



QUESTION BOOKLET

- 1 निम्न में से स्वर संधि का उदाहरण है -
- (1) अत्युत्तम
  - (2) निश्चय
  - (3) उल्लास
  - (4) संगम
- 2 'महोत्सव' में है -
- (1) आ + उ = ओ
  - (2) अ + ऊ = ओ
  - (3) अ + उ = ओ
  - (4) आ + ऊ = ओ
- 3 'गायक' का विच्छेद है -
- (1) गा + यक
  - (2) गो + अक
  - (3) गे + एक
  - (4) गे + अक
- 4 रवि + इन्द्र की संधि है -
- (1) रवीन्द्र
  - (2) रविन्द्र
  - (3) रावेन्द्र
  - (4) रवेन्द्र
- 5 निम्न में से व्यंजन संधि का उदाहरण है -
- (1) परोपकार
  - (2) इत्यादि
  - (3) प्रत्येक
  - (4) सज्जन

- 6 'विद्यार्थी' का संधि विच्छेद है -
- (1) विद्या + अर्थी
  - (2) विद्या + आर्थी
  - (3) विद्य + आर्थी
  - (4) विद्य + अर्थी
- 7 निम्न में से विसर्ग संधि का उदाहरण नहीं है -
- (1) दुर्गन्ध
  - (2) निर्धन
  - (3) यद्यपि
  - (4) निष्फल
- 8 दो या दो से अधिक पदों का योग है -
- (1) संधि
  - (2) समास
  - (3) वाक्य
  - (4) शब्द
- 9 निम्न में से समास का भेद नहीं है -
- (1) बहुव्रीहि
  - (2) कृदन्त
  - (3) तत्पुरुष
  - (4) द्विगु
- 10 निम्न में से द्वंद्व समास का उदाहरण है
- (1) चिड़ीमार
  - (2) भरपेट
  - (3) मुँहतोड़
  - (4) लोटा-डोरी

- 11 'विधानसभा' का समास विग्रह है
- (1) विधान के लिए सभा
  - (2) विधान में सभा
  - (3) विधान से सभा
  - (4) विधान की सभा
- 12 निम्न में से तत्पुरुष का उदाहरण नहीं है—
- (1) मुँहमांगा
  - (2) हरफनमौला
  - (3) सेनापति
  - (4) नीलगाय
- 13 'दाल-भात' का समास विग्रह है —
- (1) दाल के लिए भात
  - (2) दाल और भात
  - (3) दाल में भात
  - (4) दाल का भात
- 14 निम्न में से किस समास में दोनों पद एकान्त होते हैं ?
- (1) अव्ययीभाव
  - (2) द्वंद्व
  - (3) बहुव्रीहि
  - (4) तत्पुरुष
- 15 निम्न में से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग नहीं है?
- (1) अध्यक्ष
  - (2) उन्नति
  - (3) अपशकुन
  - (4) क्रोध

- 16 'अति' उपसर्ग से बना शब्द है
- (1) अनुकरण
  - (2) अनाथ
  - (3) अत्यंत
  - (4) अधर्म
- 17 निम्न में से किसमें 'अध' का उपसर्ग नहीं है?
- (1) अध्यापक
  - (2) अधजला
  - (3) अधपका
  - (4) अधमरा
- 18 कृदंत शब्द में निम्न में से क्या होता है?
- (1) धातु
  - (2) संज्ञा
  - (3) सर्वनाम
  - (4) विशेषण
- 19 'आर' प्रत्यय निम्न में से किस शब्द में है?
- (1) बाजार
  - (2) लुहार
  - (3) बीमार
  - (4) पत्रकार
- 20 निम्न में से किस शब्द में प्रत्यय नहीं है?
- (1) शिक्षक
  - (2) अपमान
  - (3) मोटापा
  - (4) भारतीय

21 'पवन' में मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय है

- (1) पौ और अन्
- (2) पो और अन्
- (3) पौ और अन
- (4) पो और अन

22 'जलज' का एक अर्थ यह भी है

- (1) शंख
- (2) कनक
- (3) उत्तर
- (4) मित्र

23 'हरि' का यह अर्थ नहीं है -

- (1) विष्णु
- (2) दूध
- (3) सर्प
- (4) सूर्य

24 'उपस्थित' का विलोम शब्द है -

- (1) परोक्ष
- (2) गोपनीय
- (3) अनुपस्थित
- (4) अदृश्य

25 'अमृत' का यह अर्थ नहीं है -

- (1) स्वर्ण
- (2) जल
- (3) दूध
- (4) वस्त्र

26 निम्न में से किस युग्म में विलोम शब्द नहीं है ?

- (1) आयात - निर्यात
- (2) आकाश - पाताल
- (3) अमृत - विष
- (4) गृहस्थ - कृपण

27 'दुर्लभ' का विलोम शब्द है -

- (1) सुलभ
- (2) सरल
- (3) सुगम
- (4) सामान्य

28 निम्न में से अल्प विराम का चिह्न है -

- (1) ,
- (2) !
- (3) ;
- (4) :

29 'आना जाना' में अपेक्षित विराम चिह्न है -

- (1) यांजक चिह्न
- (2) पूर्ण विराम
- (3) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न
- (4) अर्द्ध विराम

30 निम्न में से किस विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग एकाधिक पदबंधों को अलग दिखाने के लिए होता है ?

- (1) उद्धरण चिह्न
- (2) विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न
- (3) अल्प विराम
- (4) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न

- 31 निम्न में से विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न है --
- (1) !
  - (2) ?
  - (3) ।
  - (4) ;
- 32 कथन को उद्धृत करने के लिए विराम चिह्न अपेक्षित है --
- (1) योजक चिह्न
  - (2) उद्धरण चिह्न
  - (3) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न
  - (4) विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न
- 33 हर्ष, शोक और आश्चर्य की स्थिति में प्रयुक्त होता है--
- (1) हंसपद
  - (2) विस्मयादिबोधक चिह्न
  - (3) योजक चिह्न
  - (4) पूर्ण विराम
- 34 'क्या आप स्वाना स्वाँगी' में अपेक्षित विराम चिह्न है --
- (1) प्रश्नवाचक
  - (2) विस्मयादिबोधक
  - (3) पूर्ण विराम
  - (4) अल्पविराम
- 35 ध्वनि के लिखित रूप को कहते हैं --
- (1) पद
  - (2) शब्द
  - (3) वर्ण
  - (4) वाक्य



36 निम्न में से दीर्घ स्वर नहीं है -

- (1) आ
- (2) इ
- (3) ए
- (4) ऐ

37 निम्न में से कौन-सा वर्ण स्वतंत्र ध्वनि है?

- (1) क
- (2) अ
- (3) न
- (4) प

38 निम्न में से किसमें संयुक्त व्यंजन है?

- (1) भाषा
- (2) न्याय
- (3) मानव
- (4) गोभी

39 निम्न में से कंठ्य व्यंजन है -

- (1) ट
- (2) त
- (3) घ
- (4) प

40 निम्न में से दंत्य व्यंजन नहीं है -

- (1) त
- (2) च
- (3) द
- (4) ध

- 41 क् और ष का योग है --
- (1) क्ष
  - (2) ष्र
  - (3) ष्
  - (4) ष
- 42 "Circular" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है --
- (1) आदेश
  - (2) परिपत्र
  - (3) विज्ञप्ति
  - (4) अधिसूचना
- 43 "Reminder" का हिंदी पर्याय है --
- (1) आवेदन पत्र
  - (2) प्रार्थना पत्र
  - (3) अनुस्मारक
  - (4) ज्ञापन
- 44 निम्न में से कौन-सा शब्द "Deputation" का हिंदी पर्याय है ?
- (1) नियुक्ति
  - (2) प्रतिनियुक्ति
  - (3) तदर्थ नियुक्ति
  - (4) पदोन्नति
- 45 "Oath" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है
- (1) संकल्प
  - (2) प्रतिज्ञा
  - (3) शपथ
  - (4) आज्ञा

- 46 "Revenue" का हिंदी पर्याय है
- (1) कर
  - (2) राजस्व
  - (3) मुद्रा
  - (4) धन
- 47 "Invigilation" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है -
- (1) निरीक्षण
  - (2) परीक्षण
  - (3) अन्वीक्षण
  - (4) अन्वेषण
- 48 "Employer" का हिंदी पर्याय है -
- (1) नियोक्ता
  - (2) अधिकारी
  - (3) निदेशक
  - (4) संचालक
- 49 निम्न में से अशुद्ध शब्द है
- (1) आगामी
  - (2) अतिथि
  - (3) अनधिकार
  - (4) आधीन
- 50 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द है
- (1) उल्लंघन
  - (2) जीज्ञासा
  - (3) देवनागिरी
  - (4) रविंद्र

51 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द नहीं है -

- (1) मिष्ठान्न
- (2) वनस्पति
- (3) श्रीमती
- (4) पैतृक

52 निम्न में से कौन-सा शब्द अशुद्ध है?

- (1) पूज्य
- (2) हिंदु
- (3) परीक्षा
- (4) पुरुष

53 निम्न में कौन-सा शब्द शुद्ध है?

- (1) औषधि
- (2) आश्चर्य
- (3) पुर्व
- (4) सुर्य

54 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द नहीं है -

- (1) कृपया
- (2) तीव्र
- (3) उत्तीर्ण
- (4) मूर्ख

55 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द है -

- (1) किशत
- (2) स्थिती
- (3) नोकरी
- (4) संन्यास

56 निम्न में से कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?

- (1) चार बजा है।
- (2) तू और मैं चलूंगा।
- (3) पुस्तक को लाओ।
- (4) हमें यह काम करना है।

57 निम्न में से शुद्ध वाक्य है -

- (1) नरेंद्र का एक बेटा है।
- (2) कल उसने बात करना ही है।
- (3) राम गया और कहा।
- (4) कृपया अपना काम करें।

58 'मैं उनकी श्रद्धा करता हूँ' वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप है -

- (1) मैं उन पर श्रद्धा रखता हूँ।
- (2) मैं उन पर श्रद्धा करता हूँ।
- (3) मैं उनसे श्रद्धा करता हूँ।
- (4) मैं उनमें श्रद्धा करता हूँ।

59 'मैंने मेरा काम कर लिया' वाक्य का शुद्ध रूप है -

- (1) मैं अपना काम कर लिया।
- (2) मैंने अपना काम कर लिया।
- (3) मैंने उनका काम कर लिया।
- (4) मैंने सबका काम कर लिया।

60 'मैं दिल्ली में वैशालीनगर पर रहता हूँ' में क्या अशुद्ध है?

- (1) पर
- (2) मैं
- (3) में
- (4) रहता

61 'अध्यापक ने विद्यार्थी से प्रश्न पूछा' में क्या अशुद्ध है?

- (1) ने
- (2) विद्यार्थी
- (3) प्रश्न
- (4) पूछा

62 निम्न में से कौन-सा वाक्य अशुद्ध है?

- (1) मेरा सिर शर्म से गड़ गया।
- (2) उसने चार वर्ष तक प्रतीक्षा की।
- (3) वह चलते - चलते रुक गया।
- (4) दूध में क्या पड़ गया?

63 निम्न में से मुहावरा है -

- (1) कंगाली में आटा गीला
- (2) बहती गंगा में हाथ धोना
- (3) यथा राजा तथा प्रजा
- (4) मुँह में राम बगल में छुरी

64 निम्न में से लोकोक्ति है -

- (1) आँख मटकाना
- (2) गाँठ बाँधना
- (3) खोदा पहाड़, निकली चुहिया
- (4) नींद हराम करना

65 हर समय सामने बने रहने के लिए उपयुक्त है -

- (1) सिर पर उठा लेना
- (2) सिर पर खड़ा रहना
- (3) सिर पर कफन बाँधना
- (4) सिर पर खून सवार होना

66 अनचाहे हस्तक्षेप के लिए उपयुक्त है -

- (1) दूर के बोल सुहावने
- (2) दही-भात में मूसल
- (3) नेकी कर, दरिया में डाल
- (4) बैठे से बेगार मली

67 'भाग खड़ा होना' का अर्थ है -

- (1) कहीं दूर चले जाना
- (2) सामने से हट जाना
- (3) मैदान छोड़ देना
- (4) भयभीत होना

68 'मान न मान, मैं तेरा मेहमान' का अर्थ है -

- (1) हैसियत से अधिक शौक
- (2) जबर्दस्ती गले पड़ना
- (3) मेहमानदारी में कमी
- (4) अवसर के अनुसार आचरण

69 बहुत कम के लिए उपयुक्त है -

- (1) ऊँट के ऊँट में जीरा
- (2) एक पंथ, दो काज
- (3) अधजल गगरी छलकत जाए
- (4) चिराग तले अँधेरा

70 कार्यालयी पत्र में निम्न में से क्या नहीं होता ?

- (1) महोदय
- (2) भवदीय
- (3) स्नेहाकांक्षी
- (4) विनीत

71. कार्यालय आदेश में सबसे ऊपर होता है -
- (1) कार्यालय का नाम
  - (2) आदेश की संख्या
  - (3) अधिकारी का नाम
  - (4) संबोधन
72. एकाधिक अधिकारियों या विभागों को प्रेषित सरकारी पत्र को कहते हैं -
- (1) परिपत्र
  - (2) विज्ञप्ति
  - (3) निविदा
  - (4) अधिसूचना
73. उत्तम पुरुष में लिखा गया व्यक्तिगत नाम से संबोधित सरकारी पत्र है -
- (1) परिपत्र
  - (2) कार्यालय आदेश
  - (3) अधिसूचना
  - (4) अर्द्ध सरकारी पत्र
74. नियम, आदेश, अधिकार और नियुक्ति संबंधी गजट में प्रकाशित सूचना है -
- (1) अधिसूचना
  - (2) कार्यालय आदेश
  - (3) कार्यालय ज्ञापन
  - (4) अनुस्मारक
75. परिपत्र में निम्न में से क्या नहीं होता?
- (1) पृष्ठांकन
  - (2) विषय
  - (3) अधिकारी का पदनाम
  - (4) संबोधन



- 76 Choose the number of the correct response from the given alternatives and write it in the bracket:
- \_\_\_\_\_ SOS has already been sent
- (1) a
  - (2) an
  - (3) the
  - (4) any
- 77 She is \_\_\_\_\_ Indian but her husband is \_\_\_\_\_ European.
- (1) a, a
  - (2) a, the
  - (3) an, the
  - (4) an, a
- 78 He is \_\_\_\_\_ heir of millions of rupees.
- (1) an
  - (2) a
  - (3) the
  - (4) some
- 79 \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Sharma came to meet you.
- (1) the
  - (2) an
  - (3) a
  - (4) any
- 80 I like \_\_\_\_\_ girl in blue saree.
- (1) a
  - (2) an
  - (3) some
  - (4) the

81 \_\_\_\_\_ rich should help \_\_\_\_\_ poor.

- (1) a, a
- (2) a, the
- (3) the, the
- (4) the, a

82 Books impart knowledge without \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.

- (1) any
- (2) some
- (3) no
- (4) an

83 \_\_\_\_\_ the students are equally cultured.

- (1) some
- (2) both
- (3) any
- (4) many

84 Everybody needs \_\_\_\_\_ water everyday.

- (1) no
- (2) many
- (3) any
- (4) some

85 She hasn't \_\_\_\_\_ gold.

- (1) any
- (2) some
- (3) no
- (4) many

- 86 She has \_\_\_\_\_ dresses in her wardrobe.
- (1) the little
  - (2) enough
  - (3) more
  - (4) less
- 87 There is \_\_\_\_\_ milk so you can't make tea.
- (1) little
  - (2) few
  - (3) a few
  - (4) the few
- 88 Ram \_\_\_\_\_ in India since independence.
- (1) has been living
  - (2) is living
  - (3) will be living
  - (4) was living
- 89 You had better \_\_\_\_\_ small stories for children.
- (1) wrote
  - (2) written
  - (3) writing
  - (4) write
- 90 If he had worked hard he \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) will have passed
  - (2) would have passed
  - (3) had passed
  - (4) would pass

91 If I \_\_\_\_\_ a bird I would fly in the sky.

- (1) am
- (2) was
- (3) were
- (4) will be

92 The patient had died before the doctor \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) came
- (2) comes
- (3) would come
- (4) should come

93 The President \_\_\_\_\_ Pushkar next month.

- (1) has visited
- (2) visits
- (3) visited
- (4) had visited

94 When I saw her she \_\_\_\_\_ for her friend.

- (1) had waited
- (2) has waited
- (3) will have waited
- (4) was waiting

95 Why \_\_\_\_\_ your work yesterday ?

- (1) have you not finished
- (2) do you not finish
- (3) did you not finish
- (4) will you not finish

- 96 Even if you don't work for me I \_\_\_\_\_ your work.
- (1) will do
  - (2) would do
  - (3) should do
  - (4) could do
- 97 The teacher made students \_\_\_\_\_ hard for getting good marks.
- (1) had worked
  - (2) working
  - (3) worked
  - (4) work
- 98 No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ out of the field than he fell down.
- (1) he went
  - (2) did he go
  - (3) has he gone
  - (4) had he gone
- 99 You \_\_\_\_\_ finish your work in time. (to show external obligation)
- (1) may
  - (2) can
  - (3) must
  - (4) will
- 100 She \_\_\_\_\_ get up early in the morning. (to show suggestion)
- (1) will
  - (2) shall
  - (3) should
  - (4) can

101 What is time \_\_\_\_\_ your watch ?

- (1) by
- (2) in
- (3) into
- (4) from

102 I am not afraid \_\_\_\_\_ snakes.

- (1) from
- (2) of
- (3) by
- (4) with

103 I got a cheque \_\_\_\_\_ Rs. 5,000/- from my friend.

- (1) off
- (2) of
- (3) for
- (4) on

104 The cat jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the rat.

- (1) upon
- (2) on
- (3) over
- (4) above

105 She came and sat \_\_\_\_\_ me in the meeting.

- (1) besides
- (2) beside
- (3) from
- (4) for

106 She opened the book \_\_\_\_\_ page 7.

(1) on

(2) in

(3) at

(4) for

107 I prefer tea \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

(1) to

(2) than

(3) from

(4) for

108 What are you talking \_\_\_\_\_ ?

(1) off

(2) for

(3) to

(4) about

109 Our school runs \_\_\_\_\_ 10.30 A M \_\_\_\_\_ 4.30 P M

(1) from, to

(2) to, from

(3) from, from

(4) to, to

110 She is angry \_\_\_\_\_ your misbehaviour.

(1) to

(2) at

(3) with

(4) from

Choose correct Translation of Q. 111 to 118 Questions in English / Hindi as asked.

111 मैं उसके परिहास पर हंसे बिना नहीं रह सका ।

- (1) I can't help laughing at his jokes.
- (2) I can't help laughing over his jokes.
- (3) I couldn't help laughing at his jokes.
- (4) I couldn't help laughing over his jokes.

112 पानी मेरे घुटनों के नीचे था ।

- (1) Water was below my knees.
- (2) Water was under my knees.
- (3) Water was low to my knees
- (4) Water was at my knees.

113 वह अपने जन्म से ही मुम्बई में रह रहा है ।

- (1) He has been living in Mumbai from his birth.
- (2) He had been living in Mumbai since his birth.
- (3) He is living in Mumbai since his birth.
- (4) He has been living in Mumbai since his birth.

114 विद्यार्थियों में ये संतरे बांट दीजिये ।

- (1) Distribute these oranges between the students.
- (2) Distribute these oranges among the students.
- (3) Distribute these oranges to the students.
- (4) Distribute these oranges in the students.

115 सूर्य पूर्व में उदय होता है ।

- (1) Sun rises in the East.
- (2) The sun rises in East.
- (3) The sun rises in the East.
- (4) Sun rise in the East.



116 The child fell into the river.

- (1) बालक नदी में गिर गया ।
- (2) बालक नदी में गिर रहा था ।
- (3) बालक नदी में गिर रहा होगा ।
- (4) बालक नदी में गिर रहा है ।

117 He made me run away.

- (1) उसने मुझे भगा दिया ।
- (2) वह मुझे भगाता था ।
- (3) वह मुझे भगा रहा था ।
- (4) वह मुझे भगा रहा है ।

118 He is jealous of his neighbour.

- (1) वह अपने पड़ोसी को दुःखी करता है ।
- (2) वह अपने पड़ोसी से ईर्ष्या करता है ।
- (3) वह अपने पड़ोसी से झगडा करता है ।
- (4) वह अपने पड़ोसी से प्रेम करता है ।

119 Bitch is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) wolf
- (2) woman
- (3) witch
- (4) female dog

120 Parent means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) guardian
- (2) conductor
- (3) father or mother
- (4) guide

121 Anger means

- (1) wrath
- (2) torture
- (3) tease
- (4) trouble

122 The antonym of 'Emerge' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) appear
- (2) disappear
- (3) outcome
- (4) result

123 The antonym of 'Attract' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) dispel
- (2) repel
- (3) neutrilize
- (4) drive away

124 The antonym of 'Fine' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) gentlemanly
- (2) rude
- (3) rough
- (4) bright

125 When we went to see him we \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

- (1) are provided
- (2) were provided
- (3) will be provided
- (4) have been provided

126 Thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ killed in the Earthquake in Gujarát last year.

- (1) were
- (2) are
- (3) had
- (4) will be

127 'Blow the horn'. The passive voice of the above sentence will be :

- (1) Let the horn blown
- (2) Let us blow the horn
- (3) Let the horn be blown
- (4) It is requested to blow the horn

128 'The room is being cleaned'. The active voice of the above sentence will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Someone is cleaning the room
- (2) They are cleaning the room
- (3) We are cleaning the room
- (4) You are cleaning the room

129 'He was laughed at by her'. The active voice of the above sentence will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) He laughed at her
- (2) She laughed at him
- (3) He laughed at him
- (4) She laughed at her

130 'Do you love me?' The passive voice of the above sentence will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Will I be loved by you ?
- (2) Are you loved by me ?
- (3) Was I loved by you ?
- (4) Am I loved by you ?

131 "Who teaches you English ?"

The passive voice of the above sentence will be :

- (1) By whom are you taught English ?
- (2) By whose are you taught English ?
- (3) By whom were you taught English ?
- (4) By who were you taught English ?

132 'Please enter by that door'.

The passive voice of the above sentence will be :

- (1) He is requested to enter by that door.
- (2) You are requested to enter by that door
- (3) I am requested to enter by that door
- (4) We are requested to enter by that door.

133 He said to her, 'Time waits for none'.

The indirect narration of the above sentence will be :

- (1) He told her that time waited for none.
- (2) He told her that time had waited for none.
- (3) He asked her that time waits for none.
- (4) He told her that time waits for none.

134 He said "Hari grows plants" The indirect narration of the above sentence will be :

- (1) He told that Hari grows plants.
- (2) He asked that Hari grows plants.
- (3) He told that Hari grew plants.
- (4) He asked that Hari grew plants.

135 He said to me, 'Do you know my name ?' The indirect speech of the above sentence will be :

- (1) He asked me if I knew his name.
- (2) He told me if I know his name.
- (3) He asked me if he knew my name.
- (4) He said to me if he knew my name.

136 I said to him, "What is your name ?"

The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:

- (1) I told him what his name was
- (2) I said to him what is his name
- (3) I told him that what his name was
- (4) I asked him what his name was

137 Ram said to me "Leave me alone".

The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:

- (1) Ram said to me to leave me alone.
- (2) Ram asked me to leave me alone.
- (3) Ram said to me to leave him alone.
- (4) Ram told me to leave her alone.

138 The teacher said to the boys, "Don't annoy me".

The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:

- (1) The teacher forbade the boys to annoy him.
- (2) The teacher asked the boys not to annoy him.
- (3) The teacher told the boys don't annoy him.
- (4) The teacher said to the boys to annoy him.

139 She said, 'How beautiful the flower is!'

The indirect speech of the above sentence will be :

- (1) He said that the flower was very beautiful
- (2) She exclaimed with joy that the flower was very beautiful.
- (3) She exclaimed that the flower is very beautiful.
- (4) She asked that the flower is very beautiful.

140 The teacher said to the boys 'You can do this work'.

The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:

- (1) The teacher told the boys that they could do that work.
- (2) The teacher told the boys that they can do this work.
- (3) The teacher told the boys that they can do this work.
- (4) The teacher told the boys if they could do that work.

**Q. 141 to 150 : Passage**

*Read the following passage and write in the brackets the letter of correct answer of the questions from the given alternatives :*

The average life span of humanity throughout all history was twenty seven years. In the 19th century, however, science and improved technology treble life expectancy. As technological capabilities improved and life expectancy increased, the number of babies per family went down, demonstrating the fact that nature keeps on balancing the population figure. After major wars, when large number of young and healthy men are killed, baby-making increases. The birth-rate continues to rise for five years or so after wars end, until the score is rectified. All this happens without conscious cooperation or even the knowledge of the humans concerned. When the probabilities of human survival are poor, nature makes many babies. When the chances of man's survival improve, nature reduces the number of new babies.

- 141 The author says that throughout history
- (1) Every man died on attaining twenty seven years
  - (2) The average life of human race was 27 years
  - (3) Every man lived for twenty seven years or so.
  - (4) Some men lived for less than twenty seven years.
- 142 With the development of science and technology in the 19th century.
- (1) people expected more comforts in life
  - (2) people expected to produce more babies
  - (3) people expected more agricultural production
  - (4) more people expected to live longer
- 143 As science advances and technology improves
- (1) The number of babies born becomes directly proportional to life expectancy.
  - (2) The number of babies become inversely proportional to life expectancy.
  - (3) The number of babies born is checked by nature.
  - (4) The number of babies is encouraged by nature.
- 144 The author says that
- (1) major wars are directly responsible for making more babies.
  - (2) The surviving young and healthy men are directly responsible for making more babies.
  - (3) Peace following major wars is directly responsible for making more babies
  - (4) The death of a large number of young and healthy men is directly responsible for an increase in babies making.

- 145 After major wars people produce more babies because
- (1) They want to have them.
  - (2) Nature guides them to do so.
  - (3) They want to cooperate with nature.
  - (4) They are doing so without knowing it.
- 146 The poor chances of human survival are responsible for
- (1) making people against having more babies.
  - (2) Not making more babies.
  - (3) restricting the production of human life.
  - (4) making more babies at the instance of the nature.
- 147 With the improvement of the chances of man's survival, nature
- (1) increases the number of new babies.
  - (2) decreases the number of new babies.
  - (3) Neither increases nor decreases the number of new babies
  - (4) Either increases or decreases the number of new babies.
- 148 The improved technology and increased life expectancy demonstrate the fact that nature
- (1) does not keep on balancing the population figure.
  - (2) seldom keeps on balancing the population figure.
  - (3) keeps on balancing the population figure.
  - (4) never bothers to keep on balancing the population figure.
- 149 The birth rate continues to rise after the end of war for \_\_\_\_\_
- (1) One year
  - (2) Three years
  - (3) Four years
  - (4) Five years
- 150 The word 'probabilities' means
- (1) likelyhood
  - (2) anything having an appearance of truth
  - (3) chances
  - (4) occasions

7

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK / कच्चे काय के लिये जगह**

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