डर में A1 : 1 A2 : 2		1.0	0.25

		A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
181	12181	As per CS, MOP, black or blue ink will be used by : (1) All Dealing Officers (2) Officers of the level of Branch Officer (3) Officers of the level of Joint Secretary (4) All category of staff and officers केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, काली या नीली स्याही का प्रयोग किया जाएगा : (1) सभी संबंधित सहायकों द्वारा (2) शाखा अधिकारी स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा (3) संयुक्त सचिव स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा (4) सभी श्रेणी के अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों द्वारा A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
182	12182	As per CS, MOP, to facilitate quicker decision making, channels of submission : (1) Should be five (2) Should not be more than four (3) Should be kept flexible (4) Should not be more than three केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, द्रुत निर्णय लेने को सुकर बनाने के लिए प्रस्तुति के माध्यम होने चाहिए : (1) पांच होने चाहिए। (2) चार से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। (3) लचीला रखा जाना चाहिए। (4) तीन से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2	1.0	0.25

		2		
		A3 : 3		
		3		
		A4 : 4		
		4		

Objective Question

183	12183	As per CS, MOP, Ephemeral cases also known as No-Noting case should be kept in File "O" bundle and destroyed : (1) on 30th June of every year (2) on 30th June and 31st December of every year (3) end of each quarter of every year (4) on 31st December of every year केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, अस्थायी (लघु-कालिक) मामले जिसे 'कोई टिप्पण नहीं' पद से भी पदाभिहित किया जाता है, इन्हें "O" बंडल की संचिका में रखा जाना चाहिए और तत्पश्चात् इन्हें नष्ट कर दिया जाना चाहिए : (1) प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 जून को (2) प्रत्येक वर्ष 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को (3) प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक तिमाही के अंत में (4) प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 दिसम्बर को A1 : 1 1 A2 : 2 2 A3 : 3 3 A4 : 4 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

184	12184	A note is submitted on file ? (1) For reference purpose (2) For record only (3) For only seeking approval of competent authority (4) For seeking approval of competent authority or for information संचिका (फाइल) में निम्नांकित में से किस प्रयोजनार्थ टिप्पण (नोट) प्रस्तुत किया जाता है : (1) संदर्भ हेतु (2) केवल अभिलेख (रिकार्ड) के लिए (3) केवल सक्षम प्राधिकारी का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए (4) सक्षम प्राधिकारी का अनुमोदन प्राप्त करने के लिए अथवा उनके सूचनार्थ A1 : 1 1	1.0	0.25
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		A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
185	12185	Inter-departmental references through a self-contained note for seeking advice of another department is to be made only with the approval of an officer not below the rank of : (1) Under Secretary (2) Depty Secretary (3) Joint Secretary (4) Additional Secretary किसी दूसरे विभाग की सलाह प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वतःपूर्ण टिप्पणी के माध्यम से अंतर्विभागीय संदर्भ निम्नांकित में से किस रैंक से नीचे के अधिकारी के अनुमोदन से नहीं प्रस्तुत किया जाना है : (1) अवर सचिव (2) उप-सचिव (3) संयुक्त सचिव (4) अपर सचिव A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
186	12186	'Standard Process Sheet' is used in the following category of notes as per 'Functional Approach to Noting' : (1) Ephemeral (2) Problem Solving Case (3) Routine or Repetitive Cases (4) Policy/Planning Case 'टिप्पण के प्रकार्यात्मक उपागम' के अनुसार निम्नांकित में से किस श्रेणी के नोट (टिप्पण) में 'मानक प्रक्रम पत्रक' (स्टैंडर्ड प्रोसेस शीट) का प्रयोग किया जाता है : (1) अस्थायी (अल्पकालिक) (2) समस्या-समाधान वाले मामले (3) नेमी प्रकृति के अथवा पुनरावृत्तिक मामले (4) नीति/योग्यता निर्माण संबंधी मामले	1.0	0.25

		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		
Objective Question				
187	12187	Ephemeral cases as per 'Functional Approach to Noting' are : (1) No - Noting Cases (2) Involve a short note of a few sentences (3) Notes containing 'Standard Process Sheet' (4) Structural and Detailed Notes 'टिप्पण के प्रकार्यात्मक उपागम' के अनुसार अल्प-कालिक मामले होते हैं : (1) जिसमें टिप्पण की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है (नो-नोटिंग केस) (2) जिसमें कुछेक वाक्यों की संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी अन्तर्ग्रस्त होती है (3) जिसमें 'मानक प्रक्रम पत्र' (स्टैंडर्ड प्रोसेस शीट) होता है (4) संरचनाबद्ध और वृहद टिप्पण A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
188	12188	Which out of the following is not correct with respect to a note : (1) It should be divided into serially numbered paragraphs (2) Hand written notes should be encouraged (3) Notes are to be typed on both sides of a note sheet (4) In case of policy cases, paragraphs may have brief titles टिप्पण के संदर्भ में निम्नांकित में से क्या गलत है : (1) इसे क्रम संख्या युक्त पैराओं में विभक्त किया जाना चाहिए (2) हस्त-लिखित टिप्पण को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिए (3) टिप्पण टिप्पण-पत्र की दोनों तरफ टंकित होनी चाहिए (4) नीति संबंधी मामलों में, पैरा में संक्षिप्त शीर्षक हो सकता है A1 1 : 1	1.0	0.25

		1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4		
Objective Question				
189	12189	It is mandatory for all officers of the rank of _____ and above or equivalent to use Digital Signature Certificates (DSC) or e-sign in e-office system before forwarding. (1) Dealing Officers and above (2) Section Officers and above (3) Under Secretary and above (4) Deputy. Secretary and above _____ रैंक के और उनसे ऊपर के अथवा उनके समकक्ष सभी अधिकारियों के लिए अनिवार्य है कि वे 'अग्रसारित' करने से पूर्व ई-ऑफिस सिस्टम में डिजिटल हस्ताक्षर प्रमाणन (डी एस सी) अथवा ई-हस्ताक्षर का प्रयोग करें। (1) संबंधित सहायक अधिकारी और उनसे ऊपर के अधिकारी (2) अनुभाग अधिकारी और उनसे ऊपर के अधिकारी (3) अवर सचिव और उनसे ऊपर के अधिकारी (4) उप-सचिव और उनसे ऊपर के अधिकारी A1 : 1 A2 : 2 A3 : 3 A4 : 4	1.0	0.25
Objective Question				
190	12190	Which out of the following is not to be taken care of by Dealing Officer while submitting a note : (1) Whether all statements are correct (2) Preparing a note based on Functional Approach to Noting (3) Point out mistakes, incorrect statement, missing data or information (4) Affix initials with complete date (dd/mm/yyyy) on the right below the note	1.0	0.25

कोई टिप्पण (नोट) प्रस्तुत करने के क्रम में संबंधित सहायक अधिकारी को निम्नांकित में से किस बात का ध्यान नहीं रखना है :

- (1) सभी कथन (विवरण) सही हैं या नहीं
- (2) प्रकार्यात्मक उपागम के आधार पर टिप्पण तैयार करना
- (3) त्रुटियाँ, गलत विवरण, लुप्त दत्त या जानकारी का ऊजागर करना
- (4) टिप्पण के नीचे दाहिनी तरफ आद्याक्षर के बाद तारीख को दिनांक/माह/वर्ष के प्ररूप में लिखना

A1 1
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1

A2 2
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2

A3 3
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3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

191	12191	A Discussed Note is not prepared in the following types of cases : (1) Complex Matters (2) Problem Solving Cases (3) Policy Cases (4) Ephemeral Cases निम्नांकित मामलों में विमर्शित टिप्पण (जिसके बारे में चर्चा की जा चुकी हो) नहीं तैयार किया जाता है : (1) जटिल मामले (2) समस्या-समाधान वाले मामले (3) नीतिगत मामले (4) लघु-कालिक मामले	1.0	0.25
		A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4		

Objective Question

192	12192	As per CS(MOP) a case may be initiated at the level of _____ or above in case of submission of files to the Minister : (1) Under Secretary (2) Deputy Secretary or Director (3) Section Officer (4) Joint Secretary	1.0	0.25
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केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, मंत्रालय को संचिका (मिसिल) प्रस्तुत किए जाने की दशा में मामले से संबंधित टिप्पण (नोट) _____ अथवा उससे ऊपर के स्तर के अधिकारी द्वारा प्रारंभिक तौर पर तैयार की जानी चाहिए।

- (1) अवर सचिव
- (2) उप-सचिव या निदेशक
- (3) अनुभाग अधिकारी
- (4) संयुक्त सचिव

A1 1
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1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

193	12193	As per CS, MOP, in case of any mistakes in the note received by a higher officer which of the following would be relevant : (1) Removed from the file (2) Pasted over (3) A new file may be opened to hide the mistakes (4) A new note may be a recorded keeping the earlier note on file केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस, एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, किसी उच्चाधिकारी को प्राप्त टिप्पण (नोट) में किसी प्रकार की त्रुटि होने की दशा में : (1) इसे संचिका (फाइल) से हटा दिया जाना चाहिए (2) इसे ऊपर चिपका दिया जाना चाहिए (3) त्रुटियों को छिपाने के लिए एक नई फाइल खोली जाए (4) पिछले नोट को फाइल में रखते हुए एक नया नोट रिकार्ड किया जाए A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

194	12194		1.0	0.25
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As per CS, MOP, each Department will review the instructions on level of disposal and channel of submission at least :

- (1) Once in two years
- (2) Once in three years
- (3) Once in five years
- (4) Once in six years

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, प्रत्येक विभाग कम से कम _____ निपटान और प्रस्तुति के माध्यम के स्तर पर अनुदेशों की समीक्षा करेगा।

- (1) दो वर्ष में एक बार
- (2) तीन वर्ष में एक बार
- (3) पांच वर्ष में एक बार
- (4) छह वर्ष में एक बार

A1 1
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1

A2 2
:

2

A3 3
:

3

A4 4
:

4

Objective Question

195	12195	As per CS, MOP note should be recorded on : (1) A4 size paper only (2) A3 size paper only (3) Note sheet (Green sheet) (4) Both A4 size paper and Note sheet केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, टिप्पण तैयार किया जाना चाहिए : (1) केवल A4 आकार के पत्र पर (2) केवल A3 आकार के पत्र पर (3) टिप्पण-पत्रक (हरा पत्रक) पर (4) A4 आकार के पत्र और टिप्पण पत्रक दोनों पर A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

196	12196	Identify the statement which is not correct with reference to 'Running Summary of Facts' : (1) It helps to avoid repeated recapitulation (2) Running Summary is not useful while framing new policy (3) It helps in speedy disposal of a case (4) It includes advice or views of other Department consulted in the matter 'तथ्यों के सामान्य सारांश' (रनिंग समरी ऑफ फैक्ट्स) के संबंध में निर्मांकित में से कौन-सा कथन सही नहीं है : (1) इससे पुनरावृत्तिक पुनःप्रस्तुति के परिहार में सहायता मिलती है (2) नई निति निर्माण में सामान्य सारांश-वृत्तांत उपयोगी नहीं होता है (3) इससे मामले के त्वरित निपटान में सहायता मिलती है (4) इसमें मामले के बारे में अन्य विभागों के परामर्श अथवा उनके मत सन्निहित होते हैं A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

197	12197	As per Guidelines on Noting a 'Note' must be : (1) Always lengthy (2) Concise and to the point (3) Verbatim reproduction of paper under consideration (4) Paraphrasing of paper under consideration 'टिप्पण' के बारे में दिशानिर्देश के अनुसार 'टिप्पणी' अनिवार्यतः होनी चाहिए : (1) सदैव लंबी (2) संक्षिप्त और प्रासंगिक (3) विचाराधीन पत्र की शब्दशः पुनःप्रस्तुति (4) विचाराधीन पत्र का संक्षेपण A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25
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Objective Question

198	12198		1.0	0.25
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As per CS, MOP, in case of disagreement with a previously recorded note :

- (1) A new note shall be recorded and earlier note removed
- (2) The previously recorded note shall be pasted over
- (3) The previously recorded note shall be tagged to a separate file cover
- (4) A new note shall be recorded, keeping the previously recorded note on the file

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, पूर्व में रिकार्ड किए गए नोट से असहमति होने की दशा में :

- (1) एक नया नोट तैयार किया जाएगा और पिछला नोट हटा दिया जाएगा
- (2) पूर्व में बनाए गए नोट को अधिक्रमित किया जाएगा
- (3) पूर्व में बनाए गए नोट को एक अलग फाइल-कवर के साथ टैग किया जाएगा
- (4) पूर्व में तैयार किए गए नोट (टिप्पण) को संचिका (फाइल) में रखते हुए एक नया नोट तैयार किया जाएगा।

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

199 12199

As per CS, MOP the most common and frequently used form of written communication for transaction of business within the Secretariat Ministries/ Departments is :

- (1) D.O. Letter
- (2) Inter-Departmental Note
- (3) Office Memorandum
- (4) Endorsement

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय कार्यालयीन प्रक्रिया नियम पुस्तक (सी एस एम ओ पी) के अनुसार, सचिवालय (मंत्रालयों/ विभागों) में कार्य निष्पादन हेतु सामान्यतः और सर्वाधिक प्रयुक्त लिखित संचार (संप्रेषण) का प्ररूप है :

- (1) अर्द्धशासकीय पत्र
- (2) अन्तः-विभागीय टिप्पण (आई.डी. नोट)
- (3) कार्यालय ज्ञापन
- (4) पृष्ठांकन

A1 1
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A2 2
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A3 3
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A4 4
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1.0

0.25

Objective Question				
200	12200	Form of communication used for conveying final orders in disciplinary cases is : (1) Office order (2) Order (3) Endorsement (4) Office memorandum अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई वाले मामलों में अंतिम आदेश निम्नांकित में से किसके माध्यम से संसूचित किया जाता है : (1) कार्यालय आदेश (2) आदेश (3) पृष्ठांकन (4) कार्यालय ज्ञापन A1 1 : 1 A2 2 : 2 A3 3 : 3 A4 4 : 4	1.0	0.25