

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

Written test for the post of Stenographer (August 2015)

PAPER 1-GENERAL ENGLISH

TIME ALLOWED: 3hrs.

Max. Marks-100

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory; options available is indicated against the question

2. Marks are indicated within brackets at the beginning of each question.

**Q no.1. Directions:** Please read the following passages. It is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the **one** best answer a, b, c, d or e to each question. Answer all questions about the information in the passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in the passage.

Read the following passage:

Passage A. (2x5=10marks)

China's rising power is based on its remarkable economic success. Shanghai's overall economy is currently growing at around 13% per year, thus doubling in size every five or six years. Everywhere there are start-ups, innovations, and young entrepreneurs hungry for profits. In a series of high level meetings between Chinese and African officials, the advice that the African leaders received from the Chinese was sound, and more practical than they typically get from the World Bank. Chinese officials stress the crucial role of public investments, especially in agriculture and infrastructure, to lay the basis for private sector-led growth. In a hungry and poor rural economy, as China was in the 1970s and as most of Africa is today, a key starting point is to raise farm productivity. Farmers need the benefits of fertilizer, irrigation and high-yield seeds, all of which were a core part of China's economical take off. Two other equally critical investments are also needed : roads and electricity, without which there cannot be a modern economy. Farmers might be able to increase their output, but it won't be able to reach the cities, and the cities won't be able to provide the countryside with inputs. The government has taken pains to ensure that the electricity grids and transportation networks reach every village in China. China is prepared to help Africa in substantial ways in agriculture, roads, power, health and education. And that is not an empty boast. Chinese leaders are prepared to share new high yield rice varieties, with their African counterparts and, all over Africa, China is financing and constructing basic infrastructure.

This illustrates what is wrong with the World Bank. The World Bank has often forgotten the most basic lessons of development, preferring to lecture the poor and force them to privatise basic infrastructure, which is untenable, rather than to help the poor to invest in infrastructure and other crucial sectors. The Bank's failure began in the early 1980s when under the ideological sway of them American President and British Prime Minister it tried to get Africa and other poor regions to cut back or close down government investments and services. For 25 years, the bank tries to get governments out of agriculture, leaving impoverished peasants to fend for themselves. The result has been a disaster in Africa, with farm productivity stagnant for decades. The bank also pushed for privatization of national health systems, water utilities, and road and power networks, and has grossly underfinanced these critical sectors. This extreme free-market ideology, also called structural

adjustments, went against the practical lessons of development successes in China and the rest of Asia. Practical development strategy recognises that public investments - in agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure- are necessary complements to private investments. The World Bank has instead wrongly seen such vital public investments as an enemy of private sector development. Whenever the bank's ideology failed, it has blamed the poor for corruption, mismanagement, or lack of initiative. Instead of focusing its attention on helping the poorest countries to improve their infrastructure, there has been a crusade against corruption. The good news is that African governments are getting the message on how to spur economic growth and are getting crucial help from China and other

partners that are less wedded to extreme free-market ideology than the World Bank. They have declared their intention to invest in infrastructure, agriculture modernisation, public health, and education. It is clear the Bank can regain its relevance only if it becomes practical once again, by returning its focus to financing public investments in priority sectors. If that happens, the Bank can still do justice to the bold vision of a world of shared prosperity that prompted its creation after World War II.

1. The author's main objective in writing the passage is to

- a) illustrate how China can play a more concrete role in Africa.
- b) Use China's Success as an example of the changes required in World ideology.
- c) Recommend that China adopt the guidelines of the World Bank to sustain growth.
- d) Make a case for the closure of the World Bank since it promotes US interests over those of other countries.

2. What effect has the World Bank policy had on African nations?

- a) The African government has restricted private sector investment in agriculture.
- b) Africa has focused more on health and education rather than on agriculture.
- c) US and Britain have volunteered substantial aid to Africa as Africa has complied with World Bank ideology.
- d) The agriculture sector in these countries is not as productive as it could be.

3. Which of the following cannot be said about structural adjustment?

- a) It is the World Bank's free market ideology adapted by Asian countries.
- b) Under this strategy public sector investment in priority sectors is discouraged.
- c) As a development strategy it has failed in Africa.
- d) With this strategy there has been a lack of adequate investment in critical sectors.

4. Why is the author optimistic about Africa's future?

- a) Africa has decided to adopt a structural adjustment ideology which has benefited many nations.
- b) China has urged the World Bank to waive the interest on its loans to Africa.
- c) Africa has committed itself to adopting China's strategy for economic growth.
- d) The World Bank has committed itself to invest huge sums in Africa's development.

5. What advice has the author given the World Bank?

- 1. Adopt a more practical ideology of structural adjustment.
- 2. Change its ideology to one encouraging both public and private sector investment in basic infrastructure.
- 3. Reduce the influence of the US and Britain in its functioning.
- 4. Support China's involvement in developing Africa.

**Passage B. (2x5) 10 marks**

In response to the increasing environmental damage wrought by poachers, authorities placed a ban on ivory in the 1980s. Although the ban resulted in an initial decrease in the sale and trade of illegal ivory and a concurrent increase in the elephant population, more pressing needs caused most Western nations to withdraw funding for poaching prevention programs. Without significant financial support, poorer countries were unable to effectively combat poachers. The resulting explosion in the ivory trade has seen prices increase to nearly 10 times the \$45 per pound price at the beginning of the decade.

Unfortunately, the countries with the worst poaching problems have also tended to be the ones least able to combat the problem due to unstable political systems, corruption, lack of comprehensive enforcement programs, or some combination of all these factors. One primary hindrance to better enforcement of the ivory ban came from an inability to definitively identify the country of origin of illegal ivory.

Countries used this uncertainty to avoid responsibility for curbing illegal poaching in their territories by attempting to blame other countries for the oversights in enforcement. Now, though, zoologists have perfected a new DNA identification system. First, scientists gathered genetic data from the population of African elephants, an arduous effort that ultimately resulted in a detailed DNA-based map of the distribution of African elephants. Then, the researchers developed a method to extract DNA evidence from ivory, allowing them to match the ivory with elephant populations on the map. Zoologists hope this new method will pinpoint the exact origin of poached ivory and force countries to accept their responsibility in enforcing the ban.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the ivory ban?

- a) It will be successful now that the DNA-based map has been developed.
- b) It has been mostly unsuccessful in reducing the trade of illegal ivory.

c) It will continue to be ineffective unless the problems of political corruption are solved.

d) Western monetary support was a major factor in its success.

2. The response of the countries with the worst poaching problems to the situation was most analogous to:

a) tax evader who uses deceptive accounting practices to hide her income from auditors

b) an embezzler who steals from her company by pilfering small amounts of money over a long period of time

c) a criminal who argues that it is not he but one of his accomplices who is guilty of a crime

d) a con artist who convinces his victim that it is in the victim's best interest to help him

3. The passage suggests which of the following about the DNA-based map created by zoologists?

a) Its assemblage involved a great deal of work on the part of the researchers.

b) Its creation will force countries to accept responsibility for the ivory poached from within their borders.

c) The map is able to pinpoint the exact elephant from which poached ivory was obtained.

d) It must be updated constantly to account for changes in elephant populations.

4. The passage is chiefly concerned with:

a) advocating a course of action for countries with poaching problems

b) exposing the weaknesses of the ivory ban

c) pleading with Western countries to re-institute financing for the ivory ban

d) detailing a way to overcome a problem that has lessened the effectiveness of the ivory ban

5) Please give a title to the passage

Question 2. (2x10) 20 marks

Directions (1-10): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. One of five options fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate in each case and mark your answer:

We are in the middle of another powerful shift from manufacturing (1) the knowledge era. The twin forces of information technology and globalization, have created (2) fundamental differences in the competitive dynamics of every industry. Physical borders no (3) define markets. The communication revolution has accelerated the movement of goods, services (4) finance. Organizations have the

choice of manufacturing at the lowest cost location and (5) their products to market anywhere in the world. Customers have become more (6) and hence their aspirations have risen. There are absolute international benchmarks for (7) of products and services. Response to customer requests has to be not (8) quick, but immediate. The market is prepared to bet on industries that (9) a promise for future growth, including gold rush for the Dot.com (10).

1. (a) in (b) too (c) for (d) to (e) from
2. (a) very (b) much (c) see (d) push (e) move
3. (a) strength (b) longer (c) world (d) move (e) aware
4. (a) and (b) for (c) with (d) from (e) in
5. (a) muscle (b) move (c) go (d) get (e) from
6. (a) vary (b) very (c) many (d) aware (e) awareness
7. (a) quantify (b) measure (c) qualify (d) quarrel (e) quality
8. (a) swayed (b) very (c) finer (d) good-will (e) backing
9. (a) see (b) strength (c) see (d) sense (e) show
10. (a) move (b) strength (c) world (d) muscle (e) ages

Question 3. In each of the following replace the parts in bold letters by the most suitable option given to form a correct sentence. (2x10) 20 marks

1. Instances of wild animals entering into human populate regions are quite common because of human encroachments on animal habitats

- A. Humanly population regions
- B. Humans populate regional
- C. Human populated regions
- D. Human population region
- E. No correction required

2. Rabindranath Tagore's poems teach children the importance of be courage and honest.

- A. Are being courage
- B. Is been courage
- C. Have been courageous
- D. Being courageous
- E. No correction required

3. Recent Indian accomplishments across various sectors have filled every Indian with pride.

- A. Around various sectors
- B. Into various sectors
- C. Over various sectors
- D. Under various sectors
- E. No correction required

4. The electromagnetic radiation from mobile towers was responsible for the decrease number of sparrows and bees

- A. Decreased number from
- B. Reduction numbers
- C. Decreasing number of
- D. Reduces numbers
- E. No correction required

5. The explosives have been sent to the laboratory for testing as their true nature is not yet known.

- A. Their true character
- B. Their true nature
- C. Their faithful character
- D. Their false nature
- E. No correction required

6. His behaviour with all his employees is so pleasing that everyone comes forward for helping him.

- A. came towards him for help
- B. comes towards him for help
- C. comes forward to help him
- D. comes forward for help him
- E. No correction required

7. According to many people, good life is to making more and more money.

- A. is making more and more
- B. is made more
- C. and made more and more
- D. are making more and more
- E. No correction required

8. A master should never impose his servants too much work.

- A. his servants with too much work
- B. too much work with his servants
- C. too much work on his servants
- D. too much work for his servants
- E. No correction required

9. Because of his smart work, he is in the best books of his employer.

- A. in the better books
- B. in the good books
- C. in the good book
- D. into the good books
- E. No correction required

10. With the introduction of the new system, the number of candidates who resort to unfair means is decreasing year after year.

- A. resorting to
- B. to resort to
- C. resorted to
- D. to resorting
- E. No correction required

**Question 4**

Use the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: **2x5=10 marks**

- (i) His company is greatly boasted after. (Seek)
- (ii) His courage \_\_\_\_\_ him. (Forsake)
- (iii) The terrified people fled to the mountains. (Flee)
- (iv) The Police left no stone unturned to trace the culprits. (Leave)
- (v) The robber struck him a blow on the head. (Strike)

**Question 5**

Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blank: **1x5= 5 marks**

- (i) He got a \_\_\_\_\_ blow from his enemy. (Deadly/Deathly)
- (ii) The \_\_\_\_\_ of his speech was very lucid and natural. (Delivery/Deliverance)
- (iii) I do not know how to express my gratitude; you have been \_\_\_\_\_ to me. (Beneficial/Beneficent)
- (iv) My friend will \_\_\_\_\_ me to the hospital. (Accompany/Escort)
- (v) We sat in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a tree and relaxed a while. (shadow/shade)

**Question 6 (10 marks)**

Write a requisition to the Registrar for additional staff and furniture requirement in your department in about 150 words.

**Question 7 (15 marks)**

Write an essay in about 500 words on any one topic:

- (a) What kind of crisis is India facing—moral or economic?
- (b) Participating in sports helps develop good character.
- (c) Should students be allowed to grade their teachers?

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY  
नई दिल्ली 110067/ New Delhi 110067  
आशुलिपिक परिक्षा (अगस्त 2015)  
STENOGRAPHER EXAMINATION (AUGUST 2015)  
भाग-2 (सामान्यज्ञान)  
PAPER-II (GENERAL KNOWLEDGE)

समय: 90 मिनट (1 ½ घंटे)  
Time Allowed: 90 Minutes (1 ½)

पूर्णक: 50  
Maximum Marks: 50

परीक्षार्थी द्वारा भरा जाये / To be filled by the Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Candidate \_\_\_\_\_

अनुक्रमांक/Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_ दिनांक/Date \_\_\_\_\_

निर्देश: कृपया हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी प्रश्न में से किसी एक के उत्तर पर टिक (✓) करें। दोनों पर टिक न करें।  
Note: Tick (✓) your answer either in English or Hindi version. Please do not tick both.

1. भारतीय कलाकार श्री नेकचंद सैनी, जिनका हाल में निधन हुआ, उनके द्वारा तैयार भवन निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा है?
- (क) रॉक गार्डन, चंदीगढ़ (ख) लुम्बिनी पार्क, हैद्राबाद  
(ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, नई दिल्ली

1. Indian artist Nek Chand Saini, who died recently, was well known for building which of the following?

- [A] Rock Garden, Chandigarh  
[C] RBI Building, New Delhi

[B] Lumbini Park, Hyderabad

2. निरीक्षक समिति रिपोर्ट "ड्राउन ए वैली: डिस्ट्रॉइंग ए सिविलिजेशन" किस बांध प्रबंधन से संबंधित है?
- (क) सरदार सरोवर बांध (ख) हीराकुंड बांध  
(ग) नार्गजुन सागर बांध (घ) अलामटी बांध

2. An expert committee report "Drowning a valley: Destroying a civilization" is related to which dam project?

- [A] Sardar Sarovar Dam  
[C] Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

[B] Hirakud Dam  
[D] Alamatti Dam

3. कौन से एशियाई देश ने मताधिकार की आयु 20 वर्ष से 18 वर्ष की आयु का चयन हाल में किया?
- (क) दक्षिण कोरिया (ख) जापान  
(ग) चीन (घ) बंगलादेश

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय  
नई दिल्ली-110067  
Deputy Registrar (IHA)  
Jawaharlal Nehru University  
New Delhi-110067



3. Which Asian country parliament has recently passed a bill to lower the voting age from 20 to 18 years?

- [A] South Korea  
[C] China

- [B] Japan  
[D] Bangladesh

4. बिबेक देवराय समिति द्वारा किस विषय पर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई?

- (क) वित्तीय अवस्था  
(ग) सड़क बचाव संबंधित

- (ख) रेलवे संबंधित पुनर्निर्माण  
(घ) तटीय क्षेत्र प्रबंधन के पुनर्गठन

4. Bibek Debroy committee report is related to which of the following?

- [A] Financial inclusion  
[C] Road safety issues

- [B] Restructuring the railways  
[D] Coastal area management Restructuring

5. किस राज्य में थर्मोकॉल प्लेट्स को बंद/निषेध किया गया?

- (क) ओडिशा  
(ग) झारखण्ड

- (ख) पश्चिम बंगाल  
(घ) असम

5. Which state has recently imposed ban on sale of thermocol plates?

- [A] Odisha  
[C] Jharkhand

- [B] West Bengal  
[D] Assam

6. वर्तमान में किस फुटबॉल खिलाड़ी के नाम पर एक गैलक्सी का नामकरण किया गया?

- (क) लियोनल मोस्सी  
(ग) मैनुअल न्युअर

- (ख) क्रिसतियानो रोनाल्डो  
(घ) नेमार

6. Recently, a brightest early galaxy has been named after which football player?

- [A] Lionel Messi  
[C] Manuel Neuer

- [B] Cristiano Ronaldo  
[D] Neymar

7. राष्ट्रीय पार्क 'कीबुल लाम्जाओ', दुनिया का एकमात्र तैरता हुआ राष्ट्रीय पार्क किस राज्य में स्थित है।

- (क) असम  
(ग) मणिपुर

- (ख) त्रिपुरा  
(घ) अरुणाचल प्रदेश

7. Keibul Lamjao, worlds only floating National Park is located in which state?

- [A] Assam  
[C] Manipur

- [B] Tripura  
[D] Arunachal Pradesh

8. भारत के संविधान के कौनसे अनुच्छेद में ग्राम पंचायत स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है?

- (क) अनुच्छेद 38  
(ग) अनुच्छेद 40

- (ख) अनुच्छेद 39  
(घ) अनुच्छेद 41

8. Which article of the Constitution of India directs the state to organize village panchayats?

- [A] Article 38  
[C] Article 40

- [B] Article 39  
[D] Article 41

9. भारत में जन्में पहले बास्केटबॉल खिलाड़ी जिनका चयन 'राष्ट्रीय बास्केटबॉल समिति' में हुआ कौन है?

- (क) सतनाम सिंह

- (ख) बलबीर चौहान

(ग) बलबीर सिंह

(घ) रमेश राठौड़

9. Who became the first India born basketball player to be picked in National Basketball Association (NBA)?

[A] Satnam Singh

[B] Balbir Chauhan

[C] Balbir Singh

[D] Ramesh Rathode

10. किस देश में 16वाँ संस्कृत सम्मेलन का आयोजन हुआ?

(क) थाईलैंड

(ख) बांग्लादेश

(ग) चीन

(घ) श्रीलंका

10. Which country is hosting the 16th World Sanskrit Conference?

[A] Thailand

[B] Bangladesh

[C] China

[D] Sri Lanka Thailand

11. केरल राज्य के आयुर्वेद ब्रांड एंबेसडर कौन हैं?

(क) स्टेफी ग्राफ

(ख) वीनस विलिम्स

(ग) कैरोलीन वोज़्नियाकी

(घ) मार्तीना नवरातिलोवा

11. Who has been appointed as Kerala's brand ambassador for Ayurveda?

[A] Steffi Graf

[B] Venus Williams

[C] Caroline Wozniacki

[D] Martina Navratilova

12. कौनसे राज्य में विलिज मानटरिंग प्रोजेक्ट (वी.एम.पी) का उद्घाटन किया गया?

(क) करेल

(ख) महाराष्ट्र

(ग) हरयाणा

(घ) पंजाब

12. Which Indian state has launched the Village Monitoring Project (VMP) to uplift villagers?

[A] Kerala

[B] Maharashtra

[C] Haryana

[D] Punjab

13. त्रिपिताका किस धर्म की धार्मिक पुस्तक है?

(क) बौद्ध धर्म

(ख) हिंदू धर्म

(ग) जैन धर्म

(घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

13. Tripitakas are sacred books of

[A] Buddhists

[B] Hindus

[C] Jains

[D] None of the above

14. पौरस और सिकंदर की लड़ाई किन दो नदियों के क्षेत्र पर हुई?

(क) सतलुज और व्यास नदी

(ख) रावि और चेनाब

(ग) गंगा और यमुना

(घ) झेलम और चेनाब

14. The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of

[A] Sutlej and Beas

[B] Jhelum and Chenab

[C] Ravi and Chenab

[D] Ganga and Yamuna

15. श्रीरंगापट्टनम की संधि टीपू सुल्तान और किसके बीच हस्ताक्षर हुई थी?

(क) रोबर्ट क्लाइव

(ख) कौनवालिस

(ग) डलहाउजी

(घ) वारन हेसर्टिंग्ज

15. The treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and

[A] Robert Clive

[B] Cornwallis

[C] Dalhousie

[D] Warren Hastings

16. प्रचीन भारतीय भवन निर्माण की 'खरोशती' वास्तुकला किस देश से आयी है?

(क) मध्य एशिया

(ख) ईरान

(ग) ग्रीस (यूनान)

(घ) चीन

16. The use of Kharoshti in ancient Indian architecture is the result of India's contact with

[A] Central Asia

[B] Iran

[C] Greece

[D] China

17. मंगलौर क्षेत्र की संधि किनके बीच हस्ताक्षर हुई थी?

(क) ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी और हैदर अली

(ख) ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी और टीपू सुल्तान

(ग) हैदर अली और कलिकट

(घ) फ्रेंच इंडिया कम्पनी और टीपू सुल्तान

17. The treaty of Mangalore was signed between

[A] The English East India Company and Haidar Ali

[B] The English East India Company and Tipu Sultan

[C] Haidar Ali and the Zamorin of Calicut

[D] The French East India Company and Tipu Sultan

18. टोडर मल किस कला से संबंध रखते थे?

(क) संगीत

(ख) साहित्य

(ग) भू-राजस्व सुधारों

(घ) कानून

18. Todar Mal was associated with

[A] Music

[B] Literature

[C] Land revenue reforms

[D] Law

19. महाप्रांत नगर में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा किस वर्ष की गई?

(क) 1857

(ख) 1858

(ग) 1900

(घ) 1909

19. Universities in the Presidency towns in India were established in

[A] 1857

[B] 1858

[C] 1900

[D] 1909

20. हड़प्पा एवम् मोहनजोदरो के श्रेणी विभाजन का किस से पता चलता है?

(क) मोहरों से

(ख) धार्मिक विश्वास

(ग) उपकरणों से

(घ) अलग अलग श्रेणी के भवनों से

20. There was a sharp class division at Harappa and Mohen-jodaro. This is clear from the.

- [A] Indus seals excavated [B] Religious beliefs of the Harappans  
 [C] Tools and implements used by the Harappans  [D] Different types of dwellings excavated

21. टीपू सुल्तान किस राज्य के राजा थे?

- (क) हैदराबाद (ख) मदुरई  
(ग) मैसूर (घ) विजयनगर

21. Tipu sultan was the ruler of

- [A] Hyderabad [B] Madurai  
 [C] Mysore [D] Vijayanagar

22. इंद्रदेव किसके देवता हैं?

- (क) वायु (ख) अनंत काल  
(ग) मेघ और गरज (घ) अग्नि

22. The Vedic deity Indra was the Goddess of

- [A] Wind [B] Eternity  
 [C] Rain and thunder [D] Fire

23. किसके नेतृत्व में भारतीय मुस्लिम संघ का गठन हुआ?

- (क) मोहम्मद अली जिन्नाह (ख) संयूद अहमद खान  
(ग) आगा खान (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

23. Under whose leadership was the all India Muslim League set up?

- [A] Mohammed Ali Jinnah [B] Sayyid Ahmed Khan  
 [C] Aga Khan [D] All of the above

24. भगवान महावीर ने जैन धर्म में पांचवा कौनसा पंथ जोड़ा?

- (क) अस्तेय (ख) अहिंसा  
(ग) ब्रह्मचार्य (घ) वैराग्य

24. The twenty-third Jaina teacher, Parsva, the immediate predecessor of Mahavira enjoined on his disciples four great vows. To these Mahavira added which of the followings as the fifth vow?

- [A] Abstention from stealing [B] Non-injury  
 [C] Brahmacharya or continence [D] Non-attachment

25. वेलू थम्पी ने ब्रिटिश सरकार के खिलाफ कौनसे राज्य में विद्रोह किया ?

- (क) त्रवणकोर (ख) बड़ौदा  
(ग) हैद्राबाद (घ) मैसूर

25. Velu Thampi led a revolt against the British in state of

- [A] Travancore [B] Baroda  
 [C] Hyderabad [D] Mysore

26. रामचरितमानस के लेखक, तुलसीदास निम्न में से किसके समकालीन थे?

- (क) अकबर (ख) हुमायू

(ग) शाहजाहाँ

(घ) शेर शाह सुरी

26. Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was a contemporary of which of the following rulers?

[A] Akbar

[B] Humayun

[C] Shahjahan

[D] Sher Shah Suri

27. सारनाथ किस राजा के राज्य की राजधानी कहलाती है?

(क) चंद्रगुप्त

(ख) अशोक

(ग) कनिष्क

(घ) हर्ष

27. To which king belongs the Lion capital at Sarnath?

[A] Chandragupta

[B] Ashoka

[C] Kanishka

[D] Harsha

28. 'वी द पीपल' पुस्तक के लेखक कौन है?

(क) टी. एन. कौल

(ख) जे. आर. डी. टाटा

(ग) खुशवंत सिंह

(घ) नानी पालखीवाला

28. Who wrote the famous book - 'We the people'?

[A] T.N.Kaul

[B] J.R.D. Tata

[C] Khushwant Singh

[D] Nani Palkhivala

29. निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों में से कौनसी पुस्तक मुंशी प्रेमचंद जी द्वारा नहीं लिखी गई?

(क) गबन

(ख) गोदान

(ग) गाइड

(घ) मानसरोवर

29. Which of the following is NOT written by Munshi Premchand?

[A] Gaban

[B] Godan

[C] Guide

[D] Manasorovar

30. निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों में से कौनसी पुस्तक विक्रम सेठ जी द्वारा लिखी गई?

(क) माइ गॉड डाइ यंग

(ख) इस्लामी बम

(ग) लुक बैक इन एंगर

(घ) ए सूटैबल बॉय

30. Which of the following books has been written by Vikram Seth?

[A] My God Died Young

[B] Islamic Bomb

[C] Look Back in Anger

[D] A Suitable Boy

31. बिजली बल्ब का फिलामेंट किस धातु का बना होता है?

(क) टन्सटन

(ख) नाइक्रोम

(ग) ग्रैफाइट

(घ) लोहा

31. The filament of an electric bulb is made of

[A] Tungsten

[B] Nichrome

[C] Graphite

[D] Iron

32. इरिट्रिया जो 1993 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र का 182 वाँ सदस्य बना है, किस महाद्वीप में है?

- (क) एशिया (ख) अफ्रीका  
(ग) यूरोप (घ) ऑस्ट्रेलिया

32. Eritrea, which became the 182nd member of the UN in 1993, is in the continent of

- [A] Asia [B] Africa  
[C] Europe [D] Australia

33. गोल्फ खिलाड़ी विजय सिंह किस देश से है?

- (क) अमेरीका (ख) फिजी  
(ग) भारत (घ) यूके

33. Golf player Vijay Singh belongs to which country?

- [A] USA [B] Fiji  
[C] India [D] UK

34. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसे राज्य गुवाहाटी उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायधिकरण के अंतर्गत आते हैं?

- (क) नगालैंड (ख) अरुणाचल प्रदेश  
(ग) असम (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

34. Guwahati High Court is the judicature of

- [A] Nagaland [B] Arunachal Pradesh  
[C] Assam [D] All of the above

35. भारतीय सेना के प्रथम सेनापति (थल सेना) कौन थे?

- (क) जनरल के. एम. करियप्पा (ख) वाइस एडमिरल आर. डी. कटारी  
(ग) जनरल. महाराजा राजेंद्र सिंह जी (घ) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

35. Who was the first Indian Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army ?

- [A] Gen. K.M. Cariappa [B] Vice-Admiral R.D. Katari  
[C] Gen. Maharaja Rajendra Singhji [D] None of the above

36. हिमालय माउन्टेनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट किस राज्य में स्थित है?

- (क) दार्जिलिंग (ख) देहरादून  
(ग) मोरमुगाओ (घ) दिसपुर

36. Himalayan Mountaineering Institute is at

- [A] Darjeeling [B] Dehradun  
[C] Marmago [D] Dispur

37. पूर्वी तिमोर जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र का 191 वाँ सदस्य बना है, किस महाद्वीप में है?

- (क) एशिया (ख) अफ्रीका  
(ग) यूरोप (घ) दक्षिण अमेरिका

37. East Timor, which became the 191st member of the UN, is in the continent of

- [A] Asia [B] Africa

[C] Europe

[D] South America

38. किरण बेदी को प्रतिष्ठित रोमन मैगसेसे पुरस्कार किस क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्ट योगदान के लिए सम्मानित किया गया?

(क) साहित्य

(ख) सामुदायिक कल्याण

(ग) सरकारी सेवा

(घ) पत्रकारिता

38. The prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award was conferred upon Ms. Kiran Bedi for her excellent contribution to which of the following fields?

[A] Literature

[B] Community Welfare

[C] Government Service

[D] Journalism

39. शान्ति स्वरूप भटनागर पुरस्कार किस संदर्भ में दिया जाता है?

(क) भारतीय सहित्य

(ख) विज्ञान

(ग) वातावरण

(घ) फिल्म निदर्शन

39. Shanthi Swaroop Bhatnagar awards are given for

[A] Exploring new dimensions in creative writing in Indian languages

[B] Outstanding contribution to science

[C] Creating mass awareness on environmental issues

[D] Excellence in film direction

40. महान विक्टोरिया रेगिस्तान किस देश में स्थित है?

(क) कनाडा

(ख) पश्चिम अफ्रीका

(ग) ऑस्ट्रेलिया

(घ) उत्तरी अमेरिका

40. The great Victoria Desert is located in

[A] Canada

[B] West Africa

[C] Australia

[D] North America

41. निम्न में से कौन सा सबसे बड़ा हिमनद (ग्लेशियर) है?

(क) पर्वत हिमनद

(ख) अल्पाइन ग्लेशियर

(ग) महाद्वीपय ग्लेशियर

(घ) पाइडमाउन्ट ग्लेशियर

41. The largest glaciers are

[A] Mountain glaciers

[B] Alpine glaciers

[C] Continental glaciers

[D] Piedmont glaciers

42. मानव शरीर का सबसे बड़ा अंग कौनसा है?

(क) दिल

(ख) किडनी

(ग) त्वचा

(घ) जिगर

42. Which is the largest organ in the human body?

[A] Heart

[B] Kidney

[C] Skin

[D] Liver

43. सेशेलज़ द्वीपसमूह निम्न में से किस महासागर में स्थित है?

- (क) आर्कटिक महासागर (ख) अटलांटिक महासागर  
(ग) हिंद महासागर (घ) प्रशांत महासागर

43. The islands of Seychelles are located in the  
[A] Arctic Ocean [B] Atlantic Ocean  
[C] Indian Ocean [D] Pacific Ocean

44. दुनिया में सबसे बड़ा महाद्वीप है?  
(क) अफ्रीका (ख) एशिया  
(ग) ऑस्ट्रेलिया (घ) अंटार्कटिका

44. The largest continent in the world is  
[A] Africa [B] Asia  
[C] Australia [D] Antarctica

45. भारत के शास्त्रीय नृत्यों का मुख्य स्रोत नाट्य शास्त्र किसके द्वारा लिखा गया है?  
(क) नारा मुनि (ख) भरत मुनि  
(ग) अभिनव गुप्त (घ) टनडु मुनि

45. 'Natya - Shastra' the main source of India's classical dances was written by  
[A] Nara Muni [B] Bharat Muni  
[C] Abhinav Gupt [D] Tandu Muni

46. लोक चित्रों की एक शैली, मधुबनी भारत के किस राज्य में लोकप्रिय है ?  
(क) उत्तर प्रदेश (ख) राजस्थान  
(ग) मध्य प्रदेश (घ) बिहार

46. 'Madhubani', a style of folk paintings, is popular in which of the following states in India?  
[A] Uttar Pradesh [B] Rajasthan  
[C] Madhya Pradesh [D] Bihar

47. मोहिनीअट्टम नृत्य मूल रूप से किस राज्य में विकसित हुआ?  
(क) तमिलनाडु (ख) ओड़ीसा  
(ग) केरल (घ) कर्नाटक

47. Mohiniattam dance from developed originally in which state?  
[A] Tamil Nadu [B] Orissa  
[C] Kerala [D] Karnataka

48. पुरी में रथयात्रा किस हिंदू देवता के सम्मान में मनायी जाती है?  
(क) राम (ख) जगनाथ  
(ग) शिव (घ) विष्णु

48. The Rath Yatra at Puri is celebrated in honour of which Hindu deity  
[A] Ram [B] Jaganath  
[C] Shiva [D] Vishnu



49. तंजौर के मंदिर में किस नृत्य को प्रोत्साहित और प्रदर्शन किया जाता है?

- (क) कथकली (ख) ओडिसी  
(ग) कथक (घ) भरतनाट्यम

49. The dance encouraged and performance from the temple of Tanjore was

- [A] Kathakali [B] Odissi  
[C] Kathak [D] Bharatanatyam

50. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसी संस्था संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के साथ सम्बन्धित नहीं है?

- (क) आईएलओ (ख) डब्ल्यूएचओ  
(ग) आसियान (घ) उपरोक्त सभी

50. Which of the following is not associated with the UNO?

- [A] ILO [B] WHO  
[C] ASEAN [D] All of the above