



**ROUGH WORK**

**रफ़ कार्य**

ॐ

No. of Questions/प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

Time : 2 Hours]

[Full Marks : 450

समय : 2 घण्टे]

[पूर्णांक : 450

Note : (i) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (Three) marks. *One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer.* Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

अधिकाधिक प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 (तीन) अंकों का है। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए एक अंक काटा जायेगा। प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्राप्तांक शून्य होगा।

(ii) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

यदि एकाधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

1. Crown prince of which of the following countries was the Chief Guest at the Republic Day Parade of India in 2017

- (1) Iraq (2) Iran (3) Abu Dhabi (4) Yemen

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश का युवराज भारत के गणतंत्र दिवस समारोह 2017 का मुख्य अतिथि था

- (1) ईराक (2) ईरान (3) आबुधाबी (4) यमन

2. Who of the following is Chairman of Banks Board Bureau of India ?

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Mr. Anil Bajjal       | (2) Mr. Vinod Rai   |
| (3) Mr. Devendra Maharshi | (4) Mr. R. K. Singh |

निम्नलिखित में से कौन बैंक्स बोर्ड ब्यूरो का अध्यक्ष है ?

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) श्री अनिल बैजल        | (2) श्री विनोद राय    |
| (3) श्री देवेन्द्र महर्षि | (4) श्री आर० के० सिंह |

3. Who of the following Indian cricketers scored 150 runs in his comeback match against England in Cuttack, India in 2017 ?

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (1) Sanjay Manjrekar  | (2) Yuvraj Singh |
| (3) Mahendra S. Dhoni | (4) Irfan Pathan |

निम्नलिखित भारतीय क्रिकेट खिलाड़ियों में से किसने अपने वापसी मैच में कटक, भारत में 2017 में इंग्लैंड के विरुद्ध 150 रन बनाया था ?

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (1) संजय मांजरेकर     | (2) युवराज सिंह |
| (3) महेन्द्र एस० धोनी | (4) इरफान पठान  |

4. Who gave the slogan 'Make America Great Again' ?

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Bill Clinton | (2) Donald J. Trump |
| (3) Barak Obama  | (4) J. F. Kennedy   |

'मेक अमेरिका ग्रेट अगेन' यह नारा किसने दिया है ?

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (1) बिल क्लिंटन | (2) डोनाल्ड जे० ट्रम्प |
| (3) बराक ओबामा  | (4) जे० एफ० केनेडी     |

5. How many satellites were launched by ISRO on 15th February 2017, which became a history ?

15 फरवरी 2017 को इसरो द्वारा कितने सैटेलाइट लांच किये गये, जो कि एक इतिहास बन गया ?

- (1) 102      (2) 103      (3) 104      (4) 105

6. To which of the following Indian States, sport 'Jallikattu' belongs ?

- (1) Andhra Pradesh      (2) Tamil Nadu

- (3) Kerala      (4) Karnataka

निम्नलिखित भारतीय राज्यों में से किसका सम्बन्ध खेल 'जल्लीकट्टू' से है ?

- (1) आन्ध्रप्रदेश      (2) तामिलनाडु

- (3) केरल      (4) कर्नाटक

7. 'BRIC' which was the organisation of 4 nations namely Brazil, Russia, India and China, has now become 5 nations organisation. Which is the fifth nation included in it ?

- (1) South Korea      (2) South Africa      (3) Singapore      (4) Spain

'BRIC' चार देशों ब्राज़िल, रूस, भारत और चीन का संगठन था, अब पाँच देशों का संगठन बन गया है। कौन सा पाँचवा देश सम्मिलित किया गया है ?

- (1) दक्षिण कोरिया      (2) दक्षिण अफ्रीका      (3) सिंगापुर      (4) स्पेन

(3)

(Turn Over)

8. Who of the following recited Gayatri Mantra before the Pakistan's Prime Minister recently ?

(1) Malini (2) Hema  
(3) Naroda Malini (4) Afrin

निम्नलिखित में से किसने पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री के समक्ष गायत्री मंत्र का गायन किया ?

(1) मालिनी (2) हेमा  
(3) नरोदा मालिनी (4) आफरीन

9. Trivendra Singh Rawat is the 9th Chief Minister of which of the following States ?

(1) Chhattisgarh (2) Jharkhand  
(3) Uttarakhand (4) Manipur

त्रिवेन्द्र सिंह रावत निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य के नवें मुख्य मंत्री है ?

(1) छत्तीसगढ़ (2) झारखण्ड  
(3) उत्तराखण्ड (4) मणिपुर

10. Sound can travel through

(1) Gases only (2) Solids only  
(3) Liquids only (4) Solids, liquids and gases

ध्वनि निम्न में से किन माध्यमों से संचारित हो सकती है ?

(1) केवल गैस (2) केवल ठोस  
(3) केवल तरल (4) ठोस, तरल और गैस

(4)

(Continued)

11. Who of the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India ?

- (1) Dr. Sacchidanand Sinha      (2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
(3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar      (4) Dr. P. Sitaramayya

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के संविधान की 'ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी' का अध्यक्ष था ?

- (1) डा० सच्चिदानन्द सिन्हा      (2) डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद  
(3) डा० बी० आर० अम्बेडकर      (4) डा० पी० सीतारामैया

12. How many Indian languages have found place in the Constitution of India at present ?

भारत के संविधान में वर्तमान में कितनी भारतीय भाषाओं को स्थान दिया गया है ?

- (1) 15      (2) 20      (3) 22      (4) 24

13. The term of office of President of India is five years from the date he

- (1) Files nomination      (2) Declared elected  
(3) Enters upon his office      (4) Court upholds his election

भारत के राष्ट्रपति का कार्यकाल पाँच वर्ष का होता है। उस तारीख से जिस तारीख को वह

- (1) नामांकन करता है      (2) निर्वाचित घोषित किया जाता है  
(3) पदभार ग्रहण करता है      (4) न्यायालय उसके निर्वाचन को वैध घोषित करता है

(Turn Over)

14. 3rd January is celebrated as :

- |                 |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Kisan Divas | (2) World Post Day       |
| (3) Fathers Day | (4) Fundamental Duty Day |

3rd जनवरी किस रूप में मनाया जाता है :

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (1) किसान दिवस | (2) विश्व डाक दिवस     |
| (3) पिता दिवस  | (4) मौलिक कर्तव्य दिवस |

15. The Panchyati Raj institutions are constituted through

- (1) Nomination
- (2) Direct election
- (3) Indirect election
- (4) Nomination and indirect election

पंचायती राज संस्थानों का गठन होता है ——— द्वारा

- (1) नामकरण
- (2) प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन
- (3) परोक्ष निर्वाचन
- (4) नामकरण एवं परोक्ष निर्वाचन

16. The federal system of India has been borrowed from the Constitution of

- |            |               |            |            |
|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| (1) U.S.A. | (2) Australia | (3) Canada | (4) France |
|------------|---------------|------------|------------|

भारत की संघीय व्यवस्था आयातित की गयी है... के संविधान से

- |                |                 |            |            |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| (1) यू० एस० ए० | (2) आस्ट्रेलिया | (3) कानाडा | (4) फ्रांस |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|

(6)

(Continued)



17. Who founded the Communist legal theory ?

- |                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| (1) Marx and Engels | (2) Maine  |
| (3) Blackstone      | (4) Austin |

‘कम्युनिस्ट लीगल थियोरी’ का प्रतिपादन किसने किया ?

- |                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| (1) मार्क्स एवं एन्जल्स | (2) मैनी   |
| (3) ब्लैकस्टोन          | (4) आस्टिन |

18. Which of the following Prime Ministers never faced Parliament during his tenure ?

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Chandra Shekhar | (2) Lal Bahadur Shastri |
| (3) Charan Singh    | (4) I. K. Gujral        |

निम्न में से किस प्रधानमंत्री ने अपने शासनकाल में संसद का सामना नहीं किया ?

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| (1) चन्द्रशेखर | (2) लाल बहादुर शास्त्री |
| (3) चरण सिंह   | (4) आइ. के. गुजराल      |

19. Which of the following bodies is presided over by a non-member ?

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Legislative Council | (2) Legislative Assembly |
| (3) Rajya Sabha         | (4) Lok Sabha            |

निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं में से किसकी अध्यक्षता एक गैर-सदस्य करता है ?

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) विधान परिषद | (2) विधान सभा |
| (3) राज्य सभा   | (4) लोकसभा    |

20. Which one of the following does not find place in the Constitution of India ?

- (1) Finance Commission (2) Niti Aayog  
(3) Election Commission (4) Public Service Commission

निम्नलिखित में से किसे भारत के संविधान में स्थान नहीं प्राप्त है ?

- (1) वित्त आयोग (2) नीति आयोग  
(3) निर्वाचन आयोग (4) लोकसेवा आयोग

21. Which of the following steps was taken by the British Authorities in India in 1829 ?

- (1) Outlawing the practice of Sati  
(2) Enabling Hindu widow remarriage  
(3) Prohibiting female infanticide  
(4) Land reform

ब्रिटिश प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भारत में सन् 1829 में निम्नलिखित में से कौन कदम उठाया गया था ?

- (1) सती प्रथा को अवैध घोषित करना  
(2) हिन्दू विधवा पुनर्विवाह को वैध बनाना  
(3) महिला भ्रूण हत्या का निषेध करना  
(4) भूमि सुधार

22. Which of the following disease is caused by virus and transmitted by mosquito

- (1) Plague (2) Typhus  
(3) Yellow fever (4) Filariasis

निम्न में से कौन सा रोग विषाणु के द्वारा होता है तथा मच्छरों से फैलता है ?

- (1) प्लेग (2) सन्निपात  
(3) पीत ज्वर (4) फाइलेरिया

23. Which of the following Harappan sites is known for rice cultivation ?

- (1) Kot Diji      (2) Kalibangan      (3) Lothal      (4) Bhanwali

हड़प्पा केन्द्र के निम्नलिखित स्थलों में से कौन धान की खेती के लिए जाना जाता है ?

- (1) कोट डीजी      (2) कालीबंगन      (3) लोथल      (4) भँवाली

24. Which of the following tools were used by the people of the Mesolithic age ?

- (1) Iron tools      (2) Copper tools  
(3) Small stone tools      (4) Quartzite

निम्नलिखित उपकरणों में से कौन मेसोलिथिक काल के लोगों द्वारा प्रयुक्त किया जाता था ?

- (1) लौह उपकरण      (2) ताँबे उपकरण  
(3) लघु पाषाण उपकरण      (4) स्फटिक

25. Who of the following was the ruler when Megasthenes visited India ?

- (1) Chandragupta Maurya      (2) Ashok  
(3) Harsh      (4) Chandragupta II

मेगस्थनीज़ के भारत यात्रा के समय यहाँ का शासक निम्नलिखित में से कौन था ?

- (1) चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य      (2) अशोक  
(3) हर्ष      (4) चन्द्रगुप्त II

(Turn Over)

26. To which of the following 'Milind panha' is related ?

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Sanskrit play          | (2) Political treatise |
| (3) Religious conversation | (4) Chronicle          |

निम्नलिखित में से किससे 'मिलिन्द पन्हा' सम्बद्ध है

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) संस्कृत ड्रामा    | (2) राजनीतिक निबन्ध |
| (3) धार्मिक वार्तालाप | (4) क्रोनिकल        |

27. 'Pillar edicts' came into existence in India during the regime of which of the following rulers

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Ajatshatru | (2) Padmanand   |
| (3) Ashok      | (4) Pushyamitra |

'स्तम्भ अभिलेख' भारत में अस्तित्व में आये निम्नलिखित में से किसके शासन काल के दौरान

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (1) अजातशत्रु | (2) पद्मनन्द   |
| (3) अशोक      | (4) पुष्यमित्र |

28. Who of the following made a successful attempt to free himself from the control of the 'Ulemas' ?

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Jalaluddin Akbar | (2) Alauddin Khalji   |
| (3) Balban           | (4) Firoz Shah Tuglak |

निम्नलिखित में से किसने 'उलेमा' के नियंत्रण से अपने आप को मुक्त करने के लिए सफल प्रयास किया था ?

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (1) जलालुद्दीन अकबर | (2) अलाउद्दीन खिल्जी |
| (3) बलबन            | (4) फिरोज शाह तुगलक  |

29. In whose time European paintings got place in the Court ?

- (1) Aurangzeb (2) Shahjahan (3) Jahangir (4) Akbar

किसके शासन काल में यूरोपीय चित्रकला को कोर्ट में स्थान मिला ?

- (1) औरंगजेब (2) शाहजहाँ (3) जहाँगीर (4) अकबर

30. Which of the following has the highest energy ?

- I. Blue light  
II. Green light  
III. Red light  
IV. Yellow light

Choose the correct options :

- (1) Only I (2) Only II (3) Only III (4) Only IV

निम्न में से अधिकतम ऊर्जा किसमें है ?

- I. नीला प्रकाश में  
II. हरा प्रकाश में  
III. लाल प्रकाश में  
IV. पीला प्रकाश में

सही विकल्प चुनें

- (1) केवल I (2) केवल II (3) केवल III (4) केवल IV

31. Who propounded the legal theory called 'Utilitarian Individualism' ?

- (1) Austin (2) Salmond (3) Taylor (4) Bentham

किसने उपयोगवादी व्यक्तिवाद (Utilitarian Individualism) का विधिक सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किया ?

- (1) ऑस्टिन (2) सालमण्ड (3) टेलर (4) बेन्थम

32. Where were the 2016 Summer Olympics held ?

- |             |                            |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Beijing | (2) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil |
| (3) London  | (4) Delhi                  |

2016 के ग्रीष्म कालीन ओलंपिक्स कहाँ पर हुए थे ?

- |            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) बीजिंग | (2) रियो डि जेनेरो, ब्राजील |
| (3) लंदन   | (4) दिल्ली                  |

33. Who of the following is the founder of the National Indian Association ?

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1) A. O. Hume     | (2) Mary Carpenter   |
| (3) Mahatma Gandhi | (4) Pherozshah Mehta |

निम्नलिखित में से कौन नेशनल इण्डियन एसोशिएशन का संस्थापक है ?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (1) ए. ओ. ह्यूम   | (2) मेरी कार्पेण्टर |
| (3) महात्मा गांधी | (4) फिरोजशाह मेहता  |

34. Who of the following was the Head of Administration in India at the time of partition of Bengal ?

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (1) Lord Wavell | (2) Lord Linlithgow |
| (3) Curzon      | (4) William Bentick |

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत में प्रशासन का प्रमुख था जब बंगाल का विभाजन हुआ ?

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (1) लॉर्ड वावेल | (2) लॉर्ड लिनलिथगो |
| (3) कार्जन      | (4) विलियम बेंटिक  |

35. Which of the following got support from both Muslims and Hindus ?

- (1) Quit India Movement (2) Khilafat Movement  
(3) Anti-partition Movement (4) Champaran Satyagraha

निम्नलिखित में से किसे मुसलमान तथा हिन्दू दोनों से समर्थन मिला था

- (1) भारत छोड़ो आन्दोलन (2) खिलाफत आन्दोलन  
(3) विभाजन विरुद्ध आन्दोलन (4) चम्पारण सत्याग्रह

36. Common cold is not cured by antibiotics because it is

- (1) Caused by Gram negative bacterium  
(2) Not an infectious disease  
(3) Caused by virus  
(4) Caused by Gram positive bacterium

सामान्य सर्दी का इलाज एन्टीबायोटिक्स द्वारा नहीं होता क्योंकि

- (1) वह ग्राम निगेटिव बैक्टीरिया के कारण होता है ।  
(2) वह एक संक्रामक रोग नहीं है ।  
(3) वह विषाणु (वाइरस) द्वारा जनित होता है ।  
(4) वह ग्राम पॉजिटिव बैक्टीरिया द्वारा जनित होता है ।

37. Who of the following is the founder of 'Servants of India Society' ?

- (1) Lala Lajpat Rai (2) Mahatma Gandhi  
(3) G.K. Gokhale (4) Dayanand Saraswati

निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'भारत सेवक समाज' के संस्थापक है ?

- (1) लाला लाजपत राय (2) महात्मा गांधी  
(3) जी. के. गोखले (4) दयानन्द सरस्वती

(13)

(Turn Over)

38. Where is Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research situated ?

- (1) Lucknow (2) Kanpur (3) Gorakhpur (4) Allahabad

इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ सुगरकेन रिसर्च कहाँ स्थित है ?

- (1) लखनऊ (2) कानपुर (3) गोरखपुर (4) इलाहाबाद

39. Which of the following is the National Tree of India ?

- (1) Mango Tree (2) Ashok Tree (3) Banyan Tree (4) Peepal Tree

निम्नलिखित में से किसे भारत का राष्ट्रीय वृक्ष माना जाता है ?

- (1) आम का वृक्ष (2) अशोक का वृक्ष (3) बरगद का वृक्ष (4) पीपल का वृक्ष

40. Who is the present Chief Justice of India ?

- (1) Jagdish Singh Khehar (2) Rajendra Mal Lodha

- (3) T.S. Thakur (4) H. L. Dattu

वर्तमान में भारत का चीफ जस्टिस कौन है ?

- (1) जगदीश सिंह खेहर (2) राजेन्द्र मल लोढ़ा

- (3) टी. एस. ठाकुर (4) एच. एल. डलतु

41. How many mega biodiversity countries are in the world ?

विश्व में कुल कितनी महा जैवविविधता वाले देश हैं ?

- (1) 8 (2) 10 (3) 12 (4) 14



42. Who is known as father of White Revolution in India ?

- (1) Dr. M. S. Swaminathan (2) Dr. William Gade  
(3) Dr. V. Kurien (4) Dr. Manmohan Singh

भारत में स्वेत क्रांति का जनक किसको कहा जाता है ?

- (1) डॉ. एम. एस. स्वामीनाथन (2) डॉ. विलियम गाड  
(3) डॉ. वी. कुरियन (4) डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह

43. Where the distribution of powers between the Union and States are provided in the Constitution of India ?

- (1) 2nd Schedule (2) 4th Schedule  
(3) 7th Schedule (4) 9th Schedule

भारत के संविधान में संघ एवं राज्यों के बीच शक्तियों का विभाजन कहाँ प्रदत्त है ?

- (1) दूसरी अनुसूची (2) चौथी अनुसूची  
(3) सातवीं अनुसूची (4) नवीं अनुसूची

44. In which of the following it is provided that India is a Union of States ?

- (1) The Government of India Act 1935  
(2) The Independence Act 1947  
(3) Constitution of India  
(4) Land Law

निम्नलिखित में से किसमें यह उपबन्धित है कि भारत राज्यों का संघ है ?

- (1) दि गवर्नमेण्ट ऑफ इण्डिया एक्ट 1935  
(2) दि इन्डिपेन्डेन्स एक्ट 1947  
(3) भारत का संविधान  
(4) भूविधि

45. Who of the following is not a citizen of India ?

- (1) Who is born in the territory of India
- (2) Either of whose parents was born in the territory of India
- (3) Was ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years at the commencement of the Constitution
- (4) After March 1, 1947 migrated to Pakistan

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत का नागरिक नहीं है ?

- (1) जो भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में जन्मा हो
- (2) जिसके माता-पिता में से कोई भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में जन्मा था
- (3) भारत के संविधान के प्रवर्तन के समय के ठीक पहले कम-से-कम पाँच वर्ष तक भारत के राज्य क्षेत्र में साधारण तौर पर निवासी रहा है
- (4) 1 मार्च 1947 के बाद पाकिस्तान में प्रवजन किया है

46. Which of the following are considered as constituents of food ?

- I. Protein, carbohydrates, and fats
- II. Vitamins
- III. Minerals
- IV. Water

- (1) I, II, IV
- (2) Only I, III
- (3) Only II, III
- (4) I, II, III, IV

निम्नलिखित में कौन-कौन से खाद्यपदार्थ के घटक हैं ?

- I. प्रोटीन, कार्बोहाइड्रेट्स तथा फैट्स
- II. विटामिन्स
- III. मिनिरल्स
- IV. जल

- (1) I, II, IV
- (2) केवल I, III
- (3) केवल II, III
- (4) I, II, III, IV

47. The scientific study of law (Jurisprudence) first started among —

- (1) Romans (2) Greeks (3) Europeans (4) Arabs

विधि (ज्युरिसप्रुडेन्स) का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन सर्वप्रथम किनके बीच शुरू हुआ ?

- (1) रोमन्स (2) ग्रीक्स (3) यूरोपियन्स (4) अरब्स

48. The Right to property belongs to which of the following category

- (1) Fundamental Right (2) Constitutional Right  
(3) Statutory Right (4) Customary Right

सम्पत्ति का अधिकार निम्नलिखित में से किस श्रेणी का है ?

- (1) मौलिक अधिकार (2) संवैधानिक अधिकार  
(3) सांविधिक अधिकार (4) रूढिगत अधिकार

49. Who propounded the theory 'law and state are the same'?

- (1) Kelsen (2) Maine  
(3) Blackstone (4) Robert

किसने 'विधि व राज्य एक है (law and state are the same) का सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किया

- (1) केलसन (2) मैनी (3) ब्लैकस्टोन (4) रॉबर्ट

(17)

(Turn Over)

50. Who of the following presides over the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament ?

- (1) President (2) Vice President  
(3) Speaker Lok Sabha (4) Prime Minister

निम्नलिखित में से कौन संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक की अध्यक्षता करता है ?

- (1) राष्ट्रपति (2) उपराष्ट्रपति  
(3) अध्यक्ष लोकसभा (4) प्रधानमंत्री

51. The 'Rule of Law' as propounded by A. V. Dicey as how many components ?

'विधि का शासन' जैसा कि ए. वी. डायसी द्वारा प्रतिपादित है के कितने घटक हैं ?

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4

52. How many schedules are there in the Constitution of India ?

भारत के संविधान में कुल कितनी अनुसूचियाँ हैं ?

- (1) 8 (2) 9 (3) 11 (4) 12

53. The concept of 'co-parcenary' is in vogue in which of the following

- (1) Muslims (2) Hindus (3) Christians (4) Parsee

'सह-दायिकी' की अवधारणा निम्नलिखित में से किसमें प्रचलित है ?

- (1) मुसलमान (2) हिन्दू (3) ईसाई (4) पारसी

54. For the commission of a crime which of the following is the most important component ?

- (1) Motive (2) Intention (3) Preparation (4) Brawl

किसी अपराध को कारित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है ?

- (1) प्रयोजन (2) मंशा (3) तैयारी (4) झगड़ा

**Direction :** (Question No. 55 to 65) Given below are Legal Principle followed by a Factual situation. Apply the principle to it and select the most appropriate answer for questions among the four choices given.

55. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** 'If, as a result of carelessness, one injures another, he is legally liable to the injured victim for resulting damages, unless the victim's own carelessness also contributes to causing the accident.'

**FACTUAL SITUATION :** A carelessly left an iron pole protruding across a public road. 200 meters from that spot was a traffic signal indicating the speed limit to be at 30 kmph. B, riding a scooter at 60 kmph, noticed the protrusion from a distance, but still could not avoid it, collided with the pole and was injured. In an action by B against A.

- (1) B will succeed because A was careless.
  - (2) B will succeed because A could have avoided the mishap by putting up a warning.
  - (3) B will lose as he was driving very fast.
  - (4) B will lose for some other reason.
56. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** A person shall not be guilty of contempt of Court on the ground that he has published (whether by words, spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise) any matter which interferes or tends to interfere with, or obstructs or tends to obstruct, the course of justice in connection with any civil or criminal proceeding pending at that time of publication, if at that time he had no reasonable grounds for believing that the proceeding was pending.
- FACTS :** Mr. 'X' delivered a lecture at a local Rotary club in favour of an accused who is prosecuted for assaulting a police officer. He said that the accused is a victim of prevailing corruption in the judiciary and he knows that the accused is going to be punished by the Court for being honest. Mr. 'X' is charged for committing contempt of Court.
- (1) Mr. 'X' has not committed contempt of Court
  - (2) Mr. 'X' has committed contempt of Court
  - (3) Mr. 'X' has dishonoured the Court
  - (4) Mr. 'X' shall be acquitted because he is an honest man

57. **Principle :** In order to be eligible to appear in the semester examination, a student is required to attend, under all circumstances, at least 70% of the total classes held in that semester as per University rules.

**FACTS :** Sunil, an economically poor but a very brilliant student of L.L.B. final semester while going to his University by cycle received some leg injuries in road accident. Consequently Sunil could not attend his classes for one week as he was advised rest by his doctor for that period. Due to this absence from the University, Sunil failed to have 70% attendance essential to appear in the examination and therefore, he was debarred from appearing in the examination by the University authorities. Sunil challenges this decision in the court of law.

- (1) Sunil will succeed in the court of law as the accident was beyond his control.
- (2) Sunil will definitely get favour of the court on humanitarian ground as he comes from a economically poor family and may not afford to take re-admission.
- (3) Sunil will not succeed as he could very easily fulfil eligibility criteria for appearing in the examination by being reasonably regular in the class throughout the semester.
- (4) Sunil will succeed as requirement of 70% attendance may be declared arbitrary and therefore, unreasonable by the court of law.

58. **Principle :** All citizens shall have the fundamental right to carry on any occupation, trade or business. But reasonable restrictions on the exercise of such rights can be imposed by law in the interest of the general public.

**FACTS :** A large number of persons had been carrying on the business of dyeing and printing in Rajkot area for the last 25 years providing employment to about 30,000 families. From these business places untreated dirty water was being discharged on the roads thereby causing damage to the public health. A notice, therefore was given to close this business till necessary measures to protect public health as provided under the environmental statutes were taken by those businessmen.

- (1) Notice cannot be justified as it will cause loss of employment to 30,000 families.
- (2) Notice cannot be justified as it amounts to violation of the fundamental right of the persons who have been carrying on the business for the last 25 years.
- (3) The notice cannot be justified on the ground of damage to public health as the persons in that area have been voluntarily residing for long and have become used to that environment.
- (4) The notice can be justified as the right to business is not absolute and reasonable restriction can be imposed by law in the interest of the public.

59. **Principle :** Whosoever by his act or omission causes environmental pollution shall be held liable for any loss caused by such pollution. It shall be no defence in such cases that all due diligence or reasonable care was taken while carrying out the act or omission in question.



**FACTS :** Ashish is carrying on a chemical and fertilizer industry near the bank of river Ganga. In order to prevent and control any kind of harm to the environment, suitable waste treatment and disposal plants were installed in the factory. Due to some sudden mechanical/technical problem, these plants ceased to work properly and therefore, caused environmental pollution, which ultimately caused substantial harm to the environment and to the people living around the factory. Victims of such pollution file a suit for suitable remedy.

- (1) Victims cannot succeed as necessary precautions to prevent any harm were taken by Ashish.
- (2) Victims cannot succeed as the mechanical/technical problem was sudden and, therefore, beyond the control of Ashish.
- (3) Victims can succeed as it is the duty of Ashish to see that no harm is caused to the environment/people due to his activity under any circumstances.
- (4) Victims could succeed if treatment/disposal plant were not installed in the factory.

**60. Principle :** An agreement to do an act impossible in itself cannot be enforced by a court of law.

**FACTS :** Sagar agrees with his girl friend Sunita to pluck Stars from the sky through this extraordinary will power, and bring them down on earth for her within a week. After the expiry of one week, Sunita filed a suit for damages against Sagar for the breach of contract as Sagar failed to perform his promise.



- (1) Sunita can succeed in getting damages as Sagar has deceived her
- (2) Sagar cannot be held liable as he honestly believes that his love for Sunita is true and therefore, he will succeed in his endeavour.
- (3) The court cannot entertain such suits as the act promised under the agreement is impossible in itself.
- (4) Sagar can be held liable for making an absurd promise.

61. **Principle :** Qui facit per alium facit per se, i.e., he who does things through others does it himself.

**FACTS :** Nidhi, the owner of a car, asked her friend Sumit to take her car and drive the same to her office. As the car was near her office, it hit a pedestrian Prakash on account of Sumit's negligent driving and injured him seriously. Now Prakash files a suit for damages against Nidhi.

- (1) Nidhi is not liable as it was the negligence of Sumit
- (2) Sumit is solely liable as Nidhi was not driving the car
- (3) Nidhi is liable as Sumit was driving under her authority and for her purpose
- (4) Sumit will be exempted from liability under the principle of inevitable accident

62. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** A consumer is a person who buys any goods or services for a consideration and uses the goods for non-commercial purposes. Exclusive use of the goods for the purposes of earning his livelihood, by means of self-employment is not considered as commercial use. A consumer can approach a consumer forum if there is a deficiency in goods or services.

**FACTS :** 'A', a taxi-driver received a car music system for free, from an electronics company through a draw of lots and installed the same in his taxi. Sometime later, the music system stopped working. 'A' approached the electronics company for a replacement but the company kept delaying. Can 'A' use the company in a consumer forum?

- (1) Yes, 'A' is not using the music system for any commercial purpose. He is just playing it in a taxi for earning his livelihood.
- (2) Yes, there is a deficiency in goods since the music system became non-functional.
- (3) No, 'A' is using his taxi for ferrying passengers which is a commercial purpose. Hence he is not a consumer.
- (4) No 'A' is not a consumer since he has not paid any consideration of the music system.

63. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** Violation of a Legal Right, with or without damage, gives rise to a tort.

**FACTUAL SITUATION :** 'A' establishes a coaching class and charge 5000 per year as fees. A's neighbour 'B' establishes another coaching class thereby creating a competition. This forces A to reduce his fees to 3000 per year.

**Question** Can 'A' claim damages from 'B' for the loss caused to him ?

- (1) Yes, he can as B has violated his Legal Right.
- (2) No, A has reduced the fees on his own.
- (3) No, because though there was damage there was no legal injury.
- (4) None of the above.

64. **PRINCIPLE :** The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

**FACTS :** X and Y married on January 15, 2015. Y, the wife of X, never left her parental home and never went to her husband's home. A boy was born to Y on July 15, 2015. For the Court.

- (1) There shall be a conclusive proof that the boy is the legitimate son of X.
- (2) There shall be no conclusive proof that the boy is the legitimate son of X.
- (3) There shall be a conclusive proof that the boy is the illegitimate son of X.
- (4) There shall be no evidence at all.

65. **LEGAL PRINCIPLE :** Every person is entitled to freedom of conscience and to profess, practice and propagate his religion subject to public order, morality and health.

**FACTUAL SITUATION :** X, a Muslim sacrifices a cow on Bakra-Id believing it to be a part of his religious rites. However, there was a law of general prohibition on slaughter of cows. X, was prosecuted for slaughtering cow.

Answer :

- (1) X cannot be prosecuted as killing of cow on Bakra-Id has the Muslim religious sanction.
- (2) X can be prosecuted as the state has a right to regulated the freedom of the religion in the interests of the public order.
- (3) X can be prosecuted in the interests of the public morality.
- (4) X can be prosecuted, as the slaughtering of cow is cruelty to animals.

66. A by shooting at a fowl with intent to kill it, kills B who is behind a bush, while A is not knowing that he was there, Does A's act amount to murder ?

(1) A is guilty of murder.

(2) A is guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

(3) A is not guilty of culpable homicide as he did not intend to kill B or cause death by doing an act that he knew was likely to cause death.

(4) A is guilty of killing the fowl under the Wildlife Protection Act and also for committing an offence affecting the human body, killing B.

67. A knowingly causes damage to the house of B and thereby has reduced the utility of the same. A has committed

(1) House trespass

(2) Mischief

(3) Criminal trespass

(4) Breach of trust

A जानबूझकर B के मकान को क्षति पहुँचाता है और इस कृत्य के द्वारा उसकी उपयोगिता को कम कर देता है। A ने कारित किया है

(1) गृह अतिचार

(2) रिष्टि

(3) आपराधिक अतिचार

(4) न्यास भंग

68. Which of the following confers best interest in property ?

(1) Licence

(2) Possession

(3) Ownership

(4) Trust

निम्नलिखित में से किससे सम्पत्ति में उत्तम हित प्राप्त होता है ?

(1) अनुज्ञप्ति

(2) कब्जा

(3) स्वामित्व

(4) न्यास

69. Decision of which of the following is binding on all Courts in India

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (1) High Court       | (2) Supreme Court |
| (3) Service Tribunal | (4) Tax Tribunal  |

निम्नलिखित में से किसका निर्णय सभी न्यायालयों पर भारत में बाध्यकारी है

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) उच्च न्यायालय    | (2) उच्चतम न्यायालय |
| (3) सेवा न्यायाधिकरण | (4) कर न्यायाधिकरण  |

70. The title of a property in favour of an individual is decided by which of the following Courts

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Criminal Court | (2) Civil Court         |
| (3) Revenue Court  | (4) Judicial Magistrate |

एक व्यक्ति के पक्ष में किसी सम्पत्ति का हित (स्वामित्व) निम्नलिखित न्यायालयों में से किसके द्वारा निर्णीत किया जाता है

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) आपराधिक कोर्ट | (2) सिविल कोर्ट         |
| (3) राजस्व कोर्ट  | (4) जुडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट |

71. Where a person voluntarily takes risk for sake of fun he is

- (1) not entitled for legal protection
- (2) entitled for legal protection
- (3) liable to be punished
- (4) entitled to be appreciated

जहाँ कोई व्यक्ति, आनन्द हेतु स्वेच्छया खतरा/जोखिम उठाता है, वह

- (1) विधि का संरक्षण प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है
- (2) विधि का संरक्षण प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है
- (3) दण्डित किए जाने हेतु उपयुक्त है
- (4) प्रशंसा का पात्र है

72. How the interest of consumer is protected in India ?

- (1) by Criminal Law
- (2) by Consumer Protection Law
- (3) by Food Adulteration Law
- (4) by Sale of Goods Law

भारत में उपभोक्ता के हितों का संरक्षण कैसे किया जाता है ?

- (1) आपराधिक विधि द्वारा
- (2) उपभोक्ता संरक्षण विधि द्वारा
- (3) खाद्य अपमिश्रण विधि द्वारा
- (4) माल विक्रय विधि द्वारा

73. In which of the following cases Government cannot be held liable ?

- (1) For declaring war
- (2) For imposing emergency
- (3) For demonetisation
- (4) For taking action against an employee

निम्नलिखित में से किस मामले में सरकार को दायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है ?

- (1) युद्ध की उद्घोषणा के लिए
- (2) आपात् घोषित करने के लिए
- (3) बिमुद्रीकरण के लिए
- (4) एक कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए

74. Which of the following laid the foundation of Federal system in India for administration ?

- (1) The Constitution of India
- (2) The Government of India Act 1935
- (3) The Government of India Act 1919
- (4) The Charter of 1833

निम्नलिखित में से किसने शासन के लिए भारत में संघीय व्यवस्था की आधारशिला रखी थी ?

- (1) भारत का संविधान
- (2) दि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया एक्ट 1935
- (3) दि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया एक्ट 1919
- (4) दि चार्टर ऑफ 1833

75. Which of the following is the outcome of Minto-Marle Reform ?

- (1) The Government of India Act 1935
- (2) The Independence Act 1947
- (3) The Indian Councils Act 1909
- (4) The Indian Councils Act 1892

निम्नलिखित में से कौन मिंटो-मार्ले सुधार का परिणाम है ?

- (1) दि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इण्डिया एक्ट 1935
- (2) दि इण्डिपेंडेंस एक्ट 1947
- (3) दि इण्डियन कौंसिल्स एक्ट 1909
- (4) दि इण्डियन कौंसिल्स एक्ट 1892

76. In which of the following countries terrorist group 'clue clux clan' flourished ?

- (1) Germany      (2) USA      (3) France      (4) Turkey

निम्नलिखित देशों में से किसमें आतंकवादी संगठन 'क्लू क्लक्स क्लान' का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ था ?

- (1) जर्मनी      (2) यू. एस. ए.      (3) फ्रान्स      (4) तुर्की

77. Who of the following is a 'child' in India ?

- (1) Who has not completed 10 years  
(2) Who has not completed 15 years  
(3) Who has not completed 18 years  
(4) Who has not completed 20 years

भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'बालक' है ?

- (1) जिसने 10 वर्ष पूरा नहीं किया है  
(2) जिसने 15 वर्ष पूरा नहीं किया है  
(3) जिसने 18 वर्ष पूरा नहीं किया है  
(4) जिसने 20 वर्ष पूरा नहीं किया है

78. The National Human Right Commission is constituted under which of the following ?

- (1) Constitution of India  
(2) Indian Penal Code  
(3) Human Right Act  
(4) Criminal Procedure Code

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का गठन निम्नलिखित में से किसके अन्तर्गत किया जाता है ?

- (1) भारत का संविधान  
(2) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता  
(3) मानवाधिकार अधिनियम  
(4) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता



79. A person who is not a member of a House of Legislature can become Minister and he can remain so far a period of

- (1) 4 months (2) 6 months (3) 8 months (4) 12 months

एक व्यक्ति जो विधानमण्डल के किसी सदन का सदस्य नहीं है मंत्री बन सकता है तथा इस रूप में रह सकता है

- (1) 4 महीने तक (2) 6 महीने तक (3) 8 महीने तक (4) 12 महीने तक

80. Annual Budget of the country is presented in Parliament under which of the following ?

- (1) Income Tax Act (2) Constitution of India  
(3) Wealth Tax Act (4) Gift Tax Act

संसद में देश का वार्षिक बजट निम्नलिखित में से किसके अन्तर्गत प्रस्तुत किया जाता है ?

- (1) आय कर अधिनियम (2) भारतीय संविधान  
(3) धन कर अधिनियम (4) दान कर अधिनियम

81. In a mixture of sand and iron of 1 kg iron is 20%. How much sand should be added so that the proportion of iron becomes 10% ?

- (1) 1.8 kg (2) 800 gm (3) 900 gm (4) 1000 gm

एक बालू एवं लोहे के 1 कि० ग्रा० मिश्रण में लोहा 20% है। कितना बालू इस मिश्रण में मिलाया जाए कि लोहे की मात्रा 10% हो जाए ?

- (1) 1.8 कि० ग्रा० (2) 800 ग्राम (3) 900 ग्राम (4) 1000 ग्राम

82. Which of the following is the L.C.M of  $2^4$ ,  $3^6$ ,  $4^3$  &  $6^3$

निम्नलिखित में से कौन  $2^4$ ,  $3^6$ ,  $4^3$  एवं  $6^3$  का लघुतम समापवर्तक है

- (1) 972 (2) 23328 (3) 46656 (4) 11664

83. If 2 men or 5 women can finish a work in 6 hours then 6 men and 10 women will finish it in

- (1) 2.4 hours (2) 1.2 hours (3) 3.25 hours (4) 2.75 hours

यदि 2 पुरुष एवं 5 महिलाएँ एक कार्य को 6 घंटे में पूर्ण कर सकते हैं तो 6 पुरुष एवं 10 महिलाएँ उसी कार्य को कितने समय में पूर्ण करेंगे ?

- (1) 2.4 घंटे (2) 1.2 घंटे (3) 3.25 घंटे (4) 2.75 घंटे

84. The sum of the sides of a right-angled triangle is 36 cm. While its hypotenuse is 15 cm. So which of the following is the difference of two other sides of the triangle ?

- (1) 4 cm (2) 3 cm (3) 6 cm (4) 7 cm

एक समकोण त्रिकोण की सभी रेखाओं का योग 36 से. मी. है। जबकि इसके कर्ण की लम्बाई है 15 से. मी.। अतः इसकी दोनों अन्य रेखाओं के बीच निम्नलिखित में से कौन अन्तर दर्शाता है ?

- (1) 4 से. मी. (2) 3 से. मी. (3) 6 से. मी. (4) 7 से. मी.

85. Which one of the following is the sum of numbers from 1 to 500 ?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन 1 से लेकर 500 तक के अंकों का योग है ?

- (1) 1,00,000 (2) 399500 (3) 125250 (4) 499500

86. A man wrote fifty crore thirty five lakhs four thousand and fifty six as 50354056. Find out the mistake and point out which of the following is the correct answer

एक व्यक्ति ने पचास करोड़ पैंतीस लाख चार हजार छप्पन को 50354056 के रूप में लिखा। बताइये कि उसने क्या त्रुटि की है और निम्नलिखित में से कौन सही उत्तर है

- (1) 503540056 (2) 503500456 (3) 503504056 (4) 5030504056

87. Find the greatest number of four digits which when divided by 12, 18 and 35 leaves 5 as remainder  
चार अंकों की वह सबसे बड़ी संख्या बताइये जिसे यदि 12, 18 तथा 35 से भाग दिया जाए तो 5 शेष बचे
- (1) 8865                      (2) 8825                      (3) 8065                      (4) 8850
88. In a class of 22 students, 21 students got an average of 44 marks. If the remaining students get 66 marks, the average marks of the whole class is  
22 छात्रों के एक कक्षा में 21 छात्रों को औसतन 44 अंक प्राप्त होते हैं। यदि शेष छात्रों को 66 अंक प्राप्त होता है तो पूरी कक्षा का औसत होगा
- (1) 30                      (2) 45                      (3) 40                      (4) 15
89. Which of the following is the average of first fifty natural numbers ?  
निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्रथम पचास स्वाभाविक संख्याओं का औसत है ?
- (1) 28                      (2) 20                      (3) 25.5                      (4) 12.5
90. The ages of A and B are in the ratio of 5 : 4. If the sum of their present ages is 36, what is the present age ?  
ए० एवं बी० की आयु का अनुपात है 5 : 4। यदि उनकी वर्तमान आयु का योग है 36 तो उनकी वर्तमान आयु क्या है ?
- (1) 14                      (2) 18                      (3) 16                      (4) 20
91. A train 120 m long crosses a pole in 10 seconds. What is the speed of the train ?  
120 मीटर लम्बी एक ट्रेन एक स्तम्भ को 10 सेकेण्ड में पार करती है। ट्रेन की गति क्या है ?
- (1) 35.5 km/hr                      (2) 43.2 km/hr  
(3) 50 km/hr                      (4) 60.3 km/hr
- (1) 35.5 कि० मी०/प्र० घ०                      (2) 43.2 कि० मी०/प्र० घ०  
(3) 50 कि० मी०/प्र० घ०                      (4) 60.3 कि० मी०/प्र० घ०

92. Which of the following is related to Green movement ?

- (1) Agricultural production      (2) Environmental protection  
(3) Standard of life      (4) Economic development

निम्नलिखित में से कौन हरित आन्दोलन से सम्बद्ध है ?

- (1) कृषि उत्पादन      (2) पर्यावरण संरक्षण  
(3) जीवन स्तर      (4) आर्थिक विकास

93. Which one of the following will not be a number of the series

1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ....?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन क्रम (शृंखला) 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, ....? की संख्या नहीं होगी

- (1) 1000      (2) 256      (3) 512      (4) 729

94. Find the wrong number in the series 7, 28, 63, 124, 215

शृंखला 7, 28, 63, 124, 215 में गलत संख्या की पहचान कीजिए

- (1) 7      (2) 28      (3) 124      (4) 215

95. Which fraction comes next in the sequence  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{16}, \dots$ ?

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{16}, \dots$ ? के क्रम में अगला भिन्नांक कौन होगा ?

- (1)  $\frac{12}{35}$       (2)  $\frac{11}{34}$       (3)  $\frac{9}{32}$       (4)  $\frac{10}{17}$

96. In the series 357, 363, 369 .... what will be the 10th term

शृंखला 357, 363, 369 .... में दशवाँका पद क्या होगा ?

- (1) 405                      (2) 411                      (3) 413                      (4) 417

97. If  $\times$  means  $+$ ,  $\div$  means  $-$ ;  $+$  means  $\times$ ; and  $-$  means  $\div$ , then

$$28 \times 8 \div 8 - 4 + 2 = ?$$

यदि  $\times$  का अर्थ  $+$ ,  $\div$  का अर्थ  $-$ ,  $+$  का अर्थ  $\times$ , एवं  $-$  का अर्थ  $\div$  तो

$$28 \times 8 \div 8 - 4 + 2 = ?$$

- (1) 80                      (2) 25                      (3) 24                      (4) 5

98. Which would be the proper order of the following (in ascending order) ?

- (1) Trillion (2) Thousand (3) Billion (4) Hundred (5) Million

निम्नलिखित में से कौन उपयुक्त क्रम होगा (आरोही क्रम में) .

- (1) ट्रिलियन (2) थाउजैंड (3) बिलियन (4) हन्ड्रेड (5) मिलियन

(1) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (4) 4, 2, 3, 5, 1

(35)

(Turn Over)

99. If the following items are arranged from general to particular which one would be the correct order

(a) Animal

(b) Feline

(c) Leopard

(d) Mammal

(e) Vertebrate

(f) Cat

(1) f, e, b, c, a, d (2) a, c, e, d, b, f (3) a, e, d, b, c, f (4) a, d, c, b, e, f

यदि निम्नलिखित मदों को साधारण से विशिष्ट के क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाए तो कौन सही क्रम होगा

(a) जानवर

(b) विडालवत् (फीलाइन)

(c) लेपर्ड (चीता)

(d) स्तनधारी (मैमल)

(e) रीढ़दार (वर्टिब्रेट)

(f) बिल्ली

(1) f, e, b, c, a, d (2) a, c, e, d, b, f (3) a, e, d, b, c, f (4) a, d, c, b, e, f

100. Which of the following would be the meaningful order of the following ?

Doctor, Fever, Medicine, Medical shop

- (1) Medical shop, Doctor, Medicine, Fever
- (2) Fever, Doctor, Medical shop, Medicine
- (3) Doctor, Medical shop, Medicine, Fever
- (4) Medicine, Doctor, Medical shop, Fever

निम्नलिखित में से कौन निम्न अर्थपूर्ण क्रम होगा ?

डाक्टर, बुखार, दवा, दवाखाना

- (1) दवाखाना, डाक्टर, दवा, बुखार
- (2) बुखार, डाक्टर, दवाखाना, दवा
- (3) डाक्टर, दवाखाना, दवा, बुखार
- (4) दवा, डाक्टर, दवाखाना, बुखार

101. In an examination a student scores 4 marks for every correct answer and loses 1 mark for every wrong answer. If he attempt all 75 questions and secures 125 marks, the number of questions he attempts correctly is

एक परीक्षा में एक छात्र प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के लिए 4 अंक प्राप्त करता है तथा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए 1 अंक खो देता है। यदि उसने सभी 75 प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिया और उसे 125 अंक प्राप्त हुए तो बताइये कि उसने कुल कितने प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर दिए

- (1) 35
- (2) 40
- (3) 45
- (4) 46

102. Find the missing numeral in the number matrix given below :

नीचे दिए गए नंबर मैट्रिक्स में लापता अंक खोजें :

6	6	8
5	7	5
4	3	?
120	126	320

(1) 4

(2) 8

(3) 12

(4) 16

**Direction :** (Questions 103 to 107) : Read the following statement and answer the questions which follow :

Six persons A, B, C, D, E, and F were playing a game . A's father, mother and uncle were in the group. There were two women. B, the mother of A got more points than her husband. D got more points than E but less than F. Niece of E got lowest points. Father of A got more points than F but could not win the game.

निम्नलिखित कथन को पढ़ें और तत्पश्चात् पूछे गये प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें :

छ: व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E एवं F एक खेल खेल रहे थे । A के पिता, माता एवं चाचा समूह में थे । कुल दो स्त्रियाँ थी । A की माता B को उसके पति से अधिक अंक मिले । D को E से अधिक अंक मिले किन्तु F से कम । E की भतीजी को सबसे कम अंक मिले । A के पिता को F से अधिक अंक मिले किन्तु वह खेल में विजयी नहीं हो सका ।

103. Who stood second in the game ?

खेल में दूसरा स्थान किसे मिला ?

(1) A

(2) B

(3) C

(4) D



104. B was one of the ladies. Who was the other lady ?

B सियों में से एक थी । दूसरी स्त्री कौन थी ?

- (1) C                      (2) D                      (3) A                      (4) E

105. Whose wife is B ?

B किसकी पत्नी है ?

- (1) D                      (2) C                      (3) E                      (4) F

106. Who won the game ?

खेल में किसे विजय मिली

- (1) A                      (2) B                      (3) F                      (4) D

107. Who secured lowest points ?

किसको सबसे कम अंक प्राप्त हुए ?

- (1) B                      (2) E                      (3) A                      (4) C

**Direction :** (Questions No. 108 to 112) : Read the following statement and answer the questions which follow :

There are four friends A, B, C, D. One of them studies Biology and plays football and basketball. A and B study Chemistry. A plays table tennis. Both the Chemistry students play volleyball. D is the student of Physics. One chemistry student also plays cricket. The Physics student plays volleyball. ~~ends~~ <sup>ends</sup> play two games, and study one subject each.

निम्नलिखित कथन को पढ़े और तत्पश्चात् पूछे गये प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें :

A, B, C, D चार मित्र हैं। उनमें से एक जीव विज्ञान का अध्ययन करता है तथा फुटबाल खेलता है एवं बास्केटबाल खेलता है। A एवं B रसायन विज्ञान का अध्ययन करते हैं। A टेबुलटेनिस खेलता है। रसायन विज्ञान के दोनों छात्र वालीबाल खेलते हैं। D भौतिक विज्ञान का छात्र है। रसायन विज्ञान का एक छात्र क्रिकेट भी खेलता है। भौतिक विज्ञान का छात्र वालीबाल एवं कैरम खेलता है। सभी मित्र दो खेल खेलते हैं एवं प्रत्येक एक विषय का अध्ययन करता है।

108. How many subjects are studied and games played by the four friends ?

चारों मित्रों द्वारा कितने विषय का अध्ययन किया जाता है तथा कितने खेल खेलते हैं ?

- (1) 3, 6                      (2) 1, 2                      (3) 2, 3                      (4) 4, 5

109. Who is a cricketer ?

क्रिकेटर कौन है ?

- (1) A                      (2) B                      (3) C                      (4) D

110. Who is the Biology student ?

जीव विज्ञान का छात्र कौन है ?

- (1) A                      (2) B                      (3) C                      (4) D

111. Who does not play volleyball ?

वालीबाल कौन नहीं खेलता है ?

- (1) A                      (2) B                      (3) C                      (4) D

112. Who studies Chemistry and plays table tennis ?

कौन रसायन विज्ञान का अध्ययन करता है तथा टेबुल टेनिस खेलता है ?

- (1) A                      (4) D

113. Which is opposite of South East ?

- (1) South West (2) North  
(3) North West (4) North East

दक्षिण-पूर्व का सम्मुख क्या है ?

- (1) दक्षिण पश्चिम (2) उत्तर  
(3) उत्तर पश्चिम (4) उत्तर पूर्व

114. Find the missing number :

13, 32, 24, 43, 35 (....) 46, 65, 57, 76

लुप्त संख्या बताइये :

13, 32, 24, 43, 35 (....) 46, 65, 57, 76

- (1) 45 (2) 52 (3) 54 (4) 55

115. Choose the group of letters which is different from others

अक्षरों के उस वर्ग को बताइये जो औरों से भिन्न है

- (1) BD (2) IK (3) PN (4) SU

116. You can keep your men satisfied if you are able to provide to them

- (1) Discipline (2) Comforts  
(3) Security of Job (4) Warmth

आप अपने आदमियों को सन्तुष्ट रख सकते हैं यदि आप उन्हें प्रदान करने में समर्थ हैं

- (1) अनुशासन (2) आराम  
(3) काम की सुरक्षा (4) जोश

(41)

(Turn Over)

117. If green means red, red means yellow, yellow means blue, blue means orange and orange means green, what is the colour of clear sky ?

- (1) Blue (2) Red (3) Yellow (4) Green

यदि हरा से अभिप्रेत है लाल, लाल से अभिप्रेत है पीला, पीला से अभिप्रेत है नीला, नीला से अभिप्रेत है भगवा, और भगवा से अभिप्रेत है हरा तो स्वच्छ आकाश का रंग क्या है ?

- (1) नीला (2) लाल (3) पीला (4) हरा

118. A family consists of grandmother, father, mother, four sons, and their wives and one son and two daughters to each of the sons. How many females are there in all ?

एक परिवार में दादी, पिता, माता, चार पुत्र एवं उनकी पत्नियाँ तथा एक पुत्र एवं दो पुत्रियाँ प्रत्येक पुत्र की । परिवार में कुल कितनी स्त्रियाँ हैं ?

- (1) 24 (2) 18 (3) 16 (4) 14

119. Choose the pair in which the words are differently related

- (1) Car : Road (2) Ship : Sea  
(3) Rocket : Space (4) Aeroplane : Pilot

उस युग्म का चयन कीजिए जिसमें शब्द पृथक्/भिन्न रूप में सम्बद्ध है

- (1) कार : सड़क (2) जहाज : समुद्र  
(3) रॉकेट : अन्तरिक्ष (4) हवाई जहाज : पायलट

120. Which one of the following is out of context ?

- (1) Commander (2) Commodore (3) Brigadier (4) Admiral

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सन्दर्भ से परे है ?

- (1) कमाण्डर (2) कामोडोर (3) ब्रिगेडियर (4) एडमिरल

121. Which of the following represents the nature of a valid Hindu marriage ?

- (1) Contract (2) Understanding  
(3) Sacrament (4) Partly understanding

निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक वैध हिन्दू विवाह की प्रकृति को दर्शाता है ?

- (1) संविदा (2) समझ  
(3) संस्कार (4) अंशतः समझ

122. By which Constitutional Amendment Act was the number of Lok Sabha seats increased from 525 to 545 ?

- (1) The Twentieth Amendment Act, 1966  
(2) The Forty-second Amendment Act, 1976  
(3) The Forty-fourth Amendment Act, 1978  
(4) Thirty-first Constitutional Amendment Act, 1973

किस संवैधानिक अधिनियम द्वारा लोकसभा की संख्या को 525 से बढ़ाकर 545 किया गया

- (1) 20 वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम 1966  
(2) 42 वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम 1976  
(3) 44 वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम 1978  
(4) 31 वाँ संशोधन अधिनियम 1973

(Turn Over)

123. A lady wanted to buy a railway ticket but finding crowd near the ticket window at the station, asked Raju, who was near the window, to get a ticket for her and handed him money for the same. Raju took the money and instead of getting the ticket, ran away with it. What offence has been committed by Raju ?

- (1) No offence.
- (2) Criminal breach of trust.
- (3) Criminal misappropriation.
- (4) Theft.

124. Assertion (A) : The essence of joint liability under Section 149 of the IPC is that the Criminal Act must have been done with a view to fulfil the common object of an unlawful assembly.

Reason (R) : Any sudden and provocative act done by a member of an unlawful assembly would render the other members of that assembly liable.

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

125. The 'veracity' of his statement could not be proved. Here 'veracity' means

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Sincerity    | (2) Seriousness    |
| (3) Truthfulness | (4) Justifiability |

126. Find the appropriate preposition to fill the gap out of the options given below :

Every one of us will have to alone —— his or her misdeeds.

- (1) of                      (2) about                      (3) for                      (4) by

127. Which of the following is appropriate words to fill the gap ?

The chair would break if both of you ——.

- (1) will sit in it                      (2) sit in it  
(3) sat in it                      (4) would sit in it

128. Which of the following is most suited to complete the sentence ?  
Penury is the worst slavery and —— to death.

- (1) would soon lead                      (2) may sooner lead  
(3) will soon lead                      (4) will sooner lead

129. Find the one word substitute :

One who does a thing for pleasure and not as profession.

- (1) philanderer                      (2) amateur  
(3) empirical                      (4) imposter

130. A person who does not believe in the existence of God is

- (1) thiest                      (2) athiest  
(3) altruist                      (4) agnostic

131. Which of the following is antonym of 'Barbarian' ?

- (1) unrefined                      (2) civilized  
(3) foreigner                      (4) uncultured

132. Which of the following is antonym of 'sacrosanct' ?

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) surreptitious | (2) sanctimonious |
| (3) unholy        | (4) sacramental   |

133. Which of the following is synonym of 'Aborigines' ?

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| (1) absolutions           | (2) first design |
| (3) primitive inhabitants | (4) Concepts     |

134. Find the synonym of 'claustrophobia' from the following

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Fear of Ghosts     | (2) Fear of closed spaces |
| (3) Lack of confidence | (4) Urge to steal         |

135. In this question six sentences are given the first and sixth are numbered as 1 and 6. But sentences 2 to 5 are numbered as A, B, C and D. Select the correct sequence of these four sentences from the four options given below

1. Newton had a little dog named 'Diamond'.  
A. One day after some work he went out of his room.  
B. There was a heap of written papers containing the labour of his twenty years work lay on the table.  
C. Diamond was asleep in the room near the fire.  
D. While Newton was away Diamond got up and jumped on the table and knocked down the lighted candle.  
6. The papers caught fire and were burnt to ashes.

(1) ABCD

(2) ACBD

(3) CBDA

(4) ABDC



136. Choose from the given words below which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the underlined part in both the sentences :

A. It is certainly a thing which tempts people.

B. I take exception to what he has just said.

- (1) prototype      (2) rejection      (3) object      (4) issue

137. Choose from the given words below which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the underlined part in both the sentences :

A. Marriage provides a happy bond between two souls.

B. The joining of the three towns into one paved the way for the rapid development of the new entity.

- (1) Linkage      (2) Union      (3) Connection      (4) Adjustment

Directions: (Question No. 138 to 144) : Given below in bold are a few foreign language phrases that are commonly used. Choose correct meaning for each of the phrases.

138. Corpus delicti

- (1) Fake evidence of an offence  
(2) Hearsay evidence of an offence  
(3) Lack of evidence of an offence  
(4) An evidence which constitute an offence

139. What is the closest meaning of the expression, 'ex aquo et bono' ?

- (1) In equity and good conscience
- (2) For the public good
- (3) The thing speaks for itself
- (4) In good faith

140. Ejusdem generis means

- (1) Retired after longtime
- (2) Of the same kind or nature
- (3) Formally holding the office
- (4) Out of court

141. Quid pro quo means

- (1) Evidence
- (2) Favourable opinion
- (3) Revenge
- (4) Something in return

142. Mutatis Mutandis

- (1) With unnecessary changes
- (2) With necessary changes
- (3) Without any change
- (4) With change

143. Ex gratia means

- (1) Very grateful
- (2) Payment made out generosity
- (3) Extraordinary
- (4) Before retirement

144. Pro bono publico means

- (1) for private good
- (2) for public good
- (3) for Country's good
- (4) for elder person's good

**Directions:** (Question No. 145 to 146) : Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentence of the jumbled paragraph are given in correct order. Arrange the middle sentence in the correct sequence.

145. (i) on one hand we are proud of being Indians

(ii) on the other hand we behave as if we were still at teh dawn of our civilization

(iii) murders of our own brothers and sisters is not the way to please Ram or Rahim

(iv) the citizens of the land where Buddha and Gandhi taught

(v) the principles of love and non-violence

(vi) nor does it fetch us any prosperity

(1) ii, iii, iv, v

(2) iii, iv, v, ii

(3) iv, v, iii, ii

(4) iv, v, ii, iii

146. (i) India's message has always been one of love and peace

(ii) our Buddha was the light of Asia

(iii) it has been a source of light and wisdom to the rest of the world

(iv) Ashoka, moved by the horrors of Kalinga War, adopted the message of non-violence

(v) the greatest apostle of non-violence recent years was Mahatma Gandhi

(vi) he shook the foundation of the British rule in India through non-violence

(1) ii, v, iii, iv

(2) iv, ii, iii, v

(3) v, iv, iii, v

(4) iii, ii, iv, v

147. Lyric is to ode as

- (1) Sky is to earth                      (2) Bomb is to science  
(3) Head is to legs                      (4) Newspaper is to journalist

148. Select the lettered pair of words which are related in the same way as the pair given in the beginning

Intimidate : Fear

---

- (1) maintain : satisfaction  
(2) astonish : wonder  
(3) soothe : concern  
(4) lion : tame

149. A decision to set aside prosecution or punishment of certain offenders without the element of forgiveness is termed as

- (1) Alliance      (2) Agreement      (3) Amnesty      (4) Annexation

कतिपय अपराध कर्ताओं के अभियोजन या दण्ड को रद्द करने का निर्णय जिसमें क्षमादान के तत्व न हों को कहा जाता है

- (1) मैत्री                      (2) करार                      (3) सर्वक्षमा                      (4) अधिनहन

150. In India questions relating to criminal activity is determined by

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Constitution of India | (2) Indian Penal Code |
| (3) Personal law          | (4) Custom            |

भारत में आपराधिक क्रियाकलापों से सम्बन्धित प्रश्नों का निर्धारण किया जाता है, द्वारा

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1) भारत का संविधान | (2) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता |
| (3) वैयक्तिक विधि   | (4) रूढ़ि              |

**ROUGH WORK**

**रफ़ कार्य**

# ROUGH WORK

## रफ़ कार्य

## अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली या काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा, केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें/जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ. एम. आर. पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या और ओ. एम. आर. पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ़ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।