

GERNAL KNOWLEDGE

1. The paintings in the Ajanta and Ellora caves are indicative of the development of art under the-
(A) Rashtrakutas (B) Pallavas
(C) Pandyas (D) Chalukyas
2. Tansen, a great musician of his time, was in the Court of
(A) Jahangir (B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan (D) Bahadur Shah
3. Which of the following Tombs is called the second Tajmahal?
(A) Tomb of Anarkali (B) Tomb of Itimad-ud-Duala
(C) Tomb of Rabia-ud-Daurani (D) None of these
4. Which one of the following is a famous place of pilgrimage for Jains?
(A) Parasnath (B) Sarnath
(C) Sanchi (D) Nalanda
5. Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines?
(A) Haider Ali (B) Mir Qasim
(C) Shah Alam II (D) Tipu Sultan
6. The most important text of the Vedic Mathematics is
(A) Satapatha Brahman (B) Atharva Veda
(C) Sulva Sutras (D) Chhandhogya Upnishad
7. Which of the following is not a constitutional body
(A) Election Commission (B) Finance Commission
(C) Inter-State Council (D) National Advisory Council
8. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the
(A) Generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed men and women in rural areas
(B) Generation of employment for the able-bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season
(C) Laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
(D) Guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of persons, equality before law and protection without discrimination.

9. The Union Budget is presented in
- (A) The Lok Sabha
 - (B) The Rajya Sabha
 - (C) Joint session of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
 - (D) Anywhere
10. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been taken from the
- (A) Russian Constitution
 - (B) U.S. Constitution
 - (C) British Constitution
 - (D) Act of 1935
11. The host of first Olympics in 1896 was
- (A) Athens, Greece
 - (B) Paris, France
 - (C) London, Great Britain
 - (D) None of these
12. The Shimla Pact between India and Pakistan stood for
- (A) Abstaining from first use of nuclear weapons
 - (B) Bilateral settlement of disputes
 - (C) Final resolution of Jammu and Kashmir problem
 - (D) Resolution of dispute relating to Ranna of Kachchh
13. At block level, Panchayat Samiti is an
- (A) Administrative Authority
 - (B) Advisory Committee
 - (C) Advisory Board
 - (D) None of these
14. The recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission are for the period
- (A) 2002-2007
 - (B) 2010-2015
 - (C) 2006-2011
 - (D) 2004-2009
15. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by the
- (A) President
 - (B) Union Public Service Commission
 - (C) Prime Minister
 - (D) Finance Commission
16. The term 'Fourth Estate' is used for
- (A) The Press and Newspapers
 - (B) Parliament
 - (C) Judiciary
 - (D) The Executive

17. Which one of the following was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul' of the Constitution?
- (A) Right to equality (B) Right against exploitation
(C) Right to Constitutional remedies (D) Right to freedom of religion
18. The Indian National Army (I.N.A.) came into existence in 1943 in
- (A) Japan (B) Then Burma
(C) Singapore (D) Then Malaya
19. After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful satyagraha in
- (A) Chauri Chaura (B) Dandi
(C) Champaran (D) Bardoli
20. 'Deshbandhu' is the title of
- (A) B.R. Ambedkar (B) C.R. Das
(C) B.C. Pal (D) Rabindranath Tagore
21. In the year 1905, Gopal Krishna Gokhale founded the
- (A) Servants of India society (B) Asiatic society
(C) Brahmo samaj (D) Bharat Sewak Samaj
22. Who had moved a resolution for the Creation of Pakistan in the Muslim League session of 1940?
- (A) M.A. Jinnah (B) Mohammad Iqbal
(C) Rahmat Ali (D) Khaliqijaman
23. The 'Young India' was started as a weekly by
- (A) The Home Rule Party (B) The Extremist Party
(C) Ghadar Party (D) Swaraj Party
24. In which of the following sessions of the Indian National Congress was the demand for 'Swarajya' made?
- (A) Lahore, 1929 (B) Lucknow, 1899
(C) Calcutta, 1928 (D) Karachi, 1931
25. What was Lala Lajpat Rai demonstrating against when he succumbed to police brutality?
- (A) Rowlatt Act (B) Minto Morley Reforms
(C) Pitts India Act (D) Simon Commission

26. Who is considered as the Father of White Revolution in India?
- (A) Norman Borlaug (B) Varghes Kurien
(C) V.K. R.V. Rao (D) M.S. Swaminathan
27. Silicon Valley of India is located in
- (A) Dehradun (B) Bangalore
(C) Hyderabad (D) Srinagar
28. National Income in India is estimated by
- (A) CSO (B) Finance Commission
(C) Planning Commission (D) Indian Statistical Institute
29. Which is a credit rating agency in India?
- (A) CRISIL (B) ICRA
(C) CARE (D) All of the above
30. Palk strait separates
- (A) India and Pakistan (B) India and Myanmar
(C) India and Sri Lanka (D) India and Afghanistan
31. India's first Naval Museum is commissioned at which of the following sea ports?
- (A) Chennai (B) Mumbai
(C) Vishakhapatnam (D) Kochi
32. The oldest oil refinery in India is located in
- (A) Digboi (Assam) (B) Haldia (Near Kolkata)
(C) Koyali (Near Baroda) (D) Noonmati (Assam)
33. The longest highway in India runs from
- (A) Kolkata to Jammu (B) Jammu to Kanyakumari
(C) Ambala to Nagercoil (D) Varanasi to Kanyakumari
34. Which State has the lowest area under forests?
- (A) Gujrat (B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Andhra Pradesh (D) Punjab
35. Detroit (U.S.A.) is famous for which of the following industries?
- (A) Iron and steel (B) Automobile
(C) Petro chemical (D) Cotton textile

36. The largest postal network in the world is in
(A) U.S.A. (B) China
(C) India (D) Brazil
37. The 'Bermuda Triangle' lies in
(A) Western North Atlantic ocean (B) Eastern South Atlantic ocean
(C) North Pacific ocean (D) South Indian ocean
38. The shape of our milky way galaxy is
(A) Circular (B) Elliptical
(C) Spiral (D) None of these
39. A star which appears 'blue' is
(A) Cooler than the moon (B) Hotter than the sun
(C) As hot as the sun (D) Cooler than the sun
40. Clove, the commonly used spice, is obtained from the
(A) Root (B) Stem
(C) Flower bud (D) Fruit
41. Standard cricket bats are made of
(A) Pine wood (B) Rose wood
(C) Teak wood (D) Willow wood
42. Which of the following event was dropped from the Olympics?
(A) Polo (B) Football
(C) Hockey (D) Tennis
43. Who is the author of 'Business At the Speed of Thought'?
(A) Dick Francis (B) John Gray
(C) Bill Gates (D) David Baldacci
44. The International Youth Day is observed on ___?
(A) August 2 (B) August 12
(C) September 10 (D) October 1
45. United Nations was established in
(A) 1942 (B) 1945
(C) 1939 (D) 1941

46. The first Indian to win Nobel Prize was
- (A) C.V. Raman (B) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(C) Hargovind Khurana (D) Amartya Sen
47. India's newly built and tested missile 'Astra' is meant for
- (A) Surface to air strike (B) Air to air strike
(C) Ship to ship strike (D) Surface to surface strike
48. "India House" is located in
- (A) New Delhi (B) Kolkata
(C) London (D) New York
49. Name of the inventor of ATM who died recently
- (A) John Shepherd Barron (B) Ada E. Yonuth
(C) Laszek Miller (D) Willard S. Boyal
50. The first airline to allow flyers to surf the net was
- (A) United Airlines (B) Singapore Airlines
(C) Emirates Airlines (D) Air Canada
51. Who said, "Man is a Social Animal"?
- (A) Plato (B) Aristotle
(C) Rousseau (D) Socrates
52. India's first atomic reactor was
- (A) Zerlina (B) Dhruva
(C) Apsara (D) Kamini
53. Leonardo Da Vinci
- (A) Was a great Italian painter, sculptor and architect
(B) Got universal fame from his masterpiece "monalisa"
(C) Drew models of organs such as the heart, lungs and womb
(D) All of the above
54. Light year is related to
- (A) Energy (B) Speed
(C) Distance (D) Intensity

55. Philology is the
- (A) Study of bones (B) Study of muscles
(C) Study of architecture (D) Science of language
56. The clear sky looks blue because
- (A) Reflection of light (B) Refraction of light
(C) Diffraction of light (D) Dispersion of light
57. The red blood cells are formed in the
- (A) Heart (B) Liver
(C) Lymph nodes (D) Bone marrow
58. The U.N. Flag is made up of
- (A) The white UN Emblem is super-imposed on a light blue background
(B) The red U.N. Emblem is super imposed on white background
(C) The light blue UN Emblem is super imposed on white background
(D) None of the above.
59. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was
- (A) The first woman minister of an Indian state (U.P.)
(B) The first woman to become president of the UN General Assembly
(C) The first Indian woman ambassador to Moscow
(D) All of the above
60. Which is oldest university of the world?
- (A) University of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
(B) Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi
(C) University of of Karuccin, Morocco
(D) None of the above
61. Which of the following vitamins aids night vision?
- (A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin C (D) Vitamin D
62. Who is also known as Fuehrer?
- (A) Adolf Hitler (B) Benite Murssalini
(C) Earl of Waruicle (D) Sir Walter Scott

63. Who was Dr. Salim Ali?
(A) Sericulturist (B) Geologist
(C) Space scientist (D) Ornithologist
64. Who is known as the Father of Geometry?
(A) Aristotle (B) Kepler
(C) Euclid (D) Pythagoras
65. The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in which city?
(A) Brussels (B) Geneva
(C) Oslo (D) The Hague
66. How many players are there in a Kabbadi team?
(A) 7 (B) 11
(C) 9 (D) 15
67. Who said, "Child is the father of Man"?
(A) John Keats (B) Shakespeare
(C) William Wordsworth (D) Lord Byron
68. The Vivekananda Rock Memorial is situated at which of the following places?
(A) Bombay (B) Trivandrum
(C) Pondicherry (D) Kanyakumari
69. Vijay Stambha is situated in
(A) Delhi (B) Chittor
(C) Jaipur (D) Agra
70. The famous sphinx is located at
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Egypt
(C) Italy (D) Thailand
71. Where is Mecca?
(A) Iran (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Syria (D) Iraq
72. The largest island in the world is
(A) Tasmania (B) Cyprus
(C) Iceland (D) Greenland

73. The first spaceship to hit the moon was?
- (A) Surveyor-3 (B) Lunik II
(C) Columbus IV (D) Apollo II
74. Which film actress has been selected as the brand ambassador of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan?
- (A) Vidya Balan (B) Madhuri Dixit
(C) Sri Devi (D) Aishwarya Roy
75. Which country took over the rotating presidency of the UN Security Council in June 2012?
- (A) India (B) Iraq
(C) Iran (D) China
76. India won the bronze medal at the junior Asia Cup Hockey Tournament, the Indian side defeated which one of the following nations to claim the bronze?
- (A) Pakistan (B) China
(C) Iran (D) South Korea
77. Who was the Chairman of the 13th Finance Commission?
- (A) Indira Rajaraman (B) C. Rangarajan
(C) Vijay Kelkar (D) None of the above.
78. The first Indian State to pass the Lokayukta bill in 2011 is
- (A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar
(C) Uttarakhand (D) Jharkhand
79. Which country will host 2014 FIFA World Cup?
- (A) Brazil (B) Argentina
(C) Canada (D) None of the above.
80. The joint sitting of the House of People and the Council of States is summoned by
- (A) The President (B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Parliament (D) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
81. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to which of the following?
- (A) Prime Minister (B) President
(C) Rajya Sabha (D) Lok Sabha

82. Who has the right under the Constitution to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on question of law?
- (A) President (B) Any High Court
(C) Prime Minister (D) All of the above.
83. 'Chipko' movement was basically against
- (A) Water Pollution (B) Noise Pollution
(C) Deforestation (D) Cultural pollution
84. The World Environment Day is celebrated on
- (A) December 1 (B) June 5
(C) November 14 (D) August 15
85. Bachhendri Pal is a well-known
- (A) Social Worker (B) Writer
(C) Mountaineer (D) Player
86. Where lies the headquarters of SAARC?
- (A) New Delhi (B) Colombo
(C) Kathmandu (D) Rawalpindi
87. Ibn Batutah visited India during the rule of
- (A) Alaudin Khilji (B) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
(C) Sher Shah Suri (D) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
88. The first Asian lady swimmer to have crossed the English Channel was
- (A) Bula Choudhury (B) Arati Saha
(C) Nilima Ghosh (D) None of these
89. Who was the political guru of M. K. Gandhi?
- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai (D) Lokmanya Tilak
90. Who among the following is the author of the book "Turning Points..... A Journey Through Challenges released in July 2012?"
- (A) Jairam Ramesh (B) Amartya Sen
(C) K. Natwar Singh (D) APJ Abdul Kalam

91. Who among the following Presidents was impeached by the Parliament of his/her country recently?
- (A) Jose Mujica (B) Fernando Lugo
(C) Dilma Rousseff (D) Ollanta Humala
92. The INS Sindhurakshak is a:
- (A) Offshore Patrol Vessel (B) Submarine
(C) Destroyer (D) Frigate
93. Which of the following is India's fastest super computer ?
- (A) PARAM (B) SAGA 220
(C) Stuxnet (D) K-computer
94. What is a URL?
- (A) A computer software program
(B) A type of programming object
(C) The address of a document or 'page' on the World Wide Web.
(D) An acronym for unlimited resources for learning
95. Software such as viruses, worms and Trojan horses, that have a malicious intent, are known as
- (A) Spyware (B) Adware
(C) Spam (D) Malware
96. What the Indian Federation has been called in the Indian Constitution?
- (A) Union of States (B) The Indian Union
(C) Union of India (D) Indian Federal Union
97. What is the other name for Vitamin B2?
- (A) Haemoglobin (B) Dextrose
(C) Thiamine (D) Riboflavin
98. Who wrote "Alice in Wonderland"?
- (A) John Snow (B) Shakespeare
(C) Lewis Carrol (D) Oscar Wilde
99. A new technology which provides the ability to create an artificial world and have people interact with it is called -
- (A) Virtual reality (B) Televirtuality
(C) Alternate reality (D) 3-D reality

100. Which is the land of morning calm?
 (A) Finland (B) Korea
 (C) Japan (D) Thailand

ENGLISH (PART-I)

Directions: Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

101. Wholesome
 (A) Unhealthy (B) Incomplete
 (C) Discrete (D) Discursive
102. Flagrant
 (A) Mediocre (B) Meek
 (C) Mild (D) Modest
103. Ostensible
 (A) Insensible (B) Actual
 (C) Apparent (D) Unostentatious
104. Judicious
 (A) Unequal (B) Unlawful
 (C) Impure (D) Indiscreet
105. Bury
 (A) Examine (B) Open
 (C) Disinter (D) Dig

Directions: There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval/option in the Answer sheet.

106. (A) Embarass (B) Embarres
 (C) Embarrass (D) Embaras
107. (A) Courageous (B) Coragageous
 (C) Corrageous (D) Courageous
108. (A) Musteche (B) Mousetache
 (C) Musteeche (D) Moustache

109. (A) Exagerate (B) Exadgerate
(C) Exaggerate (D) Exeggerate
110. (A) Beligrent (B) Beligerent
(C) Belligrent (D) Belligerent

Directions: In the following questions given below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

111. Tentative
(A) Unreliable (B) Current
(C) Provisional (D) final
112. Appraisal
(A) Estimation (B) Praise
(C) Approval (D) Investigation
113. Jeopardy
(A) Magic (B) Adventure
(C) Enmity (D) Danger
114. Juvenile
(A) Hidden (B) Young
(C) Humorous (D) Tedious
115. Latent
(A) Prompt (B) Lethargic
(C) Apparent (D) Concealed

Directions: In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark option (d) as an answer.

116. (A) I am thinking (B) to write (C) my autobiography (D) No error
117. (A) The Ganges has overflowed (B) its banks (C) and each of the four villages are flooded (D) No error
118. (A) What you (B) do in the (C) Evenings? (D) No error
119. (A) Vijay, having finished his paper (B) he (C) left the examination hall (D) No error

120. (A) She wondered (B) how was he going to manage (C) if he couldn't get a job (D) No error

Directions: In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative, out of the four.

121. My father home last week.
- (A) Left off (B) Went back
(C) Made out (D) Came down
122. He assented my proposal.
- (A) To (B) With
(C) Above (D) Of
123. I home before she arrived.
- (A) Had left (B) Left
(C) Have left (D) Has left
124. You will have to Your mistakes.
- (A) Pay to (B) Pay for
(C) Pay off (D) Pay over
125. The thieves in a stolen jeep.
- (A) Made out (B) Made up
(C) Made off (D) Made over

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice

126. We should meet all our needs.
- (A) Our needs should be met
(B) All our needs are to be met by us
(C) All our needs should be met by us
(D) All of us should meet our needs

127. She cannot manage the situation
- (A) The situation cannot be managed by her
 - (B) The situation is unmanageable for her
 - (C) Her situation cannot be managed
 - (D) Managing the situation is not possible by her
128. The officer will convene a meeting of his subordinates.
- (A) His subordinates will be convened for a meeting by the officer.
 - (B) The officer will convene his subordinate for a meeting.
 - (C) The officer would convene a meeting of his subordinates.
 - (D) A meeting of his subordinates will be convened by the officer.
129. Who painted the wall?
- (A) By whom had the wall been painted?
 - (B) By whom was the wall painted?
 - (C) By whom is the wall been painted?
 - (D) By whom has the wall been painted?
130. He was given the details of his uncle's will by the lawyer.
- (A) His uncle's will was given to him by his lawyer.
 - (B) The lawyer gave him the details of his uncle's will
 - (C) His uncle's will and its details were given by the lawyer
 - (D) The details of the will was given by his lawyer

Directions: (Q. Nos.131 to 140) In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passages and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage

Elephants are (131) in India and in Africa. The (132) elephant differs in some points (133) the Indian, being larger with (134) tusk and bigger ears. In fact, the two are considered to be different (135). In both countries, they live in (136) in the jungles and are naturally (137) animals that keep away from (138). Elephants are fine advertisement for (139) for they live (140) on leaves, grass and roots.

131. (A) available (B) found
(C) watched (D) observed
132. (A) African (B) Korean
(C) Malaysian (D) Chinese

133. (A) on (B) by
(C) from (D) with
134. (A) larger (B) wider
(C) long (D) longer
135. (A) varieties (B) kinds
(C) species (D) types
136. (A) groups (B) herds
(C) crowds (D) singles
137. (A) ferocious (B) fearsome
(C) shy (D) terrible
138. (A) the world (B) the water
(C) the cities (D) men
139. (A) spiritualism (B) communism
(C) vegetarianism (D) capitalism
140. (A) entirely (B) partially
(C) preferably (D) occasionally

Directions: (Q. Nos.141 to 145) In the following questions you have two brief passage with five questions following the passages. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

Passage

In November, 1918, he joined Sydenham College as a Professor of Political Economics and worked there for two years. With his little savings, some help from the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and with a loan of five thousand rupees from his friend, Naval Bhathena, he left for England in 1920 to complete his studies in Law and Economics. He resumed his studies at the London School of Economics and kept his terms at Gray's Institute of Law. He turned his attention to the London Museum, where the relics of the saintly and scientific thoughts are preserved, where the ruins of the antique world are displayed and where Karl Marx, Mazzini, Lenin and Savarkar had dug for knowledge and digested it. In the museum, he poured over books from morning till evening. Time was an important factor with him. To save both money and time, he would go without lunch. After this, the second round of reading begins at his residence. The endless reading would go on till early morning. He told his room-mate that his poverty and want of time require him to finish his studies as early as possible.

During these studies in London for his academic eminence, he had not forgotten the real aim in his life. He could not for a minute

forget the dumb faces of the untouchables in India. He took up this matter with the Secretary of State for India and also held discussions with Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in London. Neither he could forget the alien political realities of the nation. In a paper read before the Students Union and also in his famous thesis "The Problem of the Rupee", he exposed the hollowness of the British policies in India, which caused a stir in the academic world of London and Ambedkar was suspected to be an Indian revolutionary.

141. Who amongst the following was Dr. Ambedkar's benefactor?
- (A) Raja of Kathiawar
 - (B) Queen of England
 - (C) Raja of Kolhapur
 - (D) Lord Gray
142. Why did Dr. Ambedkar try to finish his studies as early as possible?
- (A) Due to illness
 - (B) For lack of resources and time
 - (C) Due to adverse climate
 - (D) Due to nostalgia
143. What was Dr. Ambedkar's real aim in life?
- (A) Upliftment of the downtrodden caste
 - (B) Upliftment of his family
 - (C) Academic eminence
 - (D) Successful career as a lawyer
144. Where did Dr. Ambedkar spend most of his time in London?
- (A) Courtrooms
 - (B) India House
 - (C) Royal Palace
 - (D) London Museum
145. What did Dr. Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
- (A) Marginality of the rulers
 - (B) Infallibility of the British rule
 - (C) Universal laws of brotherhood
 - (D) Hollowness of the English policies in India

Directions: In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

146. A small house with all rooms on one floor

- (A) Bungalow (B) Cottage
(C) Flat (D) Castle

147. A workman who fits and repairs pipes

- (A) Mechanic (B) Blacksmith
(C) Plumber (D) Technocrat

148. A post without remuneration

- (A) Voluntary (B) Sinecure
(C) Honorary (D) Involuntary

149. Gift left by will

- (A) Alimony (B) Parimony
(C) Legacy (D) Property

150. Person who brings an action at law

- (A) Plaintiff (B) Litigant
(C) Deponent (D) Defendant

Directions: In each question, a part of sentence is printed in italics. Below each sentence, some phrases are given which can substitute the italicized part of the sentence. Find out the phrase which can correctly substitute that part of the sentence. If the sentence is correct as it is, the answer is 'No correction required' or 'No Improvement'.

151. He never *tells* the truth

- (A) Says (B) Utters
(C) Speaks (D) No improvement.

152. What is the time *in* your watch?

- (A) On (B) By
(C) From (D) No improvement

153. He plays cricket and tennis *also*.

- (A) Both (B) Besides
(C) Too (D) No improvement

154. Old habits *die hardly*

- (A) Die much hardly (B) Die hard
(C) Die too hard (D) No improvement

155. They all loved *each other*.

- (A) Among each other (B) One another
(C) For each other (D) No improvement

Directions: In each of the following questions, an idiomatic expression/a proverb has been given, followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/proverb.

156. To be at loggerheads

- (A) To have tough encounter (B) To be at enmity or strife
(C) To face stiff opposition (D) To tax one's mind and body

157. A lady's man

- (A) A woman-tailor
(B) A lover of woman company
(C) A man working as per a lady's directions
(D) A timid husband

158. All and sundry

- (A) Greater share (B) All of a sudden
(C) Completion of work (D) Everyone without distinction

159. French leave

- (A) Long absence (B) Leave on the pretext of illness
(C) Casual leave (D) Absence without permission

160. Spick and span

- (A) Neat and clean (B) Outspoken
(C) A ready-made thing (D) Garrulous

ENGLISH (PART-II)

Q.No. 1. Translate the following passage into English

ਮਹਾਨ ਲੇਖਕ ਟੈਗੋਰ ਆਪਣੀ ਮਾਤਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰੇਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਉਚਿੱਤ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਚੁਣਨ ਵਿਚ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਵਧਾਨ ਰਹਿੰਦੇ ਸਨ ਅਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਉਚਿੱਤ ਢੰਗ ਨਾਲ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ। ਉਹ ਸਿਰਫ ਬੰਗਾਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਹੀ ਚੰਗੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸਨ ਲਿਖਦੇ ਬਲਕਿ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵੀ ਬਹੁਤ ਸੁੰਦਰ ਸੀ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਸਾਧਾਰਨ ਜਨਤਾ, ਜੋ ਆਪਣੇ ਹੱਥੀਂ ਆਪ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀ ਹੈ, ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਕੁੱਝ ਲਿਖਿਆ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਕਹਿਣਾ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਫਟੇ ਕੱਪੜਿਆਂ ਤੇ ਮਿੱਟੀ ਨਾਲ ਲਬਪਥ ਹੱਥਾਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਕਿਉਂਕਿ ਇਹ ਹੀ ਇਮਾਨਦਾਰ ਕੰਮ ਦੇ ਚਿੰਨ੍ਹ ਹਨ। ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਸੀ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਗੱਲ ਦਾ ਬਿਨਾਂ ਧਿਆਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਕਿ ਅਮੁਕ ਲੋਕ ਕਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਕੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਹੈ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸਭ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਲੋਕਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਦੋਸਤੀ ਕਰਨੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ।

महान् लेखक टैगोर अपनी मातृ भाषा से प्रेम करते थे। वे उचित शब्दों के चुनने में बड़े सावधान रहते थे और उनका उचित ढंग से प्रयोग करते थे। वे केवल बंगाली में ही अच्छा नहीं लिखते थे, उनकी अंग्रेजी भी अत्यन्त सुंदर थी। उन्होंने साधारण जनता, जो अपने हाथों से स्वयं काम करती है, के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ लिखा। उनका कहना था कि हमें फटे कपड़ों तथा मिट्टी से लथपथ हाथों से शर्म नहीं करनी चाहिए क्योंकि यही ईमानदारी के काम के चिन्ह है। उनका विचार था कि इस बात का बिना ध्यान किए कि अमुक लोग किस में विश्वास करते हैं या उनकी क्या स्थिति है, हमें सभी प्रकार के लोगों के साथ मित्रता करनी चाहिए।

10 Marks

Q.No. 2 Write a paragraph in 200 words on any one of the given topics:

1. Future of Democracy in India
2. Man is the architect of his own fate

10 Marks