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NIFT 2022 Question Paper PDF

National Institute of Fashion Technology Entrance Examination (NIFT
Entrance Exam)

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Bachelor of Design (GAT) - SA

1. Find the value of $-[-\{-(a - b - c)\}]$

$-[-\{-(a - b - c)\}]$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- $a - b - c$
 $a + b + c$
 $a - b + c$
 $-a + b - c$

(1 mark, negative marking)

2. Simplify $-[-\{-(y + z - x)\}] + [-\{-(x + z - y)\}]$

सरल करें। $-[-\{-(y + z - x)\}] + [-\{-(x + z - y)\}]$

- $2x - 2y - 2z$
 $2x - 2z$
 $2x - 2y$
 $2x + 2y$

(1 mark, negative marking)

3. Find the value of $84 - 7[-11x - 4\{-17x + 3(8 - 9 - 5x)\}]$.

$84 - 7[-11x - 4\{-17x + 3(8 - 9 - 5x)\}]$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- $-12x$
 $21x$
 x
 $12x$

(1 mark, negative marking)

4. Find the fourth proportional to 6, 9, 20.

6, 9, 20 का चौथा समानुपाती ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 40
 60
 25
 30

(1 mark, negative marking)

5. The sum of speed with which a motor ship goes with stream and against the stream of a river is equal to 30km/h. The speed of the motor ship in stagnant water is

एक मोटर जहाज का धारा के साथ और एक नदी की धारा के विपरीत गति का योग 30 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा के बराबर है। रुके हुए पानी में मोटर जहाज की गति है

- 12km/h
12 किमी/घंटा
- 18 km/h
18 किमी/घंटा
- 30km/h
30 किमी/घंटा
- 15 km/h
15 किमी/घंटा

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. Two numbers are in the ratio 5:6. If 20 is added to each of them, the ratio becomes 7:8. The numbers are

दो संख्याएँ 5:6 के अनुपात में हैं। यदि उनमें से प्रत्येक में 20 जोड़ दिया जाए, तो अनुपात 7:8 हो जाता है। संख्याएँ हैं

- 55, 66
- 40, 48
- 50, 60
- 25, 30

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. A person took a loan of Rs. 10,000 at $x\%$ simple interest and after 5 years he pays a total of Rs. 14,250. Then x is

एक व्यक्ति ने $x\%$ साधारण ब्याज पर 10,000 रुपये का ऋण लिया और 5 वर्षों के बाद वह कुल 14,250 रु. का भुगतान करता है, तो x है

- 6.5
- 8
- 7.5
- 8.5

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. A rope 1.98 cm long was cut into parts so that one part turned out to be 20% longer than the other part. The lengths are

1.98 सेमी लंबी एक रस्सी को भागों में काटा गया ताकि एक भाग दूसरे भाग से 20% अधिक लंबा निकले। लंबाई हैं

- 101 cm, 97 cm
- 120 cm, 78 cm

- 100 cm, 98 cm
 110 cm, 88 cm

(1 mark, negative marking)

9.

If $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+b}}$, then which one is true?

यदि $x = \sqrt{\frac{a}{a+b}}$, तो कौन सा सत्य है ?

- $b = \frac{ax^2}{1-x^2}$
 $a = \frac{bx^2}{1-x^2}$
 $a = \frac{bx^2}{1-x}$
 $b = \frac{x^4}{a(1-x^2)}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

10. If $x : y = 3 : 2$, find the value of $(2x - y) : \frac{1}{2}(x + y)$.

यदि $x : y = 3 : 2$, तो $(2x - y) : \frac{1}{2}(x + y)$ का मान ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 5:3
 3:5
 8:5
 5:8

(1 mark, negative marking)

11. Find two numbers such that the mean proportional between them is 6 and the third proportional to them is 48.

दो संख्याएँ इस प्रकार ज्ञात कीजिए कि उनके बीच माध्य समानुपाती 6 हो और उनका तीसरा समानुपाती 48 हो।

- (2, 18)
 (3, 18)
 (3, 12)
 (4, 9)

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. A seller offers a TV for Rs. 27,000 cash down or Rs. 3000 cash down and 18 equal monthly installment of

Rs. 1500 each. Find the simple interest charged.

एक विक्रेता 27,000 नकद रुपये, या रु. 3000 नकद डाउन पेमेंट एवं रु. 1500 की 18 समान मासिक किस्त के लिए टीवी प्रदान करता है। लिया गया साधारण ब्याज ज्ञात कीजिए।

- $14\frac{7}{8}\%$
 $17\frac{7}{8}\%$
 $16\frac{2}{3}\%$
 $15\frac{1}{3}\%$

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. Due to fall in rate of interest from 12% to 10.5% p.a. simple interest a money lender's income diminishes by Rs. 900. Find the capital.

साधारण ब्याज के 12% से 10.5% तक की ब्याज दर में गिरावट के कारण एक साहूकार की आय 900 रुपये कम हो जाती है। पूँजी का पता लगाएं।

- Rs. 45,000
 Rs. 55,000
 Rs. 60,000
 Rs. 40,000

(1 mark, negative marking)

14. Salim saves 14% of his salary while Manjur saves 22%. If both get the same salary and Manjur saves Rs. 1540, then the savings and salary of Salim are

सलीम अपने वेतन का 14% बचाता है जबकि मंज़ूर 22% बचाता है। यदि दोनों को समान वेतन मिलता है और मंज़ूर रुपये 1540 बचाता है तो सलीम की बचत और वेतन है

- Rs. 980, Rs. 5000
 Rs. 980, Rs. 6000
 Rs. 980, Rs. 8000
 Rs. 980, Rs. 7000

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. It takes 3 days for Mr. X to go from place A to place B. On the first day he travelled 30% of the entire distance; on the second day 60% of the remaining distance. After the first two days it remains for Mr. X to travel by 5 km less than the distance he covered during the first day. What is the distance between A and B?

मिस्टर X को स्थान A से स्थान B तक जाने में 3 दिन लगते हैं।
पहले दिन उसने पूरी दूरी का 30% तय किया; दूसरे दिन शेष दूरी का 60%।
पहले दो दिनों के बाद मिस्टर X के लिए पहले दिन के
दौरान तय की गई दूरी से 5 किमी कम यात्रा करना शेष है।
A और B के बीच की दूरी क्या है?

- 200 km
 250 km
 150 km
 300 km

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. What is the last digit of the product of 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19?
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 और 19 के गुणनफल का अंतिम अंक क्या है?

- 0
 9
 1
 5

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. 200 men are employed in a job to complete it by 35 days. After 15 days, it is seen that only $\frac{2}{7}$ th portion of the job has been finished. The number of men to be further employed to complete the job within the stipulated time is
एक कार्य को 35 दिनों में पूरा करने के लिए 200 पुरुषों को लगाया जाता है। 15 दिनों के बाद, यह देखा जाता है कि कार्य का केवल $\frac{2}{7}$ वां भाग समाप्त हो गया है। निर्धारित समय के भीतर कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए आगे नियोजित किए जाने वाले पुरुषों की संख्या है

- 75
 50
 375
 175

(1 mark, negative marking)

18. Two-fifth of X's money is equal to Y's, and seven-ninth of Y's money is equal to Z's; in all they have Rs. 770. How much X has?
X के पैसे का दो-पांचवां हिस्सा Y के बराबर है,
और Y के पैसे का सात-नौवां हिस्सा Z के बराबर है;
कुल मिलाकर उनके पास रु. 770 है।
X के पास कितने पैसे हैं?

- Rs. 320
 Rs. 180

Rs. 450

Rs. 140

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. Two bottles contain mixture of milk and water in the ratio of 5:1 and the other in the ratio 9:1. In what proportion the quantities from the two should be mixed together so that the mixture thus formed may contain milk and water in the ratio of 8:1?

दो बोटलों में दूध और पानी का मिश्रण 5:1 के अनुपात में और दूसरी में 9:1 के अनुपात में है। दोनों की मात्राओं को किस अनुपात में मिलाया जाना चाहिए कि इस प्रकार बने मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 8:1 हो जाए?

1:8

1:5

5:1

2:5

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. At 12 noon X starts to walk at 6 km an hour and at 1:30 p.m. Y follows on horseback at 8 km an hour. When will Y overtake X?

दोपहर 12 बजे X 6 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलना शुरू करता है और 1.30 बजे Y घोड़े पर 8 किमी प्रति घंटे की गति से चलता है। Y कब X से आगे निकल जाएगा?

4-30 p.m

5 p.m.

6 p.m.

5-30 p.m.

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. Find the missing term: KPA, LQB, MRC, NSD, ?
लुप्त पद ज्ञात कीजिए: KPA, LQB, MRC, NSD, ?

OTE

PSE

OSE

PTE

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a circle. C is facing to D. D is to the right of B and left of E. E is to the left of A. F is to the right of C. If A exchanges his position with F and B with D, then who is to the left of A?

एक वृत्त में छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F हैं। C, D की ओर उन्मुख है। D, B के दाईं ओर है और E के बाईं ओर है। E, A के बाईं ओर है। F, C के दाईं ओर है। यदि A, F के साथ अपनी स्थिति का आदान-प्रदान करता है और B, D के साथ, तो A के बाएं कौन होगा?

- B
- C
- F
- A

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. R and K are good in football and cricket. S and R are good in football and golf. G and K are good in volleyball and cricket. S, G and M are good in tennis and golf. Who is good in football, volleyball and cricket?
R और K फुटबॉल और क्रिकेट में अच्छे हैं।
S और R फुटबॉल और गोल्फ में अच्छे हैं।
G और K वॉलीबॉल और क्रिकेट में अच्छे हैं।
S, G और M टेनिस और गोल्फ में अच्छे हैं।
फुटबॉल, वॉलीबॉल और क्रिकेट में कौन अच्छा है?

- G
- S
- K
- R

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. At what angle the hands of a clock are inclined at 15 minutes past 6?
6 बजकर 15 मिनट पर घड़ी की सूइयां किस कोण पर झुकी होती हैं?

- 97°
- 90°
- 95°
- $97\frac{1}{2}^\circ$

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. What is the time of the mirror image of a clock when the original time is 8 minutes past 12?
घड़ी की दर्पण छवि का समय क्या है जब मूल समय 12 बजकर 8 मिनट है?

- 10.54
- 6.52
- 11.25

11.52

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. Which two signs should be interchanged in the following equation to make it correct?

निम्नलिखित समीकरण को सही करने के लिए किन दो चिह्नों को आपस में बदला जाना चाहिए?

$$28 - 32 \div 2 + 286 \times 26 = -25$$

+ and -

+ and \times

+ and +

\times and +

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. Select the correct combination of mathematical signs to replace * signs and to balance the following equations.

* चिह्नों को बदलने और निम्नलिखित समीकरणों को संतुलित करने के लिए गणितीय चिह्नों के सही संयोजन का चयन करें।

$$16 * 6 * 25 * 36 * 2 = -116$$

-, +, +, \times

+, -, \times , +

-, \times , +, +

+, \times , +, -

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. 'Pitch' is related to 'Cricket', in same way 'Court' is related to 'पिच' का संबंध 'क्रिकेट' से है, उसी प्रकार 'कोर्ट' का संबंध किससे है?

Football
फुटबॉल

Race
रेस

Tennis
टेनिस

Boeing
बोइंग

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. Find the missing number: 4, 5, 8, 13, 20, ?

लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए: 4, 5, 8, 13, 20, ?

29

27

28

30

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. Find the missing term: PON, RQP, TSR, VUT, ?

लुप्त पद ज्ञात कीजिए: PON, RQP, TSR, VUT, ?

WXV

XWV

XWZ

XWU

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. There are five persons A, B, C, D and E in a row. B is to the right of C and A is to the left of D and right of B, C is to the right of E. Who is in the middle?

एक पंक्ति में पांच व्यक्ति A, B, C, D और E हैं। B, C के दायीं ओर है और A, D के बायीं ओर और B के दायीं ओर है, C, E के दायीं ओर है। बीच में कौन है?

C

E

B

D

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. How many times do the hands of a clock make a right angle with each other during 24 hours?

24 घंटों के दौरान घड़ी की सुइयां कितनी बार एक दूसरे से समकोण बनाती हैं?

48

22

24

44

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. Find the odd one among the following:

निम्नलिखित में से विषम का पता लगाएं:

Win – Lose
जीत - हार

Success – Failure

सफलता - असफलता

Gain – Profit
लाभ - लाभ

Spend – Earn
खर्च - प्राप्ति

(1 mark, negative marking)

34. Insert the missing number

लुप्त संख्या डालें।

18 25 4

16 20 3

6 15 ?

3

20

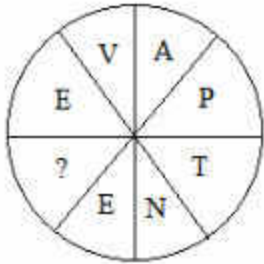
16

4

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. Insert the missing letter

लापता अक्षर डालें।



O

M

-
- N
- Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

36. Which country won the Cricket World Cup in 1983?
विश्व कप क्रिकेट 1983 किस देश ने जीता?

- India
भारत
- Pakistan
पाकिस्तान
- England
इंग्लैंड
- West Indies
वेस्ट इंडीज

(1 mark, negative marking)

37. The author of the book "Home in the World" is
"होम इन द वर्ल्ड" पुस्तक के लेखक हैं

- Ruskin Bond
रस्किन बॉड
- Kaushik Basu
कौशिक बसु
- Amartya Sen
अमर्त्य सेन
- Amitav Ghosh
अमिताव घोष

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. Who was the captain of Indian Women's Hockey team for Tokyo Olympics 2020?
टोक्यो ओलंपिक 2020 के लिए भारतीय महिला

हॉकी टीम की कप्तान कौन थी?

- Rani Rampal
रानी रामपाल
- Deep Grace Ekka
दीप ग्रेस एक्का
- Savita Punia
सविता पुनिया

Lalremsiami
लालरेम्सियामी

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. What is the rank of India in the Global Peace Index (GPI) 2021?
ग्लोबल पीस इंडेक्स (GPI) 2021 में भारत का रैंक क्या है?

- 130
- 134
- 132
- 135

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. NASA refers to
नासा को संदर्भित करता है

- North Atlantic Space Agency
नॉर्डर्न एयरबोर्न एंड स्पेस एजेंसी
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
नॅशनल एअरोनॉटिक्स एंड स्पेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन
- National Airborne and Space Agency
नॅशनल एयरबोर्न एंड स्पेस एजेंसी
- Northern Airborne and Space Agency
नॉर्डर्न एयरबोर्न एंड स्पेस एजेंसी

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. Parakram Diwas is observed to celebrate the birth anniversary of
'पराक्रम दिवस' किसकी जयंती पर मनाया जाता है?

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee
अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी
- Subhas Chandra Bose
सुभाष चंद्र बोस
- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. In the study of pollution, SPM refers to
प्रदूषण के अध्ययन में, SPM संदर्भित करता है

- Sulphur Phosphorus Matter
सल्फर फास्फोरस मैटर
- Sulphur Particulate Matter
सल्फर पार्टिक्युलेट मैटर
- Solid Particulate Matter
सॉलिड पार्टिक्युलेट मैटर
- Suspended Particulate Matter
सस्पेंडेड पार्टिक्युलेट मैटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. Where is CSIR-Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute situated?
केंद्रीय कांच और सिरेमिक अनुसंधान संस्थान (CSIR) कहाँ स्थित है?

- New Delhi
नई दिल्ली
- Nagpur
नागपुर
- Lucknow
लखनऊ
- Kolkata
कोलकाता

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. Hollywood is located in
हॉलीवुड इस शहर में स्थित है

- London
लंदन
- Paris
पेरिस
- Florida

फ्लोरिडा

California

कैलिफोर्निया

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. The world's highest plateau is
विश्व का सबसे ऊँचा पठार है

Deccan
डेक्कन

Tibetan
तिबेटन

Bolivian
बोलिवियन

Canadian
कनेडियन

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. Which of the following won "Oscar Award 2020" for best film?

निम्नलिखित में से किस फिल्म ने सर्वश्रेष्ठ फिल्म के लिए "ऑस्कर अवार्ड 2020" जीता?

Parasite
पॅरासाइट

Avenger
अॅवेंजर

Joker
जोकर

Gully Boy
गली बॉय

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. The capital of Somalia is
सोमालिया की राजधानी है

Ankara

अंकारा

- Ulan Bator
उलान बतोर
- Juba
जुबा
- Mogadishu
मोगादिशु

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Finland is known as

फिनलैंड को इस रूप में जाना जाता है

- Land of Midnight Sun
मध्यरात्रि सूर्य की भूमि
- Land of Thousand Lakes
हजार झीलों की भूमि
- Land of Thunderbolt
वज्र की भूमि
- Land of Golden Fleece
स्वर्ण ऊन की भूमि

(1 mark, negative marking)

49. In banking system the abbreviation SWIFT stands for

बैंकिंग प्रणाली में SWIFT का संक्षिप्त नाम है

- Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Transformations
सोसाइटी फॉर वर्ल्डवाइड इंटरबैंक फाइनेंशियल ट्रांस्फॉर्मेशन
- Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications
सोसाइटी फॉर वर्ल्डवाइड इंटरबैंक फाइनेंशियल टेलिकम्युनिकेशन्स
- Society of World Interbank Financial Telecommunications
सोसाइटी ऑफ वर्ल्ड इंटरबैंक फाइनेंशियल टेलिकम्युनिकेशन्स
- Society for World Interbank Financial Telecommunications
सोसाइटी फॉर वर्ल्ड इंटरबैंक फाइनेंशियल टेलिकम्युनिकेशन्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. The abbreviation BRICS stands for
संक्षिप्त नाम BRICS का अर्थ है

- Bangladesh-Russia-India-China-South Africa
बांग्लादेश-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ अफ्रीका
- Britain-Russia-India-China-South Africa
ब्रिटेन-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ अफ्रीका
- Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa
ब्राजील-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ अफ्रीका
- Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Korea
ब्राजील-रशिया-इंडिया-चायना-साऊथ कोरिया

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree Commiphora gileadensis. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

The author most likely places the sentence "The substance currently marketed as 'balm of Gilead,' a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference" in parentheses because it represents a

- a direct quotation from another source
- a departure from the main idea
- the main idea of the passage
- a controversial statement

(1 mark, negative marking)

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the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree *Commiphora gileadensis*. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

In the passage given the word "Salve" is a synonym of

- salvation
- solvent
- none of these
- ointment

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree *Commiphora gileadensis*. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

As used near the end of the passage, which is the best synonym for futile?

- pointless
- reckless
- immature
- inaccessible

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree *Commiphora gileadensis*. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author would most likely characterize Poe's attitude toward suffering in "The Raven" as

- philosophical
- religious
- disrespectful
- delusional

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree *Commiphora gileadensis*. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

The author argues that Poe mentions the balm of Gilead in order to

- describe how dry, itchy skin was treated in Arabia's desert climate
- argue that the narrator's suffering is universal
- emphasize the delusional nature of the narrator
- demonstrate his own religious convictions



(1 mark, negative marking)

56. Though he makes Biblical references throughout "The Raven," Poe does not allude to the Bible because he is religious. Rather, he does this because he wishes to invoke the Bible's dramatic and philosophical weight. For instance, in line 89 the narrator asks the raven, "Is there—is there balm in Gilead?" In ancient Arabia, the balm of Gilead was a salve produced from the tree *Commiphora gileadensis*. The balm was used to treat the dry, scratchy skin common in Arabia's desert climate. (The substance currently marketed as "balm of Gilead," a compound made from the gum of the North American balsam poplar tree, is unlikely to be the subject of Poe's reference.) The balm is more famous, however, because of its mention in the book of Jeremiah, a reference that readers during Poe's time would have easily recognized. As God punishes Jeremiah's people for their years of sin and disobedience, Jeremiah utters the phrase "is there no balm in Gilead?" The meaning of Jeremiah's question is not literally "is there an ointment that can heal our skin," but something more philosophical: "Is there anything we can do to relieve the suffering of God's punishment?" This philosophical question about the nature of relief from suffering is the one Poe invokes in "The Raven." The narrator is suffering greatly from the loss of his lover Lenore, and this suffering seems hopeless until the mysterious raven appears. The narrator interprets the raven as an omen of Lenore's future return, but Poe's reference to the balm of Gilead signals to the reader that the narrator's hope is futile. Just as Jeremiah's people had no hope of evading God's power or punishment, so does the narrator have no hope of reuniting with his lost Lenore. Furthermore, by comparing the profound suffering depicted in the book of Jeremiah to the narrator's pining for Lenore, Poe emphasizes just how delusional the narrator really is.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that

- the narrator will eventually be reunited with his lost love, Lenore
- readers during Poe's time were more likely to have read the Bible than today's readers
- the book of Jeremiah contains the most profound depiction of suffering in the Bible
- ravens are often interpreted as an omen foreshadowing a lover's return

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was "common sense," Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America's founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.
- To understand *The Age of Reason*, one needs to understand the context. After the Revolutionary War, Paine returned to his native England before his controversial, pro-French Revolution leanings made him increasingly unpopular. Paine immigrated to France, where he was so revered that he helped draft two separate French constitutions. However, the French Revolution was a far more violent and turbulent conflict than was the American Revolution, with dozens of leaders jockeying for power and killing each other to get it. Paine ended up in prison during one fluctuation of power but turned this vicissitude into an opportunity. It was while he was in prison that Paine wrote *The Age of Reason*, his religious text.
- The Age of Reason* is not an inherently atheistic text, though that is how it was interpreted. Rather, the text espouses the same religious ideals that defined the Enlightenment, especially those ideals of the French Revolution, with its disestablishment of the Catholic Church as a national institution. Paine returned to America in 1802 and quickly fell out of favor in the new nation. Americans saw *The Age of Reason* as expressly anti-Christian, even though the actual philosophy of the text is closer to the deism practiced by Thomas Jefferson and other Founding Fathers. But America of 1802 was very different from the America of the Revolution, as the Second Great Awakening was just rising. In this new, devoutly Protestant nation, men like Paine were not welcome, nor would have men like Jefferson been, if Jefferson had not adapted to the times and modified his public statements on religion. Jefferson, unlike Paine, had the good sense—politically speaking—to not publish his religious beliefs. Thus, Jefferson, unlike Paine, was able to publicly, at least, keep up with the times. Paine, on the other hand, was ostracized and denied the corridors of political power

he had once helped make possible.

Ultimately, Paine was punished for being an anachronism in a world that passed him by. In 1809, Paine died in New York, largely forgotten and certainly not celebrated. And today, while Americans commemorate Common Sense, most schoolchildren know nothing of the man who wrote it.

In paragraph 1 the author makes use of words most commonly associated with which of the following?

- religion
- history
- politics
- patriotism

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that which of the following would be an example of a pantheon?

- a history of the most important era in American politics
- a ranking of American presidents
- a collection of the best baseball players of all time
- a canon of important works of literature

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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This passage is best described as a(n)

- analysis of Thomas Paine’s work in historical context
- historic analysis of the end of the Enlightenment
- celebration of American patriots
- defense of Thomas Paine’s lifework and time in France

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not *Common Sense* that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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According to the passage, which of the following provides an accurate order of the places Paine lived during his lifetime?

- America, England, France, America, England
- England, America, France, America, England
- England, America, England, France, America
- America, England, France, America

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not *Common Sense* that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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As used in paragraph 2, the word vicissitude most nearly means

- philosophy

- act of violence
- change
- opportunity

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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Based on the description given in paragraph 2, as compared to the French Revolution, the American Revolution was

- inherently simple
- relatively stable
- largely unimportant
- completely peaceful

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not Common Sense that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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The Age of Reason is not an inherently atheistic text, though that is how it was interpreted. Rather, the text espouses the same religious ideals that defined the Enlightenment, especially those ideals of the French Revolution, with its disestablishment of the Catholic Church as a national institution. Paine returned to America in 1802 and quickly fell out of favor in the new nation. Americans saw *The Age of Reason* as expressly anti-Christian, even though the actual philosophy of the text is closer to the deism practiced by Thomas Jefferson and other Founding Fathers. But America of 1802 was very different from the America of the Revolution, as the Second Great Awakening was just rising. In this new, devoutly Protestant nation, men like Paine were not welcome, nor would have men like Jefferson been, if Jefferson had not adapted to the times and modified his public statements on religion. Jefferson, unlike Paine, had the good sense—politically speaking—to not publish his religious beliefs. Thus, Jefferson, unlike Paine, was able to publicly, at least, keep up with the times. Paine, on the other hand, was ostracized and denied the corridors of political power he had once helped make possible.

Ultimately, Paine was punished for being an anachronism in a world that passed him by. In 1809, Paine died in New York, largely forgotten and certainly not celebrated. And today, while Americans commemorate *Common Sense*, most schoolchildren know nothing of the man who wrote it.

Which of the following, if added to the passage, would be least likely to strengthen the author's argument?

- a history of the French Revolution
- a description of Paine's beliefs
- excerpts from *The Age of Reason*
- a brief explanation of the beliefs of the Second Great Awakening

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America's founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not *Common Sense* that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2?

- It describes the content of *The Age of Reason*.
- It explains Paine's unpopularity in America.
- It introduces the author's main argument.
- It provides the context for Paine's writings.

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. In one of the most rousing pamphlets of all time, Thomas Paine expounded on the need for American independence. It was “common sense,” Paine alleged, forging his place in the pantheon of America’s founders alongside such luminaries as Jefferson, Washington, and Adams. However, unlike those three men, Paine did not enjoy celebrity at the time of his death. Instead of being lionized, Paine was vilified by the very same individuals who once passed his pamphlet around as the gospel truth. But it was not *Common Sense* that got him excommunicated from the American canon; rather, it was his final work, *The Age of Reason*.

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Which of the following summarizes the author’s principal explanation for Paine’s unpopularity at the time of his death?

- He was the relic of an earlier era of religious thought.
- He had betrayed the ideals of his own and his adopted countries.
- He was explicitly atheistic at a time of religious fervor.
- He was associated with the equally unpopular Thomas Jefferson.

(1 mark, negative marking)

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As used in the final paragraph, the word *anachronism* most nearly means something

- disdainful and deservedly criticized
- that incites religious passion and zeal
- vilified and demonized by the masses
- belonging to a different time period

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

So where do they come from? Well, in a literal sense, they come from people asking questions and seeking answers. But in a more figurative sense, they come from the experience of not knowing, the great void created by a dearth of certainty. There are several questions about the Kennedy assassination, enough so that several government panels (most notably the Warren Commission) have investigated it; there have been several thousands of reports of UFO encounters (not to mention an equally absurd number of television shows about aliens); and there are aspects of the moon landing that seem too good to be true. But none of these questions necessarily hint at something nefarious or sinister. Rather, they demonstrate that these events are all too real. Nothing in life is certain, and nothing completely adds up. Sure, we’d all prefer major historic events to have the certainty of a sunrise, but there’s the rub: most of us do not really know why the sun rises or even, with certainty, that it will rise tomorrow. But a sane person does not question the sunrise, though that same person will wonder about the trajectory of a bullet in Dallas.

None of this is to say that one should not ask questions. Rather, one should ask questions of everything! We

should know who shot JFK, whether there are aliens, and whether the Illuminati control everything. Yet, this is impossible. We can no more know these things than we can know who specifically invented the wheel. So, rather than making up theories to explain away the lacuna of facts, we should simply accept the fact that we will never know absolutely everything about anything. Continue asking questions, but don't make up ridiculous answers for them. Because the ultimate problem with conspiracy theories is that they don't answer any questions; they merely explain away gaps of knowledge with pseudoscience. Put differently, no one is really sure why cats purr, but that doesn't mean that cats do not purr. There does not need to be a why for every what.

Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that veracity belongs to which of the following word groups?

- ridiculousness, preposterousness, absurdity
- fallacy, misconception, delusion
- authenticity, genuineness, truth
- artifice, bias, prejudice

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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As used in paragraph 2, the word nefarious most nearly means

- indifferent
- evil
- secret
- vague

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

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In this passage, the author makes use of which of the following literary devices?

- Paradox, characterized by the use of contradictory concepts or ideas that, when placed together, bear a deep significance or possible truth
- Rhetorical question, characterized by a question posed for effect rather than one that expects a reply
- Satire, characterized by the use of ridicule to expose a vice, weakness, or flaw
- Repetition, characterized by repeating the same phrase multiple times for emphasis in order to produce a grander effect

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

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The main purpose of this passage is to

- argue that conspiracy theories arise from normal questions
- provide information about the history of conspiracy theories in the twentieth century
- refute the notion that conspiracy theories have no benefit in answering unknowable questions
- argue that conspiracy theories are harmful to those who ask questions

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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Which of the following pieces of information, if added to the passage, would most strengthen the author's argument?

- examples of ancient theories explaining the sunrise and interactions with aliens
- examples of gaps in certainty about the Kennedy assassination, aliens, and the moon landing
- a survey suggesting that very few Americans actually believe in conspiracy theories
- proof that Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate John F. Kennedy

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

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Put differently, no one is really sure why cats purr, but that doesn't mean that cats do not purr. There does not need to be a why for every what.

As used in paragraph 3, lacuna most nearly means

- a body of water
- a gap
- a fallacy
- an abundance

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

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Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph in the context of the rest of the passage?

- It redirects the passage and furthers the author's main argument.
- It refutes the argument made earlier in the passage and provides a new one.
- It states the author's main thesis and restates the evidence the author uses to make his or her argument.
- It introduces several hypothetical conspiracies for the purpose of providing evidence for an earlier point.

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.
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In the final paragraph, the author most likely uses the example of why cats purr to suggest that some things

- are better left to conspiracy theorists
- are unknowable
- should simply be accepted as fact
- are scientific truths

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. Ever hear that John F. Kennedy was assassinated by someone other than Lee Harvey Oswald? Or how about the fact that the United States government has been harboring extraterrestrials and their advanced technology at Area 51? Or—my favorite for its sheer lunacy—that the moon landing was staged in Hollywood? You might laugh at these theories, or like millions of Americans, you might believe them wholeheartedly. Regardless of their veracity, they exist and proliferate each day, and the Internet has only helped to promulgate them.

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Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a possible conspiracy theory?

- The moon landing was staged.
- Kennedy was not assassinated by a lone gunman.
- The wheel was not invented by one person.
- The government has hidden aliens for years.

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Choose the right word to complete the sentence:
Thirty kilometres ... a big distance.

- Were
- Are
- Is
- Was

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. Choose the correct word opposite in meaning:

Hesitancy:

- Certainty
- Band

Stout

Gird

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. Give the antonym of **Innocuous**.

Marred

Immortal

Pious

Harmful

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. Antonym of **Fragility** is

Robustness

Raise

Relax

Peace

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. Antonym of **Reluctance** is

Rapid

Remove

Polite

Willingness

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. Antonym of **Pandemonium** is

Nuisance

Silence

Emerge

Educate

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. Antonym of **Abrasive** is

Care

Begin

Bear

Kind

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. Give the synonym of **Retrograde**

- Downhill
- Seemly
- Disreputable
- Positive

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. Give the synonym of **Perseverance**

- Determination
- Clear
- Regressive
- Negative

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. Give the synonym of **Angst**

- Authorize
- Ban
- Calm
- Dread

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. Give the synonym of **Intransigent**

- Anxiety
- Unbending
- Outdated
- Compliant

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. Give the synonym of **Rebut**

- Conscious
- Confirm
- Intentional
- Disprove

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Sachin has had a **good innings** in cricket.

- Long and successful spell
- Victorious win
- Fine experience
- Ultimate success

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
He left the town **under a cloud**.

- With a heavy heart
- In disgrace
- When it was raining
- Of his one accord

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
They **got on well** with each other the moment they met.

- Had a misunderstanding
- Had a friendly relationship
- Fell in love
- Held an agreement

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
She tried to **slip out** but was caught immediately.

- Slight quickly
- Steal
- Go quickly
- Leave quietly

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Fall flat

- To fail to maintain
- To fail to produce intended effect
- To fail to realize

To fail to stand

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.

PUSILLANIMOUS

- Tremulous
 Plucky
 Gallant
 Spunky

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.

BROBDINGNAGIAN

- Colossal
 Laconic
 Succinct
 None of these

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.

MENDACIOUS

- Perfidious
 Bounteous
 Preemptive
 Albion

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

It started to rain while we _____ tennis.

- are playing
 have been playing

- had played
- were playing

(1 mark, negative marking)

97. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option

I know all about that film because I _____ it twice.

- saw
- seen
- had seen
- have seen

(1 mark, negative marking)

98. Out of the options given, find out the most similar in meaning to the given word.

Fester

- Jollity
- Carnival
- Feast
- Decay

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. Out of the options given, find out the one which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

Homespun

- unrefined
- Nominal
- Titular
- uniform

(1 mark, negative marking)

100. Out of the options given, find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Rostrum

- dais
- revolve
- decompose
- mould



(1 mark, negative marking)

Bachelor of Fashion Technology (GAT) - SA

1. Find the value of $-[a + \{a - (a - x) - (a + x) - a\} - a]$.

का मान ज्ञात कीजिये $-[a + \{a - (a - x) - (a + x) - a\} - a]$.

- a - x
 a
 2a
 x - a

(1 mark, negative marking)

2. Find the third proportional to 6 and 18

6 और 18 का तीसरा समान्पाती ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 36
 364
 54
 18

(1 mark, negative marking)

3. If a , b and c are in continued proportion, find b .

यदि a , b और c निरंतर अनुपात में हैं, तो b ज्ञात कीजिए।

- $\pm \sqrt{ac}$
 \sqrt{ac}
 ac
 $-\sqrt{ac}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

4. At what percent of simple interest an amount will be doubled after 8 years?

साधारण ब्याज के कितने प्रतिशत पर एक राशि 8 वर्ष बाद दोगुनी हो जाएगी?

- 12.5
 13.5
 13
 10

(1 mark, negative marking)

5. The ratio of 6 litres to 800 ml is

6 लीटर से 800 मिली का अनुपात है

- 13:4
 11:6
 16:3
 15:2

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. The sub-duplicate ratio of 49:81 is

49:81 का सब-डुप्लिकेट अनुपात है

- 7:9
 6:7
 9:7
 7:6

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. X has Rs. 90 and Y has Rs. 40; after Y has won from X a certain sum, X has then six-sevenths of what Y has; how much did Y win?

X के पास रु. 90 और Y के पास रु. 40 हैं; Y के X से एक निश्चित राशि जीतने के बाद, X के पास Y का छह-सातवां हिस्सा है; Y ने कितना जीता?

- Rs. 20
रु. 20
 Rs. 30
रु. 30
 Rs. 35
रु. 35
 Rs. 25
रु. 25

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. If 15% of $x = 25%$ of y then $x : y$ is

यदि x का 15% = y का 25% है तो $x : y$ है

- 8:5
 3:5
 5:8
 5:3

(1 mark, negative marking)

9. Oil refining yields 28% kerosene. How much kerosene is obtained when refining 4000 tons of oil?

तेल शोधन से 28% मिट्टी का तेल निकलता है। 4000 टन तेल के शोधन से कितना मिट्टी

का तेल प्राप्त होता है?

- 121 tons
121 टन
- 109 tons
109 टन
- 112 tons
- 112 टन**
- 110 tons
110 टन

(1 mark, negative marking)

10. Subtract $b^3 + c^3 - 2abc$ from $a^3 + b^3 - 3abc$.
 $a^3 + b^3 - 3abc$ से $b^3 + c^3 - 2abc$ घटाएँ।

- $a^3 - c^3 - abc$
- $a^3 + c^3 - abc$
- $a^3 - c^3 + abc$
- $a^3 + c^3 + abc$

(1 mark, negative marking)

11. How should salt at Rs. 25 and Rs. 33 per kg be mixed to produce a mixture worth Rs. 30 per kg?
25 रु. और 33 रु. प्रति किलो के नमक को 30 रु. प्रति किलो का मिश्रण बनाने के लिए कैसे मिलाया जाना चाहिए?

- 3:5
- 2:5
- 5:3
- 4:5

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. The ratio of present age of two brothers is 5:3. Ten years before the ratio was 2:1. Find the present ages.
दो भाइयों की वर्तमान आयु का अनुपात 5:3 है। दस साल पहले अनुपात 2:1 था। वर्तमान आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (40, 24)
- (30, 18)
- (25, 15)
- (50, 30)

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. If $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = 820$ then $n = ?$

यदि $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = 820$ तो $n = ?$

- 38
 42
 44
 40

(1 mark, negative marking)

14. What sum of money will amount to Rs. 52,000 in 6 years at the same simple interest at which Rs. 1706 amount to Rs. 3412 in 20 years?

समान साधारण ब्याज पर 6 वर्ष में कितनी राशि 52,000 रु. हो जाएगी, जिस पर 1706 रु. की राशि 20 वर्षों में 3412 रु. हो जाएगी?

- Rs. 48,000
 रु. 48,000
 Rs. 42,000
 रु. 42,000
Rs. 45,000
 रु. 45,000

 Rs. 40,000
 रु. 40,000

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. 8 men working 5 hours a day can finish a work in 6 days. Then how many men are required to finish the same job in 3 days working 4 hours a day?

8 आदमी एक दिन में 5 घंटे काम करके एक काम को 6 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। तो उसी काम को 4 घंटे प्रतिदिन काम करके 3 दिनों में पूरा करने के लिए कितने पुरुषों की आवश्यकता होगी?

- 10
 20
 18
 15

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. If $x : y = 2 : 5$ and $y : z = 8 : 11$ then $x : y : z$ is equal to

यदि $x : y = 2 : 5$ और $y : z = 8 : 11$ तो $x : y : z$ बराबर है

- 16:40:55
 8:20:33
 2:8:11

 2:5:11

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. Mr. X deposited a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in a bank. After 2 years he withdrew Rs. 40,000 and at the end of 5 years, he received an amount of Rs. 75,200. Find the rate of simple interest.

श्रीमान X ने 1,00,000 रुपये की राशि एक बैंक में जमा की। 2 साल बाद उसने 40,000 रुपये निकाल लिए और 5 साल के अंत में, उसे 75,200 रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई। साधारण ब्याज की दर ज्ञात कीजिए।

 4% 4.5% 5% 5.5%

(1 mark, negative marking)

18. A sum of money becomes double in 10 years at simple interest. In how many years will it be triple?

एक धनराशि साधारण ब्याज पर 10 वर्ष में दुगनी हो जाती है। यह कितने वर्षों में तिगुनी हो जाएगी?

 20 30 15 25

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. A person took some loan from a bank and after 5 years he found that the interest has become $\frac{3}{10}$ th of the principal. The rate of interest per annum is

एक व्यक्ति ने एक बैंक से कुछ ऋण लिया और 5 वर्ष बाद उसने पाया कि ब्याज मूलधन का $\frac{3}{10}$ वां हो गया है। प्रति वर्ष ब्याज की दर है

 5% 4% 6% 7%

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. In mixing two grades of material 1% is wasted. In what proportion must a dealer mix two grades of material which cost him Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 7.00 per kg respectively, so that to gain 8.9% by selling the mixture at Rs. 5.50 per kg?

दो ग्रेड की सामग्री को मिलाने में 1% बर्बाद होता है। एक डीलर को किस अनुपात में दो

ग्रेड की सामग्री को मिलाना चाहिए जिसकी कीमत क्रमशः 4.50 रु. और 7.00 रु. प्रति कि.ग्रा.है, ताकि मिश्रण को 5.50 रु.प्रति कि.ग्रा. पर बेचकर उसे 8.9% का लाभ प्राप्त हो?

- 5:2
 4:3
 2:1
 4:1

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. The price of an item was cut by 20%, then new price was reduced by another 15% and finally, during fest season, it was decreased once again by 10%. By how many percent was the initial price cut in all?

एक वस्तु की कीमत में 20% की कटौती की गई, फिर नई कीमत में 15% की कमी की गई और अंत में, उत्सव के मौसम में, इसे एक बार फिर से 10% कम कर दिया गया। प्रारंभिक मूल्य में कुल कितने प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई?

- 40
 40.8
 45
 38.8

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. A dealer mixes two varieties of grains costing Rs. 6 per kg and Rs. 15 per kg in such a way that he can gain 10% by selling the resultant mixture at Rs. 8.25 per kg. What is the proportion in which the grains are mixed?

एक डीलर 6 रु. प्रति किलो और 15 रु. प्रति किलो कीमत के दो किस्मों के अनाज को इस तरह से मिलाता है कि वह परिणामी मिश्रण को 8.25रुपये प्रति किलो पर बेचकर 10% का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकता है। अनाज किस अनुपात में मिलाया जाता है?

- 5:2
 5:1
 1:5
 2:5

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. Mr. X deposited a total of Rs. 95,000 in two different banks which gives 5% and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest. If the amounts repayable by the two banks at the end of 5 years are to be equal; find the individual amount of deposit.

मिस्टर X ने कुल 95,000 रु. दो अलग-अलग बैंकों में, जो 5% और $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ब्याज देते हैं, जमा किये। यदि 5 वर्षों के अंत में दोनों बैंकों द्वारा चुकाई जाने वाली राशि बराबर हो; तो जमा की व्यक्तिगत राशि का पता लगाएं।

- Rs. 50,000, Rs. 45,000

- रु. 50,000, रु. 45,000
 Rs. 57,000, Rs. 38,000
 रु. 57,000 रु. 38,000
 Rs. 55,000, Rs. 40,000
 रु. 55,000 रु. 40,000
 Rs. 60,000, Rs. 35,000
 रु. 60,000 रु. 35,000

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. A shopkeeper allows his customer 10% discount on a marked price of the goods and still gets a profit 25%. What is the cost price of a shirt if the marked price is Rs. 1250?

एक दुकानदार अपने ग्राहक को माल के अंकित मूल्य पर 10% की छूट देता है और फिर भी 25% का लाभ प्राप्त करता है। एक कमीज का क्रय मूल्य क्या है यदि उसने अंकित मूल्य रु. 1250 किया है?

- Rs. 875
 रु. 875
 Rs. 900
 रु. 900
 Rs. 850
 रु. 850
 Rs. 925
 रु. 925

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. The simple interest on a sum of money is $\frac{1}{9}$ th of the principal and the number of years is equal to rate percent per annum. What is the rate percent?

किसी धनराशि पर साधारण ब्याज मूलधन का $\frac{1}{9}$ वां है और वर्षों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष दर प्रतिशत के बराबर है। दर प्रतिशत क्या है?

- 2.5
 $3\frac{2}{3}$
 3
 $3\frac{1}{3}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. A trader promised his customers to sell rice at cost price but he cheats his customers by giving 100 gram less for every kg that he sells. His profit percentage is

एक व्यापारी ने अपने ग्राहकों से लागत मूल्य पर चावल बेचने का वादा किया; लेकिन वह अपने ग्राहकों को बेचे जानेवाले प्रत्येक किलो के लिए 100 ग्राम कम देकर धोखा देता है। उसका लाभ प्रतिशत है

- $12\frac{2}{3}$
 10
 $10\frac{2}{3}$
 $11\frac{1}{3}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. How many kilograms of rice costing Rs.60 per kg must be mixed with 6 kg of rice costing Rs.80 per kg so that the resulting mixture costs Rs.72 per kg?

60 रुपये प्रति किलो की लागत वाले कितने किलोग्राम चावल को 80 रुपये प्रति किलो की लागत वाले 6 किलो चावल के साथ मिलाया जाना चाहिए; ताकि परिणामी मिश्रण की कीमत 72 रुपये प्रति किलो हो?

- 6
 4
 5
 3

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. The ratio of milk and water in two containers are 3:1 and 5:2 respectively. The liquids of the containers are poured in a third container in the ratio 2:1. The ratio of milk and water in the third container is

दो बर्तनों में दूध और पानी का अनुपात क्रमशः 3:1 और 5:2 है। कंटेनरों के तरल को तीसरे कंटेनर में 2:1 के अनुपात में डाला जाता है। तीसरे कंटेनर में दूध और पानी का अनुपात है

- 7:4
 15:2
 35:16
 31:11

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. P can complete a job in 16 days. He started the work and after 4 days, Q joined him. They completed the job in 4 more days. Find the number of days in which Q alone can complete it.

P एक कार्य को 16 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। उसने कार्य शुरू किया और 4 दिनों के बाद, Q उसके साथ जुड़ गया। उन्होंने 4 और दिनों में काम पूरा किया। उन दिनों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जिनमें Q अकेला इसे पूरा कर सकता है।

- 6
 10
 12

8

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. If the selling price of 100 articles is equal to the cost price of 80 articles, then the loss or gain percent is
यदि 100 वस्तुओं का विक्रय मूल्य 80 वस्तुओं के क्रय मूल्य के बराबर है, तो हानि या लाभ प्रतिशत है

- 20% gain
20% लाभ
- 25% gain
25% लाभ
- 25% loss
25% हानि
- 20% loss
20% हानि

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. Choose the number which will replace the question mark.
वह संख्या चुनें जो प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी।

ACEG : 16 :: NPRT : ?

- 70
- 72
- 69
- 68

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. Choose the word which will replace the question mark.
उस शब्द का चयन करें जो प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा।

LAME : OZNV :: MALE : ?

- NZOV
- MZOV
- MZVO
- NZVO

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. Choose the word which will replace the question mark.

उस शब्द का चयन करें जो प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा।

KING : JHMF :: HERO : ?

- GDNQ
- GDQN
- GNDQ
- GQDN

(1 mark, negative marking)

34. If BEHK : FILO :: JMRU : ?
यदि BEHK : FILO :: JMRU : ?

- NVQY
- NRVY
- MQVY
- NQVY

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. 'Atom' is related to 'Molecule', in the same way 'Cell' is related to
जिस प्रकार 'परमाणु' का संबंध 'अणु' से है, उसी प्रकार 'कोशिका' का संबंध इससे है

- Battery
बैटरी
- Nucleus
न्यूक्लियस
- Matter
मैटर
- Organism
जीव

(1 mark, negative marking)

36. If GATE : 22, 26, 7, 22 :: DOWN : ?
यदि GATE : 22, 26, 7, 22 :: DOWN : ?

- 4, 13, 15, 14
- 4, 15, 23, 14
- 23, 13, 3, 13
- 23, 12, 4, 13

(1 mark, negative marking)

37. If ROME : 9, 12, 14, 22 :: STOP : ?
यदि ROME : 9, 12, 14, 22 :: STOP : ?

- 8, 7, 12, 11
- 19, 20, 15, 16
- 8, 12, 11, 16
- 8, 7, 11, 12

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. If the code of ROAD is 6*1% and that of MORE is 8*%5 then the code of MODE is
यदि ROAD का कोड 6*1% है और MORE का 8*%5 है, तो MODE का कोड है

- 8*%5
- 6*%5
- 8%*5
- 8%5*

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. Find the missing number 5, 11, 23, 47, 95, 191, ?
लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए 5, 11, 23, 47, 95, 191, ?

- 382
- 383
- 381
- 385

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. Find the odd one among the following:
निम्नलिखित में से विषम का पता लगाएं:

- 49
- 147
- 343
- 2401

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. Find the odd one among the following:
निम्नलिखित में से विषम का पता लगाएं:

- Win – Lose
जीत - हार
- Spend – Earn
खर्च - प्राप्ति
- Success – Failure
सफलता - असफलता
- Gain – Profit
लाभ - लाभ

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. In a class of 52 students, 20 students play football, 16 play hockey and 10 students play both the games. How many students play neither football nor hockey?

52 छात्रों की एक कक्षा में, 20 छात्र फुटबॉल खेलते हैं, 16 हॉकी खेलते हैं और 10 छात्र

दोनों खेल खेलते हैं। कितने विद्यार्थी न तो फुटबॉल और न ही हॉकी खेलते हैं?

- 24
- 22
- 26
- 20

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. Find the odd one out.
विषम का पता लगाएं।

- REPLUP
- LOITEV
- RAEZU
- KOYNED

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. Find the odd one out.
विषम का पता लगाएं।

- LEEST
- PORPEC
- NOBREZ
- NIROY

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. Insert the missing letter.
लापता अक्षर डालें।

A D G
D I N
I P ?

- W
- Y
- X
- Z

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. $\sqrt{YYV} = L : \sqrt{ZR\bar{U}} = M :: \sqrt{YV\bar{U}} = ?$

- P
- K

- J
 M

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. Find the missing number 1, 4, 16, 64, 256, ?

लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए

1, 4, 16, 64, 256, ?

- 1034
 1044
 1042
 1024

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Find the missing number 1, 2, 10, 30, 260, ?

लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए 1, 2, 10, 30, 260, ?

- 300
 2350
 4210
 3130

(1 mark, negative marking)

49.

Find the missing number $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{56}, ?$

लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{56}, ?$

- $\frac{1}{68}$
 $\frac{1}{76}$
 $\frac{1}{72}$
 $\frac{1}{80}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F reside on two sides of a road facing east and west. B resides in an east facing house and is not next to D; D and F reside diagonally opposite houses; C next to F resides in a west facing house and E resides in an east facing house. Who resides between B and D?

छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F एक सड़क के दो किनारों पर पूर्व और पश्चिम की

ओर मुख करके रहते हैं। B पूर्व की ओर मुख वाले घर में रहता है और D के बगल में नहीं है; D और F तिरछे विपरीत घरों में रहते हैं; F के बगल में C पश्चिम मुखी घर में रहता है और E पूर्व की ओर मुख वाले घर में रहता है। B और D के मध्य कौन रहता है?

- A
 E
 B
 C

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J are sitting around a circle facing to the centre. D is third to the left of B; F is fourth to the right of B; E is fourth to the left of A who is second to the right of B; G is third to the right of C; H is not an immediate neighbour of B. Who is third to the right of H?

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H और J एक वृत्त के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। D, B के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है; F, B के दायें चौथा है; E, A के बायें से चौथा है जो B के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है; G, C के दायें तीसरा है; H, B का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। H के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन है?

- B
 G
 D
 F

(1 mark, negative marking)

52. How many times in a day, do the hands of a clock coincide with each other?
 दिन में कितनी बार घड़ी की सुइयां आपस में मिलती हैं?

- 12
 22
 24
 44

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. At what point of time between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. both the hands of a clock will coincide with each other?
 दोपहर 3 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच किस समय घड़ी की दोनों सुइयां आपस में संपाती होंगी?

- 3.16 4/11 PM
 3.05 1/11 PM
 3.12 3/11 PM

3.13 2/11 PM

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. A @ B means A is the son of B.
A ? B means A is the daughter of B.

A × B means A is the father of B.

A ÷ B means A is the mother of B.

A @ B का अर्थ है A, B का पुत्र है।

A ? B का अर्थ है A, B की पुत्री है।

A × B का अर्थ है A, B का पिता है।

A ÷ B का अर्थ है A, B की माता है।

Which of the following means S is son-in-law of P?

निम्नलिखित में से किसका अर्थ है कि S, P का दामाद है?

P @ Q ÷ R × S ? T

P × Q ÷ R ? S @ T

P × Q ? R ÷ S × T

P @ Q × R ? S ÷ T

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. P is the father of Q, R is the son of S, T is the brother of R while S is the sister of Q. How is Q related to T?
P, Q का पिता है, R, S का पुत्र है, T, R का भाई है जबकि S, Q की बहन है। Q, T से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

Either Uncle OR Aunt

अंकल

OR

आंटी

Uncle

अंकल

Mother

माँ

Aunt

आंटी

(1 mark, negative marking)

56. Which country won Copa America in 2021?

2021 में 'Copa अमेरिका' किस देश ने जीता?

Argentina

अर्जेटीना

- Ecuador
इक्वाडोर
- Chile
चिली
- Brazil
ब्राजील

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. On whose name is the highest award of services to the development of cinema given?

सिनेमा के विकास के लिए सेवाओं का सर्वोच्च पुरस्कार किसके नाम पर दिया जाता है?

- Raj Kapur
राज कपूर
- Meena Kumar
मीना कुमारी
- Dileep Kumar
दिलीप कुमार
- Dadasaheb Phalke
दादासाहेब फालके

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. The speed of central processing unit (CPU) of a computer is measured by

कंप्यूटर की सेंट्रल प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट (CPU) की गति किसके द्वारा मापी जाती है?

- Gigahertz
गीगाहर्ट्ज़
- Hertz
हर्ट्ज़
- Megahertz
मेगाहर्ट्ज़
- Kilohertz
किलोहर्ट्ज़

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. Which is the highest national highway in India?

भारत में सबसे ऊंचा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कौन सा है?

- NH 44
- NH 5
- NH 4
- NH 10

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. Who was the first Indian to go into the space?

अंतरिक्ष में जाने वाले पहले भारतीय कौन थे?

- Homi J Bhava
होमी जे. भाभा
- Rakesh Sharma
राकेश शर्मा
- Kalpana Chawla
कल्पना चावला
- Satish Dhawan
सतीश धवन

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. For excellence in which field is Grammy Award given?

'ग्रैमी पुरस्कार' किस क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्टता के लिए दिया जाता है?

- Painting
पेंटिंग
- Music
संगीत
- Literature
साहित्य
- Sculpture
मूर्तिकला

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. How many bits are equal to one byte?

एक बाइट के बराबर कितने बिट होते हैं?

- 8
- 4
- 6
- 2

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. Which is the International Mother Language Day?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मातृभाषा दिवस कौन सा है?

- February 19
19 फरवरी
- February 21
21 फरवरी
- February 22
22 फरवरी
- February 20

20 फरवरी

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. The abbreviation ATM stands for
संक्षिप्त नाम एटीएम का अर्थ है

- Automated Teller Money
ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मनी
- All Time Money
ऑल टाइम मनी
- Automatic Teller Machine
ऑटोमैटिक टेलर मशीन
- Automated Teller Machine
ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मशीन

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. The longest sea beach of India is
भारत का सबसे लंबा समुद्र तट है

- Marina Beach
मरीना बीच
- Juhu Beach
जुहू बीच
- Palolem Beach
पालोलेम बीच
- Calangute Beach
कलंगुट बीच

(1 mark, negative marking)

66. World's Ocean's Day is celebrated on
विश्व महासागर दिवस इस दिन मनाया जाता है

- 5th May
5 मई
- 4th June
4 जून
- 8th June
8 जून
- 2nd June
2 जून

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. India's first National Sports University has been launched in
भारत का पहला राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय कहाँ शुरू किया गया है?

- Goa
गोवा
- Kerala
केरल
- Gujarat
गुजरात
- Manipur
मणिपुर

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. How many gold medals won by athlete Milkha Singh in Asian Games?

एशियाई खेलों में एथलीट मिल्खा सिंह ने कितने स्वर्ण पदक जीते?

- 4
- 6
- 5
- 3

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. India's first private Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facility plant is situated at

भारत का पहला निजी तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस (LNG) सुविधा संयंत्र इस शहर में स्थित है

- Bengaluru
बेंगलुरु
- Hyderabad
हैदराबाद
- Nagpur
नागपुर
- Chennai
चेन्नई

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. Who wrote the book "My Truth"?

"माय ट्रुथ" पुस्तक किसने लिखी है?

- Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी
- Jai Sankar Prasad
जय शंकर प्रसाद
- Jawaharlal Nehru
जवाहरलाल नेहरू

Indira Gandhi
इंदिरा गांधी

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. The recipient of Polly Umrigar Award 2018-19 is
पॉली उम्रीगर पुरस्कार 2018-19 के प्राप्तकर्ता है

- Jasprit Bumrah
जसप्रीत बुमराह
- Rohit Sharma
रोहित शर्मा
- Virat Kohli
विराट कोहली
- Mohammaed Shami
मोहम्मद शमी

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. Which team won the ICC Under 19 World Cup 2020?
आईसीसी अंडर 19 विश्व कप 2020 किस टीम ने जीता?

- Pakistan
पाकिस्तान
- India
भारत
- New Zealand
न्यूजीलैंड
- Bangladesh
बांग्लादेश

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. Which of the following is an operating system?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम है?

- Google Chrome
गूगल क्रोम
- Mozilla
मोज़िला
- Debugger
डीबगर
- Linux
लिनक्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. The world's largest cricket stadium is
विश्व का सबसे बड़ा क्रिकेट स्टेडियम है

- Gabba
गब्बा
- Melbourne
मेलबर्न
- Lords
लॉर्ड्स
- Motera
मोटेरा

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. Who invented the television?

टेलीविजन का आविष्कार किसने किया?

- Marconi
मार्कोनी
- Newton
न्यूटन
- Galileo
गैलीलियो
- J.L.Baird
जे.एल. बेयर्ड

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Who wrote "Dragons Seed"?

"ड्रैगन सीड" किसने लिखा था?

- William Wordsworth
विलियम वर्ड्सवर्थ
- Pearl S Buck
पर्स एस. बक
- Shelly
शैली
- Keats
कीट्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. Who is the winner of Nobel Prize 2020 in literature?

साहित्य में नोबेल पुरस्कार 2020 के विजेता कौन हैं?

- Paul R. Milgrom
पॉल आर. मिलग्रोम
- Abhijit Banerjee
अभिजीत बनर्जी
- Louise Gluck
लुईस ग्लुक

Roger Penrose
रॉजर पेनरोज़

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. Number of recipients of Praadhan Mantri Rashtriyaa Bal Puraskar 2021 is
प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय बाल पुरस्कार 2021 प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या है

- 28
- 34
- 32
- 30

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. What is the position of India in Democracy Index 2020?
लोकतंत्र सूचकांक 2020 में भारत का कौन सा स्थान है?

- 55th
55 वां
- 53rd
53 वां
- 54th
54 वां
- 50th
50 वां

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. The motif of "Ellora Caves" is printed on the reverse side of which currency note?
"एलोरा गुफाओं" की आकृति किस मुद्रा नोट के पीछे की तरफ छपी है?

- Rs. 50
₹. 50
- Rs. 500
₹. 500
- Rs. 100
₹. 100
- Rs. 20
₹. 20

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. Antonym of **Unravel** is

- Complicate
- Edible
- Demon
- Enlarge

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. Antonym of **Feasible** is

- Fault
- Heat
- Implausible
- Grow

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. Antonym of **Perspicacious** is

- Grand
- Halt
- Ignorant
- Famous

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. Antonym of **Pillage** is

- Known
- Protect
- Lavish
- Induce

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Hang Together

- Live together
- Go together
- Hand with each other
- Be united

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
He was in **doldrums** after the quarrel with his brother.

- Left the house
- Jubilant
- In low spirits
- Angry

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:

Carry weight

- Carry the day
- To carry burden
- Carry through
- Be important

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:

Turn down

- Twist
- Reject
- Weave
- To accept

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:

Die hard

- Arrogant
- Ready to change
- Egoist
- Unwilling to change

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. **Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.**

VEHEMENCE

- Axterous
- Ardour
- Aggrandize
- Alpathy

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. **Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.**

DEMAGOGUE

- Egregious

- Rabble -Rouser
- Bailure
- Phlegmatic

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. **Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.**

QUID PRO QUO

- Trade-off
- Travesty
- Convivial
- Lambster

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. **Fill up the blanks with appropriate Preposition .**

That book deals ...life in the United States.

- with
- on
- to
- in

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Lore

- Folklore
- Deprivation
- Denial
- Forfeiture

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Infringement

- Efficacious
- Weasel
- Non compliance
- Sporadically

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Modicum

- Morose
- Bit
- Simian
- Monastic

(1 mark, negative marking)

97. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Rhapsodic

- Enthusiastic
- Versification
- Derision
- Recompense

(1 mark, negative marking)

98. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Domicile

- Residence
- Somnolent
- Hegemony
- Slumbering

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Appall

- Penitent
- Dismay
- Regretful
- Contrite

(1 mark, negative marking)

100. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Din

- Noise
- Dreary



Compact

Miniature

(1 mark, negative marking)

101. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Whisk

Shave

Devoted

Rush

Carve

(1 mark, negative marking)

102. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Maalti is fed up _____ the weather

over

with

from

about

(1 mark, negative marking)

103. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

These boxes are very heavy. They are full _____ books

from

with

in

of

(1 mark, negative marking)

104. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Raman is very good ____ telling stories.

to

at

in

on

(1 mark, negative marking)

105. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Samir is thinking _____ going to London next week.

- None of these
- about
- to
- for

(1 mark, negative marking)

106. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Have you read any book ____ Salman Rushdie

- on
- about
- All of these
- by

(1 mark, negative marking)

107. Jio Platforms Ltd. has announced an investment of US\$ 15 million in Two Platforms Inc., a Silicon Valley based deep tech startup founded by Pranav Mistry, for a 25% equity stake on a fully diluted basis. Two is an Artificial Reality company with focus on building interactive and immersional AI experiences. After text and voice, it believes the next chapter of AI is visual and interactive.

Its Artificial Reality platform enables real-time AI voice and video calls, digital humans, immersive spaces and lifelike gaming. Two plans to bring its interactive AI technologies first to consumer applications, followed by entertainment and gaming, as well as enterprise solutions including retail, services, education, health and wellness.

Akash Ambani, Director, Jio, said, "We are impressed with the strong experience and capabilities of the founding team at TWO in the areas of AI/ ML, AR, metaverse and Web 3.0." "We look forward to working together with TWO to help expedite development of new products in the areas of interactive AI, immersive gaming and metaverse. This acquisition will also help strengthen our internal team to move on these fronts at a faster pace than what they were able to do upto now. It will also help in improving our top line as it showed lack lustre growth in the previous year, he said.

" We feel Jio will be the right strategic partner that we needed" added Pranav.

'टू प्लेटफॉर्मस इंक' एक आर्टिफिशियल रियलिटी कंपनी है जो इंटरैक्टिव और इमर्सनल AI अनुभवों के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। टेक्स्ट और वॉयस के बाद, यह मानता है कि AI का अगला अध्याय दृश्य और संवादात्मक है।

इसका आर्टिफिशियल रियलिटी प्लेटफॉर्म रीयल-टाइम AI वॉयस और वीडियो कॉल, डिजिटल ह्यूमन, इमर्सिव स्पेस और लाइफलाइक गेमिंग को सक्षम बनाता है। 'टू प्लेटफॉर्मस' अपने इंटरैक्टिव AI प्रौद्योगिकियों को पहले उपभोक्ता अनुप्रयोगों में लाने की योजना रखता है, साथ ही मनोरंजन और गेमिंग के साथ-साथ खुदरा, सेवाओं, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सहित उद्यम समाधान भी इसमें शामिल हैं।

जियो के निदेशक आकाश अंबानी ने कहा, "हम AI/ML, AR, मेटावर्स और वेब 3.0 के क्षेत्रों में 'टू प्लेटफॉर्मस' में संस्थापक टीम के मजबूत अनुभव और क्षमताओं से प्रभावित हैं।" " इंटरैक्टिव AI, इमर्सिव गेमिंग और मेटावर्स के क्षेत्रों में नए उत्पादों के विकास में तेजी लाने में मदद करने के लिए हम 'टू प्लेटफॉर्मस' के साथ मिलकर काम करने के लिए तत्पर हैं। यह अधिग्रहण हमारी आंतरिक टीम को इन मोर्चों पर तेजी से आगे बढ़ने में मदद करेगा, जो वे अब तक करने में सक्षम थे। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे हमारी शीर्ष पंक्ति में सुधार करने में भी मदद मिलेगी क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष में इसमें कमी आयी थी।

प्रणव ने कहा, "हमें लगता है कि जियो सही रणनीतिक साझेदार होगा जिसकी हमें जरूरत थी।"

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

Two Platforms Inc was looking for a strategic partner to grow

'टू प्लेटफॉर्मस इंक' विकसित होने के लिए एक रणनीतिक साझेदार की तलाश में था

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

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“ We feel Jio will be the right strategic partner that we needed” added Pranav.

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इसका आर्टिफिशियल रियलिटी प्लेटफॉर्म रीयल-टाइम AI वॉयस और वीडियो कॉल, डिजिटल ह्यूमन, इमर्सिव स्पेस और लाइफलाइक गेमिंग को सक्षम बनाता है। टू प्लेटफॉर्मर्स अपने इंटरैक्टिव AI प्रौद्योगिकियों को पहले उपभोक्ता अनुप्रयोगों में लाने की योजना रखता है, साथ ही मनोरंजन और गेमिंग के साथ-साथ खुदरा, सेवाओं, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सहित उद्यम समाधान भी इसमें शामिल हैं।

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Use of AI in Virtual reality platforms can be the next big disruption
वर्चुअल रियलिटी प्लेटफॉर्मर्स में AI का इस्तेमाल अगला बड़ा व्यवधान हो सकता है

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions'
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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Jio Platforms Ltd. wants to work fast in the fields of immersive gaming, interactive AI & metaverse

जियो प्लेटफॉर्म लिमिटेड इमर्सिव गेमिंग, इंटरैक्टिव AI और मेटावर्स के क्षेत्र में तेजी से काम करना चाहता है

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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Jio Platforms's own team was struggling to move fast on these new technologies

जियो प्लेटफॉर्म की अपनी टीम इन नई तकनीकों पर तेजी से आगे बढ़ने के लिए संघर्ष कर रही थी

- Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
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- Major factor in making the decisions

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" We feel Jio will be the right strategic partner that we needed" added Pranav.

'टू प्लेटफॉर्म' एक आर्टिफिशियल रियलिटी कंपनी है जो इंटरैक्टिव और इमर्सनल AI अनुभवों के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। टेक्स्ट और वॉयस के बाद, यह मानता है कि AI का अगला अध्याय दृश्य और संवादात्मक है

इसका आर्टिफिशियल रियलिटी प्लेटफॉर्म रीयल-टाइम AI वॉयस और वीडियो कॉल, डिजिटल ह्यूमन, इमर्सिव स्पेस और लाइफलाइक गेमिंग को सक्षम बनाता है। 'टू प्लेटफॉर्म' अपने इंटरैक्टिव AI प्रौद्योगिकियों को पहले उपभोक्ता अनुप्रयोगों में लाने की योजना रखता है, साथ ही मनोरंजन और गेमिंग के साथ-साथ खुदरा, सेवाओं, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सहित उच्च समाधान भी इसमें शामिल हैं।

जियो के निदेशक आकाश अंबानी ने कहा, "हम AI/ML, AR, मेटावर्स और वेब 3.0 के क्षेत्रों में 'टू प्लेटफॉर्म' में संस्थापक टीम के मजबूत अनुभव और क्षमताओं से प्रभावित हैं।" " इंटरैक्टिव AI, इमर्सिव गेमिंग और मेटावर्स के क्षेत्रों में नए उत्पादों के विकास में तेजी लाने में मदद करने के लिए हम 'टू प्लेटफॉर्म' के साथ मिलकर काम करने के लिए तत्पर हैं। यह अधिग्रहण हमारी आंतरिक टीम को इन मोर्चा पर तेजी से आगे बढ़ने में मदद करेगा, जो वे अब तक करने में सक्षम थे। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे हमारी शीर्ष पंक्ति में सुधार करने में भी मदद मिलेगी क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष में इसमें कमी आयी थी।

प्रणव ने कहा, "हमें लगता है कि जियो सही रणनीतिक साझेदार होगा जिसकी हमें जरूरत थी।"

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

Jio Platforms were seeing lacklustre growth in the previous year

जियो प्लेटफॉर्म में पिछले वर्ष की वृद्धि में कमी देखी जा रही थी

The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions

- निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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परीक्षण, जो बेंगलुरु में एक महीने में समाप्त होने की उम्मीद है, कंपनी के संचालन के भीतर वाहन प्रौद्योगिकी का परीक्षण करेगा, पैकेजों से भरे मानक मार्ग पर वाहनों की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करेगा, FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने कहा। सकारात्मक परिणामों पर, कंपनी ने कहा कि वह दिल्ली में परीक्षणों का विस्तार करेगी। परीक्षण भी किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यह कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा FedEx के सीईओ के साथ बैठक में एक विचार के रूप में सुझाया गया था।

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कंपनी मौजूदा कार्बन उत्सर्जक वाहनों को बदलने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से वाहन विद्युतीकरण लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंच रही है। इसका उद्देश्य 2025 तक कंपनी की वैश्विक पिकअप और डिलीवरी वाहन खरीद का 50% EV होना है, जो 2030 तक 100% तक बढ़ रहा है। "परीक्षण हमारे सभी परिचालनों में EV प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे व्यवसाय, हमारे ग्राहकों और हमारी टीम के सदस्यों की सेवा के लिए सही तकनीक का पता लगाना EV के वेड में सफल एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा," श्री सईघ ने कहा।

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FedEx wants to become Carbon Neutral by 2040

FedEx 2040 तक कार्बन न्यूट्रल बनना चाहता है

- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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EVs produce less carbon emissions than traditional vehicles

EV पारंपरिक वाहनों की तुलना में कम कार्बन उत्सर्जन करते हैं

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
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- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

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E-commerce growth requires purchase of new vehicles by FedEx

ई-कॉमर्स विकास के लिए FedEx द्वारा नए वाहनों की खरीद की आवश्यकता है

- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक

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The company is approaching vehicle electrification goal through a phased manner to replace the existing carbon emitting vehicles. The aim is for 50% of the company's global pickup and delivery vehicle purchases to be EVs by 2025, rising to 100% by 2030. "The trial is a critical part of the integration of EV technology across our operations. Finding the right technology to serve our business, our customers, and our team members will play a key role in the successful integration of EV into the fleet," Mr. Sayegh said.

FedEx Corp. की सहायक कंपनी FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने 2040 तक कार्बन न्यूट्रल संचालन प्राप्त करने के अपने वैश्विक लक्ष्य के हिस्से के रूप में भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (EV) परीक्षण शुरू करने की घोषणा की है।

परीक्षण, जो बेंगलुरु में एक महीने में समाप्त होने की उम्मीद है, कंपनी के संचालन के भीतर वाहन प्रौद्योगिकी का परीक्षण करेगा, पैकेजों से भरे मानक मार्ग पर वाहनों की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करेगा, FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने कहा। सकारात्मक परिणामों पर, कंपनी ने कहा कि वह दिल्ली में परीक्षणों का विस्तार करेगी। परीक्षण भी किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यह कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा FedEx के सीईओ के साथ बैठक में एक विचार के रूप में सुझाया गया था।

FedEx एक्सप्रेस के इंडिया ऑपरेशंस के वीपी मोहम्मद सईघ ने कहा, "भारत में ई-कॉमर्स के विकास के साथ, हम पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करते हुए इस गति का समर्थन करने के तरीकों की लगातार तलाश कर रहे हैं। EV परीक्षणों की शुरुआत हमें इस दृष्टि के एक कदम और करीब लाती है, खासकर जब से बहुत से लोगों को लगता है कि यह तकनीक ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों की अंतिम मील डिलीवरी के लिए सबसे उपयोगी हो सकती है।

कंपनी मौजूदा कार्बन उत्सर्जक वाहनों को बदलने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से वाहन विद्युतीकरण लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंच रही है। इसका उद्देश्य 2025 तक कंपनी की वैश्विक पिकअप और डिलीवरी वाहन खरीद का 50% EV होना है, जो 2030 तक 100% तक बढ़ रहा है। "परीक्षण हमारे सभी परिचालनों में EV प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे व्यवसाय, हमारे ग्राहकों और हमारी टीम के सदस्यों की सेवा के लिए सही तकनीक का पता लगाना EV के बेड़े में सफल एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा," श्री सईघ ने कहा।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

EVs can help service E-commerce company needs

EV ई-कॉमर्स कंपनी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में मदद कर सकते हैं

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions

निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

116. FedEx Express, a subsidiary of FedEx Corp., has announced the start of electric vehicle (EV) trials in India as part of its global goal to achieve carbon neutral operations by 2040.

The trial, which is expected to conclude in a month in Bengaluru, will test the vehicle technology within the company's operations, assessing the vehicles' operational effectiveness on a standard route fully loaded with packages, FedEx Express said. Upon positive results, the company said it would extend the trials to Delhi. The trials are also being done as it was suggested as an idea by the Chief Minister of Karnataka in a meeting with FedEx CEO.

Mohamad Sayegh, V-P, India Operations for FedEx Express said, "With the growth of e-commerce in India, we are constantly looking for ways to support this momentum while reducing environmental impact. The commencement of EV trials brings us one step closer to this vision especially since a lot of people feel that this technology can be most useful for last mile deliveries of E-Commerce companies."

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कंपनी मौजूदा कार्बन उत्सर्जक वाहनों को बदलने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से वाहन विद्युतीकरण लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंच रही है। इसका उद्देश्य 2025 तक कंपनी की वैश्विक पिकअप और डिलीवरी वाहन खरीद का 50% EV होना है, जो 2030 तक 100% तक बढ़ रहा है। "परीक्षण हमारे सभी परिचालनों में EV प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे व्यवसाय, हमारे ग्राहकों और हमारी टीम के सदस्यों की सेवा के लिए सही तकनीक का पता लगाना EV के बड़े में सफल एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा," श्री सईघ ने कहा।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

The CM of Karnataka had suggested choosing Delhi as the first place for trials

कर्नाटक के सीएम ने ट्रायल के लिए दिल्ली को पहले स्थान के रूप में चुनने का सुझाव दिया था

The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions

- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

117. Corrugated packaging industry has landed in deep trouble as prices of its principal raw material - kraft paper have started shooting up over the past few days. This is along with increase in other raw material and logistics cost. There has been a sharp price increase of Rs 5000 per tonne of kraft paper within a span of 10 days. The mills say that this is not the end and expect further increase in the coming days, said Federation of Corrugated Box Manufacturers of India (FCBM) in a release issued on Monday.

With China facing a severe electricity shortage the demand for finished paper from India and other parts of the world has started to become stronger. This has created a sense of optimism in the Indian markets as it can fulfill the capacity available. Imported waste paper is touching all-time highs every day due to sustained self-consumption. There has been an almost seven-fold increase in global container freight charges and has only added fuel to the raging spike in imported waste paper prices.

The recent move of the Centre to increase the GST levied on corrugated boxes from 12% to 18% has irreversibly halted the gradual switchover from plastic to paper in the above-mentioned sectors. Governments need to incentivize the adoption of eco-friendly packaging and replacement of plastic by lowering the GST for these sectors, thereby providing an incentive for shifting mindsets towards paper-based packaging. The resultant impact on working capital requirements for our members predominantly in the MSME sector has been crippling.

In line with the global trend, India has also been witnessing widespread awareness of the effects of climate change and harmful aftereffects of single-use plastic products. The majority consumption of single-use plastic is in the unorganized retail sector, hotel & hospitality sector, and in agriculture/ horticulture sectors where the end-user/ farmer is not able to take credit of GST charged on eco-friendly corrugated packaging.

नालीदार पैकेजिंग उद्योग गहरे संकट में आ गया है क्योंकि पिछले कुछ दिनों में इसके प्रमुख कच्चे माल - क्राफ्ट पेपर की कीमतों में बढोतरी शुरू हो गई है। यह अन्य कच्चे माल और रसद लागत में वृद्धि के साथ है। 10 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर क्राफ्ट पेपर की कीमत में 5000 रुपये प्रति टन की तेज वृद्धि हुई है। फेडरेशन ऑफ कॉरगेटेड बॉक्स मैनुफैक्चरर्स ऑफ इंडिया (FCBM) ने सोमवार को जारी एक विज्ञप्ति में कहा कि मिलों का कहना है कि यह अंत नहीं है और आने वाले दिनों में और वृद्धि की उम्मीद है।

चीन को बिजली की गंभीर कमी का सामना करने के साथ भारत और दुनिया के अन्य हिस्सों से तैयार कागज की मांग मजबूत होने लगी है। इसने भारतीय बाजारों में आशावाद की भावना पैदा की है क्योंकि यह उपलब्ध क्षमता को पूरा कर सकता है। निरंतर स्व-उपभोग के कारण आयातित बेकार कागज हर दिन सर्वकालिक उच्च स्तर को छू रहा है। वैश्विक कंटेनर माल ढुलाई शुल्क में लगभग सात गुना वृद्धि हुई है और आयातित बेकार कागज की कीमतों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है।

नालीदार बक्से पर लगाए गए GST को 12% से बढ़ाकर 18% करने के केंद्र के हालिया कदम ने उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में प्लास्टिक से कागज पर क्रमिक स्विचओवर को अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से रोक दिया है। सरकारों को इन क्षेत्रों के लिए GST को कम करके पर्यावरण के अनुकूल पैकेजिंग को अपनाने और प्लास्टिक के प्रतिस्थापन को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कागज आधारित पैकेजिंग की ओर मानसिकता बदलने के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जा सके। मुख्य रूप से MSME क्षेत्र में हमारे सदस्यों के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं पर परिणामी प्रभाव बहुत रहा है।

वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति के अनुरूप, भारत में भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों और एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के हानिकारक प्रभावों के बारे में व्यापक जागरूकता देखी जा रही है। एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक की अधिकांश खपत असंगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र, होटल और आतिथ्य क्षेत्र में और कृषि/बागवानी क्षेत्रों में होती है; जहां अंतिम उपयोगकर्ता/किसान पर्यावरण के अनुकूल नालीदार पैकेजिंग पर लगाए गए GST का क्रेडिट लेने में सक्षम नहीं है।

The Electricity shortage in China has led to
चीन में बिजली की किल्लत से.....

- Shortage of Kraft Paper in India
भारत में क्राफ्ट पेपर की कमी
- Shortage of supply in Finished paper in the World Markets
विश्व बाजार में तैयार कागज की आपूर्ति में कमी
- Increase in demand of Packaging material in India
भारत में पैकेजिंग सामग्री की मांग में वृद्धि
- Shortage of Supply in Packaging Material in World Markets
विश्व बाजारों में पैकेजिंग सामग्री में आपूर्ति की कमी

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नालीदार पैकेजिंग उद्योग गहरे संकट में आ गया है क्योंकि पिछले कुछ दिनों में इसके प्रमुख कच्चे माल - क्राफ्ट पेपर की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी शुरू हो गई है। यह अन्य कच्चे माल और रसद लागत में वृद्धि के साथ है। 10 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर क्राफ्ट पेपर की कीमत में 5000 रुपये प्रति टन की तेज वृद्धि हुई है। फेडरेशन ऑफ कॉरगेटेड बॉक्स मैनुफैक्चरर्स ऑफ इंडिया (FCBM) ने सोमवार को जारी एक विज्ञप्ति में कहा कि मिलों का कहना है कि यह अंत नहीं है और आने वाले दिनों में और वृद्धि की उम्मीद है।

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नालीदार बक्से पर लगाए गए GST को 12% से बढ़ाकर 18% करने के केंद्र के हालिया कदम ने उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में प्लास्टिक से कागज पर क्रमिक स्विचओवर को अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से रोक दिया है। सरकारों को इन क्षेत्रों के लिए GST को कम करके पर्यावरण के अनुकूल पैकेजिंग को अपनाने और प्लास्टिक के प्रतिस्थापन को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कागज आधारित पैकेजिंग की ओर मानसिकता बदलने के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जा सके। मुख्य रूप से MSME क्षेत्र में हमारे सदस्यों के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं पर परिणामी प्रभाव बहुत रहा है।

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GST has been increased on Corrugated Boxes. This has led to

नालीदार बक्सों पर GST बढ़ा दिया गया है, इस वजह से

- None of these
- इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
- Increase in supply of paper
कागज की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि
- Increase in prices of corrugated packaging material
नालीदार पैकेजिंग सामग्री की कीमतों में वृद्धि

○ Increase in demand for paper
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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Corrugated Boxes are
नालीदार बक्से.....हैं

- Made from Kraft Paper
क्राफ्ट पेपर से बने
- All of these
ऊपर के सभी
- Good for the Environment
वातावरण के लिए अच्छे
- More expensive than Single use plastic
सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक से ज्यादा महंगे

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Why has the working capital requirement increased for Corrugated Box manufacturers ?

नालीदार बॉक्स निर्माताओं के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकता क्यों बढ़ गई है?

- The price of other Raw material has increased
अन्य कच्चे माल की कीमत में वृद्धि हुई है
- The price of Paper has increased
कागज के दाम बढ़े
- All of these
ऊपर के सभी
- The logistics cost has increased

रसद लागत में वृद्धि हुई है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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चीन को बिजली की गंभीर कमी का सामना करने के साथ भारत और दुनिया के अन्य हिस्सों से तैयार कागज की मांग मजबूत होने लगी है। इसने भारतीय बाजारों में आशावाद की भावना पैदा की है क्योंकि यह उपलब्ध क्षमता को पूरा कर सकता है। निरंतर स्व-उपभोग के कारण आयातित बेकार कागज हर दिन सर्वकालिक उच्च स्तर को छू रहा है। वैश्विक कंटेनर माल ढुलाई शुल्क में लगभग सात गुना वृद्धि हुई है और आयातित बेकार कागज की कीमतों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है।

नालीदार बक्से पर लगाए गए GST को 12% से बढ़ाकर 18% करने के केंद्र के हालिया कदम ने उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में प्लास्टिक से कागज पर क्रमिक स्विचओवर को अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से रोक दिया है। सरकारों को इन क्षेत्रों के लिए GST को कम करके पर्यावरण के अनुकूल पैकेजिंग को अपनाने और प्लास्टिक के प्रतिस्थापन को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कागज आधारित पैकेजिंग की ओर मानसिकता बदलने के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जा सके। मुख्य रूप से MSME क्षेत्र में हमारे सदस्यों के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं पर परिणामी प्रभाव बहुत रहा है।

वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति के अनुरूप, भारत में भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों और एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के हानिकारक प्रभावों के बारे में व्यापक जागरूकता देखी जा रही है। एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक की अधिकांश खपत असंगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र, होटल और आतिथ्य क्षेत्र में और कृषि/बागवानी क्षेत्रों में होती है; जहां अंतिम उपयोगकर्ता/किसान पर्यावरण के अनुकूल नालीदार पैकेजिंग पर लगाए गए GST का क्रेडिट लेने में सक्षम नहीं है।

What is the increase in GST on finished paper ?

तैयार कागज पर GST में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है?

- 6%
- 7%
- 5%
- Not clear from the facts
तथ्यों से स्पष्ट नहीं

(1 mark, negative marking)

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SUV की अपनी रेंज में, KUV 100 NXT और स्कोर्पियो दोनों ने उम्मीदों से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया। एक किफायती और अत्यधिक सक्षम कॉम्पैक्ट SUV की तलाश में बजट के प्रति जागरूक खरीदारों के साथ पूर्व मॉडल को पसंद किया गया और वाद का एडवेंचर मॉडल दक्षिण अफ्रीकी परिवारों के बीच बहुत लोकप्रिय साबित हुआ।

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पिछले चार वर्षों में, कई बड़े निवेशों के साथ इस वृद्धि में तेजी आई है, जिसमें डरबन में एक असेंबली सुविधा भी शामिल है।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के आर्थिक केंद्र, गौतेंग प्रांत में, महिंद्रा ने तकनीकी और बिक्री कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई, बड़ी और अधिक आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधा और एक विशेष वाहन फिटमेंट केंद्र खोला।

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Mahindra South Africa owes its success to which of the factors given :

महिंद्रा साउथ अफ्रीका की सफलता का श्रेय निम्नलिखित में से किस कारक को जाता है:

- All of these
ऊपर के सभी
- Dealer network
डीलर नेटवर्क
- Investments in training & local assembly
प्रशिक्षण और स्थानीय असेंबली में निवेश
- Mahindra SA team
महिंद्रा SA टीम

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Which model is the highest selling model for Mahindra SA ?

महिंद्रा SA के लिए कौन सा मॉडल सबसे ज्यादा बिकने वाला मॉडल है?

Scorpio
स्कोर्पियो

Bakkie
बक्की

KUV 100 NXT

XUV 500

(1 mark, negative marking)

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महिंद्रा साउथ अफ्रीका के सीईओ राजेश गुप्ता ने कहा, "नया बिक्री रिकॉर्ड महिंद्रा SA और हमारे 72 डीलरों में से प्रत्येक में हमारी टीम की कड़ी मेहनत का प्रमाण है।"

पिछले चार वर्षों में, कई बड़े निवेशों के साथ इस वृद्धि में तेजी आई है, जिसमें डरबन में एक असेंबली सुविधा भी शामिल है।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के आर्थिक केंद्र, गौतेंग प्रांत में, महिंद्रा ने तकनीकी और बिक्री कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई, बड़ी और अधिक आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधा और एक विशेष वाहन फिटमेंट केंद्र खोला।

"हमारे पास नए साल के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य है और हमारी ग्राहक सेवा टीम और हमारे डीलरों के लिए बहुत उच्च मानक निर्धारित किए हैं। पहले की तरह, हम यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि हमारी ग्राहक सेवा और डीलर क्षमता हमारी बिक्री के साथ-साथ बढ़े, और हमें भरोसा है कि हम कई और प्रशंसकों को जीतना जारी रखेंगे," गुप्ता ने निष्कर्ष निकाला।

Which products were able to sell more than planned from those given below :
नीचे दिए गए उत्पादों में से कौन से उत्पाद योजना से अधिक बिकने में सक्षम थे:

- Bakkie
बक्की
- KUV 100 NXT
- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
- XUV 500

(1 mark, negative marking)

125. Mahindra South Africa has set a new record for monthly sales since it first started selling its range of automotive vehicles in the country 18 years ago. Figures released by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA) showed that Mahindra hit a new all-time best sales figure of 1,010 in January 2022. This is a massive 77% improvement over the same month in 2021 and comes despite severe stock shortages and other COVID-19-related disruptions. The locally-manufactured Mahindra Pik Up range remained the company's best-seller, with 618 units sold in January, continuing a trend of being one of South Africa's three fastest-growing models in what is known locally as the 'bakkie'. In its range of SUVs, the KUV100 NXT and Scorpio both outperformed expectations. The former found favour with budget-conscious buyers looking for a frugal and highly capable compact SUV and the latter's Adventure model proved very popular among South African families. "The new sales record is testament to the hard work of our team at Mahindra SA and each of our 72 dealers," said Rajesh Gupta, CEO of Mahindra South Africa.

In the past four years, this growth was accelerated with several large investments, including an assembly facility in Durban.

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महिंद्रा दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने 18 साल में मासिक बिक्री का एक नया रिकॉर्ड बनाया है। उसने 18 साल पहले देश में पहली बार ऑटोमोटिव वाहनों की बिक्री शुरू की थी।

नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ ऑटोमोबाइल मैनुफैक्चरर्स ऑफ साउथ अफ्रीका (NAAMSA) द्वारा जारी किए गए आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिंद्रा ने जनवरी 2022 में 1,010 का एक नया सर्वकालिक सर्वश्रेष्ठ बिक्री आंकड़ा हासिल किया। यह 2021 में उसी महीने में 77% का भारी सुधार है और स्टॉक की कमी और अन्य COVID-19-संबंधी व्यवधान आदि से परिस्थिति गंभीर होने के बावजूद यह सुधार आया है।

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Mahindra SA has seen huge growth in sales numbers. Which of the following is correct ?

महिंद्रा SA ने बिक्री संख्या में भारी वृद्धि देखी है। निम्न में से कौन सा सही है ?

- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
- Much higher than the same month last year
पिछले साल के इसी महीने की तुलना में बहुत अधिक
- 75% higher than last year annual numbers
पिछले साल की वार्षिक संख्या की तुलना में 75% अधिक
- 77% higher than last year annual numbers
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Which type of consumer is likely to buy a KUV 100 NXT in South Africa ?

दक्षिण अफ्रीका में किस प्रकार के उपभोक्ता KUV 100 NXT खरीदने की संभावना है?

- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
- Budget conscious
बजट के प्रति जागरूक
- Luxury good lovers
लक्जरी वस्तु प्रेमी
- Adventure lovers
साहसप्रेमी

(1 mark, negative marking)

127. Seeking the government's intervention, the Aluminium Association of India (AAI) has said the sector's captive power plants are facing "alarmingly" depleted coal stock of only three-four days as against the prescribed level of 15 days. The aluminium industry has also made a plea to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations. Even though there is improved availability of coal, the non-availability of rakes for non-regulated sectors is a major concern, the letter said.

It added that since August 2021, the non-regulated sector is struggling to get uninterrupted coal supplies for continued operations, with supplies limited to just 40-50 per cent of the required coal.

There is a backlog of over 6,000 coal rakes as most of the available coal and rakes are being diverted to the power sector as "priority coal supplies", the AAI stated.

It also said the power sector coal inventory situation has drastically improved to around 10 days from two-three days in September-October 2021.

"So, to avoid closure of the aluminium industry, we earnestly request your kind intervention to normalise the precarious situation with the immediate resumption of coal and rakes supply for highly power-intensive aluminium industry CPPs," the AAI said in the letter to the Union coal secretary.

It urged the government to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations.

सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की मांग करते हुए, एल्युमीनियम एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (AAI) ने कहा है कि सेक्टर के कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट 15 दिनों के निर्धारित स्तर के मुकाबले केवल तीन-चार दिनों के कोयला- भंडार के चिंताजनक स्तर का सामना कर रहे हैं। एल्युमीनियम उद्योग ने भी आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और टिकाऊ उद्योग संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम 25-30 कोयला रैक निर्धारित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

पत्र में कहा गया है कि भले ही कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्रों के लिए रैक की अनुपलब्धता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है।

इसमें कहा गया है कि अगस्त 2021 से, गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र, निरंतर संचालन के लिए निर्बाध कोयले की आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, आपूर्ति आवश्यक कोयले के केवल 40-50 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है।

AAI ने कहा कि 6,000 से अधिक कोयला रैक का बैकलॉग है क्योंकि अधिकांश उपलब्ध कोयले और रैक को "प्राथमिकता वाले कोयले की आपूर्ति" के रूप में बिजली क्षेत्र की ओर मोड़ा जा रहा है।

इसने यह भी कहा कि बिजली क्षेत्र की कोयला सूची की स्थिति सितंबर-अक्टूबर 2021 में दो-तीन दिनों से लगभग 10 दिनों तक सुधरी है।

AAI ने संघ कोयला सचिव को लिखे पत्र में कहा, "इसलिए, एल्युमीनियम उद्योग को बंद करने से बचने के लिए, हम अत्यधिक बिजली-गहन एल्युमीनियम उद्योग CPP के लिए कोयले और रैक की आपूर्ति को तत्काल फिर से शुरू करने के साथ, अनिश्चित स्थिति को सामान्य करने के लिए आपके हस्तक्षेप का अनुरोध करते हैं।"

इसने सरकार से आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और टिकाऊ उद्योग संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम 25-30 कोयला रैक निर्धारित करने का आग्रह किया।

Aluminium is part of which category of consumers ? What can you infer from the passage ?

एल्युमीनियम, उपभोक्ताओं की किस श्रेणी का हिस्सा है ?
परिच्छेद से आप क्या निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं?

- Regulated
विनियमित
- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
- Non-regulated
गैर विनियमित
- Govt owned
सरकार के स्वामित्व वाला

(1 mark, negative marking)

128. Seeking the government's intervention, the Aluminium Association of India (AAI) has said the sector's captive power plants are facing "alarmingly" depleted coal stock of only three-four days as against the prescribed level of 15 days. The aluminium industry has also made a plea to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations. Even though there is improved availability of coal, the non-availability of rakes for non-regulated sectors is a major concern, the letter said. It added that since August 2021, the non-regulated sector is struggling to get uninterrupted coal supplies for continued operations, with supplies limited to just 40-50 per cent of the required coal.
- There is a backlog of over 6,000 coal rakes as most of the available coal and rakes are being diverted to the power sector as "priority coal supplies", the AAI stated.
- It also said the power sector coal inventory situation has drastically improved to around 10 days from two-three days in September-October 2021.
- "So, to avoid closure of the aluminium industry, we earnestly request your kind intervention to normalise the precarious situation with the immediate resumption of coal and rakes supply for highly power-intensive aluminium industry CPPs," the AAI said in the letter to the Union coal secretary.
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पत्र में कहा गया है कि भले ही कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्रों के लिए रेक की अनुपलब्धता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है।

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What is the issue ?

मुद्दा क्या है?

- Both Coal and Rakes are not adequate for Aluminium Industries
- एल्युमीनियम उद्योगों के लिए कोयला और रेक दोनों पर्याप्त नहीं हैं
- Coal is available but Rakes are not available for Aluminium Industries
- कोयला उपलब्ध है लेकिन एल्युमीनियम उद्योगों के लिए रेक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं
- Power is not available in the country
- देश में बिजली नहीं है
- Aluminium is not in demand

एल्युमीनियम की मांग नहीं है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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What is the approximate shortfall in coal for the Aluminium Industry envisaged ?

एल्युमीनियम उद्योग के लिए कोयले में अनुमानित कमी कितनी है ?

- Around 25%
लगभग 25%
- Cannot be ascertained from the facts given
दिए गए तथ्यों से पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है
- Around 10%
लगभग 10%
- Around 40-50%
लगभग 40-50%

(1 mark, negative marking)

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What is being suggested by the AAI ?

AAI द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिया जा रहा है?

- The Government is not reviewing the Coal supply situation
सरकार कोयला आपूर्ति की स्थिति की समीक्षा नहीं कर रही
- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
- The Government is favoring the Power Sector
सरकार बिजली क्षेत्र का पक्ष ले रही है
- The Aluminium industry is making lower profits

एल्युमीनियम उद्योग कम मुनाफा कमा रहा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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How many days of stock of Coal is available with the Captive Power Plants of Aluminium industries on average ?
एल्युमीनियम उद्योगों के कैप्टिव पावर प्लांटों के पास औसतन कितने दिनों के कोयले का स्टॉक उपलब्ध है ?

- 3-4
- 10
- 15
- Not clear from the facts mentioned
- उल्लिखित तथ्यों से स्पष्ट नहीं है

(1 mark, negative marking)

132. Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late. When I went to see a movie last weekend, I was astonished to find three sequels, two remakes, and a half dozen formulaic romantic comedies or superhero movies that feel even less original than the remakes. However, unlike many critics, I'm not so quick to dismiss remakes altogether. While none of the movies at my local theater are great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant. After all, in a way, isn't all art just a rehashing of past events or stories? The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost. We shouldn't take anything away from Michelangelo or Milton simply because neither created an original story in his work. Rather, they should be celebrated for using existing stories to make unique statements about the human spirit—or what is commonly known as "art." Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-touse formula that has proven commercially successful in the past. But let's not get carried away and outright dismiss retreads because Hollywood executives are greedy. A filmmaker could someday create a film remake that is as superb as Milton's great retread. And while I have to admit that I have yet to see a film remake on par with Paradise Lost, I don't think we should close our minds to the possibility

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- The author makes an appeal to reason based on a mixture of scientific data and anecdotal evidence.
- The author introduces a point, refutes it using anecdotal evidence, and then makes a different point backed by scientific data.
- The author uses an anecdote to introduce a paradox the passage later resolves through a specific example.
- The author uses an anecdote to introduce a viewpoint that is then refuted and supported by a specific example.

(1 mark, negative marking)

133. Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late. When I went to see a movie last weekend, I was astonished to find three sequels, two remakes, and a half dozen formulaic romantic comedies or superhero movies that feel even less original than the remakes. However, unlike many critics, I'm not so quick to dismiss remakes altogether. While none of the movies at my local theater are great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant. After all, in a way, isn't all art just a rehashing of past events or stories? The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost. We shouldn't take anything away from Michelangelo or Milton simply because neither created an original story in his work. Rather, they should be celebrated for using existing stories to make unique statements about the human spirit—or what is commonly known as "art." Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-touse formula that has proven commercially successful in the past. But let's not get carried away and outright dismiss retreads because Hollywood executives are greedy. A filmmaker could someday create a film remake that is as superb as Milton's great retread. And while I have to admit that I have yet to see a film remake on par with Paradise Lost, I don't think we should close our minds to the possibility.

The author uses all of the following terms to reference updated versions of past works EXCEPT for which one?

- a rehashing
- remake
- rework
- re-imagining

(1 mark, negative marking)

134. Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late. When I went to see a movie last weekend, I was astonished to find three sequels, two remakes, and a half dozen formulaic romantic comedies or superhero movies that feel even less original than the remakes. However, unlike many critics, I'm not so quick to dismiss remakes altogether. While none of the movies at my local theater are great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant. After all, in a way, isn't all art just a rehashing of past events or stories? The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost. We shouldn't take anything away from Michelangelo or Milton simply because neither created an original story in his work. Rather, they should be celebrated for using existing stories to make unique statements about the human spirit—or what is commonly known as "art." Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-touse formula that has proven commercially successful in the past. But let's not get carried away and outright dismiss retreads because Hollywood executives are greedy. A filmmaker could someday create a film remake that is as superb as Milton's great retread. And while I have to admit that I have yet to see a film remake on par with Paradise Lost, I don't think we should close our minds to the possibility.

The author apparently believes that in order for work to be considered "great art" it must be

- I. a rehashing of a past event and stand up over time.
- II. based on an original concept, never before seen.
- III. commercially successful and marketable in galleries.

- II and III only
- II only
- I only
- I and II only

(1 mark, negative marking)

135. Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late. When I went to see a movie last weekend, I was astonished to find three sequels, two remakes, and a half dozen formulaic romantic comedies

or superhero movies that feel even less original than the remakes. However, unlike many critics, I'm not so quick to dismiss remakes altogether. While none of the movies at my local theater are great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant. After all, in a way, isn't all art just a rehashing of past events or stories? The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost. We shouldn't take anything away from Michelangelo or Milton simply because neither created an original story in his work. Rather, they should be celebrated for using existing stories to make unique statements about the human spirit—or what is commonly known as "art." Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-to-use formula that has proven commercially successful in the past. But let's not get carried away and outright dismiss retreads because Hollywood executives are greedy. A filmmaker could someday create a film remake that is as superb as Milton's great retread. And while I have to admit that I have yet to see a film remake on par with Paradise Lost, I don't think we should close our minds to the possibility.

Which of the following sentences from the passage best summarizes the author's main idea?

- Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late.
- The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost.
- While all of the movies at my local theater are not great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant.
- Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-to-use formula that has proven commercially successful in the past.

(1 mark, negative marking)

136. Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late. When I went to see a movie last weekend, I was astonished to find three sequels, two remakes, and a half dozen formulaic romantic comedies or superhero movies that feel even less original than the remakes. However, unlike many critics, I'm not so quick to dismiss remakes altogether. While none of the movies at my local theater are great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant. After all, in a way, isn't all art just a rehashing of past events or stories? The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost. We shouldn't take anything away from Michelangelo or Milton simply because neither created an original story in his work. Rather, they should be celebrated for using existing stories to make unique statements about the human spirit—or what is commonly known as "art." Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-to-use formula that has proven commercially successful in the past. But let's not get carried away and outright dismiss retreads because Hollywood executives are greedy. A filmmaker could someday create a film remake that is as superb as Milton's great retread. And while I have to admit that I have yet to see a film remake on par with Paradise Lost, I don't think we should close our minds to the possibility.

As used in the passage, the word brilliant most nearly means

- glowing
- shining brightly
- ingenious
- high quality

(1 mark, negative marking)

137. Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late. When I went to see a movie last weekend, I was astonished to find three sequels, two remakes, and a half dozen formulaic romantic comedies or superhero movies that feel even less original than the remakes. However, unlike many critics, I'm not so quick to dismiss remakes altogether. While none of the movies at my local theater are great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant. After all, in a way, isn't all art just a rehashing of past events or stories? The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost. We shouldn't take anything away from Michelangelo or Milton simply because neither created an original story in his work. Rather, they should be celebrated for using existing stories to make unique statements about the human

spirit—or what is commonly known as "art." Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-touse formula that has proven commercially successful in the past. But let's not get carried away and outright dismiss retreads because Hollywood executives are greedy. A filmmaker could someday create a film remake that is as superb as Milton's great retread. And while I have to admit that I have yet to see a film remake on par with *Paradise Lost*, I don't think we should close our minds to the possibility.

The author's tone in discussing "Hollywood executives" in the third-to-last sentence can best be described as

- critical
- saccharine
- creative
- condescending

(1 mark, negative marking)

138. It is commonplace amongst cultural theorists to argue that modern society is a Big Brother state, with certain powerful individuals eyeing our every move and decision, not unlike Big Brother in George Orwell's classic tale of a totalitarian dystopia, *1984*. But such arguments miss a larger point: For there to be a Big Brother state, there has to be someone watching us. What we actually live in is a voluntary, self-policing panopticon. That is, we all submit every aspect of our lives to be monitored, but someone is not necessarily watching.

As conceived by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham, the panopticon would be a way of making a cheaper, more efficient prison. In his design, a central tower would house all the prison guards, and, through holes in each cell, they would be able to monitor the prisoners' every movement from within. Bentham believed that the mere act of potentially being monitored would prevent the prisoners from misbehaving, allowing the prison to not even have a guard on duty at all times. Thus, the watched would effectively do the watching.

Does this not describe our self-obsessed realities? We create online identities for ourselves to broadcast to the world, constantly thinking about how any potential action would be viewed by others online. In doing so, we police ourselves and prevent originality or deviant behaviors, not wanting to rock the proverbial boat. Social media thus becomes the panopticon, and we its prisoners. And, just like in the panopticon, we cannot be certain that anyone is actually watching what we do, but we let the mere fact that someone might be watching dictate our behavior.

Which of the following statements best summarizes the author's principal objection to the argument put forth by "cultural theorists" in paragraph 1?

- Big Brother is not a group of powerful individuals but, rather, the Internet.
- Nobody would voluntarily subject oneself to constant surveillance.
- There only might be someone surveilling us, not that there actually is a monitor.
- Jeremy Bentham better described our world than did George Orwell.

(1 mark, negative marking)

139. It is commonplace amongst cultural theorists to argue that modern society is a Big Brother state, with certain powerful individuals eyeing our every move and decision, not unlike Big Brother in George Orwell's classic tale of a totalitarian dystopia, *1984*. But such arguments miss a larger point: For there to be a Big Brother state, there has to be someone watching us. What we actually live in is a voluntary, self-policing panopticon. That is, we all submit every aspect of our lives to be monitored, but someone is not necessarily watching.

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becomes the panopticon, and we its prisoners. And, just like in the panopticon, we cannot be certain that anyone is actually watching what we do, but we let the mere fact that someone might be watching dictate our behavior.

Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2?

- It elaborates on a theory put forth earlier in the passage.
- It challenges a commonly held misconception about a historical term.
- It defines a metaphor the author elaborates on in the passage.
- It changes the focus of the passage to a historical perspective.

(1 mark, negative marking)

140. It is commonplace amongst cultural theorists to argue that modern society is a Big Brother state, with certain powerful individuals eyeing our every move and decision, not unlike Big Brother in George Orwell's classic tale of a totalitarian dystopia, 1984. But such arguments miss a larger point: For there to be a Big Brother state, there has to be someone watching us. What we actually live in is a voluntary, self-policing panopticon. That is, we all submit every aspect of our lives to be monitored, but someone is not necessarily watching. As conceived by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham, the panopticon would be a way of making a cheaper, more efficient prison. In his design, a central tower would house all the prison guards, and, through holes in each cell, they would be able to monitor the prisoners' every movement from within. Bentham believed that the mere act of potentially being monitored would prevent the prisoners from misbehaving, allowing the prison to not even have a guard on duty at all times. Thus, the watched would effectively do the watching.

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It can be inferred from the passage that the panopticon

- existed in theory only
- required more guards than did other prisons
- was a precursor to the Internet
- was not understood by George Orwell

(1 mark, negative marking)

141. It is commonplace amongst cultural theorists to argue that modern society is a Big Brother state, with certain powerful individuals eyeing our every move and decision, not unlike Big Brother in George Orwell's classic tale of a totalitarian dystopia, 1984. But such arguments miss a larger point: For there to be a Big Brother state, there has to be someone watching us. What we actually live in is a voluntary, self-policing panopticon. That is, we all submit every aspect of our lives to be monitored, but someone is not necessarily watching.

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As used in paragraph 3, the word deviant most nearly means

- abhorrent
- abnormal
- abusing
- abashed

(1 mark, negative marking)

142. It is commonplace amongst cultural theorists to argue that modern society is a Big Brother state, with certain powerful individuals eyeing our every move and decision, not unlike Big Brother in George Orwell's classic tale of a totalitarian dystopia, 1984. But such arguments miss a larger point: For there to be a Big Brother state, there has to be someone watching us. What we actually live in is a voluntary, self-policing panopticon. That is, we all submit every aspect of our lives to be monitored, but someone is not necessarily watching. As conceived by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham, the panopticon would be a way of making a cheaper, more efficient prison. In his design, a central tower would house all the prison guards, and, through holes in each cell, they would be able to monitor the prisoners' every movement from within. Bentham believed that the mere act of potentially being monitored would prevent the prisoners from misbehaving, allowing the prison to not even have a guard on duty at all times. Thus, the watched would effectively do the watching.

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The author of this passage is most interested in discussing

- rival historic perspectives through a philosophical lens
- literary theory through the lens of modern culture
- modern culture through a literary perspective
- modern culture through a historical philosophical lens

(1 mark, negative marking)

143. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings.

When you think about it, it seems stupid to try to pretend that the warnings did exist. How did it make us look better to have ignored obvious omens and signals of danger? Maybe it didn't, but it certainly did make the story more interesting. Thus, when we recalled it to others—even decades later—the story would always start the same. "We had been planning the camping trip for months, and we knew it was the last possible weekend we could go out to Shady Rock, for the next weekend, we all had to return to school. And yet there was something telling us not to go. I had this feeling in my stomach that the trip could not end well. But the others assured me that I was just overreacting."

That's the other part of it that is seemingly invariable. We all want to blame the others for what happened. We alone knew better, but peer pressure convinced us otherwise. I suppose that is human nature, blaming others for our own mistakes, or, in this case, freak events that were beyond basic levels of prediction. But passing blame on others allows us to pretend that events like what we experienced are controllable. And, if the warnings come like they do in stories and movies we all know, the events become less chaotic, more planned, more intentional. Such intentionality allows us to pretend that things happen for a reason, when, really, such events should convince us that there are things that just happen, free of any plan.

If I sound bitter and overly reflective about this event, that should be expected. However, I think I've come to terms with what actually happened and the random forces of nature that conspired to destroy us that weekend. What I find harder to accept is the fact that none of the rest of us has come to terms with the event. It appalls me that each of us continues to propagate a distorted reality of events, a vision of what we would like to say happened rather than what actually happened. What disturbs me the most is that, even in the face of insurmountable evidence that shows that life is not like it is in fictions, we still cling to the fictions we know and pass them as though they are the truth.

I would be remiss if I told you that I was no different. See, I still do it too. Whenever someone asks me, I resort to the same clichés. That's why I had to write this. It is my confession to what really happened and also my admission that even those of us who are the most certain and dogmatic often contradict ourselves. What I want to do and what I actually do are, sadly, not usually the same. I hope that in writing this, I can at least finally get the truth—not the embellished truth but the actual verity of the event—out to the rest of the world.

Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that the word portentous belongs to which of the following word groups?

- imaginary, fictitious, pretend
- premonitory, ominous, threatening
- tragic, disastrous, terrible
- terrifying, nefarious, evil

(1 mark, negative marking)

144. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings. When you think about it, it seems stupid to try to pretend that the warnings did exist. How did it make us look better to have ignored obvious omens and signals of danger? Maybe it didn't, but it certainly did make the story more interesting. Thus, when we recalled it to others—even decades later—the story would always start the same. "We had been planning the camping trip for months, and we knew it was the last possible weekend we could go out to Shady Rock, for the next weekend, we all had to return to school. And yet there was something telling us not to go. I had this feeling in my stomach that the trip could not end well. But the others assured me that I was just overreacting."

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The first paragraph makes an allusion to

- a childhood memory
- a biblical sermon
- a period drama
- a horror movie

(1 mark, negative marking)

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According to the passage, the tragic event the narrator alludes to I. involved the death of the narrator's friends II. happened the weekend before the start of school III. could not have been foreseen

- II and III only
- I only
- III only
- I and II only

(1 mark, negative marking)

146. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings. When you think about it, it seems stupid to try to pretend that the warnings did exist. How did it make us look better to have ignored obvious omens and signals of danger? Maybe it didn't, but it certainly did make the story more interesting. Thus, when we recalled it to others—even decades later—the story would always start the same. "We had been planning the camping trip for months, and we knew it was the last possible weekend we could go out to Shady Rock, for the next weekend, we all had to return to school. And yet there was something telling us not to go. I had this feeling in my stomach that the trip could not end well. But the others assured me that I was just overreacting."
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- I would be remiss if I told you that I was no different. See, I still do it too. Whenever someone asks me, I resort to the same clichés. That's why I had to write this. It is my confession to what really happened and also my admission that even those of us who are the most certain and dogmatic often contradict ourselves. What I want to do and what I actually do are, sadly, not usually the same. I hope that in writing this, I can at least finally get the truth—not the embellished truth but the actual verity of the event—out to the rest of the world.

Paragraph 4 makes use of which of the following literary devices?

- Aphorism, characterized by the use of a concise statement that is made in a matter of fact tone to state a principle or an opinion that is generally understood to be a universal truth
- Irony, characterized by the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning
- Hyperbole, characterized by the use of specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the core of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect
- Allegory, characterized by the use of symbolic representation to convey the meaning of an often abstract concept

(1 mark, negative marking)

147. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings.

When you think about it, it seems stupid to try to pretend that the warnings did exist. How did it make us look better to have ignored obvious omens and signals of danger? Maybe it didn't, but it certainly did make the story more interesting. Thus, when we recalled it to others—even decades later—the story would always start the same. "We had been planning the camping trip for months, and we knew it was the last possible weekend we could go out to Shady Rock, for the next weekend, we all had to return to school. And yet there was something telling us not to go. I had this feeling in my stomach that the trip could not end well. But the others assured me that I was just overreacting."

That's the other part of it that is seemingly invariable. We all want to blame the others for what happened. We alone knew better, but peer pressure convinced us otherwise. I suppose that is human nature, blaming others for our own mistakes, or, in this case, freak events that were beyond basic levels of prediction. But passing blame on others allows us to pretend that events like what we experienced are controllable. And, if the warnings come like they do in stories and movies we all know, the events become less chaotic, more planned, more intentional. Such intentionality allows us to pretend that things happen for a reason, when, really, such events should convince us that there are things that just happen, free of any plan.

If I sound bitter and overly reflective about this event, that should be expected. However, I think I've come to terms with what actually happened and the random forces of nature that conspired to destroy us that weekend. What I find harder to accept is the fact that none of the rest of us has come to terms with the event. It appalls me that each of us continues to propagate a distorted reality of events, a vision of what we would like to say happened rather than what actually happened. What disturbs me the most is that, even in the face of insurmountable evidence that shows that life is not like it is in fictions, we still cling to the fictions we know and pass them as though they are the truth.

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As used in paragraph 4, the word propagate most nearly means to

- bother
- spread
- confuse
- invent

(1 mark, negative marking)

148. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings.

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Today, the narrator is principally upset that people

- often ignore signs and signals
- embrace falsehoods instead of realities
- never believe the truth in tragedies
- are overly concerned with providing knowledge

(1 mark, negative marking)

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In this passage, the narrator does each of the following EXCEPT

- describes a tragic event in detail
- suggests that people often prefer fiction to reality
- considers an event that happened in his or her past
- criticizes human behavior years after a tragedy

(1 mark, negative marking)

150. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings.

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The last paragraph implies that this passage is

- an impartial recollection of events
- an introduction to a larger work
- being used as evidence in a trial
- the end of a collection of fiction stories

(1 mark, negative marking)

Master of Design (GAT) - SA

1. The first n even natural numbers is equal to k times the sum of first n odd natural numbers.

Then k is

पहली n सम प्राकृत संख्याएँ पहली n विषम प्राकृत संख्याओं के योग के k गुणा के बराबर होती हैं। तब k है-

$\frac{n+1}{2n}$

$\frac{1}{n}$

$\frac{n-1}{n}$

$\frac{n+1}{n}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

2. If 12 pumps working 7 hours a day can lift 2800 tons of water in 20 days, in how many days can 20 pumps working 9 hours a day lift 3000 tons?

यदि दिन में 7 घंटे काम करने वाले 12 पंप 20 दिनों में 2800 टन पानी उठा सकते हैं, तो दिन में 9 घंटे काम करने वाले 20 पंप कितने दिनों में 3000 टन उठा सकते हैं?

12

10

14

8

(1 mark, negative marking)

3. The ratio of present ages of two brothers is 1:2 and 5 years back the ratio was 1:3. What will be the ratio of their ages after 5 years?

दो भाइयों की वर्तमान आयु का अनुपात 1:2 है और 5 वर्ष पहले अनुपात 1:3 था। 5 वर्ष बाद उनकी आयु का अनुपात क्या होगा?

3:5

4:5

1:5

2:5

(1 mark, negative marking)

4. The price of petrol increased by 2% in a certain week and increased by 4% in the next week. Find the net percentage increase in the price of petrol over these two weeks.

पेट्रोल की कीमत में एक निश्चित सप्ताह में 2% की वृद्धि हुई और अगले सप्ताह में 4% की वृद्धि हुई। इन दो हफ्तों में पेट्रोल की कीमत में शुद्ध प्रतिशत वृद्धि का पता लगाएं।

- 6.12%
- 6.20%
- 6.08%
- 6.16%

(1 mark, negative marking)

5. At what percent will simple interest on Rs. 1950 amount to Rs. 253.50 in $3\frac{1}{4}$ years?
रु.1950 की राशि से रु.253.50 पर $3\frac{1}{4}$ वर्षों में साधारण ब्याज कितने प्रतिशत होगा?

- 4%
- 3%
- 4.5%
- 5%

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. In how many years interest of a sum will be $(\frac{3}{5})$ th of the total amount at 10% simple interest?
10% साधारण ब्याज पर किसी राशि का ब्याज कितने वर्षों में कुल राशि का $(\frac{3}{5})$ होगा?

- 12 years
12 साल
- 13 years
13 साल
- 15 years
15 वर्ष
- 10 years
10 साल

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. What annual installment will discharge a debt of Rs. 3094 due in 4 years at 7% simple interest?
कौन सी वार्षिक किश्त 7% साधारण ब्याज पर 4 साल में देय रु.3094 के कर्ज का निर्वहन करेगी ?

- Rs. 650
Rs. 650
- Rs. 1200
रु. 1200
- Rs. 700
रु. 700
- Rs. 900
रु. 900

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. P and Q working together can complete a job in 16 days. P alone can complete it in 18 days. Both work together for 4 days and then Q leaves. Find the time taken by P to complete the remaining work.

P और Q एक साथ कार्य करते हुए एक कार्य को 16 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। P अकेला इसे 18 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। दोनों 4 दिनों तक एक साथ कार्य करते हैं और फिर Q चला जाता है। शेष कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए P द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 14 days
14 दिन
- 14.5 days
14.5 दिन
- 12.5 days
12.5 दिन
- 13.5 days
13.5 दिन

(1 mark, negative marking)

9. A tank has a leak at its bottom which empties it at 6 litres/minute. It also has a filling tap which can fill the tank in 6 hours. The tank takes 18 hours to become full. Find the capacity of the tank.

एक टंकी के तल में एक रिसाव है, जो इसे 6 लीटर प्रति मिनट पर खाली कर देता है। इसमें एक फिलिंग टैप भी है, जो टंकी को 6 घंटे में भर सकता है। टंकी को पूर्ण रूप से भरने में 18 घंटे लगते हैं। टंकी की क्षमता का पता लगाएं।

- 3240 litres
3240 लीटर
- 3402 litres
3402 लीटर
- 3403 litres
3403 लीटर
- 4023 litres
4023 लीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

10. A person covered a certain distance at a certain speed. If his speed was 20% more, he would take 10 minutes less to cover the same distance. Find the time he takes to cover the distance.

एक व्यक्ति ने एक निश्चित दूरी को एक निश्चित गति से तय किया। यदि उसकी गति 20% अधिक होती, तो वह उतनी ही दूरी तय करने में 10 मिनट कम लेता। वह दूरी तय करने में लगने वाले समय का पता लगाएं।

- 42 minutes
42 मिनट
- 45 minutes
45 मिनट
- 60 minutes
60 मिनट
- 50 minutes
50 मिनट

(1 mark, negative marking)

11. If $a + b - c : b + c - a : a + c - b = 5 : 6 : 7$, then find $a : b : c$.

यदि $a + b - c : b + c - a : a + c - b = 5:6:7$, तो $a : b : c$ ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 12:11:13
 13:12:11
 13:11:12
 12:13:11

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. The cost price of 80 articles is Rs. 12.50 per article. 20 of them were sold for Rs. 18 each. At what price should each of the remaining articles be sold so as to get an overall profit of Rs. 4.50 per article?

80 वस्तुओं का क्रय मूल्य रु. 12.50 प्रति वस्तु है। इनमें से 20 वस्तुएं रु.18 प्रत्येक में बिकी। शेष वस्तुओं में से प्रत्येक को किस कीमत पर बेचा जाना चाहिए ताकि कुल मिलाकर प्रति वस्तु रु.4.50 का लाभ प्राप्त हो?

- Rs. 15
रु. 15
 Rs. $16\frac{2}{3}$
रु. $16\frac{2}{3}$
 Rs. 18
रु. 18
 Rs. $17\frac{1}{3}$
रु. $17\frac{1}{3}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. Divide Rs. 6600 into two parts so that the simple interest on the first part for 5 years at 6% per annum is equal to the simple interest on the second part for 3 years at 12% per annum.

रु.6600 को दो भागों में विभाजित करें ताकि पहले भाग पर 5 वर्षों के लिए 6% प्रति वर्ष की दर से साधारण व्याज दूसरे भाग पर 3 वर्षों के लिए 12% प्रति वर्ष के साधारण व्याज के बराबर हो।

- (Rs. 4000, Rs. 2600)
(रु. 4000, रु. 2600)
 (Rs. 3500, Rs. 3100)
(3500 रुपये, 3100 रुपये)
 (Rs. 3600, Rs. 3000)
(3600 रुपये, 3000 रुपये)
 (Rs. 3800, Rs. 2800)
(3800 रुपये, 2800 रुपये)

(1 mark, negative marking)

14. A vessel is full of a mixture of milk and water with 9% milk. 9 litres are withdrawn and then replaced with pure water. If the milk is now 6%, how much does the vessel hold?

एक बर्तन 9% दूध के साथ दूध और पानी के मिश्रण से भरा है। 9 लीटर निकाल लिया जाता है और फिर शुद्ध पानी से बदल दिया जाता है। यदि दूध अब 6% है, तो बर्तन में कितना पानी है?

- 36 litres
36 लीटर
- 40 litres
40 लीटर
- 27 litres
27 लीटर
- 18 litres
18 लीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. There are two containers having mixtures of hydrochloric acid and water. In container 1, the ratio of hydrochloric acid and water is 1:2 and in container 2 the ratio of hydrochloric acid and water is 4:1. Find the amount of mixture that should be taken from container 1 in order to make 28 litres of a mixture containing equal amount of water and hydrochloric acid.

हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड और पानी के मिश्रण वाले दो कंटेनर हैं। कंटेनर 1 में, हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड और पानी का अनुपात 1:2 है और कंटेनर 2 में हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड और पानी का अनुपात 4:1 है। पानी और हाइड्रोक्लोरिक एसिड की समान मात्रा वाले मिश्रण का 28 लीटर बनाने के लिए कंटेनर 1 से कितना मिश्रण लेना चाहिए, इसका पता लगाएं।

- 20 litres
20 लीटर
- 14 litres
14 लीटर
- 15 litres
15 लीटर
- 18 litres
18 लीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. P, Q and R can together earn Rs. 3100 in 10 days. Q and R together can earn Rs. 1320 in 6 days. P and R together can earn Rs. 1050 in 5 days. Find R's daily earning.

P, Q और R एक साथ 10 दिनों में रु.3100 कमा सकते हैं। Q और R एक साथ 6 दिनों में रु.1320 कमा सकते हैं। P और R मिलकर 5 दिनों में रु.1050 कमा सकते हैं। R की दैनिक कमाई ज्ञात कीजिए।

- Rs. 90
रु. 90
- Rs. 100
रु. 100
- Rs. 110
रु. 110
- Rs. 120
रु. 120

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. A train overtakes two persons, cycling at 9 km/hr and 18 km/hr in 40 seconds and 48 seconds respectively. Find the

length of the train.

साइकिल चलाने वाले दो व्यक्तियों को एक ट्रेन क्रमशः 9 कि.मी.प्रति घंटा और 18 कि.मी.प्रति घंटा की गति से 40 सेकंड और 48 सेकंड में पार करती है। ट्रेन की लंबाई पाएं।

- 600 meters
600 मीटर
- 550 meters
550 मीटर
- 580 meters
580 मीटर
- 625 meters
625 मीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

18. A, B, C and D play four different games among Baseball, Cricket, Kabaddi and Volley ball. A does not play Baseball or Cricket. B does not play Kabaddi or Volleyball. C plays Volleyball and D plays either Baseball or Volleyball. Who plays Cricket?

A, B, C और D बेसबॉल, क्रिकेट, कबड्डी और वॉलीबॉल के बीच चार अलग-अलग खेल खेलते हैं। A बेसबॉल या क्रिकेट नहीं खेलता है। B कबड्डी या वॉलीबॉल नहीं खेलता है। C वॉलीबॉल खेलता है और D या तो बेसबॉल या वॉलीबॉल खेलता है। क्रिकेट कौन खेलता है?

- B
- C
- D
- A

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. What is the angle between the minute hand and the hour hand of a clock at 3 hours 40 minutes?

3 घंटे 40 मिनट पर घड़ी की मिनट की सुई और घंटे की सुई के बीच का कोण क्या है?

- 70°
- 130°
- 20°
- 90°

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. If 1st January 1992 is a Tuesday then on which day of the week will 1st January 1993 fall?

यदि 1 जनवरी 1992 को मंगलवार है तो 1 जनवरी 1993 को सप्ताह का कौन सा दिन होगा?

- Saturday
शनिवार
- Thursday

- गुरुवार
Tuesday
- मंगलवार
- Friday
शुक्रवार

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row. Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

Which of the following cannot be the correct locker number-occupant pair?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सही लॉकर नंबर-कब्जेदार जोड़ी नहीं हो सकता है?

- 6-R
- 3-Q
- 4-U
- 7-W

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row. Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

If U's locker is not beside Q's locker, whose locker is just above that of W?

यदि U का लॉकर Q के लॉकर के पास नहीं है, तो W के लॉकर के ठीक ऊपर किसका लॉकर है?

- R
- Q
- S
- U

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row. Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

Which of these pairs cannot have lockers that are diagonally placed?

इनमें से किस जोड़े के लॉकर तिरछे रखे हुए नहीं हो सकते हैं?

- a) P-Q
- b) S-R

d) Either B or C
या तो B या C

c) U-R

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row. Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

Which of the following groups consists only occupants of odd numbered lockers?

निम्नलिखित में से किस समूह में केवल विषम संख्या वाले लॉकरों के रहने वाले हैं?

R, V, W

Q, R, W

P, T, Q

T, R, Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are eight employees of a concern. Each is allotted a different locker out of eight lockers numbered 1 to 8 in a cupboard. The lockers are arranged in four rows with two lockers in each row. Lockers 1 and 2 are in the top row from left to right respectively while lockers 7 and 8 are in the bottom row – arranged from left to right respectively. Lockers 3 and 4 are in the second row from the top – arranged from right to left respectively. So are lockers 5 and 6 – arranged from right to left respectively – in the second row from the bottom. P has been allotted locker 1 while V has been allotted locker 8. T's locker is just above that of Q which is just above that of R, whereas W's locker is in the bottom row.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V और W एक संस्था के आठ कर्मचारी हैं। प्रत्येक को एक अलमारी में 1 से 8 क्रमांक वाले आठ लॉकरों में से एक अलग लॉकर आवंटित किया जाता है। लॉकरों को चार पंक्तियों में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है और प्रत्येक पंक्ति में दो लॉकर होते हैं।

लॉकर 1 और 2 क्रमशः बायें से दायें शीर्ष पंक्ति में हैं जबकि लॉकर 7 और 8 नीचे की पंक्ति में हैं - क्रमशः बायें से दायें व्यवस्थित हैं। लॉकर 3 और 4 ऊपर से दूसरी पंक्ति में क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। तो नीचे से दूसरी पंक्ति में लॉकर 5 और 6 - क्रमशः दायें से बायें व्यवस्थित हैं। P को लॉकर 1 आवंटित किया गया है जबकि V को लॉकर 8 आवंटित किया गया है। T का लॉकर Q के ठीक ऊपर है जो R के ठीक ऊपर है, जबकि W का लॉकर नीचे की पंक्ति में है।

If U's locker is in the same row as that of R, and S exchanges his locker with V, then who is the new neighbour of V in the same row? (Assume that nothing else is distributed from the original arrangement)

यदि U का लॉकर R के समान पंक्ति में है, और S अपने लॉकर को V से बदल देता है, तो उसी पंक्ति में V का नया पड़ोसी कौन है? (मान लें कि मूल व्यवस्था से कुछ और वितरित नहीं किया गया है)

- P
 Q
 R
 U

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठा है और Q, R के दायें दो सीटों पर बैठा है।

If S sits in between Q and R, who sits to the immediate right of P?

यदि S, Q और R के बीच में बैठा है, तो P के ठीक दायें कौन बैठा है?

- Q
 R
 S
 T

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठा है और Q, R के दायें दो सीटों पर बैठा है।

Which of the following cannot be the correct seating arrangement of the five persons in either the clockwise direction or the anti-clockwise direction?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी घड़ी की दिशा में या घड़ी की विपरीत दिशा में पांच व्यक्तियों के बैठने की सही व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती है?

- P, S, R, T, Q
- P, T, R, S, Q
- P, Q, S, R, T
- P, Q, R, S, T

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठा है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठा है।

If S is not sitting next to Q, who is sitting between Q and S?

यदि S, Q के बगल में नहीं बैठा है, तो Q और S के बीच में कौन बैठा है?

- Both R and P
R और P दोनों
- P
- R
- T

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठा है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठा है।

If a new person U joins the group such that the initial conditions for the seating arrangement should be observed and also a new condition that U does not sit next to R be satisfied, then which of the following statements is TRUE?

यदि एक नया व्यक्ति U समूह में इस प्रकार शामिल होता है कि बैठने की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रारंभिक शर्तों का पालन किया जाना चाहिए और एक नई शर्त भी है कि U, R के बगल में नहीं बैठा है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

- d) Either A or B above
या तो A या B ऊपर
- c) U sits to the immediate left of P
U, P के ठीक बायें बैठा है
- a) U sits to the immediate right of S
U, S के ठीक दायें बैठा है
- b) U sits to the immediate left of T
U, T के ठीक बायें बैठा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. P, Q, R, S and T sit around a table. P sits two seats to the left of R and Q sits two seats to the right of R.

P, Q, R, S और T एक मेज के चारों ओर बैठे हैं। P, R के बायें दो सीटों पर बैठा है और Q, R के दायीं ओर दो सीटों पर बैठा है।

If a new person U joins the group such that the initial conditions for the seating arrangement should be observed and also a new condition that U does not sit next to P, S or T be satisfied, then who will be the neighbours of P (one on either side)?

यदि एक नया व्यक्ति U समूह में इस प्रकार शामिल हो जाता है कि बैठने की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रारंभिक शर्तों का पालन किया जाना चाहिए और एक नई शर्त भी है कि P, S या T के बगल में U नहीं बैठता है, तो P का पड़ोसी कौन होगा? (दोनों तरफ एक)?

- S and T
S और T
- T and R
T और R
- S and Q
S और Q
- R and Q
R और Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. Five villages P, Q, R, S and T situated close to each other. P is to the west of Q, R is to the south of P, T is to the north of Q and S is to the east of T. Then in which direction R is with respect to S?

पाँच गाँव P, Q, R, S और T एक दूसरे के निकट स्थित हैं। P, Q के पश्चिम में है, R, P के दक्षिण में है, T, Q के उत्तर में है और S, T के पूर्व में है। तो S के सन्दर्भ में R किस दिशा में है?

- South-East
दक्षिण-पूर्व
- North-West
उत्तर-पश्चिम
- South-West
दक्षिण-पूर्व
- Data inadequate
डेटा अपर्याप्त

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Optra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Optra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात् सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात् स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

C को बुधवार पसंद है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार न तो SX4 और न ही ऑप्ट्रा है। E को सोमवार पसंद नहीं है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार बीट है। शुक्रवार को पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की पसंदीदा कार फिगो है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी पसंदीदा कार एस्टिलो है, उसे मंगलवार पसंद है। D को शनिवार पसंद है और D की पसंदीदा कार SX4 नहीं है। G की पसंदीदा कार ऑल्टो है। F को गुरुवार पसंद है। B को एस्टिलो पसंद नहीं है।

Who among the following likes Tuesday?

निम्नलिखित में से किसे मंगलवार पसंद है?

- B
- A
- D
- Data inadequate
- डेटा अपर्याप्त

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Opra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Opra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात् सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हों। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात् स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

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Whose favourite car is Figo?

फिगो किसकी पसंदीदा कार है?

- B

- A
 F
 C

(1 mark, negative marking)

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A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात् सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में हो। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात् स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

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Who among the following likes Sunday?

निम्नलिखित में से किसे रविवार पसंद है?

- A
 C
 E
 F

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Opra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Opra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात् सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में ही। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात् स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

C को बुधवार पसंद है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार न तो SX4 और न ही ऑप्ट्रा है। E को सोमवार पसंद नहीं है और उसकी पसंदीदा कार बीट है। शुक्रवार को पसंद करने वाले व्यक्ति की पसंदीदा कार फिगो है। वह व्यक्ति जिसकी पसंदीदा कार एस्टिलो है, उसे मंगलवार पसंद है। D को शनिवार पसंद है और D की पसंदीदा कार SX4 नहीं है। G की पसंदीदा कार ऑल्टो है। F को गुरुवार पसंद है। B को एस्टिलो पसंद नहीं है।

Whose favourite car is SX4?

SX4 किसकी पसंदीदा कार है?

- F
 A
 B
 D

(1 mark, negative marking)

36. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven members of a club. Each of them likes one day of the week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, not necessarily in the same order. Each of them owns a different car, viz. Swift, Alto, Figo, Beat, SX4, Estillo and Opra, not necessarily in the same order. C likes Wednesday and his favourite car is neither SX4 nor Opra. E does not like Monday and his favourite car is Beat. The favourite car of one who likes Friday is Figo. The one whose favourite car is Estillo likes Tuesday. D likes Saturday and D's favourite car is not SX4. G's favourite car is Alto. F likes Thursday. B does not like Estillo.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक क्लब के सात सदस्य हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक को सप्ताह का एक दिन पसंद है, अर्थात् सोमवार, मंगलवार, बुधवार, गुरुवार, शुक्रवार, शनिवार और रविवार, आवश्यक नहीं इसी क्रम में ही। उनमें से प्रत्येक के पास एक अलग कार है, अर्थात् स्विफ्ट, ऑल्टो, फिगो, बीट, SX4, एस्टिलो और ऑप्ट्रा, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

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Which of the following combinations is correct?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संयोजन सही है?

- D-Saturday-Beat
 D-शनिवार-बीट

- All are incorrect
सभी गलत हैं
- C-Wednesday-Alto
C-बुधवार-ऑल्टो
- F-Thursday-Estillo
F-गुरुवार-एस्टिलो

(1 mark, negative marking)

37. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order. Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order. G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B. The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पांचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

What is A's profession?
A का पेशा क्या है?

- Doctor
डॉक्टर
- Teacher
शिक्षक
- Actor
अभिनेता
- Painter
चित्रकार

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order. Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order. G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B. The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पाँचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

Which one is TRUE according to the given arrangement?
दी गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार कौन सा सत्य है?

- F is third to the left of E
F, E के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है
- F is the teacher
F शिक्षक है
- The painter is to the immediate left of B
चित्रकार B के ठीक बायें है
- The lawyer is standing in the exact middle of the arrangement
वकील व्यवस्था के ठीक बीच में खड़ा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order.
Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order.
G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B. The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पाँचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

Who among the following is an actor?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक अभिनेता है?

- E
 C
 B
 F

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order. Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order. G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B. The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पाँचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

What is D's position with respect to the painter?
 चित्रकार के सन्दर्भ में D का स्थान क्या है?

- Third to the right
 दायें से तीसरा
 Third to the left
 बायें से तीसरा
 Second to the right
 दायीं ओर दूसरा
 Second to the left
 बायें से दूसरा

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are standing in a straight line facing north with equal distances between them, not necessarily in the same order. Each one is pursuing a different profession – actor, reporter, doctor, engineer, lawyer, teacher and painter not necessarily in the same order. G is fifth to the left of C. The reporter is third to the right of G. F is fifth to the right of A. E is second to the left of B. The engineer is second to the left of D. There are only three people between the engineer and the painter. The doctor is to the immediate left of the engineer. The lawyer is to the immediate right of the teacher.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G एक सीधी रेखा में उत्तर की ओर मुख करके खड़े हैं और उनके बीच समान दूरी है, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हो।

प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एक अलग पेशा अपना रहा है - अभिनेता, पत्रकार, डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर, वकील, शिक्षक और चित्रकार, जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों।

G, C के बायें से पाँचवाँ है। पत्रकार G के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है। F, A के दायें से पाँचवें स्थान पर है। E, B के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर, D के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है। इंजीनियर और पेंटर के बीच तीन लोग हैं। डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर के ठीक बायें बैठा है। वकील शिक्षक के ठीक दायें बैठा है।

Three of the following four are alike in a certain way based on the given standing arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to the group?

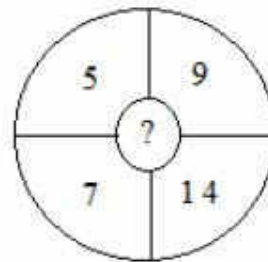
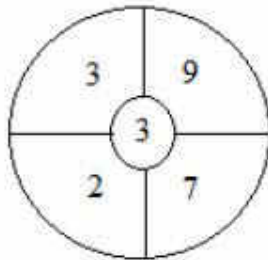
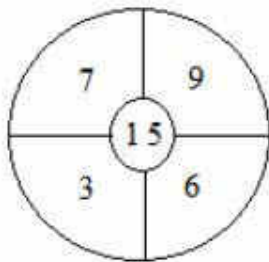
दी गई स्थायी व्यवस्था के आधार पर निम्नलिखित चार में से तीन एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- BFC
 EBF
 GDB
 DFC

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. What number will replace the question mark?

प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह के स्थान पर कौन सी संख्या आएगी?



- 5
 6
 7
 12

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. Which of the following countries is known as the Clove Bowl of the world?

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को 'विश्व का लौंग का कटोरा' कहा जाता है?

- Baharin
बहारीन
- Gibraltar
जिब्राल्टर
- Brazil
ब्राज़ील
- Zanzibar
ज़ांज़ीबार

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. The land of Thousand Islands is
हजार द्वीपों की भूमि है

- Finland
फिनलैंड
- Indonesia
इंडोनेशिया
- Ireland
आयरलैंड
- Malayasia
मलेशिया

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. Which of the following countries is known as Cockpit of Europe?
निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को 'यूरोप का कॉकपिट' कहा जाता है?

- Netherlands
नीदरलैंड
- Germany
जर्मनी
- Belgium
बेल्जियम
- Sweden
स्वीडन

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. National Start Up day is
राष्ट्रीय स्टार्टअप दिवस है

- January 13
13 जनवरी
- January 15
15 जनवरी
- January 16
16 जनवरी
- January 14
14 जनवरी

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. Where Atacama Desert is located?

अटाकामा मरुस्थल कहाँ स्थित है?

- Peru
पेरू
- Namibia
नामीबिया
- Iran
ईरान
- Chile
चिली

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Who is the Managing Director of International Monetary Fund?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के प्रबंध निदेशक कौन हैं?

- Gita Gopinath
गीता गोपीनाथ
- Geoffery W.S. Okamoto
ज्योफ़री W.S.ओकामोटो
- Kristalina Georgieva
क्रिस्टालिना जॉर्जीवा
- Rodrigo Rato
रोद्रिगो रैटो

(1 mark, negative marking)

49. The singer of SamaVeda is known as

'सामवेद के गायक' को इस रूप में जाना जाता है

- Ardhavayu
अर्धवयू
- Hotra
होत्र
- Udgatr
उदगात्र
- None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. The river Parushni is known as

परुष्णी नदी को के रूप में जाना जाता है

- Swati
स्वाति
- Ghaggar
घग्गरी
- Ravi

रवि

Kabul
काबुली

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. Who wrote the book "Hasanat-ul-Arifin"?
"हसनत-उल-अरिफिन" पुस्तक किसने लिखी?

- Dara Shikoh
दारा शिकोह
- Nizamuddin Ahmed
निजामुद्दीन अहमद
- Abbas Khan Sherwani
अब्बास खान शेरवानी
- Abul Fazl
अबुल फ़जल

(1 mark, negative marking)

52. What is the capital of Macedonia?
मैसेडोनिया की राजधानी क्या है?

- Skopje
स्कोप्ये
- Vilnius
विलनियस
- Valletta
वैलेटा
- Riga
रीगा

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. The imaginary line in southern hemisphere that can be drawn at $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S of equator is known as
दक्षिणी गोलार्ध में वह काल्पनिक रेखा, जो भूमध्य रेखा
के $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S पर खींची जा सकती है, कहलाती है

- Antarctic Circle
अंटार्क्टिक सर्कल
- Tropic of Cancer
कर्क रेखा
- Tropic of Capricorn
मकर रेखा
- Arctic Circle
आर्क्टिक सर्कल

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. Damon Galgut won the Booker Prize, 2021 for the book
डेमन गलगुट ने इस पुस्तक के लिए बुकर पुरस्कार 2021, जीता

- The Promise
द प्रॉमिस
- Arctic Summer
आर्क्टिक समर
- The Good Doctor
द गुड डॉक्टर
- In a Strange Room
इन अ स्ट्रेंज रूम

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. The study of spiders and related animals is known as
मकड़ियों और संबंधित जानवरों के अध्ययन को
इस रूप में जाना जाता है

- Arachnology
आर्कनोलॉजी
- Myology
मायोलॉजी
- Ethology
एथोलॉजी
- Ophiology
ओफियोलॉजी

(1 mark, negative marking)

56. The capital of the country Mozambique is
मोज़ाम्बिक देश की राजधानी है

- Accra
अक्रा
- Rabat
रबत
- Lilongwe
लिलोंग्वे
- Maputo
मापुटो

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. The Asiatic Society in Kolkata was established on
कोलकाता में एशियाटिक सोसाइटी की स्थापना इस दिन हुई थी

- 15 January 1884
15 जनवरी 1884
- 15 January 1784
15 जनवरी 1784
- 25 January 1784
25 जनवरी 1784
- 15 January 1874
15 जनवरी 1874

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. A car covered a certain distance at 90 km/hr and returned back at 60 km/hr. Find his average speed (in km/hr) for the entire journey.

एक कार एक निश्चित दूरी 90 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से तय करती है और 60 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से वापस लौटती है। पूरी यात्रा के लिए उसकी औसत गति (कि.मी.प्रति घंटा में) ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 72
 75
 80
 70

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. Find the time taken by a 200 meters long train running at 36 km/hr to cross a boy standing on a platform.

एक प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़े एक लड़के को पार करने के लिए 36 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से चलने वाली 200 मीटर लंबी ट्रेन द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 25 seconds
25 सेकंड
 23 seconds
23 सेकंड
 15 seconds
15 सेकंड
 20 seconds
20 सेकंड

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. In a 600 meters race, P gives Q a start of 200 meters. Ratio of speeds of P and Q is 5:4. By what distance Q wins the race?

600 मीटर की दौड़ में, P, Q को 200 मीटर की शुरुआत देता है। P और Q की गति का अनुपात 5:4 है। Q कितनी दूरी से रेस जीतता है?

- 125 meters
125 मीटर
 175 meters
175 मीटर
 150 meters
150 मीटर
 100 meters
100 मीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INADVERTENT

Thoughtless



Unintentional

Unintelligent

Insane

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

INFURIATE



Enrage

Disgrace

Threaten

Burn

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

PROSPECTIVE



Prosperous

Potential

Possible

Perplexed

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LOUSY



Stinking

Awful

Unbearable

Unpleasant

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

ACCENTUATED



Devalued

Sharpened

Mitigated

Exhibited

(1 mark, negative marking)

66. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

LACERATION

Convalescence

Healing

Recuperation

Palpitation

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

IMPLICATE

Complicate

Impose

Impersonate

Disentangle

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

INGEST

Dismiss

Display

Disrupt

Disgorge

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

HERETICAL

Orthodox

Doubtful

Contradictory

Impious

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

PHILISTINE

- Libertine
- Educated
- Sober
- Cultured

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter-

- Concubine
- Alliteration
- Consonance
- Euphemism

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area-

- Dyke
- Surveillance
- Reconnaissance
- Nuance

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

An entertainer who performs difficult physical actions-

- Gymnast
- Acrobat
- Nuance
- Clown

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A white skinned woman with dark brown hair-

- Swashbuckler
- Anodyne
- Brunette
- Amazon

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

Bitter and violent attack in words-

- Profanity
- Pandemonium
- Prototype
- Diatribe

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Spendthrift
- Jubilee
- Connoisseur
- Insolvent

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Renunciation
- Efficient
- Survivor
- Quotiant

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Accommodation
- Commemoration
- Association
- Asassination

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

- Barbarian
- Abarrant



Abecedarian

Barouche

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

Predator

Presumptuous

Prerogative

Replaceable

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

I don't know why she has become **stand –offish** recently.

indifferent

hilarious

unmanageable

angry

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

The president of this club should be someone who is **open and above board**.

far better

honest

highly qualified

rich and hard working

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

The story of his survival in Tsunami **beggars description**.

is interesting

is beyond description

is described by a beggar

not described by anyone

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

When it was the peak season of his business, he **played ducks and drakes** with money.

- closed his season
- distributed among the poor
- played childish game
- spent money carelessly

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

There is no love lost between any two neighbouring countries in the world.

- not on good terms
- have good understanding
- stop loving
- forming a group

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

I am **thinking to do** an M.A. in English.

- I am thinking doing an M.A. in English
- I am thinking of doing an M.A. in English
- no improvement
- I am wondering to do an M.A. in English

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

I will be with you **in one quarter of an hour**.

- a quarter of one hour
- a quarter of hour
- a quarter of an hour
- no improvement

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

He is **addicted to smoke**.

- addicted with smoking
- used to smoke
- addicted of smoking
- addicted to smoking

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

Write down the address lest **you may forget**.

- you may not forget
- you will forget
- you should forget
- you cannot forget

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. In the following question a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

The young boy was considered **uncorrectable** by his parents.

- no improvement
- incorrigible
- impolite
- unruly

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life.

And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the author most likely believes that

- two events based on the same philosophy are generally not that common
- the French Revolution could have been just as successful as the American Revolution was
- historians have not come to a conclusion about what separates the French and American Revolutions
- two events that are similar in one way ought to be similar in other ways

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure? Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

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What function do the questions that end paragraph 1 play in the passage?

- They introduce the topic the author of the passage will explore, even though he or she will not answer the questions.
- They introduce the author's opinions on the main topic and summarize his or her main argument.
- They present rhetorical questions that are used only for the purposes of engaging the reader, even though the questions will not be answered.

They refocus the passage into its original topic after a detour into historical context.

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure? Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution. Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

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As used in paragraph 2, the word *myriad* most nearly means

- an unrealistic ideal
- an unusually rare occurrence
- an uncountable number
- an unknowable secret

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure? Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution. Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

According to the passage, the Reign of Terror happened because of

- the decision to kill the king in the French Revolution
- social stratification in America
- infighting in the French Revolution
- infighting in the American Revolution

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

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Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

According to the author, which of the following best summarizes the most frequently cited explanations historians give for why the French and American Revolutions did not turn out the same way?

- locations relative to Europe, the decision to oust or not oust a king, and a lack of unity amongst all the revolutionaries
- social unity among the Americans, social stratification among the French, and the character of the French and Americans in general
- locations relative to Europe, social equality in America, and the lack of a unique French identity
- locations relative to Europe, American and French characters, and political cohesion or lack thereof

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

According to the passage, which of the following correctly matches a humor to its element?

- black bile : water
- yellow bile : fire
- phlegm : fire
- blood : earth

(1 mark, negative marking)

97. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

As used near the end of the passage, the phrase "sneer at" most nearly means

- deride
- deplore
- decline
- debunk

(1 mark, negative marking)

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It can be inferred from the passage that Hippocrates was

- a Greek physician
- a disease researcher
- a modern humanist



an ancient philosopher

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- The Humorists and the Scientists
- Greek Philosophy and the Origin of Science
- The Humors and Why They Matter
- Ancient Humor, Modern Applications

(1 mark, negative marking)

100. Ancient Greek doctors relied heavily on the theory of humorism, a belief that the body was essentially balanced by four substances known as humors and that any ailment was simply the result of an imbalance of these humors. The four substances—black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood—were all found in the body, and each was associated with a different element—air, fire, earth, and water, respectively; too much of one would cause disease. An excess of black bile in your body, for instance, meant you were melancholic; too much blood made you amorous and sanguine. While it is easy today to sneer at such beliefs, theories like this one, though ludicrous, matter historically. The beauty of the ancient wisdom is not that it was actually wise but that the logic behind it opened the door for future scientific inquiry. Thus, while my cough might not be caused by a lack of blood, I can thank Hippocrates and his cohorts for encouraging later doctors to find the actual source of my cough.

It can be inferred from the penultimate (second-to-last) sentence of the passage that the author believes the humors

- deserve to be studied today for historical reasons
- can offer alternative treatment for diseases
- should continue to be taught in medical schools
- are laughably inaccurate as explanations for ailments

(1 mark, negative marking)

101. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogs and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized.

The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

According to the passage, the advent of mail order catalogs altered the role of home economists because

- their focus shifted to instruction on budgeting and buying and preserving clothing
- mass-produced clothing rendered their jobs obsolete
- women ceased sewing so home economists had to teach other subjects
- home economists had to compete with the ready-to-wear marketplace

(1 mark, negative marking)

102. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones. Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogs and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

The passage focuses on the

- historical shifts in home sewing from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century
- changing role of home economists as a result of changes in the world
- modernization of home sewing
- effects of home economists on home sewing

(1 mark, negative marking)

103. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

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As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for democratization?

- becoming widely available to a populace
- becoming more affordable to the lower class

- transitioning to a more democratic political regime
- altering or modifying in a beneficial way

(1 mark, negative marking)

104. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones. Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resourcefulness for young women. However, with the increasing availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogs and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education. Through field study, analysis, and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that home sewing allowed American women to do all of the following EXCEPT

- create less expensive versions of current styles
- become experts on budgeting and consumerism
- continue to wear clothing that had gone out of style in stores
- copy fashions they had seen elsewhere

(1 mark, negative marking)

105. By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine, and the convenience of mail order catalogs brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early twentieth century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency of new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

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According to the passage, which of the following led to a decline in home sewing? I. mail order catalogs II. the availability of apparel in retail outlets III. curriculum changes in home economics

- I only
- II only
- I and II only
- II and III only

(1 mark, negative marking)

106. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed

ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its back, and it waits until nightfall to enter homes and terrorize youngsters. For centuries, horrifying tales of this creature induced nightmares in children during a certain holiday. But while this monster seems like it would be right at home in a Halloween horror story, children across Europe know the creature as Krampus, a demonic creature that punishes misbehaving youth during Christmas.

The legend of Krampus has its roots in Germanic folklore and was popularized in Central European countries such as Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia during the seventeenth century. The beast was said to be the uncharitable counterpart to the magnanimous St. Nicholas. While St. Nicholas filled children's wooden shoes and stockings with treats, Krampus sought out the children who didn't deserve gifts and delivered spankings and whippings. Children who had been especially bad during the year were in danger of being kidnapped and taken back to the creature's lair for further punishment until they showed true remorse for their misbehavior. By the mid-twentieth century, however, people were actively trying to bring an end to perpetuating the story of Krampus. Prominent newspapers across Europe published editorials discouraging parents to share the legend with their children, and the Austrian government distributed "Krampus Is an Evil Man," a cautionary pamphlet written by psychologists. Thankfully, fewer children grow up fearing Krampus in modern times. But fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday.

Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that

- I. efforts taken in the mid-twentieth century to discourage sharing the tale of Krampus were effective
- II. the legend of Krampus was popularized when the Austrian government distributed pamphlets
- III. children in Central European countries were afraid of getting eaten by Krampus every Christmas

- II only
- I only
- II and III only
- I and II only

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that the word magnanimous belongs to which of the following word groups?

- dastardly, vile, detestable
- generous, compassionate, benevolent

- astute, perceptive, intelligent
- refined, polish, genteel

(1 mark, negative marking)

108. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its back, and it waits until nightfall to enter homes and terrorize youngsters. For centuries, horrifying tales of this creature induced nightmares in children during a certain holiday. But while this monster seems like it would be right at home in a Halloween horror story, children across Europe know the creature as Krampus, a demonic creature that punishes misbehaving youth during Christmas. The legend of Krampus has its roots in Germanic folklore and was popularized in Central European countries such as Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia during the seventeenth century. The beast was said to be the uncharitable counterpart to the magnanimous St. Nicholas. While St. Nicholas filled children's wooden shoes and stockings with treats, Krampus sought out the children who didn't deserve gifts and delivered spankings and whippings. Children who had been especially bad during the year were in danger of being kidnapped and taken back to the creature's lair for further punishment until they showed true remorse for their misbehavior. By the mid-twentieth century, however, people were actively trying to bring an end to perpetuating the story of Krampus. Prominent newspapers across Europe published editorials discouraging parents to share the legend with their children, and the Austrian government distributed "Krampus Is an Evil Man," a cautionary pamphlet written by psychologists. Thankfully, fewer children grow up fearing Krampus in modern times. But fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday.

Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?

- The legend of Krampus is too juvenile to be discussed in prominent newspapers.
- Children should not expect gifts during the holidays unless they behave all year.
- The image of Krampus was not very frightening and shouldn't have bothered children.
- It is for the best that fewer children grow up knowing the legend of Krampus.

(1 mark, negative marking)

109. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its back, and it waits until nightfall to enter homes and terrorize youngsters. For centuries, horrifying tales of this creature induced nightmares in children during a certain holiday. But while this monster seems like it would be right at home in a Halloween horror story, children across Europe know the creature as Krampus, a demonic creature that punishes misbehaving youth during Christmas.

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In the final sentence of the passage, we learn that, "fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday." Based on its use in this sentence, which of the following accurately describes something that is offbeat?

- I ate turkey, stuffing, and pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving last year.
- The toddler had a tantrum after his mother refused to buy him a new toy.
- My cousin's handmade clothing combines contrasting colors and patterns.
- The new restaurant downtown offers simple, traditional American cuisine.

(1 mark, negative marking)

110. Imagine a mythical beast rising before you on two legs that end in cloven hooves. Sharp, curled horns and pointed ears sit atop its head, while a long tongue lolls out of a mouth that seems perpetually frozen in a sinister smile. It carries rusty chains and a pack upon its back, and it waits until nightfall to enter homes and terrorize youngsters. For centuries, horrifying tales of this creature induced nightmares in children during a certain holiday. But while this monster seems like it would be right at home in a Halloween horror story, children across Europe know the creature as Krampus, a demonic creature that punishes misbehaving youth during Christmas. The legend of Krampus has its roots in Germanic folklore and was popularized in Central European countries such as Austria, Hungary, and Slovenia during the seventeenth century. The beast was said to be the uncharitable counterpart to the magnanimous St. Nicholas. While St. Nicholas filled children's wooden shoes and stockings with treats, Krampus sought out the children who didn't deserve gifts and delivered spankings and whippings. Children who had been especially bad during the year were in danger of being kidnapped and taken back to the creature's lair for further punishment until they showed true remorse for their misbehavior. By the mid-twentieth century, however, people were actively trying to bring an end to perpetuating the story of Krampus. Prominent newspapers across Europe published editorials discouraging parents to share the legend with their children, and the Austrian government distributed "Krampus Is an Evil Man," a cautionary pamphlet written by psychologists. Thankfully, fewer children grow up fearing Krampus in modern times. But fans of history, folk tales, and offbeat holiday traditions still take time every December to reflect on one of the most frightening characters ever associated with a holiday.

Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- The Yuletide Legends of Central Europe
- Austria's Holiday Traditions and Rituals
- Holiday Monsters from Halloween to Christmas
- On the Dark Side of Christmas

(1 mark, negative marking)

111. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people "bear" witness to the giant pandas each day, few can "bear" to face a simple reality: the so-called "panda bears" may not be bears at all.

The debate began in 1869, when the first European witness of a giant panda likened the strange animal to a bear. However, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a French scientist, challenged that classification after reviewing the remains of a giant panda and concluding that it was physiologically closer to the red panda, a member of the raccoon family. To this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda.

But the giant panda is plainly a bear on sight, so how can it be classified with raccoons? Well,

part of it is because taxonomy is hardly a perfect science, and classification occurs on many levels: appearance, genetics, behavior, evolution, etc. In appearance, the red and giant pandas are as similar as they are dissimilar. Likewise, DNA research has revealed similar links between giant pandas and both bears and raccoons. Behaviorally, the only animal that is clearly similar to the giant panda is the red panda. So, even though the giant

panda moves like a bear, it eats bamboo in the same manner as the red panda. Eating bamboo could, however, be a trait that developed independently in both species, meaning that tracing evolution may likewise be an inconclusive path.

Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, "pandas." Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Which sentence, if removed from the first paragraph, would strengthen the passage?

- "Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist."
- "The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity!"
- "By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian."
- "These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972."

(1 mark, negative marking)

112. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people "bear" witness to the giant pandas each day, few can "bear" to face a simple reality: the so-called "panda bears" may not be bears at all. The debate began in 1869, when the first European witness of a giant panda likened the strange animal to a bear. However, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a French scientist, challenged that classification after reviewing the remains of a giant panda and concluding that it was physiologically closer to the red panda, a member of the raccoon family. To this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda.

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Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, "pandas." Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

The author traces the popularity of the giant panda exhibit at the National Zoo to the

- debate over classifying giant pandas
- small number of giant pandas in the wild
- scarcity of giant pandas in zoos
- fact that the pandas were gifts to the United States

(1 mark, negative marking)

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government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people "bear" witness to the giant pandas each day, few can "bear" to face a simple reality: the so-called "panda bears" may not be bears at all.

The debate began in 1869, when the first European witness of a giant panda likened the strange animal to a bear. However, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a French scientist, challenged that classification after reviewing the remains of a giant panda and concluding that it was physiologically closer to the red panda, a member of the raccoon family. To this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda.

But the giant panda is plainly a bear on sight, so how can it be classified with raccoons? Well,

part of it is because taxonomy is hardly a perfect science, and classification occurs on many levels: appearance, genetics, behavior, evolution, etc. In appearance, the red and giant pandas are as similar as they are dissimilar. Likewise, DNA research has revealed similar links between giant pandas and both bears and raccoons. Behaviorally, the only animal that is clearly similar to the giant panda is the red panda. So, even though the giant panda moves like a bear, it eats bamboo in the same manner as the red panda. Eating bamboo could, however, be a trait that developed independently in both species, meaning that tracing evolution may likewise be an inconclusive path.

Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, "pandas." Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Each of the following can be inferred from the passage EXCEPT that

- giant pandas primarily live in China
- the first giant panda was seen by a non-European
- scientists are still not certain how to classify giant pandas
- giant pandas are clearly members of the raccoon family

(1 mark, negative marking)

114. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people "bear" witness to the giant pandas each day, few can "bear" to face a simple reality: the so-called "panda bears" may not be bears at all. The debate began in 1869, when the first European witness of a giant panda likened the strange animal to a bear. However, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a French scientist, challenged that classification after reviewing the remains of a giant panda and concluding that it was physiologically closer to the red panda, a member of the raccoon family. To this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda. But the giant panda is plainly a bear on sight, so how can it be classified with raccoons? Well, part of it is because taxonomy is hardly a perfect science, and classification occurs on many levels: appearance, genetics, behavior, evolution, etc. In appearance, the red and giant pandas are as similar as they are dissimilar. Likewise, DNA research has revealed similar links between giant pandas and both bears and raccoons. Behaviorally, the only animal that is clearly similar to the giant panda is the red panda. So, even though the giant panda moves like a bear, it eats bamboo in the same manner as the red panda. Eating bamboo could, however, be a trait that developed independently in both species, meaning that tracing evolution may likewise be an inconclusive path.

Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, "pandas." Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

Which of the following statements made in the passage least summarizes the author's main point?

- "it is best to merely classify both the red and giant pandas as, simply, 'pandas'"
- "the so-called 'panda bears' may not be bears at all"



“taxonomy is hardly a perfect science”

“to this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda”

(1 mark, negative marking)

115. By far, the most popular exhibit at the National Zoo in Washington, DC is the zoo's pair of giant pandas, Mei Xiang and Tian Tian. These are the second set of pandas the zoo has owned; the first two were a gift the Chinese government made to the Nixons during then-president Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. Nixon was the first sitting president to visit China since the nation became Communist. The popularity of the exhibit today is easy to understand: The zoo's giant pandas are two of only 300 captive pandas in the world, and two of only 1,900 total pandas in either China or captivity! Yet, while literally thousands of people “bear” witness to the giant pandas each day, few can “bear” to face a simple reality: the so-called “panda bears” may not be bears at all. The debate began in 1869, when the first European witness of a giant panda likened the strange animal to a bear. However, Alphonse Milne-Edwards, a French scientist, challenged that classification after reviewing the remains of a giant panda and concluding that it was physiologically closer to the red panda, a member of the raccoon family. To this day, scientists are not certain about how to classify the giant panda. But the giant panda is plainly a bear on sight, so how can it be classified with raccoons? Well, part of it is because taxonomy is hardly a perfect science, and classification occurs on many levels: appearance, genetics, behavior, evolution, etc. In appearance, the red and giant pandas are as similar as they are dissimilar. Likewise, DNA research has revealed similar links between giant pandas and both bears and raccoons. Behaviorally, the only animal that is clearly similar to the giant panda is the red panda. So, even though the giant panda moves like a bear, it eats bamboo in the same manner as the red panda. Eating bamboo could, however, be a trait that developed independently in both species, meaning that tracing evolution may likewise be an inconclusive path. Perhaps, in the end it is best to merely classify both red and giant pandas as, simply, “pandas.” Certainly, the classification does not make the animals any less majestic.

The author's purpose in writing this passage is most likely to



inform readers about an important scientific debate

suggest that a species has been misclassified

argue that a species is difficult to classify

refute an argument about two species

(1 mark, negative marking)

116. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663. Colonists brought with them to North America the widespread European belief in dark magic and the supernatural. Suspicious behavior, sudden illnesses or deaths in families, and rivalries among neighbors often led to accusations of witchcraft. Witchcraft was a capital crime in colonial North America until 1750, and though the judicial procedure varied from colony to colony, often the only evidence needed to start a trial was the testimony of a single witness. The accused woman was ordered to appear before a judge to confess her wrongdoing. If she did not confess, she was brought before a jury, where she endured questioning, torture, and tests that would supposedly reveal her affiliation with the devil. If the woman was found guilty, she was sentenced to death. The trials ceased in the mid-1690s after thirty-five people had been killed. The governor of Massachusetts put an end to the process after receiving pleas from legal scholars—though it should be noted that the governor's own wife had been accused of witchcraft right before he called off the trials. Colonists began demanding public apologies from the judges and jury members in 1695, and petitions were filed seeking to reverse the alleged witches' convictions as early as 1700. The Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont governments have formally acknowledged the harm done to the women, but the Connecticut government has yet to clear their names. To this

day, descendants of the eleven women put to death in Connecticut hundreds of years ago are fighting to clear their ancestors' names.

According to the passage, in which year did the Salem witch trials end?

- 1692
- 1647
- 1693
- 1663

(1 mark, negative marking)

117. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.

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Which of the following would be the most appropriate subtitle for this passage?

- The Witch Trials of Colonial New England
- Religion and Witchcraft in Early New England
- Seeking Justice for Connecticut’s Convicted Witches
- The Lost Souls of Salem

(1 mark, negative marking)

118. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.

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In paragraph 2, we learn that "Colonists brought with them to North America the widespread European belief in dark magic and the supernatural." Based on its use in paragraph 2, which of the following examples accurately describes a scenario involving the supernatural?

- Ben can read books faster than anyone else in class.
- Jamie told me she talks to her guardian angel every night.
- Calvin expected the house to be full of people, but it was dark and silent
- The mansion on the hill has been abandoned for over a century..

(1 mark, negative marking)

119. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.

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Which of the following words best describes the public apology given to victims of the colonial witch trials?

- delayed
- appropriate
- inclusive
- partial

(1 mark, negative marking)

120. Many people are aware of the famous “witch trials” that occurred at the end of the seventeenth century in Salem, Massachusetts. But fewer people know that men, women, and children had been persecuted in New England for practicing witchcraft decades before the Salem trials ever took place. The events in Salem happened between February 1692 and May 1693 and resulted in twenty deaths, but colonies in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont accused women of practicing witchcraft as early as the 1640s. Colonies in Connecticut executed eleven women on these charges between 1647 and 1663.

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Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be inferred that the author believes

- the Massachusetts governor should have formed an improved legal system
- the governor's decision to end the trials may have been unduly influenced
- the descendants of the Connecticut witches are fighting a useless battle
- the trials should have continued well into the 1700s

(1 mark, negative marking)

Master of Fashion Management (GAT) - SA

1. In a certain time Rs. 1200 becomes Rs. 1560 at 10% p.a. simple interest. Find the principal that will become Rs. 2232 at 8% p.a. in the same time.

एक निश्चित समय में 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से रु. 1200 साधारण ब्याज पर रु.1560 हो जाता है। मूलधन ज्ञात कीजिए, जो समान समय में 8% प्रति वर्ष की दर से रु. 2232 हो जाएगा।

- Rs. 1930
 Rs. 1800
 Rs. 1550
 Rs. 1700

(1 mark, negative marking)

2. A sum of money amount to Rs. 2600 in 3 years and Rs. 2900 in $9/2$ years at simple interest. Find the sum and rate of interest.

एक राशि साधारण ब्याज पर 3 वर्षों में रु.2600 और $9/2$ वर्षों में रु. 2900 हो जाती है। ब्याज की राशि और दर ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (Rs. 2000, 8%)
 (Rs. 2200, 10%)
 (Rs. 2200, 8%)
 (Rs. 2000, 10%)

(1 mark, negative marking)

3. The profit made by selling 5 meters of a cloth equals the selling price of 2 meters of that cloth. Find the profit percentage made.

एक कपड़े के 5 मीटर को बेचने पर प्राप्त लाभ उस कपड़े के 2 मीटर के विक्रय मूल्य के बराबर होता है। अर्जित लाभ प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए।

- $60\frac{1}{3}\%$
 $66\frac{2}{3}\%$
 $64\frac{1}{3}\%$
 $62\frac{2}{3}\%$

(1 mark, negative marking)

4. If $A:B = 1:2$, $B:C = 4:5$, $C:D = 10:11$, then $A:B:C:D =$

यदि $A:B = 1:2$, $B:C = 4:5$, $C:D = 10:11$, तो $A:B:C:D =$

- 4:8:10:11
 2:4:10:11
2:5:10:11


 1:2:4:10

(1 mark, negative marking)

5. The average height of 30 students in a class is found to be 130 cm. Later, a student of height 140 cm left the class whereas a new student joined and the average height has been changed to 129.5 cm. The height of the new student is

एक कक्षा में 30 छात्रों की औसत ऊंचाई 130 सेमी पाई जाती है। बाद में, 140 सेमी ऊंचाई

के एक छात्र ने कक्षा छोड़ दी जबकि एक नया छात्र शामिल हो गया और औसत ऊंचाई को

129.5 सेमी में बदल दिया गया। नए छात्र की ऊंचाई है



128.2 cm



125 cm



127.5 cm



126 cm

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. A person lent some amount at 12% p.a. for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and some amount at 12.5% p.a. for 2 years. If he had amount of Rs. 10,000 in hand and on such investment earned Rs. 2700 in all, find the amount he invested in each case.

एक व्यक्ति ने कुछ राशि को 12% प्रति वर्ष की दर से

$2\frac{1}{2}$ वर्षों के लिए और कुछ राशि को 12.5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से 2 वर्षों के लिए उधार दिया। यदि उसके पास 10,000 रु. की राशि थी और ऐसे निवेश पर उसने कुल मिलाकर 2700 रु. कमाए, तो प्रत्येक मामले में उसके द्वारा निवेश की गई राशि ज्ञात कीजिए।



(Rs. 5000, Rs. 5000)



(Rs. 4500, Rs. 5500)



(Rs. 4000, Rs. 6000)



(Rs. 3500, Rs. 6500)

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. Divide Rs. 2760 in two parts such that simple interest on one part at 12.5% p.a. for 2 years is equal to the simple interest on the other part at 12.5% p.a. for 3 years.

रु. 2760 को दो भागों में इस प्रकार विभाजित करें कि 12.5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से 2

वर्षों के लिए एक भाग का साधारण व्याज, 12.5% प्रति वर्ष की दर से 3 वर्षों के लिए दूसरे

भाग के साधारण व्याज के बराबर हो।



(Rs. 1700, Rs. 1060)



(Rs. 1900, Rs. 860)



(Rs. 2000, Rs. 760)



(Rs. 1800, Rs. 960)

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. X started a business with Rs. 20,000. After 4 months, Y joined him with Rs. 30,000. At the beginning of the fifth month, X

added Rs. 10,000. Find the ratio in which X's and Y's annual profit will be shared?

X ने रु.20,000 के साथ एक व्यवसाय शुरू किया। 4 महीने के बाद, रु. 30,000 के साथ Y उसके व्यवसाय में जुड़ गया। पांचवें महीने की शुरुआत में, एक्स ने रु.10,000 जोड़े वह अनुपात ज्ञात कीजिए जिसमें X और Y के वार्षिक लाभ को बांटा जाएगा

- 3:2
 4:3
 1:1
 1:2

(1 mark, negative marking)

9. In what ratio must two kinds of coffee which cost Rs. 80 per kg and Rs. 108 per kg be mixed such that the resultant mixture costs Rs. 96 per kg?

80 रु. प्रति कि.ग्रा. और 108 रु. प्रति कि.ग्रा. कीमत की दो प्रकार की कॉफी को किस अनुपात में इस प्रकार मिलाया जाए कि परिणामी मिश्रण की कीमत रु. 96 प्रति किलो होगी?

- 2:1
 3:4
 1:2
 2:3

(1 mark, negative marking)

10. Pipes X and Y take 10 minutes and 20 minutes respectively to fill an empty tank. Pipe Z takes 40 minutes to empty a full tank. Find the time taken to fill the empty tank if all the three pipes are opened simultaneously.

पाइप X और Y एक खाली टैंक को भरने में क्रमशः 10 मिनट और 20 मिनट का समय लेते हैं। पाइप Z एक पूर्ण टैंक को खाली करने में 40 मिनट का समय लेता है। यदि तीनों पाइपों को एक साथ खोल दिया जाए तो खाली टंकी को भरने में लगने वाला समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 8 minutes
 6.5 minutes
 7.5 minutes
 7 minutes

(1 mark, negative marking)

11. A, B, C and D live in a building having 14th floors. A lives two floors above B. C lives on the 14th floor immediately above A. D neither lives immediately above nor immediately below B. The first 7 floors of the building are vacant. On which of the following floors does D live?

A, B, C और D 14 मंजिलों वाली इमारत में रहते हैं। A, B से दो मंजिल ऊपर रहता है।

C, A के ठीक ऊपर 14 वीं मंजिल पर रहता है। D न तो B के ठीक ऊपर और न ही ठीक नीचे रहता है। इमारत की पहली 7 मंजिलें खाली हैं। निम्नलिखित में से किस मंजिल पर D रहता है?

- 12th
 10th
 8th
 Cannot be determined

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. If each of the vowels in the word HONESTLY is changed to the next letter in the English alphabetical series and each consonant is changed to the previous letter in the English alphabetical series, and then the alphabets so formed are arranged in alphabetical order from left to right, the positions of how many of the following alphabets will remain unchanged? (from that of before arranging in alphabetical order)

यदि HONESTLY शब्द के प्रत्येक स्वर को अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला श्रृंखला के अगले अक्षर में बदल दिया जाता है और प्रत्येक व्यंजन को अंग्रेजी वर्णमाला श्रृंखला में पिछले अक्षर में बदल दिया जाता है, और फिर इस प्रकार बने अक्षरों को बायें से दायीं ओर वर्णानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, निम्नलिखित में से कितने अक्षरों का स्थान अपरिवर्तित रहेगा? (उस से पहले वर्णानुक्रम में व्यवस्थित करने से)

- Two
दो
 None
कोई नहीं
 One
एक
 Three
तीन

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. 356 497 812 739 264

If all the numbers are arranged in ascending order from left to right, which of the following will be the sum of all the three-digits of the number which is second from the left of the new arrangement thus formed?

यदि सभी संख्याओं को बायें से दायें आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो निम्न में से कौन सी संख्या के सभी तीन अंकों का योग होगा, जो इस प्रकार बनाई गई नई व्यवस्था के बायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है?

- 11
 19
 14
 20

(1 mark, negative marking)

14. Question is based on the five three-digit numbers given below:

356 497 812 739 264

What will be the resultant of the third digit of the second lowest number is divided by the third digit of the highest number?

दूसरी सबसे छोटी संख्या के तीसरे अंक को सबसे बड़ी संख्या के तीसरे अंक से विभाजित करने का परिणाम क्या होगा?

- 2
 4
 5
 3

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. 356 497 812 739 264

If 2 is subtracted from the last digit of every odd number and 1 is added to the last digit of every even number, what will be the difference between the highest and the lowest numbers thus formed?

यदि प्रत्येक विषम संख्या के अंतिम अंक में से 2 घटाया जाता है और प्रत्येक सम संख्या के अंतिम अंक में 1 जोड़ा जाता है, तो इस प्रकार बनने वाली उच्चतम और निम्नतम संख्याओं के बीच का अंतर क्या होगा?

- 548
 456
 318
 380

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. 356 497 812 739 264

If all the digits in each of the numbers are arranged in descending order within the number, which of the following will form the second highest number in the new arrangement of numbers?

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या में सभी अंकों को संख्या के भीतर अवरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित किया जाता है, तो संख्याओं की नई व्यवस्था में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी दूसरी सबसे बड़ी संख्या होगी?

- 812
 739
 356
 497

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. 356 497 812 739 264

If the positions of the first and the second digits of each of the numbers are interchanged, in how many numbers thus formed will the first digit be a perfect square? (Consider 1 as perfect square number)

यदि प्रत्येक संख्या के पहले और दूसरे अंक के स्थान को आपस में बदल दिया जाए, तो इस प्रकार बनने वाली कितनी संख्याओं में पहला अंक एक पूर्ण वर्ग होगा? (1 को पूर्ण वर्ग संख्या मानिए)

- Four
चार
- Two
दो
- Three
तीन
- One
एक

(1 mark, negative marking)

18. A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family. A is the mother of B, who is the husband of D. F is the brother of one of the parents of C. D is the daughter-in-law of E and has no siblings. C is the son of D.
A, B, C, D, E और F एक परिवार के छह सदस्य हैं। A, B की माँ है, जो D का पति है। C के माता-पिता में से एक का भाई F है। D, E की बहू है और उसका कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है। C, D का पुत्र है।

How is C related to A?

C, A से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- Nephew
भतीजा
- Father
पिता
- Grandson
पोता
- Son-in-law
दामाद

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family. A is the mother of B, who is the husband of D. F is the brother of one of the parents of C. D is the daughter-in-law of E and has no siblings. C is the son of D.
A, B, C, D, E और F एक परिवार के छह सदस्य हैं। A, B की माँ है, जो D का पति है। C के माता-पिता में से एक का भाई F है। D, E की बहू है और उसका कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है। C, D का पुत्र है।

How is F related to D?

F, D से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- Cousin
चचेरा भाई
- Father
पिता
- Brother
भाई
- Brother-in-law
जीजाजी

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family. A is the mother of B, who is the husband of D. F is the brother of one of the parents of C. D is the daughter-in-law of E and has no siblings. C is the son of D.
A, B, C, D, E और F एक परिवार के छह सदस्य हैं। A, B की माँ है, जो D का पति है। C के माता-पिता में से एक का भाई F है। D, E की बहू है और उसका कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है। C, D का पुत्र है।

How is E related to F?

E, F से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- Father
पिता
- Father-in-law
ससुर
- Mother
माँ
- Son
बेटा

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family. A is the mother of B, who is the husband of D. F is the brother of one of the parents of C. D is the daughter-in-law of E and has no siblings. C is the son of D.
A, B, C, D, E और F एक परिवार के छह सदस्य हैं। A, B की माँ है, जो D का पति है। C के माता-पिता में से एक का भाई F है। D, E की बहू है और उसका कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है। C, D का पुत्र है।

If F is married to G, then how is G related to B?

यदि F, G से विवाहित है, तो G, B से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

- Sister-in-law
भाभी
- Cousin
चचेरा भाई
- Mother
माँ
- Sister
बहन

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. A, B, C, D, E and F are six members of a family. A is the mother of B, who is the husband of D. F is the brother of one of the parents of C. D is the daughter-in-law of E and has no siblings. C is the son of D.
A, B, C, D, E और F एक परिवार के छह सदस्य हैं। A, B की माँ है, जो D का पति है। C के माता-पिता में से एक का भाई F है। D, E की बहू है और उसका कोई भाई-बहन नहीं है। C, D का पुत्र है।

How many male members are there in the family?

परिवार में कितने पुरुष सदस्य हैं?

- Four

- चार
- Two
- दो
- Three
- तीन
- Cannot be determined
- निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. If A means '+', B means '×', C means '-' and D means '÷', then $12B8C6D2A4 = ?$
 यदि A का अर्थ '+' है, B का अर्थ है '×', C का अर्थ '-' और D का अर्थ '÷' है, तो $12B8C6D2A4 = ?$

- 21
- 94
- 97
- 84

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. The first 9 positive integers are placed in square so that the sum of the numbers in each row, column and diagonal are equal. Find B + F.

E	F	3
5	D	13
B	I	C

पहले 9 सकारात्मक पूर्णांक वर्ग में रखे गए हैं ताकि प्रत्येक पंक्ति, स्तंभ और विकर्ण में संख्याओं का योग बराबर हो। B + F खोजें।

E	F	3
5	D	13
B	I	C

- 28
- 26
- 32
- 30

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. Find the value of $-[a - \{a + (x - a) - (x - a) - a\} - 2a]$
 निम्नलिखित का मान ज्ञात कीजिए $-[a - \{a + (x - a) - (x - a) - a\} - 2a]$

- a
- 2a
- a - x
- x - a

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. 10^{100} is a googol. 1000^{100} is equal to 10^{100} एक गूगोल है। 1000^{100} कितने है?

- googol³
गूगोल 3
- googol googol
गूगोल गूगोल
- 3 googol
3 गूगोल
- 100 googol
100 गूगोल

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. Two candles of the same height are lit at the same time. The first candle is completely burnt in 3 hours while the second candle is completely burnt up in 4 hours. At what point of time is the height of the second candle equals to twice that of the first candle?

समान ऊंचाई की दो मोमबत्तियां एक ही समय में जलाई जाती हैं। पहली मोमबत्ती 3 घंटे में पूरी तरह से जल जाती है, जबकि दूसरी मोमबत्ती 4 घंटे में पूरी तरह से जल जाती है। किस समय दूसरी मोमबत्ती की ऊंचाई पहली मोमबत्ती की ऊंचाई के दोगुने के बराबर है?

- 196 minutes
196 मिनट
- 72 minutes
72 मिनट
- 105 minutes
105 मिनट
- 144 minutes
144 मिनट

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. The position of how many digits will remain the same if the digits in the number 2567394 are rearranged in ascending order from left to right?

संख्या 2567394 के अंकों को बायें से दायें आरोही क्रम में पुनर्व्यवस्थित करने पर कितने अंकों की स्थिति समान रहेगी?

- Two
दो
- One
एक
- Three
तीन
- None
कोई नहीं

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S are sitting around a circle facing the centre. P is the third to the left of A and R is the second to the right of A. Q is not an immediate neighbour of either P or R. C sits third to the right of B and S sits exactly between C and R.

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R और S एक वृत्त के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। P, A के बायें से तीसरा है और R, A के दायें से दूसरा है। Q, P या R में से किसी का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। C, B के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और S, C और R के ठीक बीच में बैठा है।

Who is sitting on the immediate right of A?

A के ठीक दायें कौन बैठा है?

- D
 R
 B
 Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S are sitting around a circle facing the centre. P is the third to the left of A and R is the second to the right of A. Q is not an immediate neighbour of either P or R. C sits third to the right of B and S sits exactly between C and R.

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R और S एक वृत्त के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। P, A के बायें से तीसरा है और R, A के दायें से दूसरा है। Q, P या R में से किसी का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। C, B के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और S, C और R के ठीक बीच में बैठा है।

What is S's position with respect to D?

D के सन्दर्भ में S का स्थान क्या है?

- Third to the right
 दायें से तीसरा
 Immediate right
 ठीक दायें
 Third to the left
 बायें से तीसरा
 Second to the left
 बायें से दूसरा

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S are sitting around a circle facing the centre. P is the third to the left of A and R is the second to the right of A. Q is not an immediate neighbour of either P or R. C sits third to the right of B and S sits exactly between C and R.

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R और S एक वृत्त के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। P, A के बायें से तीसरा है और R, A के दायें से दूसरा है। Q, P या R में से किसी का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। C, B के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और S, C और R के ठीक बीच में बैठा है।

Three of the following four options are similar in a certain way based on their positions in the seating arrangement and so form a group. Which of the following does not belong to that group?

बैठने की व्यवस्था में उनकी स्थिति के आधार पर निम्नलिखित चार विकल्पों में से तीन एक निश्चित तरीके से समान हैं और इसलिए एक समूह बनाते हैं। निम्नलिखित में से कौन उस समूह से संबंधित नहीं है?

- SR
 CS
 AB
 QD

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. A, B, C, D, P, Q, R and S are sitting around a circle facing the centre. P is the third to the left of A and R is the second to the right of A. Q is not an immediate neighbour of either P or R. C sits third to the right of B and S sits exactly between C and R.

A, B, C, D, P, Q, R और S एक वृत्त के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। P, A के बायें से तीसरा है और R, A के दायें से दूसरा है। Q, P या R में से किसी का निकटतम पड़ोसी नहीं है। C, B के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है और S, C और R के ठीक बीच में बैठा है।

Who sits between P and S?

P और S के बीच में कौन बैठा है?

- R
 D
 C
 Q

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. In a class of 95 students, 40 play cricket, 50 play football and 10 play both cricket and football.

95 छात्रों की एक कक्षा में, 40 क्रिकेट खेलते हैं, 50 फुटबॉल खेलते हैं और 10 क्रिकेट और फुटबॉल दोनों खेलते हैं।

How many students play neither cricket nor football?

कितने छात्र न तो क्रिकेट खेलते हैं और न ही फुटबॉल?

- 15
 12
 20
 18

(1 mark, negative marking)

34. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven players. They form two teams of two players each and one team of three players. A and B cannot be in the same team. B and C cannot be in the same team whereas E and F must be in the same team. G and D cannot be in the same team.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G सात खिलाड़ी हैं। वे दो-दो खिलाड़ियों की दो टीमों और तीन-तीन खिलाड़ियों की एक टीम बनाते हैं। A और B एक ही टीम में नहीं हो सकते। B और C एक ही टीम में नहीं हो सकते जबकि E और F एक ही टीम में होने चाहिए। G और D एक ही टीम में नहीं हो सकते।

If C, D and A form a team of three players, which of the following can be the members of one of the other teams?

यदि C, D और A तीन खिलाड़ियों की एक टीम बनाते हैं, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन अन्य टीमों में से एक का सदस्य हो सकता है?

- G and B
G और B
- A and E
A और E
- E and F
E और F
- Both B and C
B और C दोनों

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. A, B, C, D, E, F and G are seven players. They form two teams of two players each and one team of three players. A and B cannot be in the same team. B and C cannot be in the same team whereas E and F must be in the same team. G and D cannot be in the same team.

A, B, C, D, E, F और G सात खिलाड़ी हैं। वे दो-दो खिलाड़ियों की दो टीमों और तीन-तीन खिलाड़ियों की एक टीम बनाते हैं। A और B एक ही टीम में नहीं हो सकते। B और C एक ही टीम में नहीं हो सकते जबकि E और F एक ही टीम में होने चाहिए। G और D एक ही टीम में नहीं हो सकते।

If E, F and G form a team of three players, then in how many ways can the remaining two teams of two players each can be formed?

यदि E, F और G तीन खिलाड़ियों की एक टीम बनाते हैं, तो दो खिलाड़ियों की शेष दो टीमों को कितने तरीकों से बनाया जा सकता है?

- 1
- 3
- 2
- 4

(1 mark, negative marking)

36. Capital of Chattisgarh is
छत्तीसगढ़ की राजधानी है

- Patna
पटना
- Aizawl
ऐझवल
- Uttarakhand
उत्तराखंड
- Raipur
रायपुर

(1 mark, negative marking)

37. Rudra Sagar Lake is located in
रुद्र सागर झील यहाँ स्थित है

- Nicobar Island
निकोबार द्वीप
- Tamil Nadu
तमिलनाडु
- Andaman Island
अंदमान द्वीप
- Tripura
त्रिपुरा

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. The objective of the Project Sunrise is
प्रोजेक्ट सनराइज का उद्देश्य है

- to enable better living
बेहतर जीवन को सक्षम करने के लिए
- for prevention of AIDS in North Eastern States
उत्तर पूर्वी राज्यों में एड्स की रोकथाम के लिए
- to provide skill training to youths
युवाओं को कौशल प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करना
- to improve employability skill development and other convenience for labour
रोजगार योग्यता कौशल विकास और श्रम के लिए अन्य सुविधा में सुधार करने के लिए

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. Claudius Ptolemy was
क्लॉडियस टॉलेमी था-

- Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
पवित्र रोमन साम्राज्य के सम्राट
- Italian Explorer
इटालियन एक्सप्लोरर
- Astronomer and Geographer
खगोलविद और भूगोलवेत्ता
- Italian Explorer
इतालवी खोजकर्ता

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. Writer of the Sanskrit drama "Malti Madhav" is
संस्कृत नाटक "मालती माधव" के लेखक हैं

- Bhavabhuti
भवभूति
- Kalidas
कालिदास
- Varahmihira
वराहमिहिर
- Banbhata
बनभट्ट

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. Human Rights Day is observed in India on
भारत में मानवाधिकार दिवस मनाया जाता है

- December 8
दिसंबर 8
- December 10
10 दिसंबर
- December 9
9 दिसंबर
- December 11
11 दिसंबर

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. Kiran Desai won the Booker Prize in 2006 for the book
किरण देसाई ने पुस्तक के लिए 2006 में बुकर पुरस्कार जीता

- The Inheritance of Loss
द इनहेरिटन्स ऑफ लॉस
- Bring up the Bodies
ब्रिंग अप द बॉडीज
- The Winter Tiger
विंटर टायगर
- The Sellout
द सेलआउट

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. Nobel Prize winner in Literature in 2019 is
2019 में साहित्य का नोबेल पुरस्कार विजेता है

- Peter Handke
पीटर हैंडके
- John B Goodenough
जॉन बी. गुडएनफ
- James Peebles
जेम्स पीब्लेस
- Akira Yoshino
अकीरा योशिनो

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. First recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke Award was
दादा साहब फाल्के पुरस्कार के प्रथम प्राप्तकर्ता थे

- Prithviraj Kapoor
पृथ्वीराज कपूर
- Pankaj Mallick
पंकज मल्लिक
- B.N.Sirkar
बी. एन. सरकार
- Mrs. Devika Rani
श्रीमती देविका रानी

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. Which one of the following public sector enterprise does not belong to Maharatna scheme?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्यम 'महारत्न योजना' से संबंधित नहीं है?

- Gas Authority of India Limited
गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
- Power Grid Corporation of India
पावर ग्रिड कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया
- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
हिंदुस्तान ऐरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड
- Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल लिमिटेड

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. First country to win the World Cup Football is

विश्व कप फुटबॉल जीतने वाला पहला देश है

- Brazil
ब्राजील
- Germany
जर्मनी
- Uruguay
उरुग्वे
- Argentina
अर्जेंटीना

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. Atal Pension Yojana was introduced on

अटल पेंशन योजना कब शुरू की गई थी

- 1 June 2016
1 जून 2016
- 9 May 2015
9 मई 2015
- 1 June 2015
1 जून 2015
- 9 May 2016
9 मई 2016

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Who is the author of the book "A Promised Land"?

"ए प्रॉमिस्ड लैंड" पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं?

- Donald Trump
डोनाल्ड ट्रंप
- Barack Obama
बराक ओबामा
- Man Mohan Singh
मन मोहन सिंह
- Angela Merkel
एंजेला मर्कल

(1 mark, negative marking)

49. Who wrote the book "The Guide"?
"द गाइड" पुस्तक किसने लिखी?

- R.K.Narayan
आर.के.नारायण
- Edward Luce
एडवर्ड लूस
- Gunter Grass
गुंटर ग्रास
- Ruskin Bond
रस्किन बांड

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. The abbreviation RAF stands for
संक्षिप्त नाम RAF का अर्थ है

- Regimental Action Force
रेजिमेंटल एक्शन फोर्स
- Rapid Action Force
रैपिड एक्शन फोर्स
- Regular Action Force
रेग्युलर एक्शन फोर्स
- Rapid Active Force
रैपिड एक्टिव फोर्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna was introduced on
स्वर्ण जयंती ग्राम स्वरोजगार योजना कब शुरू की गई थी?

- 1 April 1998
1 अप्रैल 1998
- 1 April 1999
1 अप्रैल 1999
- 15 August 1999
15 अगस्त 1999
- 25 December 1999
25 दिसंबर 1999

(1 mark, negative marking)

52. The first Indian woman to go to Antarctica was
अंटार्क्टिका जाने वाली प्रथम भारतीय महिला थी

- Meher Moos
मेहेर मूस
- Anandi Bai Joshi
आनंदी बाई जोशी
- Preet Chandi
प्रीत चांडी
- Sudipta Sengupta
सुदीप्त सेनगुप्ता

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. The Intelligence Agency of Japan is
जापान की खुफिया एजेंसी है

- DGI
डीजीआई
- Mosad
मोसाद
- Naicho
नाइचो
- SAVAK
सावाकी

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. "The Age" is a news paper of
"द एज" किसका समाचार पत्र है?

- USA
यूएसए
- Australia
ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- Canada
कॅनडा
- UK
यूके

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. "Likud Party" is a political party of
"लिकुड पार्टी" किसकी राजनीतिक पार्टी है?

- Australia
ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- Iraq
इराक
- Israel
इज़राइल
- Sri Lanka
श्रीलंका

(1 mark, negative marking)

56. World Wildlife Day is observed on
विश्व वन्यजीव दिवस मनाया जाता है

- October 4
4 अक्टूबर
- October 6
6 अक्टूबर
- October 3
3 अक्टूबर
- October 5
5 अक्टूबर

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. The recipient of Booker Prize in the year 2020 was

वर्ष 2020 में बुकर पुरस्कार प्राप्तकर्ता था

- Arvind Adiga
अरविंद अडिगा
- George Saunders
जॉर्ज साँडर्स
- Anna Bums
अँना बम्स
- Douglas Stuart
डग्लस स्टुअर्ट

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. Recipient of Bharatiya Jnanpith Award in 2019 was

2019 में भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार के प्राप्तकर्ता थे

- Shankh Ghosh
शंख घोष
- Krishna Sobhi
कृष्णा सोभी
- Akkithem Achuthan Namboothiri
अक्किथेम अच्युतन नंबूथिरी
- Amitav Ghosh
अमिताव घोष

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. National Consumer Right Day is observed in India on

भारत में राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता अधिकार दिवस इस दिन मनाया जाता है

- December 24
24 दिसंबर
- December 23
23 दिसंबर
- December 16
16 दिसंबर
- December 20
दिसंबर 20

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. What will be the colour of a dark blue suit when viewed in candle light?

मोमबत्ती की रोशनी में देखने पर गहरे नीले रंग के सूट का रंग क्या होगा?

- Navy blue
नेवी ब्लू
- Black
काला
- Dark blue
गहरा नीला
- Green
हरा

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find out the correctly spelt word.

- Entrepreneur
- Entreprenuer
- Entreprenure
- Enterprenure

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find out the correctly spelt word.

- Marquei
- Markue
- Marquee
- Marquie

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find out the correctly spelt word.

- Acquaintance
- Acquentance
- Acquaintence
- Acqueintence

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find out the correctly spelt word.

- Vacilation
- Vacilation
- Vacillation
- Vacilliation

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find out the correctly spelt word.

- Circuitous
- Circutious
- Circuititus
- Circutous

(1 mark, negative marking)

66. choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A small raised platform that a person stands on to make a speech or receive a prize-

- Rostrum
- Palace
- Dais

Spire

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A quick short sudden movement of the features, muscles, limbs of the human body usually without conscious control

Tweet

Tweed

Twit

Twitch

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a manner such as to instigate laughter

Cacography

Cartography

Caricature

Cartoon

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

A system of government in which the power is distributed between the Central Government and its constituent units

Federalism

Secularism

Socialism

Communism

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

Special words that are spoken or sung to have a magical effect

Invoice

Incantation

Verbiage

Mendicant

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

VIRGINAL

- Festering
- Vestal
- Corrupted
- Sophomoric

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. Choose the word / phrase which is similar in meaning to the given word.

ENDURING

- painful
- Fleeting
- Long lasting
- Permanent

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

PROGRESSIVE

- Regressive
- Retrogressive
- Repulsive
- Aggressive

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

ASCETICISM

- Comfort
- Anti- Semitism
- Luxury
- Humility

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

UNNERVED

- Nervous
- Confident
- Anxious
- Hopeful

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

SQUANDER

- Expensive
- Litter
- Waste
- Save

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

LICENTIOUS

- Without licence
- Immoral
- Moral
- Intellectual

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

DELIRIOUS

- Pleasing
- Desperate
- Hysterical
- Composed

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

CORROBORATE

- Validate
- Collaborate
- Substantiate
- Co-operate

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

SOLECISM

- Clever argument
- Wise saying

- Witty quip
- Grammatical error

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

Don't think / you can deceive me / like you did my brother. /

- like you did my brother.
- you can deceive me
- No error
- Don't think

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

I shall avail / of this opportunity / to meet you there. /

- I shall avail
- to meet you there.
- No error
- of this opportunity

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

Shreenet is telling / that I have stolen / his notebook. /

- that I have stolen
- his notebook.
- No error
- Shreenet is telling

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

A rise in rents and wages / have been found / to go together. /

- No error
- to go together.
- have been found

A rise in rents and wages

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

If only it were possible to get near / one of the volcanic eruptions take place / without getting burnt. /

- No error
 If only it were possible to get near
 without getting burnt
 one of the volcanic eruptions take place

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

The manager of this bank / gave rupees two hundred / to the door keeper. /

- gave rupees two hundred
 to the door keeper.
 The manager of this bank
 No error

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

No other student / in my class / is as tall as Rishabh. /

- is as tall as Rishabh.
 No error
 in my class
 No other student

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

He must give that / answer of the question / asked by his teacher. /

- No error
 answer of the question
 He must give that
 asked by his teacher.

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

They had hardly / gone few steps that / they saw a lion. /

- No error
 they saw a lion.
 gone few steps that
 They had hardly

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. The various parts of the sentence are segregated with the symbol " / "
Find out which part of the sentence has an error.
If there is no error, mark "No error" as your answer.

I have met one of / the most beautiful / mind in the seminar. /

- I have met one of
 No error
 the most beautiful
 mind in the seminar.

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

As the bomb exploded people ran **helter-skelter**.

- in disorderly haste
 in great fear
 in great sorrow
 in haste

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

My close friend **got the sack** from his first job recently.

- resigned
 got rid of
 was dismissed from
 was demoted from

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

She is a **fair weather friend**.

- one who deserts you in difficulties
- a favourable friend
- a friend who meets difficulties calmly
- A good friend

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

His failure at the election has been a **sore point with** him for a long time.

- something memorable for
- something pleasurable to
- something which hurts
- something that brings fear to

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase.

He went on **sowing wild oats**; he reaped suffering in his later life.

- inviting troubles as a boy
- sowing grains called oats when young
- irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age
- warning others as a young man

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. When critics discuss the oeuvre of Richard Wright, they usually dwell on his famed memoir Black Boy or the highly successful and groundbreaking Native Son. They seem to allege he was an important early black author whose principal innovation was in bringing to the masses the rage that seethed in the African-American communities in the early 20th century. In making that case alone, these pedagogues do a great disservice to Wright scholarship, for they avoid the nuanced look at Wright's skill as an artist, a writer, and a maturing literary voice. One of the novels that is especially overlooked is The Outsider, a novel he completed while living in Europe. The Existentialist circle Wright found himself amidst in France heavily influenced the book. Note, for instance, the similarities in title between it and Albert Camus's classic The Stranger. In both novels, the titular character is an Other, someone whom society has made abject and for whom a great deal of vituperative ignominy is unleashed. The story of Wright's work centers around Cross Damon, an indebted black postal worker who finds out he has been assumed dead in a train accident. He flees to New York where he starts a new life working for the Communist Party (note the similarities to Invisible Man), a group he eventually learns to despise. Throughout the book, Cross matures while also articulating the fact of the black male experience: living in dread in the liminal spaces of American life. But the real power of the book comes in giving Cross agency. Unlike Bigger Thomas in Native Son, Cross is allowed to speak for himself, lending him the power to communicate directly with the reader, without the filter of Bigger's (white) attorney. Additionally, the voice Cross finds is articulate without being edifying or pedagogic, meaning that Wright trusts his reader to grasp subtlety, rather than being hit over the head with the message the intelligent reader deduced halfway through the book. Sadly, though, The Outsider tends to be dismissed as a failed attempt at Existentialism from an author who had been away from America too long to know what the nation was really like. This is how the book was seen in the 1950s and how it, largely, continues to be seen today.

The author's main criticism of Native Son seems to be that it

- shows a still nascent author
- is too didactic
- does not articulate the black experience



is too reputed today

(1 mark, negative marking)

97. When critics discuss the oeuvre of Richard Wright, they usually dwell on his famed memoir *Black Boy* or the highly successful and groundbreaking *Native Son*. They seem to allege he was an important early black author whose principal innovation was in bringing to the masses the rage that seethed in the African-American communities in the early 20th century. In making that case alone, these pedagogues do a great disservice to Wright scholarship, for they avoid the nuanced look at Wright's skill as an artist, a writer, and a maturing literary voice. One of the novels that is especially overlooked is *The Outsider*, a novel he completed while living in Europe. The Existentialist circle Wright found himself amidst in France heavily influenced the book. Note, for instance, the similarities in title between it and Albert Camus's classic *The Stranger*. In both novels, the titular character is an Other, someone whom society has made abject and for whom a great deal of vituperative ignominy is unleashed. The story of Wright's work centers around Cross Damon, an indebted black postal worker who finds out he has been assumed dead in a train accident. He flees to New York where he starts a new life working for the Communist Party (note the similarities to *Invisible Man*), a group he eventually learns to despise. Throughout the book, Cross matures while also articulating the fact of the black male experience: living in dread in the liminal spaces of American life. But the real power of the book comes in giving Cross agency. Unlike Bigger Thomas in *Native Son*, Cross is allowed to speak for himself, lending him the power to communicate directly with the reader, without the filter of Bigger's (white) attorney. Additionally, the voice Cross finds is articulate without being edifying or pedagogic, meaning that Wright trusts his reader to grasp subtlety, rather than being hit over the head with the message the intelligent reader deduced halfway through the book. Sadly, though, *The Outsider* tends to be dismissed as a failed attempt at Existentialism from an author who had been away from America too long to know what the nation was really like. This is how the book was seen in the 1950s and how it, largely, continues to be seen today.

As used in paragraph 2, the word abject most nearly means

-
- wretched
-
-
- abusive
-
-
- impoverished
-
-
- dishonest

(1 mark, negative marking)

98. When critics discuss the oeuvre of Richard Wright, they usually dwell on his famed memoir *Black Boy* or the highly successful and groundbreaking *Native Son*. They seem to allege he was an important early black author whose principal innovation was in bringing to the masses the rage that seethed in the African-American communities in the early 20th century. In making that case alone, these pedagogues do a great disservice to Wright scholarship, for they avoid the nuanced look at Wright's skill as an artist, a writer, and a maturing literary voice. One of the novels that is especially overlooked is *The Outsider*, a novel he completed while living in Europe. The Existentialist circle Wright found himself amidst in France heavily influenced the book. Note, for instance, the similarities in title between it and Albert Camus's classic *The Stranger*. In both novels, the titular character is an Other, someone whom society has made abject and for whom a great deal of vituperative ignominy is unleashed. The story of Wright's work centers around Cross Damon, an indebted black postal worker who finds out he has been assumed dead in a train accident. He flees to New York where he starts a new life working for the Communist Party (note the similarities to *Invisible Man*), a group he eventually learns to despise. Throughout the book, Cross matures while also articulating the fact of the black male experience: living in dread in the liminal spaces of American life. But the real power of the book comes in giving Cross agency. Unlike Bigger Thomas in *Native Son*, Cross is allowed to speak for himself, lending him the power to communicate directly with the reader, without the filter of Bigger's (white) attorney. Additionally, the voice Cross finds is articulate without being edifying or pedagogic, meaning that Wright trusts his reader to grasp subtlety, rather than being hit over the head with the message the intelligent reader deduced halfway through the book. Sadly, though, *The Outsider* tends to be dismissed as a failed attempt at Existentialism from an author who had been away from America too long to know what the nation was really like. This is how the book was seen in the 1950s and how it, largely, continues to be seen today.

The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to

-
- defend the remarks of literary critics throughout the past century
-
-
- argue that a book by a famous author should not be overlooked
-
- suggest that
- The Outsider*
- is a better book than is
- Native Son*
- or
- Black Boy*



challenge the notion that Existentialism ruined *The Outsider*

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. When critics discuss the oeuvre of Richard Wright, they usually dwell on his famed memoir *Black Boy* or the highly successful and groundbreaking *Native Son*. They seem to allege he was an important early black author whose principal innovation was in bringing to the masses the rage that seethed in the African-American communities in the early 20th century. In making that case alone, these pedagogues do a great disservice to Wright scholarship, for they avoid the nuanced look at Wright's skill as an artist, a writer, and a maturing literary voice. One of the novels that is especially overlooked is *The Outsider*, a novel he completed while living in Europe. The Existentialist circle Wright found himself amidst in France heavily influenced the book. Note, for instance, the similarities in title between it and Albert Camus's classic *The Stranger*. In both novels, the titular character is an Other, someone whom society has made abject and for whom a great deal of vituperative ignominy is unleashed. The story of Wright's work centers around Cross Damon, an indebted black postal worker who finds out he has been assumed dead in a train accident. He flees to New York where he starts a new life working for the Communist Party (note the similarities to *Invisible Man*), a group he eventually learns to despise. Throughout the book, Cross matures while also articulating the fact of the black male experience: living in dread in the liminal spaces of American life. But the real power of the book comes in giving Cross agency. Unlike Bigger Thomas in *Native Son*, Cross is allowed to speak for himself, lending him the power to communicate directly with the reader, without the filter of Bigger's (white) attorney. Additionally, the voice Cross finds is articulate without being edifying or pedagogic, meaning that Wright trusts his reader to grasp subtlety, rather than being hit over the head with the message the intelligent reader deduced halfway through the book. Sadly, though, *The Outsider* tends to be dismissed as a failed attempt at Existentialism from an author who had been away from America too long to know what the nation was really like. This is how the book was seen in the 1950s and how it, largely, continues to be seen today.

According to the passage, *The Outsider* is similar to which of the following works?

- I. *Native Son*
- II. *The Stranger*
- III. *Invisible Man*

- I only
- II and III only
- II only
- I and II only

(1 mark, negative marking)

100. When critics discuss the oeuvre of Richard Wright, they usually dwell on his famed memoir *Black Boy* or the highly successful and groundbreaking *Native Son*. They seem to allege he was an important early black author whose principal innovation was in bringing to the masses the rage that seethed in the African-American communities in the early 20th century. In making that case alone, these pedagogues do a great disservice to Wright scholarship, for they avoid the nuanced look at Wright's skill as an artist, a writer, and a maturing literary voice. One of the novels that is especially overlooked is *The Outsider*, a novel he completed while living in Europe. The Existentialist circle Wright found himself amidst in France heavily influenced the book. Note, for instance, the similarities in title between it and Albert Camus's classic *The Stranger*. In both novels, the titular character is an Other, someone whom society has made abject and for whom a great deal of vituperative ignominy is unleashed. The story of Wright's work centers around Cross Damon, an indebted black postal worker who finds out he has been assumed dead in a train accident. He flees to New York where he starts a new life working for the Communist Party (note the similarities to *Invisible Man*), a group he eventually learns to despise. Throughout the book, Cross matures while also articulating the fact of the black male experience: living in dread in the liminal spaces of American life. But the real power of the book comes in giving Cross agency. Unlike Bigger Thomas in *Native Son*, Cross is allowed to speak for himself, lending him the power to communicate directly with the reader, without the filter of Bigger's (white) attorney. Additionally, the voice Cross finds is articulate without being edifying or pedagogic, meaning that Wright trusts his reader to grasp subtlety, rather than being hit over the head with the message the intelligent reader deduced halfway through the book. Sadly, though, *The Outsider* tends to be dismissed as a failed attempt at Existentialism from an author who had been away from America too long to know what the nation was really like. This is how the book was seen in the 1950s and how it, largely, continues to be seen today.

What does the word "oeuvre" mean in the passage above ?

body of work

-
- legend
- demon
- an omen

(1 mark, negative marking)

101. When critics discuss the oeuvre of Richard Wright, they usually dwell on his famed memoir *Black Boy* or the highly successful and groundbreaking *Native Son*. They seem to allege he was an important early black author whose principal innovation was in bringing to the masses the rage that seethed in the African-American communities in the early 20th century. In making that case alone, these pedagogues do a great disservice to Wright scholarship, for they avoid the nuanced look at Wright's skill as an artist, a writer, and a maturing literary voice. One of the novels that is especially overlooked is *The Outsider*, a novel he completed while living in Europe. The Existentialist circle Wright found himself amidst in France heavily influenced the book. Note, for instance, the similarities in title between it and Albert Camus's classic *The Stranger*. In both novels, the titular character is an Other, someone whom society has made abject and for whom a great deal of vituperative ignominy is unleashed. The story of Wright's work centers around Cross Damon, an indebted black postal worker who finds out he has been assumed dead in a train accident. He flees to New York where he starts a new life working for the Communist Party (note the similarities to *Invisible Man*), a group he eventually learns to despise. Throughout the book, Cross matures while also articulating the fact of the black male experience: living in dread in the liminal spaces of American life. But the real power of the book comes in giving Cross agency. Unlike Bigger Thomas in *Native Son*, Cross is allowed to speak for himself, lending him the power to communicate directly with the reader, without the filter of Bigger's (white) attorney. Additionally, the voice Cross finds is articulate without being edifying or pedagogic, meaning that Wright trusts his reader to grasp subtlety, rather than being hit over the head with the message the intelligent reader deduced halfway through the book. Sadly, though, *The Outsider* tends to be dismissed as a failed attempt at Existentialism from an author who had been away from America too long to know what the nation was really like. This is how the book was seen in the 1950s and how it, largely, continues to be seen today.

The term "pedagogues" refers to :

- a disobedient student
- a strict teacher
- a lazy teacher
- a strict student

(1 mark, negative marking)

102. When critics discuss the oeuvre of Richard Wright, they usually dwell on his famed memoir *Black Boy* or the highly successful and groundbreaking *Native Son*. They seem to allege he was an important early black author whose principal innovation was in bringing to the masses the rage that seethed in the African-American communities in the early 20th century. In making that case alone, these pedagogues do a great disservice to Wright scholarship, for they avoid the nuanced look at Wright's skill as an artist, a writer, and a maturing literary voice. One of the novels that is especially overlooked is *The Outsider*, a novel he completed while living in Europe. The Existentialist circle Wright found himself amidst in France heavily influenced the book. Note, for instance, the similarities in title between it and Albert Camus's classic *The Stranger*. In both novels, the titular character is an Other, someone whom society has made abject and for whom a great deal of vituperative ignominy is unleashed. The story of Wright's work centers around Cross Damon, an indebted black postal worker who finds out he has been assumed dead in a train accident. He flees to New York where he starts a new life working for the Communist Party (note the similarities to *Invisible Man*), a group he eventually learns to despise. Throughout the book, Cross matures while also articulating the fact of the black male experience: living in dread in the liminal spaces of American life. But the real power of the book comes in giving Cross agency. Unlike Bigger Thomas in *Native Son*, Cross is allowed to speak for himself, lending him the power to communicate directly with the reader, without the filter of Bigger's (white) attorney. Additionally, the voice Cross finds is articulate without being edifying or pedagogic, meaning that Wright trusts his reader to grasp subtlety, rather than being hit over the head with the message the intelligent reader deduced halfway through the book. Sadly, though, *The Outsider* tends to be dismissed as a failed attempt at Existentialism from an author who had been away from America too long to know what the nation was really like. This is how the book was seen in the 1950s and how it, largely, continues to be seen today.

The term "early black author" is a reference to

- the author's origin

- the poor quality of the author
- the colour of the novel
- to make fun of the author

(1 mark, negative marking)

103. Over the past half a century, many have erroneously agreed that there is a chasm in Frank Lloyd Wright's work, an unbridgeable gap between his residential and commercial buildings. In fact, all of his architectural designs show off his belief in a world governed by technology but indebted to nature, and all his buildings are really monuments to man's place in the natural world.

In his domestic homes, Wright seems to emphasize a blending of the artificial and the natural, with an emphasis on low-pitched roofs, asymmetry, natural light, and hidden entrances that would require a visitor to search for a way in. These obscured entrances also make the visitor confront the landscape in a way he or she would not have to if he or she entered merely from the urban street the house would be located on (in the case of houses such as the Winslow House in Illinois and other suburban houses). In his own house at Taliesin, in Wisconsin, the visitor must travel a winding driveway uphill to the back of the house and literally confront a panoramic vista of green hills and woods, rather than merely entering the house. In this way, then, one is forced to acknowledge both the artificial and the natural at once and cannot merely observe the home as one thing alone.

In his commercial buildings, too, there exists a great deal of nature's influence. Though the spaces are more straightforward than the domestic spaces (entrances are not hidden, for instance), as their functions necessitated, Wright's commercial buildings still showcase the marriage of nature and technology. The Larkin Building, for instance, lets in an unprecedented amount of natural light for an office building. Wright intentionally eliminated darkness wherever possible, even encapsulating the central space with a giant skylight, creating the effect of working outdoors.

As used in paragraph 1, the word **chasm** most nearly means

- a divide
- an abyss
- an analysis
- an opinion

(1 mark, negative marking)

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According to the passage, the central difference between Frank Lloyd Wright's residential and commercial buildings is that

- the residential buildings were not usually on city streets
- the commercial buildings had hidden entrances
- the residential buildings are less straightforward

the residential buildings let in less natural light

(1 mark, negative marking)

105. Over the past half a century, many have erroneously agreed that there is a chasm in Frank Lloyd Wright's work, an unbridgeable gap between his residential and commercial buildings. In fact, all of his architectural designs show off his belief in a world governed by technology but indebted to nature, and all his buildings are really monuments to man's place in the natural world.

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It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that Frank Lloyd Wright believed

- technology would never be able to stand out from nature
- a commercial space should look as professional as possible
- a building's function should influence its form
- all domestic homes should be monuments to nature

(1 mark, negative marking)

106. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives:

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to praise is money, success, control over the lives of others and acquisition of more objects. Modern social, political, and economic system, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principles that the free and creative infoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such infoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, co-operation among people and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by society?

- communist
- humanistic
- capitalistic
- authoritarian

(1 mark, negative marking)

107. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives:

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an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised, a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?

- cruel and greedy
- perceptive and creative
- imaginative and sympathetic
- conscientious and cooperative

(1 mark, negative marking)

108. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives:
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According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non- human?

- Non- humans have refused cooperation to human beings
- He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power
- He hates and distrusts other human beings.
- He consciously practices spirit of cooperation

(1 mark, negative marking)

109. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives:
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Which of the following statements is not true in context of the given passage?

- There is a need for a new renaissance
- The modern man is not individualist
- Power and possession go hand in hand
- Poor and week people are oppressed by the modern man

(1 mark, negative marking)

110. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives:
Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilisation for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still

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Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?

- money
- success
- understanding
- power

(1 mark, negative marking)

111. American chip-making giant Intel is a shadow of its former self. Despite the global semiconductor shortage, which has boosted rival chipmakers, Intel is making less money than a year ago with net income down 21% year over year to US\$4.6 billion (£3.4 billion). Unfortunately, this is an ongoing trend.

Intel was the world's largest chipmaker until 2021, when it was dethroned by Samsung. Though Samsung's main business is memory chips, which is a different segment of the market to Intel's microprocessors, it is sign of Intel's decline.

During the most recent earnings call with analysts, CEO Pat Gelsinger had to concede that the technology in Intel's data-centre processors hadn't been improved in five years. "[Intel] fell behind AMD in chip design and Taiwan Semiconductor (TSMC) in manufacturing."

Intel's engineers – from research to design to manufacturing – have always worked as a close in-house team. In contrast, fellow US rivals like Qualcomm, Nvidia and AMD, have either shed their manufacturing capacity or never had it in the first place. They outsource to suppliers such as TSMC and other third-party foundries in Taiwan for the same reason that most of the stuff sold in Walmart is made in China: it's cheaper.

When mobile took off, the chipset didn't require as much computing power as those in a laptop or PC, since the priority was energy-saving to extend battery life on a single charge. As Intel was in the business of selling top-quality chips for high margins, it left its rivals to supply chipsets for this new market.

Companies like TSMC doesn't have to shoulder the risks of launching a new product. It just needs to excel in manufacturing, because if a Qualcomm product fails, AMD's may take off. For chip designers, on the other hand outsourcing to TSMC has gradually meant they can afford to be fast-moving and bold in product design. If a new chip doesn't sell, they can pull the plug without having to worry about the factory: that's TSMC's problem.

Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

अमेरिकी चिप बनाने वाली कंपनी इंटेल अपने पूर्व स्व की छाया है। ग्लोबल सेमीकंडक्टर की कमी के बावजूद, जिसने प्रतिद्वंद्वी चिपमेकर्स को बढ़ावा दिया है, इंटेल एक साल पहले की तुलना में कम पैसा कमा रही है, जिसकी शुद्ध आय साल दर साल 21% कम होकर 4.6 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (£ 3.4 बिलियन) हो गई है। दुर्भाग्य से, यह एक चल रही प्रवृत्ति है।

इंटेल 2021 तक दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चिप निर्माता था, जब इसे सैमसंग ने अलग कर दिया था। हालांकि सैमसंग का मुख्य व्यवसाय मेमोरी चिप्स है, जो इंटेल के माइक्रोप्रोसेसरों के लिए बाजार का एक अलग खंड है, यह इंटेल की गिरावट का संकेत है।

विक्षेपकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट जेल्लिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

इंटेल के इंजीनियरों ने अनुसंधान से लेकर डिजाइन, निर्माण तक हमेशा एक करीबी इन-हाउस टीम के रूप में काम किया है। इसके विपरीत, Qualcomm, Nvidia और AMD जैसे साथी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वियों ने या तो अपनी विनिर्माण क्षमता खो दी है, या पहले स्थान पर कभी नहीं थी। वे ताइवान में TSMC और अन्य थर्ड पार्टी फाउंड्री जैसे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को आउटसोर्स करते हैं, इसी कारण से वॉलमार्ट में बेचे जाने वाले अधिकांश सामान चीन में बने होते हैं: यह सस्ता है।

जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिजाइनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की चिंता किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वह अग्रणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की बिक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

Outsourcing business functions can help your business by
आउटसोर्सिंग व्यावसायिक कार्य निम्न द्वारा आपके
व्यवसाय की सहायता कर सकते हैं

- Making you more risk averse
आपको अधिक जोखिम से बचाने वाला बनाना
- Making you more conservative
आपको अधिक रूढ़िवादी बनाना
- Improving your product quality
अपने उत्पाद की गुणवत्ता में सुधार
- Making you more flexible
आपको और अधिक लचीला बनाना

(1 mark, negative marking)

112. American chip-making giant Intel is a shadow of its former self. Despite the global semiconductor shortage, which has boosted rival chipmakers, Intel is making less money than a year ago with net income down 21% year over year to US\$4.6 billion (£3.4 billion). Unfortunately, this is an ongoing trend.

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Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

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इंटेल 2021 तक दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चिप निर्माता था, जब इसे सैमसंग ने अलग कर दिया था। हालांकि सैमसंग का मुख्य व्यवसाय मेमोरी चिप्स है, जो इंटेल के माइक्रोप्रोसेसरों के लिए बाजार का एक अलग खंड है, यह इंटेल की गिरावट का संकेत है।

विक्षेपकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट जेल्सिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

इंटेल के इंजीनियरों ने अनुसंधान से लेकर डिजाइन, निर्माण तक हमेशा एक करीबी इन-हाउस टीम के रूप में काम किया है। इसके विपरीत, Qualcomm, Nvidia और AMD जैसे साथी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वियों ने या तो अपनी विनिर्माण क्षमता खो दी है, या पहले स्थान पर कभी नहीं थी। वे ताइवान में TSMC और अन्य थर्ड पार्टी फाउंड्री जैसे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को आउटसोर्स करते हैं, इसी कारण से वॉलमार्ट में बेचे जाने वाले अधिकांश सामान चीन में बने होते हैं: यह सस्ता है।

जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिज़ायनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की चिंता किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वह अग्रणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की बिक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

Which of the following companies' are in the business of manufacturing Chips for PCs ?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी कंपनी पीसी के लिए चिप्स बनाने के व्यवसाय में है?

- AMD
- TSMC
- Intel
इंटेल
- All of the options given
दिए गए सभी विकल्प

(1 mark, negative marking)

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प्राइम के लिए 2018 के बाद यह पहली वृद्धि है, जो ग्राहकों को तेज शिपिंग जैसे लाभों तक पहुंच प्रदान करती है।

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Amazon's E-Commerce business is increasing its membership price for favoured customers because Choose the most suitable reason from those given below :

अमेज़न का ई-कॉमर्स व्यवसाय पसंदीदा ग्राहकों के लिए इसकी सदस्यता मूल्य बढ़ा रहा है क्योंकि नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त कारण चुनें:

- Costs of both labour and logistics has increased
श्रम और रसद दोनों की लागत में वृद्धि हुई है
- It is facing higher logistics costs
यह उच्च रसद लागत का सामना कर रहा है
- Its cost of manufacturing is high
इसके निर्माण की लागत अधिक है
- It is facing increased manpower costs
यह जनशक्ति की लागत में वृद्धि का सामना कर रहा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Amazon's quarterly profits are due to blockbuster gains. The gains are there because of :

अमेज़न का तिमाही मुनाफा ब्लॉकबस्टर लाभ के कारण है। लाभ हैं क्योंकि:

- Increased adoption of its Cloud computing services
इसकी क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग सेवाओं को अपनाने में वृद्धि
- Stock marketing gains on investment made in another company
किसी अन्य कंपनी में किए गए निवेश पर स्टॉक मार्केटिंग लाभ
- Increased growth in advertisements
विज्ञापनों में बढ़ी वृद्धि
- All of the options
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"इन अल्पकालिक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, हम महामारी से उभरने के साथ ही व्यवसाय के बारे में आशावादी और उत्साहित महसूस करते रहते हैं।"

Amazon is not hiking its prices in other countries because

अमेज़न दूसरे देशों में इसकी कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी नहीं कर रहा है क्योंकि

- It is not clear from the details given दिए गए विवरण से यह स्पष्ट नहीं है
- It does not want to grow profits in other countries यह दूसरे देशों में मुनाफा नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता
- It is waiting and evaluating the scenario in other countries यह प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है और अन्य देशों में परिदृश्य का मूल्यांकन कर रहा है
- It will lead to loss in market share इससे बाजार हिस्सेदारी में नुकसान होगा

(1 mark, negative marking)

116. The e-commerce giant Amazon said it was hiking the price by 17% to \$139 for annual membership to its membership plan "PRIME" in the US.

It is the first increase since 2018 for Prime, which gives subscribers access to benefits like faster shipping.

More than 200 million people globally pay for the service, many of them in the US.

The firm, which cited increased wage and shipping costs, said it had no announcements to make about other countries "at this time". More than 200 million people globally pay for the service, many of them in the US. Sales for the last three months of 2021 expanded by 10% year-on-year to \$137.4bn. But those gains were driven by growth in areas like its cloud computing division, Amazon Web Services, and advertising, while its e-commerce sales dipped from 2020, when the pandemic propelled blockbuster gains. The firm's profits in the quarter also jumped, to \$14.3bn - almost double the prior

year. Its investment in electric vehicle maker Rivian, which floated on the stock market in November, drove those increases.

"As expected over the holidays, we saw higher costs driven by labour supply shortages and inflationary pressures, and these issues persisted into the first quarter due to Omicron," chief executive Andy Jassy said.

"Despite these short-term challenges, we continue to feel optimistic and excited about the business as we emerge from the pandemic."

ई-कॉमर्स की दिग्गज कंपनी अमेज़न ने कहा कि वह अमेरिका में अपनी सदस्यता योजना "प्राइम" की वार्षिक सदस्यता के लिए कीमत 17% बढ़ाकर 139 डॉलर कर रही है।

प्राइम के लिए 2018 के बाद यह पहली वृद्धि है, जो ग्राहकों को तेज शिपिंग जैसे लाभों तक पहुंच प्रदान करती है।

विश्व स्तर पर 200 मिलियन से अधिक लोग सेवा के लिए भुगतान करते हैं, उनमें से कई अमेरिका में हैं।

फर्म, जिसने बढ़ी हुई मजदूरी और शिपिंग लागत का हवाला दिया, ने कहा कि "इस समय" अन्य देशों के बारे में घोषणा करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। विश्व स्तर पर 200 मिलियन से अधिक लोग सेवा के लिए भुगतान करते हैं, उनमें से कई अमेरिका में हैं। 2021 के आखिरी तीन महीनों की बिक्री सालाना आधार पर 10% बढ़कर 137.4 अरब डॉलर हो गई है। लेकिन उन लाभों को इसके क्लाउड कंप्यूटिंग डिवीजन, अमेज़न वेब सर्विसेज और विज्ञापन जैसे क्षेत्रों में वृद्धि से प्रेरित किया गया था, जबकि इसकी ई-कॉमर्स बिक्री 2020 से डूबी हुई थी, जब महामारी ने ब्लॉकबस्टर लाभ प्राप्त किया था। तिमाही में फर्म का मुनाफा भी बढ़कर 14.3 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया - जो पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में लगभग दोगुना है। इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन निर्माता रिवियन में इसका निवेश, जो नवंबर में शेयर बाजार में आया था, उसने उन बढ़ती बिक्री को चालना दी।

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"इन अल्पकालिक चुनौतियों के बावजूद, हम महामारी से उभरने के साथ ही व्यवसाय के बारे में आशावादी और उत्साहित महसूस करते रहते हैं।"

Amazon's expected gain in revenue due to the increase in prices of PRIME membership is to the tune of Choose the best possible estimate.

प्राइम सदस्यता की कीमतों में वृद्धि के कारण अमेज़न की राजस्व में अपेक्षित लाभ सर्वोत्तम संभव अनुमान चुनें।

- More than 6000 million USD
6000 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर से अधिक
- More than 4000 million USD
4000 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर से अधिक
- Cannot be calculated from the data given
दिए गए डेटा से गणना नहीं की जा सकती
- More than 5000 million USD
5000 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर से अधिक

(1 mark, negative marking)

117. German luxury carmaker Audi is eyeing a 'good double digit' sales growth in 2022 in India, after doubling sales during the last year, on the back of new product launches, a senior company official said.

"The last two years needless to say were difficult for everybody, but we grew by 100% last year while the industry grew by about 40%. So, we are already seeing a positive momentum for the Audi brand in India..." Balbir Singh Dhillon, Head of Audi India, told The Hindu.

Talking about the luxury car market in India, Mr. Dhillon said that multiple layering of taxation on luxury cars is 'suppressing' the industry. "The luxury industry has been hovering around 1-1.5% of the overall car market. If you compare this with Southeast Asian countries, even in small countries this ratio is 5-6%. So to that extent there is a lot of road to cover for the country."... So I only hope going forward things should change.

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The new car will be locally manufactured in India, he said, adding that about 80% of the cars sold in the country are locally produced. Other models currently manufactured in India include the Audi A4, Audi A6, Audi Q5 and Audi A7.

कंपनी के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने कहा कि जर्मन लग्जरी कार निर्माता ऑडी पिछले साल के दौरान बिक्री को दोगुना करने के बाद, भारत में 2022 में 'अच्छे दोहरे अंकों' की बिक्री में वृद्धि पर नजर गड़ाए हुए है।

"पिछले दो साल कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि हर किसी के लिए मुश्किल थे, लेकिन पिछले साल हमने 100% की वृद्धि की, जबकि उद्योग में लगभग 40% की वृद्धि हुई। इसलिए, हम पहले से ही भारत में ऑडी ब्रांड के लिए एक सकारात्मक गति देख रहे हैं... "ऑडी इंडिया के प्रमुख बलबीर सिंह दिल्ली ने 'द हिंदू' को बताया।

भारत में लग्जरी कार बाजार के बारे में बात करते हुए, श्री. दिल्ली ने कहा कि लग्जरी कारों पर कई स्तरों पर कर-निर्धारण उद्योग को 'दबा' रहा है। "लग्जरी उद्योग कुल कार बाजार का लगभग 1-1.5% में मँडरा रहा है। अगर आप इसकी तुलना दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों से करें तो छोटे देशों में भी यह अनुपात 5-6% है। तो उस हद तक देश के लिए बहुत रस्ता नापना बाकी है। ... इसलिए मैं केवल यह आशा करता हूँ कि आगे जाकर चीजें बदलनी चाहिए।"

यह बताते हुए कि कंपनी ने पिछले वर्ष नौ नए मॉडल लॉन्च किए, श्री दिल्ली ने कहा कि वर्ष 2022 में कुछ टॉप-एंड उत्पादों के अलावा उच्च मात्रा वाले मॉडल भी लॉन्च होंगे।

उन्होंने कहा कि बुधवार, 2 फरवरी, 2022 को लॉन्च की गई नई ऑडी क्यू7, जिसकी शुरुआती कीमत ₹79.99 लाख है, बिक्री बढ़ाने में एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाएगी क्योंकि यह एक 'वॉल्यूम मॉडल' है।

उन्होंने कहा कि नई कार भारत में स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित होगी, उन्होंने कहा कि देश में बेची जाने वाली लगभग 80% कारें स्थानीय रूप से उत्पादित होती हैं। वर्तमान में भारत में निर्मित अन्य मॉडलों में ऑडी ए4, ऑडी ए6, ऑडी क्यू5 और ऑडी ए7 शामिल हैं।

Read the paragraph above and then Analyse the statements given below and mark the most correct option:

ऊपर दिए गए पैराग्राफ को पढ़ें और फिर नीचे दिए गए कथनों का विश्लेषण करें और सबसे सही विकल्प को चिह्नित करें:

Audi is planning for good double digit growth

ऑडी अच्छे दोहरे अंकों में विकास की योजना बना रही है

- Minor reason for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने का मामूली कारण
- Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major Reason for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने का प्रमुख कारण
- Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

last year, on the back of new product launches, a senior company official said.

“The last two years needless to say were difficult for everybody, but we grew by 100% last year while the industry grew by about 40%. So, we are already seeing a positive momentum for the Audi brand in India...” Balbir Singh Dhillon, Head of Audi India, told The Hindu.

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Multiple layers of taxation is there in the Luxury car segment

लग्जरी कार सेगमेंट में कर-निर्धारण की कई परतें हैं

- Minor reason for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने का मामूली कारण
- Major Reason for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने का प्रमुख कारण
- Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major objective in making the decisions

निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

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कंपनी के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने कहा कि जर्मन लग्जरी कार निर्माता ऑडी पिछले साल के दौरान बिक्री को दोगुना करने के बाद, भारत में 2022 में 'अच्छे दोहरे अंकों' की बिक्री में वृद्धि पर नजर गड़ाए हुए है।

"पिछले दो साल कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि हर किसी के लिए मुश्किल थे, लेकिन पिछले साल हमने 100% की वृद्धि की, जबकि उद्योग में लगभग 40% की वृद्धि हुई। इसलिए, हम पहले से ही भारत में ऑडी ब्रांड के लिए एक सकारात्मक गति देख रहे हैं..." ऑडी इंडिया के प्रमुख बलबीर सिंह दिल्ली ने 'द हिंदू' को बताया।

भारत में लग्जरी कार बाजार के बारे में बात करते हुए, श्री. दिल्ली ने कहा कि लग्जरी कारों पर कई स्तरों पर कर-निर्धारण उद्योग को 'दबा' रहा है। "लग्जरी उद्योग कुल कार बाजार का लगभग 1-1.5% में मँडरा रहा है। अगर आप इसकी तुलना दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों से करें तो छोटे देशों में भी यह अनुपात 5-6% है। तो उस हद तक देश के लिए बहुत रस्ता नापना बाकी है। ... इसलिए मैं केवल यह आशा करता हूँ कि आगे जाकर चीजें बदलनी चाहिए।"

यह बताते हुए कि कंपनी ने पिछले वर्ष नौ नए मॉडल लॉन्च किए, श्री दिल्ली ने कहा कि वर्ष 2022 में कुछ टॉप-एंड उत्पादों के अलावा उच्च मात्रा वाले मॉडल भी लॉन्च होंगे।

उन्होंने कहा कि बुधवार, 2 फरवरी, 2022 को लॉन्च की गई नई ऑडी क्यू7, जिसकी शुरुआती कीमत ₹79.99 लाख है, बिक्री बढ़ाने में एक प्रमुख भूमिका निभाएगी क्योंकि यह एक 'वॉल्यूम मॉडल' है।

उन्होंने कहा कि नई कार भारत में स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित होगी, उन्होंने कहा कि देश में बेची जाने वाली लगभग 80% कारें स्थानीय रूप से उत्पादित होती हैं। वर्तमान में भारत में निर्मित अन्य मॉडलों में ऑडी ए4, ऑडी ए6, ऑडी क्यू5 और ऑडी ए7 शामिल हैं।

Read the paragraph above and then Analyse the statements given below and mark the most correct option:

ऊपर दिए गए पैराग्राफ को पढ़ें और फिर नीचे दिए गए कथनों का विश्लेषण करें और सबसे सही विकल्प को चिह्नित करें:

Rs 79.99 Lakhs is not a very high price for an Audi car

ऑडी कार के लिए 79.99 लाख रुपये बहुत अधिक कीमत नहीं है

- Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- Major Reason for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने का प्रमुख कारण
- Minor reason for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने का मामूली कारण
- Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

120. German luxury carmaker Audi is eyeing a 'good double digit' sales growth in 2022 in India, after doubling sales during the last year, on the back of new product launches, a senior company official said.

"The last two years needless to say were difficult for everybody, but we grew by 100% last year while the industry grew by about 40%. So, we are already seeing a positive momentum for the Audi brand in India..." Balbir Singh Dhillon, Head of Audi India, told The Hindu.

Talking about the luxury car market in India, Mr. Dhillon said that multiple layering of taxation on luxury cars is 'suppressing' the industry. "The luxury industry has been hovering around 1-1.5% of the overall car market. If you compare this with Southeast Asian countries, even in small countries this ratio is 5-6%. So to that extent there is a lot of road to cover for the country."... So I only hope going forward things should change.

Pointing out that the company launched nine new models in the last year, Mr. Dhillon added that the year 2022 will see the launch of high volume models, in addition to some top-end products.

He added that the new Audi Q7, launched on Wednesday, February 2, 2022, with an introductory price of ₹79.99 lakh onwards, will play a major role in boosting sales as it a 'volume model'.

The new car will be locally manufactured in India, he said, adding that about 80% of the cars sold in the country are locally produced. Other models currently manufactured in India include the Audi A4, Audi A6, Audi Q5 and Audi A7.

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The ratio of Luxury cars in the Indian market is only 1-1.5% of total car market

भारतीय बाजार में लक्जरी कारों का अनुपात कुल कार बाजार का सिर्फ 1-1.5 फीसदी है

- Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
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निर्णय लेने का प्रमुख कारण
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(1 mark, negative marking)

121. Buoyed by the demand for bicycles in India, Firefox Bikes, a Hero Cycles group company, is aiming to double sales this year to two lakh cycles, a senior company official said.

“It’s been a great time for biking in India as well as across the world,” said CEO Sukanta Das. “The last two years have been phenomenal and we have been among the few businesses that have ended up on the right side of COVID,” he said.

“We’ve seen a tremendous growth and adoption of biking as a choice to remain healthy, for enjoyment as well as for transportation,” Mr. Das added. He said last year, the premium bicycle maker sold more than one lakh bikes and was targeting sales of more than two lakh this year. “We have already achieved what we did last year in H1. So, we will surely double,” Mr. Das said, adding that the company was looking at doubling the turnover in 2022 as the strong demand for bikes that started during the lockdown last year was set to continue for the next two years.

Overall, the bicycle market in India is estimated at 27 lakh annually. Of this, premium bicycles or bikes that cost above ₹10,000 constituted about 7 lakh.

Mr. Das said the company had received a large number of export enquiries from across the globe and had recently begun exports to Canada. While last year the company focused on the domestic market owing to strong demand, it now plans to start exports to Africa and West Asia.

भारत में साइकिल की मांग से उत्साहित 'हीरो साइकिल' समूह की कंपनी 'फायरफॉक्स बाइक्स' ने इस साल बिक्री को दोगुना कर दो लाख साइकिल करने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

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श्री. दास ने कहा, "हमने आनंद के साथ-साथ परिवहन के लिए स्वस्थ रहने के विकल्प के रूप में बाइकिंग की जबरदस्त वृद्धि और उसे अपनाते देखा है।" उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले साल, प्रीमियम साइकिल निर्माता ने एक लाख से अधिक बाइक बेचीं और इस साल दो लाख से अधिक की बिक्री का लक्ष्य रखा है। "हमने पहले ही वह हासिल कर लिया है जो हमने पिछले साल H1 में किया था। इसलिए, हम निश्चित रूप से दोगुना हो जाएंगे।" श्री दास ने कहा। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि कंपनी 2022 में कारोबार को दोगुना करने पर विचार कर रही थी क्योंकि पिछले साल लॉकडाउन के दौरान शुरू हुई बाइक की मजबूत मांग अगले दो वर्षों तक जारी रहने के लिए निर्धारित थी।

कुल मिलाकर भारत में साइकिल का बाजार सालाना 27 लाख का है। इसमें से, प्रीमियम साइकिल या बाइक जिनकी कीमत ₹10,000 से अधिक है, लगभग 7 लाख हैं।

श्री दास ने कहा कि कंपनी को दुनिया भर से बड़ी संख्या में निर्यात पूछताछ मिली थी और हाल ही में कनाडा को निर्यात शुरू किया था। जबकि पिछले साल कंपनी ने मजबूत मांग के कारण घरेलू बाजार पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया था, अब यह अफ्रीका और पश्चिम एशिया में निर्यात शुरू करने की योजना बना रही है।

What could be the most probable reason Firefox was not exporting much last year ?
सबसे संभावित कारण क्या हो सकता है कि फ़ायरफ़ॉक्स पिछले साल ज्यादा निर्यात नहीं कर रहा था?

- It did not make good quality products
इसने अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले उत्पाद नहीं बनाए
- It did not have permission
इसकी अनुमति नहीं थी
- It was making losses
घाटा हो रहा था
- It was able to produce only enough to meet the increasing domestic demand
यह केवल बढ़ती घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त उत्पादन करने में सक्षम था

(1 mark, negative marking)

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What is the approximate market share of Firefox in the Premium bicycle segment in India ?

भारत में प्रीमियम साइकिल सेगमेंट में फायरफॉक्स की अनुमानित बाजार हिस्सेदारी कितनी है?

- Approx 50%
लगभग 50%
- Approx 4%
लगभग 4%
- Cannot be guessed
अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता
- Approx 14%
लगभग 14%

(1 mark, negative marking)

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श्री. दास ने कहा, "हमने आनंद के साथ-साथ परिवहन के लिए स्वस्थ रहने के विकल्प के रूप में बाइकिंग की जबरदस्त वृद्धि और उसे अपनाते देखा है।" उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले साल, प्रीमियम साइकिल निर्माता ने एक लाख से अधिक बाइक बेचीं और इस साल दो लाख से अधिक की बिक्री का लक्ष्य रखा है। "हमने पहले ही वह हासिल कर लिया है जो हमने पिछले साल H1 में किया था। इसलिए, हम निश्चित रूप से दोगुना हो जाएंगे।" श्री दास ने कहा। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि कंपनी 2022 में कारोबार को दोगुना करने पर विचार कर रही थी क्योंकि पिछले साल लॉकडाउन के दौरान शुरू हुई बाइक की मजबूत मांग अगले दो वर्षों तक जारी रहने के लिए निर्धारित थी।

कुल मिलाकर भारत में साइकिल का बाजार सालाना 27 लाख का है। इसमें से, प्रीमियम साइकिल या बाइक जिनकी कीमत ₹10,000 से अधिक है, लगभग 7 लाख हैं।

श्री दास ने कहा कि कंपनी को दुनिया भर से बड़ी संख्या में निर्यात पूछताछ मिली थी और हाल ही में कनाडा को निर्यात शुरू किया था। जबकि पिछले साल कंपनी ने मजबूत मांग के कारण घरेलू बाजार पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया था, अब यह अफ्रीका और पश्चिम एशिया में निर्यात शुरू करने की योजना बना रही है।

Which are the countries / regions Firefox exported to in the last year ?

पिछले वर्ष फ़ायरफ़ॉक्स किन देशों / क्षेत्रों को निर्यात किया गया?

- Canada
कनाडा
- All of the options given
दिए गए सभी विकल्प
- West Asia
पश्चिम एशिया
- Africa
अफ्रीका

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Analyse the statement given. Now choose the best possible option from those provided which is TRUE.
"Firefox was impacted by the Pandemic."

दिए गए कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। अब दिए गए विकल्पों में से सर्वोत्तम संभव विकल्प चुनें जो कि सत्य हो।

"फ़ायरफ़ॉक्स महामारी से प्रभावित था।"

- No. There was no impact.
नहीं, कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा।
- Yes. There was an impact. It suffered huge losses.
हां। एक प्रभाव था। इसका भारी नुकसान हुआ।
- Yes. There was an impact. It made higher sales
हां। एक प्रभाव था। इसने अधिक बिक्री की
- None of the above options are true
उपरोक्त विकल्पों में से कोई भी सत्य नहीं है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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What is the expected growth in sales of Firefox ?

फायरफॉक्स की बिक्री में अपेक्षित वृद्धि क्या है ?

- Expected growth is 100%
अपेक्षित वृद्धि 100% है
- Expected growth is NIL
अपेक्षित वृद्धि शून्य है
- Expected growth cannot be guessed
अपेक्षित वृद्धि का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता
- Expected growth is 50%
अनुमानित वृद्धि 50% है

(1 mark, negative marking)

126. Leading film exhibitor PVR has plans to add more screens under luxury formats and aims to have 20 per cent of its total screens under this category in the near future, said a top company official. Terming luxury formats as more experiential in

nature, PVR Joint Managing Director Sanjeev Kumar Bijli said it is the need of the times so that people come out of their homes to watch movies in cinemas after the pandemic.

"PVR currently has 12 per cent of its total screen portfolio allocated to the luxury screen formats. We are keen to grow this share of screen portfolio to 20 per cent as we open new cinemas in the near future," said Bijli.

PVR, as per its strategy to grow the luxury screen format, on Friday announced to sign agreement with the realty firm M3M India to set up an eight-screen multiplex at 65th Avenue, a luxurious retail project in south Gurugram.

"Our eight screen multiplex in M3M India's 65th Avenue will also host luxury formats such as LUXE, 4DX and a premium P[XL] auditorium with an extra-large screen," Bijli added.

Pankaj Bansal, Director-M3M India, said: "PVR has defined luxurious multiplex experience to movie lovers in India. It has become a synonym for movie lovers. We are delighted to partner with PVR and welcome them to M3M India's 65th Avenue. The 65th Avenue has been conceptualised as a high-end experience and association with best of the brands has given 65th Avenue its niche position."

PVR currently operates a cinema circuit comprising of 860 screens at 179 properties in 73 cities in India and Sri Lanka. It offers several formats in the premium screen category, which includes Director's Cut, LUXE, Sapphire, IMAX, 4DX, P[XL], Playhouse and PVR Onyx across the country.

कंपनी के एक शीर्ष अधिकारी ने कहा कि प्रमुख फिल्म प्रदर्शक PVR ने लग्जरी प्रारूपों के तहत और अधिक स्क्रीन जोड़ने की योजना बनाई है और निकट भविष्य में इस श्रेणी के तहत अपनी कुल स्क्रीन का 20 प्रतिशत रखने का लक्ष्य है। PVR के संयुक्त प्रबंध निदेशक संजीव कुमार बिजली ने लग्जरी फॉर्मेट को अधिक अनुभवात्मक बताते हुए कहा कि यह समय की जरूरत है कि लोग महामारी के बाद सिनेमाघरों में फिल्में देखने के लिए अपने घरों से बाहर निकलें।

बिजली ने कहा, "PVR के पास वर्तमान में लग्जरी स्क्रीन प्रारूपों के लिए आवंटित कुल स्क्रीन पोर्टफोलियो का 12 प्रतिशत है। हम निकट भविष्य में नए सिनेमाघर खोलने के साथ स्क्रीन पोर्टफोलियो के इस हिस्से को 20 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने के इच्छुक हैं।"

PVR ने लग्जरी स्क्रीन फॉर्मेट को विकसित करने की अपनी रणनीति के तहत शुक्रवार को रियल्टी फर्म M3M इंडिया के साथ 65वें एवेन्यू में आठ-स्क्रीन मल्टीप्लेक्स स्थापित करने के लिए समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने की घोषणा की, जो दक्षिण गुरुग्राम में एक शानदार खुदरा परियोजना है।

बिजली ने कहा, "M3M इंडिया के 65वें एवेन्यू में हमारा आठ स्क्रीन वाला मल्टीप्लेक्स LUXE, 4DX और एक अतिरिक्त बड़ी स्क्रीन के साथ एक प्रीमियम P[XL] ऑडिटोरियम जैसे लक्जरी प्रारूपों की मेजबानी करेगा।"

M3M इंडिया के निदेशक पंकज बंसल ने कहा: "PVR ने भारत में फिल्म प्रेमियों के लिए शानदार मल्टीप्लेक्स अनुभव को परिभाषित किया है। यह फिल्म प्रेमियों के लिए एक पर्याय बन गया है। हम PVR के साथ साझेदारी करके खुश हैं और M3M इंडिया के 65वें एवेन्यू में उनका स्वागत करते हैं। 65वां एवेन्यू को एक उच्च अंत अनुभव के रूप में अवधारणा दी गई है और सर्वश्रेष्ठ ब्रांडों के साथ सहयोग ने 65 वें एवेन्यू को अपनी विशिष्ट स्थिति प्रदान की है।"

वर्तमान में PVR, भारत और श्रीलंका के 73 शहरों में 179 संपत्तियों पर 860 स्क्रीन वाले सिनेमा सर्किट का संचालन करता है।

यह प्रीमियम स्क्रीन श्रेणी में देश भर में कई प्रारूप प्रदान करता है, जिसमें डायरेक्टर्स कट, LUXE, सफायर, आईमैक्स, 4DX, P[XL], प्लेहाउस और PVR ओनिक्स शामिल हैं।

PVR feels that the Luxury formats are

PVR को लगता है कि लक्जरी प्रारूप हैं

- a key growth segment
एक प्रमुख विकास खंड
- all of the options
सभी विकल्प
- more experiential
अधिक अनुभवात्मक
- more effective in drawing people to multiplexes
मल्टीप्लेक्स में लोगों को खींचने में ज्यादा कारगर

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कंपनी के एक शीर्ष अधिकारी ने कहा कि प्रमुख फिल्म प्रदर्शक PVR ने लक्जरी प्रारूपों के तहत और अधिक स्क्रीन जोड़ने की योजना बनाई है और निकट भविष्य में इस श्रेणी के तहत अपनी कुल स्क्रीन का 20 प्रतिशत रखने का लक्ष्य है। PVR के संयुक्त प्रबंध निदेशक संजीव कुमार बिजली ने लक्जरी फॉर्मेट को अधिक अनुभवात्मक बताते हुए कहा कि यह समय की जरूरत है कि लोग महामारी के बाद सिनेमाघरों में फिल्में देखने के लिए अपने घरों से बाहर निकलें।

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How many screens in Luxury format are most likely to be currently being operated by PVR ?

PVR द्वारा वर्तमान में लक्जरी प्रारूप में कितनी स्क्रीन संचालित किए जाने की संभावना है?

- Cannot be ascertained from the facts given
दिए गए तथ्यों से पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है
- Around 150

लगभग 150

Around 103
लगभग 103

Around 50
लगभग 50

(1 mark, negative marking)

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How many formats does PVR operate in the premium screen category ?

प्रीमियम स्क्रीन श्रेणी में PVR कितने प्रारूपों में काम करता है?

- Cannot be ascertained from the facts given
 दिए गए तथ्यों से पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है
 8
 7
 6

(1 mark, negative marking)

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PVR's MD is announcing

PVR के एमडी का ऐलान कर रहे हैं

- Their plans to construct a 6 Screen Multiplex
6 स्क्रीन मल्टीप्लेक्स बनाने की उनकी योजना
- Their launch of a new PVR screen
उनकी नई पीवीआर स्क्रीन का शुभारंभ
- Their tie up with a Real Estate company in Bangalore
बैंगलोर में एक रियल इस्टेट कंपनी के साथ उनका गठजोड़
- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं

(1 mark, negative marking)

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कंपनी के एक शीर्ष अधिकारी ने कहा कि प्रमुख फिल्म प्रदर्शक PVR ने लग्जरी प्रारूपों के तहत और अधिक स्क्रीन जोड़ने की योजना बनाई है और निकट भविष्य में इस श्रेणी के तहत अपनी कुल स्क्रीन का 20 प्रतिशत रखने का लक्ष्य है। PVR के संयुक्त प्रबंध निदेशक संजीव कुमार बिजली ने लग्जरी फॉर्मेट को अधिक अनुभवात्मक बताते हुए कहा कि यह समय की जरूरत है कि लोग महामारी के बाद सिनेमाघरों में फिल्में देखने के लिए अपने घरों से बाहर निकलें।

बिजली ने कहा, "PVR के पास वर्तमान में लग्जरी स्क्रीन प्रारूपों के लिए आवंटित कुल स्क्रीन पोर्टफोलियो का 12 प्रतिशत है। हम निकट भविष्य में नए सिनेमाघर खोलने के साथ स्क्रीन पोर्टफोलियो के इस हिस्से को 20 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने के इच्छुक हैं।"

PVR ने लग्जरी स्क्रीन फॉर्मेट को विकसित करने की अपनी रणनीति के तहत शुक्रवार को रियल्टी फर्म M3M इंडिया के साथ 65वें एवेन्यू में आठ-स्क्रीन मल्टीप्लेक्स स्थापित करने के लिए समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर करने की घोषणा की, जो दक्षिण गुरुग्राम में एक शानदार खुदरा परियोजना है।

बिजली ने कहा, "M3M इंडिया के 65वें एवेन्यू में हमारा आठ स्क्रीन वाला मल्टीप्लेक्स LUXE, 4DX और एक अतिरिक्त बड़ी स्क्रीन के साथ एक प्रीमियम P[XL] ऑडिटोरियम जैसे लक्जरी प्रारूपों की मेजबानी करेगा।"

M3M इंडिया के निदेशक पंकज बंसल ने कहा: "PVR ने भारत में फिल्म प्रेमियों के लिए शानदार मल्टीप्लेक्स अनुभव को परिभाषित किया है। यह फिल्म प्रेमियों के लिए एक पर्याय बन गया है। हम PVR के साथ साझेदारी करके खुश हैं और M3M इंडिया के 65वें एवेन्यू में उनका स्वागत करते हैं। 65वां एवेन्यू को एक उच्च अंत अनुभव के रूप में अवधारणा दी गई है और सर्वश्रेष्ठ ब्रांडों के साथ सहयोग ने 65 वें एवेन्यू को अपनी विशिष्ट स्थिति प्रदान की है।"

वर्तमान में PVR, भारत और श्रीलंका के 73 शहरों में 179 संपत्तियों पर 860 स्क्रीन वाले सिनेमा सर्किट का संचालन करता है। यह प्रीमियम स्क्रीन श्रेणी में देश भर में कई प्रारूप प्रदान करता है, जिसमें डायरेक्टर्स कट, LUXE, सफायर, आईमैक्स, 4DX, P[XL], प्लेहाउस और PVR ओनिक्स शामिल हैं।

M3M as a company is in the business of
M3M एक कंपनी के रूप में के व्यवसाय में है

- Running Multiplexes
मल्टीप्लेक्स चलाना
- Running Entertainment places
मनोरंजन स्थल चलाना
- Construction and Real Estate
निर्माण और रियल इस्टेट
- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं

(1 mark, negative marking)

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In identifying the core values of your organization, push with relentless self-honesty for truly core values. If you articulate more than five or six, there is a good chance you are not getting down to the essentials, and probably confusing core values (which do not change) with operating practices, business strategies and cultural norms (which should be open for change).

संगठन के आवश्यक और स्थायी सिद्धांत मूल मूल्य हैं - कालातीत मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों का एक छोटा समूह जिसके लिए किसी बाहरी औचित्य की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है; संगठन के अंदर उन लोगों के लिए उनका आंतरिक मूल्य और महत्व है। डिज्नी की कल्पना और स्वस्थता के मूल मूल्य बाजार की आवश्यकता से नहीं, बल्कि इस आंतरिक विश्वास से उपजे हैं कि कल्पना और स्वस्थता को अपने लिए ही पोषित किया जाना चाहिए। विलियम प्रॉक्टर और जेम्स गैबल ने उत्पाद उत्कृष्टता को केवल सफलता के लिए एक "रणनीति" के रूप में स्थापित नहीं किया, जैसा कि P&G के लोगों द्वारा पंद्रह दशकों से अधिक समय तक आयोजित एक धार्मिक सिद्धांत के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था। जीवन के एक तरीके के रूप में ग्राहक के अधीन होने के नाते ग्राहक सेवा कार्यक्रम व्यवसाय में स्टाइलिश बनने से आठ दशक पहले, नॉर्डस्ट्रॉम ने अपनी जड़ें 1901 में वापस ले लीं। विल हेवलेट और डेविड पैकर्ड ने एक गहरे व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के रूप में सबसे पहले और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति के लिए सम्मान का आयोजन किया; उन्होंने इसे कहीं किताब में नहीं पढ़ा या प्रबंधन गुरु से नहीं सुना। जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के सीईओ राल्फ लार्सन ने इसे इस तरह से रखा: "हमारे दर्शन में शामिल मूल मूल्य प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वह हमारे पास केवल इस कारण के लिए ही नहीं है। हमारे पास वे हैं क्योंकि वे हमारे लिए परिभाषित करते हैं कि हम किसके लिए खड़े हैं और हम उन्हें पकड़ेंगे, भले ही वे कुछ स्थितियों में प्रतिस्पर्धी नुकसान बन गए हों।" मुख्य बिंदु यह है कि एक स्थायी महान कंपनी खुद के लिए तय करती है कि वह कौन से मूल्यों को मूल मानती है, जो वर्तमान परिवेश, प्रतिस्पर्धी आवश्यकताओं या प्रबंधन की सनक से काफी हद तक स्वतंत्र है। स्पष्ट रूप से, तब मूल मूल्यों का कोई सार्वभौमिक "सही" समूह नहीं है। एक कंपनी को ग्राहक सेवा को मुख्य मूल्य (सोनी नहीं करता है), या व्यक्ति के लिए सम्मान (डिज्नी नहीं करता है), या गुणवत्ता (वॉल-मार्ट नहीं करता है), या बाजार प्रतिक्रिया (एचपी नहीं करता है), या टीम वर्क (नॉर्डस्ट्रॉम नहीं करता है) के रूप में ग्राहक सेवा की आवश्यकता नहीं है। (बेशक, इन कंपनियों के पास इन आयामों के

आधार पर अभ्यास या रणनीतियाँ हो सकती हैं।) फिर से, हमारे शोध की एक मौलिक खोज पर जोर देने के लिए, कुंजी यह नहीं है कि किसी संगठन के मूल मूल्य क्या हैं, बल्कि यह है कि इसके मूल मूल्य हैं। अपने संगठन के मूल मूल्यों की पहचान करने में, वास्तव में मूल मूल्यों के लिए अथक आत्म-ईमानदारी के साथ आगे बढ़ें। यदि आप पांच या छह से अधिक को स्पष्ट करते हैं, तो एक अच्छा मौका है कि आप अनिवार्य रूप से नीचे नहीं उतर रहे हैं, और संभवतः संचालन प्रथाओं, व्यावसायिक रणनीतियों और सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों (जो परिवर्तन के लिए खुले होने चाहिए) के साथ मूल मूल्यों (जो नहीं बदलते हैं) को भ्रमित कर रहे हैं।

The Core Values are meant for:

मूल मूल्य निम्न के लिए हैं:

- Required for smooth functioning of the organization.
संगठन के सुचारू कामकाज के लिए आवश्यक।
- Define the company for which it stands for.
उस कंपनी को परिभाषित करें जिसके लिए यह खड़े हैं।
- For better marketing.
बेहतर मार्केटिंग के लिए।
- Competitive Advantage.
प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ।

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Product excellence is a strategy of :

उत्पाद उत्कृष्टता की एक रणनीति है:

- William Procter and James Gamble
- विलियम प्रॉक्टर और जेम्स गैबल
- Nordstorm
- नॉर्डस्टॉम

- Disney
डिज्नी
- Johnson and Johnson
जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन

(1 mark, negative marking)

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आधार पर अभ्यास या रणनीतियाँ हो सकती हैं।) फिर से, हमारे शोध की एक मौलिक खोज पर जोर देने के लिए, कुंजी यह नहीं है कि किसी संगठन के मूल मूल्य क्या हैं, बल्कि यह है कि इसके मूल मूल्य हैं। अपने संगठन के मूल मूल्यों की पहचान करने में, वास्तव में मूल मूल्यों के लिए अथक आत्म-ईमानदारी के साथ आगे बढ़ें। यदि आप पांच या छह से अधिक को स्पष्ट करते हैं, तो एक अच्छा मौका है कि आप अनिवार्य रूप से नीचे नहीं उतर रहे हैं, और संभवतः संचालन प्रथाओं, व्यावसायिक रणनीतियों और सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों (जो परिवर्तन के लिए खुले होने चाहिए) के साथ मूल मूल्यों (जो नहीं बदलते हैं) को भ्रमित कर रहे हैं।

_____ considered serving customer as way of life.

_____में ग्राहक की सेवा करना जीवन का तरीका माना जाता है।

- Johnson and Johnson
जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन
- Nordstorm
नॉर्डस्टॉम
- William Procter and James Gamble
विलियम प्रॉक्टर और जेम्स गैबल
- Disney
डिज्नी

(1 mark, negative marking)

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अपने संगठन के मूल मूल्यों की पहचान करने में, वास्तव में मूल मूल्यों के लिए अथक आत्म-ईमानदारी के साथ आगे बढ़ें। यदि आप पांच या छह से अधिक को स्पष्ट करते हैं, तो एक अच्छा मौका है कि आप अनिवार्य रूप से नीचे नहीं उतर रहे हैं, और संभवतः संचालन प्रथाओं, व्यावसायिक रणनीतियों और सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों (जो परिवर्तन के लिए खुले होने चाहिए) के साथ मूल मूल्यों (जो नहीं बदलते हैं) को भ्रमित कर रहे हैं।

Which is incorrect pair:

कौन सी जोड़ी गलत है:

- Disney - Imagination and Wholesomeness
- डिज्नी - कल्पना और संपूर्णता
- Sony - Customer service
- सोनी - ग्राहक सेवा
- P&G – Product Excellence

पी एंड जी - उत्पाद उत्कृष्टता

Hewlett and Packard - Respect for individual)
 हेवलेट और पैकार्ड - व्यक्ति के लिए सम्मान

(1 mark, negative marking)

135. Core values are the organization's essential and enduring tenets – a small set of timeless guiding principles that require no external justification; they have intrinsic value and importance to those inside the organization. Disney's core values of imagination and wholesomeness stem not from the market requirement, but from an inner belief that imagination and wholesomeness should be nurtured for their own sake. William Procter and James Gamble did not instill product excellence as a mere "strategy" for success, as an almost religious tenet held for over fifteen decades by P&G people. Being subordinate to the customer as a way of life Nordstrom traces its roots back to 1901 – eight decades before customer service programs became stylish in business. Bill Hewlett and David Packard held respect for the individual first and foremost as a deep personal belief; they did not read it in a book somewhere or hear it from a management guru. Ralf Larson, CEO of Johnson and Johnson, put it this way: "The Core values embodied in our philosophy might be a competitive advantage, but that is not why we have them. We have them because they define for us what we stand for, and we would hold them even if they became a competitive disadvantage in certain situations." The key point is that an enduring great company decides for itself what values it holds to be core, largely independent of the current environment, competitive requirements, or management fads. Clearly, then there is no universally "right" set of core values. A company need not have customer service as a core value (Sony does not), or respect for the individual (Disney does not), or quality (Wal-Mart does not), or market responsiveness (HP does not), or teamwork (Nordstrom does not). (Of course, these companies might have practices or strategies based around these dimensions.) Again, to emphasize a fundamental finding of our research, the key is not what core values an organization has, but that it has core values.

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संगठन के आवश्यक और स्थायी सिद्धांत मूल मूल्य हैं - कालातीत मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों का एक छोटा समूह जिसके लिए किसी बाहरी औचित्य की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है; संगठन के अंदर उन लोगों के लिए उनका आंतरिक मूल्य और महत्व है। डिज्नी की कल्पना और स्वस्थता के मूल मूल्य बाजार की आवश्यकता से नहीं, बल्कि इस आंतरिक विश्वास से उपजे हैं कि कल्पना और स्वस्थता को अपने लिए ही पोषित किया जाना चाहिए। विलियम प्रॉक्टर और जेम्स गैबल ने उत्पाद उत्कृष्टता को केवल सफलता के लिए एक "रणनीति" के रूप में स्थापित नहीं किया, जैसा कि P&G के लोगों द्वारा पंद्रह दशकों से अधिक समय तक आयोजित एक धार्मिक सिद्धांत के रूप में स्थापित किया गया था। जीवन के एक तरीके के रूप में ग्राहक के अधीन होने के नाते ग्राहक सेवा कार्यक्रम व्यवसाय में स्टाइलिश बनने से आठ दशक पहले, नॉर्डस्ट्रॉम ने अपनी जड़ें 1901 में वापस ले लीं। विल हेवलेट और डेविड पैकर्ड ने एक गहरे व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के रूप में सबसे पहले और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति के लिए सम्मान का आयोजन किया; उन्होंने इसे कहीं किताब में नहीं पढ़ा या प्रबंधन गुरु से नहीं सुना। जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन के सीईओ राल्फ लार्सन ने इसे इस तरह से रखा: "हमारे दर्शन में शामिल मूल मूल्य प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक लाभ हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वह हमारे पास केवल इस कारण के लिए ही नहीं है। हमारे पास वे हैं क्योंकि वे हमारे लिए परिभाषित करते हैं कि हम किसके लिए खड़े हैं और हम उन्हें पकड़ेंगे, भले ही वे कुछ स्थितियों में प्रतिस्पर्धी नुकसान बन गए हों।" मुख्य बिंदु यह है कि एक स्थायी महान कंपनी खुद के लिए तय करती है कि वह कौन से मूल्यों को मूल मानती है, जो वर्तमान परिवेश, प्रतिस्पर्धी आवश्यकताओं या प्रबंधन की सनक से काफी हद तक स्वतंत्र है। स्पष्ट रूप से, तब मूल मूल्यों का कोई सार्वभौमिक "सही" समूह नहीं है। एक कंपनी को ग्राहक सेवा को मुख्य मूल्य (सोनी नहीं करता है), या व्यक्ति के लिए सम्मान (डिज्नी नहीं करता है), या गुणवत्ता (वॉल-मार्ट नहीं करता है), या बाजार प्रतिक्रिया (एचपी नहीं करता है), या टीम वर्क (नॉर्डस्ट्रॉम नहीं करता है) के रूप में ग्राहक सेवा की आवश्यकता नहीं है। (बेशक, इन कंपनियों के पास इन आयामों के

आधार पर अभ्यास या रणनीतियाँ हो सकती हैं।) फिर से, हमारे शोध की एक मौलिक खोज पर जोर देने के लिए, कुंजी यह नहीं है कि किसी संगठन के मूल मूल्य क्या हैं, बल्कि यह है कि इसके मूल मूल्य हैं। अपने संगठन के मूल मूल्यों की पहचान करने में, वास्तव में मूल मूल्यों के लिए अथक आत्म-ईमानदारी के साथ आगे बढ़ें। यदि आप पांच या छह से अधिक को स्पष्ट करते हैं, तो एक अच्छा मौका है कि आप अनिवार्य रूप से नीचे नहीं उतर रहे हैं, और संभवतः संचालन प्रथाओं, व्यावसायिक रणनीतियों और सांस्कृतिक मानदंडों (जो परिवर्तन के लिए खुले होने चाहिए) के साथ मूल मूल्यों (जो नहीं बदलते हैं) को भ्रमित कर रहे हैं।

Core values of a company is independent of :

एक कंपनी के मूल मूल्य..... से स्वतंत्र हैं:

- Interest of Management
प्रबंधन की रुचि
- All of these
उपरोक्त सभी
- Current environment
वर्तमान वातावरण
- competitive requirement
प्रतिस्पर्धी आवश्यकता

(1 mark, negative marking)

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अधिक जरूरत है। एक संगठन के लिए इन दिनों सबसे बड़ी चुनौती अपने कर्मचारियों, व्यापार भागीदारों और ग्राहकों का विश्वास जीतना है। नेताओं के साथ एक संगठन, जो पूरी तरह से योजनाबद्ध और समर्पित संचार नीतियों के साथ प्रतिक्रियात्मक और अक्सर संवाद करने के लिए पर्याप्त कुशल हैं; न केवल कर्मचारियों, बल्कि व्यापार भागीदार और ग्राहकों को भी संगठन पर भरोसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने में सक्षम हैं। अब प्रश्न आता है कि हितधारकों के बीच विश्वास हासिल करने के लिए एक नेता की आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर है; नेता वे व्यक्ति होते हैं जिनका अनुसरण कई लोग करते हैं क्योंकि वे उन पर भरोसा करते हैं। वे उस नेता का अनुसरण नहीं करते, जिस पर वे भरोसा नहीं कर सकते-(डायने बीन)

Complexities _____ with increase in level of leadership :

नेतृत्व के स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ जटिलताएं _____ :

- Remain the same
कायम रहती हैं
- decreases
घटती हैं
- cannot say
नहीं कह सकते
- Increase
बढ़ती हैं

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Which of the following is not a major aspect of Leadership communication?

निम्न में से कौन नेतृत्व संचार का एक प्रमुख पहलू नहीं है?

- Emotional
भावनात्मक
- Corporate
कॉर्पोरेट
- Managerial
प्रबंधकीय
- Core
कोर

(1 mark, negative marking)

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नेतृत्व संचार को उत्कृष्ट संचार कौशल का उपयोग करके सूचना के व्यवस्थित और सार्थक साझाकरण द्वारा किसी व्यक्ति या समूह को प्रेरित और प्रोत्साहित करने के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है। नेतृत्व संचार के तीन प्रमुख पहलू हैं: कोर, प्रबंधकीय और कॉर्पोरेट। नेता के पोर्टफोलियो में वृद्धि के साथ बड़े क्षितिज को प्रबंधित करने और सभी संभावित स्थितियों को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए संचार कौशल में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। तो, नेतृत्व के स्तर में वृद्धि के साथ जटिलता बढ़ती है। मुख्य पहलुओं के दृष्टिकोण में लिखना और बोलना शामिल है: ये व्यक्तिगत कौशल हैं और बड़े समूहों या टीमों का नेतृत्व और प्रबंधन करने के लिए इनका विस्तार करना आवश्यक है। अर्थपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक समझ, धैर्यपूर्वक सुनना, टीम प्रबंधन और टीम की बैठकें, प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं प्रदान करना और सलाह देना ऐसे कौशल हैं जो विशाल समूहों को प्रबंधित करने में सहायता करते हैं और नेतृत्व संचार के प्रबंधकीय पहलू के दृष्टिकोण हैं।

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Biggest challenge for an organization in these days is:

आज के समय में किसी संगठन के लिए सबसे बड़ी चुनौती..... है:

- Win the trust of its Suppliers, business partners and customers.
अपने आपूर्तिकर्ताओं, व्यापार भागीदारों और ग्राहकों का विश्वास जीतना।
- Win the trust of its employees, business partners and Political parties.
अपने कर्मचारियों, व्यापारिक भागीदारों और राजनीतिक दलों का विश्वास जीतना।
- Win the trust of its employees, business partners and customers.
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Skills required for Corporate Aspect of Leadership does not include:

नेतृत्व के कॉर्पोरेट पहलू के लिए आवश्यक कौशल मेंशामिल नहीं है:

- Maintain employee relations
कर्मचारी संबंध बनाए रखना
- communication during change and crises
परिवर्तन और संकट के दौरान संचार
- Listening patiently.
धैर्यपूर्वक सुनना।
- Media associations and image building.
मीडिया संघ और छवि निर्माण।

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Managerial Aspect of leadership addresses:

- i) Expressive cultural understandings,
- ii) Team management and team meetings,
- iii) Providing training facilities and mentoring
- iv) writing and speaking Skills

नेतृत्व के प्रबंधकीय पहलू..... संबोधित करते हैं:

- i) अभिव्यंजक सांस्कृतिक समझ
- ii) टीम प्रबंधन और टीम बैठकें
- iii) प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं और सलाह प्रदान करना
- iv) लिखने और बोलने का कौशल

All of these
उपरोक्त सभी

- (ii) & (iii) only
केवल (ii) और (iii)
- (i) & (iii) only
केवल (i) और (iii)
- (i) & (iv) only
केवल (i) और (iv)

(1 mark, negative marking)

141. In spite of having the right people, if the right methodologies for execution are not put in place an organization cannot succeed. The Thirukural, the Treatise on the 'Art of living' born out of Tamil Culture, authored by Thiru Valluvar, beautifully summarizes how to conduct the affairs of an enterprise. Though there is a huge body of literature on how to handle various aspects of an organization, no such literature summarizes this complex subject in just seventy words and yet covers more than all of those several volumes of literature. It says, "The end of all deliberation is to arrive at a decision; and when a decision is reached, it is wrong to delay its execution". In this connection, the concept of 'completed staff work' by Stephen Covey is worth noting. Under this concept the people who are responsible for certain functions should think through the whole problem areas, identify and analyze the problems, identify the various possible solutions, analyze them for their effectiveness and efficiency and recommend the final solution. As considerable work has already been done, it makes the job of the decision makers quite simple. With the analysis available, the deliberations can be quite focused and decisions can be reached very quickly. As opposed to this, organizations that are mired in meetings and committee work take a long time in coming to conclusions and a longer time for implementation. The Thirukural advocates quickness in decision and implementation. It says "Unfinished work and un-subdued enemies are like un-extinguished sparks of fire. They will grow over time and overwhelm you". Hence work should not be left unfinished and every effort should be made to finish it off in time. "Do with deliberation those things that require detailed consideration and for which enough time is available. For those things that require prompt action, don't waste a lot of time in deliberation". In normal course most actions do not need detailed deliberation. And often the luxury of time is not available. As another kural advocates: "Go straight for the goal whenever circumstances permit. When circumstances are against, choose the path of least resistance".

सही लोग होने के बावजूद, यदि निष्पादन के लिए सही कार्यप्रणाली नहीं बनाई गई है, तो कोई संगठन सफल नहीं हो सकता है। थिरु वल्लुवर द्वारा लिखित तमिल संस्कृति से जन्मी 'आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग' पर ग्रंथ, थिरुकुरल, एक उद्यम के मामलों का संचालन करने के तरीके को खूबसूरती से सारांशित करता है। यद्यपि किसी संगठन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को कैसे संभालना है, इस पर साहित्य का एक विशाल निकाय है, ऐसा कोई भी साहित्य इस जटिल विषय को केवल सत्तर शब्दों में सारांशित नहीं करता है और फिर भी साहित्य के उन सभी खंडों से अधिक को कवर करता है। यह कहता है, "सभी विचार-विमर्श का अंत एक निर्णय पर पहुंचना है; और जब कोई निर्णय हो जाता है, तो उसके निष्पादन में देरी करना गलत है। इस संबंध में, स्टीफन कोवी द्वारा 'पूर्ण कर्मचारी कार्य' की अवधारणा ध्यान देने योग्य है। इस अवधारणा के तहत कुछ कार्यों के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों को पूरे समस्या क्षेत्रों के बारे में सोचना चाहिए, समस्याओं की पहचान और विश्लेषण करना चाहिए, विभिन्न संभावित समाधानों की पहचान करनी चाहिए, उनकी प्रभावशीलता और दक्षता के लिए उनका विश्लेषण करना चाहिए और अंतिम समाधान की सिफारिश करनी चाहिए। जैसा कि पहले ही काफी काम किया जा चुका है, यह निर्णय लेने वालों के काम को काफी सरल बना देता है। उपलब्ध विश्लेषण के साथ, विचार-विमर्श काफी केंद्रित हो सकता

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The Concept of Staff Work deals with:

कर्मचारी कार्य की अवधारणा सेसंबंधित है:

- Working of staff in a task group.
एक कार्य समूह में कर्मचारियों का काम करना।
- Responsibility of people involved in a function.
एक समारोह में शामिल लोगों की जिम्मेदारी।
- None of these
उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं।
- Assigning work among the staff.
कर्मचारियों के बीच काम सौंपना।

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Job of decision maker

निर्णय निर्माता का कार्य.....

- Eases with meetings and committee work.
बैठकों और समिति के काम से आसान होता है।
- Get complicated with the work already done.
पहले से किए गए काम के साथ जटिल होता है।
- None of these
उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
- Not affected with the analysis made earlier.
पहले किए गए विश्लेषण से प्रभावित नहीं होता।

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Which of the following statement is true as per the paragraph:

पैराग्राफ के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है:

- Long deliberations are waste of time for any decision making.
किसी भी निर्णय लेने के लिए लंबे विचार-विमर्श समय की बर्बादी है।
- Act whatever the resistance, when things are not in favour.
विरोध चाहे कुछ भी हो, जब चीजें पक्ष में न हों, कार्य करें।
- Do not waste time for deliberation where prompt action is required.
जहां त्वरित कार्रवाई की आवश्यकता हो वहां विचार-विमर्श के लिए समय बर्बाद न करें।
- All decision must be taken after detailed deliberation.
सभी निर्णय विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श के बाद लिए जाने चाहिए।

(1 mark, negative marking)

144. In spite of having the right people, if the right methodologies for execution are not put in place an organization cannot succeed. The Thirukural, the Treatise on the 'Art of living' born out of Tamil Culture, authored by Thiru Valluvar, beautifully summarizes how to conduct the affairs of an enterprise. Though there is a huge body of literature on how to handle various aspects of an organization, no such literature summarizes this complex subject in just seventy words and yet covers more than all of those several volumes of literature. It says, "The end of all deliberation is to arrive at a decision; and when a decision is reached, it is wrong to delay it execution". In this connection, the concept of 'completed staff work' by Stephen Covey is worth noting. Under this concept the people who are responsible for certain functions should think through the whole problem areas, identify and analyze the problems, identify the various possible solutions, analyze them for their effectiveness and efficiency and recommend the final solution. As considerable work has already been done, it makes the job of the decision makers quite simple. With the analysis available, the deliberations can be quite focused and decisions

can be reached very quickly. As opposed to this, organizations that are mired in meetings and committee work take a long time in coming to conclusions and a longer time for implementation. The Thirukural advocates quickness in decision and implementation. It says "Unfinished work and un-subdued enemies are like un-extinguished sparks of fire. They will grow over time and overwhelm you". Hence work should not be left unfinished and every effort should be made to finish it off in time. "Do with deliberation those things that require detailed consideration and for which enough time is available. For those things that require prompt action, don't waste a lot of time in deliberation". In normal course most actions do not need detailed deliberation. And often the luxury of time is not available. As another kural advocates: "Go straight for the goal whenever circumstances permit. When circumstances are against, choose the path of least resistance".

सही लोग होने के बावजूद, यदि निष्पादन के लिए सही कार्यप्रणाली नहीं बनाई गई है, तो कोई संगठन सफल नहीं हो सकता है। थिरु वल्लुवर द्वारा लिखित तमिल संस्कृति से जन्मी 'आर्ट ऑफ लिविंग' पर ग्रंथ, थिरुकुरल, एक उद्यम के मामलों का संचालन करने के तरीके को खूबसूरती से सारांशित करता है। यद्यपि किसी संगठन के विभिन्न पहलुओं को कैसे संभालना है, इस पर साहित्य का एक विशाल निकाय है, ऐसा कोई भी साहित्य इस जटिल विषय को केवल सत्तर शब्दों में सारांशित नहीं करता है और फिर भी साहित्य के उन सभी खंडों से अधिक को कवर करता है। यह कहता है, "सभी विचार-विमर्श का अंत एक निर्णय पर पहुंचना है; और जब कोई निर्णय हो जाता है, तो उसके निष्पादन में देरी करना गलत है। इस संबंध में, स्टीफन कोवी द्वारा 'पूर्ण कर्मचारी कार्य' की अवधारणा ध्यान देने योग्य है। इस अवधारणा के तहत कुछ कार्यों के लिए जिम्मेदार लोगों को पूरे समस्या क्षेत्रों के बारे में सोचना चाहिए, समस्याओं की पहचान और विश्लेषण करना चाहिए, विभिन्न संभावित समाधानों की पहचान करनी चाहिए, उनकी प्रभावशीलता और दक्षता के लिए उनका विश्लेषण करना चाहिए और अंतिम समाधान की सिफारिश करनी चाहिए। जैसा कि पहले ही काफी काम किया जा चुका है, यह निर्णय लेने वालों के काम को काफी सरल बना देता है। उपलब्ध विश्लेषण के साथ, विचार-विमर्श काफी केंद्रित हो सकता

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Gravity and enormity of unfinished work is portrayed to:
अधूरे कार्य की गंभीरता और विशालता को निम्न में दर्शाया गया है:

- To be ignored forever.
हमेशा के लिए नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाना।
- Extinguished fire
बुझी हुई आग
- Thunder storm
ऑंधी तूफान
- Unsubdued Enemy
निरंकुश शत्रु

(1 mark, negative marking)

145. In spite of having the right people, if the right methodologies for execution are not put in place an organization cannot succeed. The Thirukural, the Treatise on the 'Art of living' born out of Tamil Culture, authored by Thiru Valluvar, beautifully summarizes how to conduct the affairs of an enterprise. Though there is a huge body of literature on how to handle various

aspects of an organization, no such literature summarizes this complex subject in just seventy words and yet covers more than all of those several volumes of literature. It says, "The end of all deliberation is to arrive at a decision; and when a decision is reached, it is wrong to delay its execution". In this connection, the concept of 'completed staff work' by Stephen Covey is worth noting. Under this concept the people who are responsible for certain functions should think through the whole problem areas, identify and analyze the problems, identify the various possible solutions, analyze them for their effectiveness and efficiency and recommend the final solution. As considerable work has already been done, it makes the job of the decision makers quite simple. With the analysis available, the deliberations can be quite focused and decisions can be reached very quickly. As opposed to this, organizations that are mired in meetings and committee work take a long time in coming to conclusions and a longer time for implementation. The Thirukural advocates quickness in decision and implementation. It says "Unfinished work and un-subdued enemies are like un-extinguished sparks of fire. They will grow over time and overwhelm you". Hence work should not be left unfinished and every effort should be made to finish it off in time. "Do with deliberation those things that require detailed consideration and for which enough time is available. For those things that require prompt action, don't waste a lot of time in deliberation". In normal course most actions do not need detailed deliberation. And often the luxury of time is not available. As another kural advocates: "Go straight for the goal whenever circumstances permit. When circumstances are against, choose the path of least resistance".

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Which of the following statement is not true about Thirukural:

तिरुकुरल के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य नहीं है:

- It teaches how to conduct an enterprise.
- यह सिखाता है कि उद्यम कैसे संचालित किया जाता है।
- It contains elaborate description on managing organizations.
- इसमें प्रबंध संगठनों का विस्तृत विवरण है।
- Its Verses summarize volumes of literature.
- इसके छंद साहित्य के संस्करणों को संक्षेप में प्रस्तुत करते हैं।

Is an epic in Tamil Language written by Thiru Valluvar.

थिरु वल्लुवर द्वारा लिखित तमिल भाषा का यह एक महाकाव्य है।

(1 mark, negative marking)

146. These days every business school dean worth his baggy tweeds is agonizing over what exactly it is that an MBA – or anybody else – will need to know or do, to be effective in business a decade from now. And is it teachable? Business education's current plunge into self analysis is the deepest in 30 years, prompted by among other things an end to the expanding demand for the MBA degree by college grads increasing complaints from companies about the usefulness of MBAs, and new rankings of schools that appear every few year.

The current round of B-school soul-searching has its roots in the last great reformation of business education, which occurred in the 1960s. Then, in response to criticism that they were unchallenging 'schools of commerce' for the cerebrally limited, business schools set out to become more rigorous and intellectual. Professor Harry Davis, who teaches marketing at the University of Chicago, says schools and businesses came to believe that the 'critical ingredient in management was knowledge – the broader and more abstract, the better'. It was thought that manager's decisions would be better if he understood, say, the economist's definition and theory of self-interest.

Enough of this worked to convince the academics they were on the right track. The capital asset pricing model, developed by the University of Chicago and no child's toy to understand, has had a profound and lasting effect on financial markets. But, says Davis, even the best schools fell into a trap. 'We became enamored of the notion that being an expert was enough to run things. Nobody paid much attention to effectiveness. But being smart is enough'.

Now the search for the model MBA has begun to veer off in other direction, often emphasizing hard to measure attributes such as interpersonal skills, initiative and the ability to see patterns and opportunities in apparent chaos. A crop of airheaded smoothies on the way? No, insist the deans. Traditional so called hard skills like accounting, marketing and finance are still essential, they aver.

इन दिनों हर बिजनेस स्कूल डीन अपने बैगी टवीड्स के लायक है, इस बात से परेशान है कि अब से एक दशक बाद व्यवसाय में प्रभावी होने के लिए एमबीए या किसी और को क्या जानने या करने की आवश्यकता होगी और क्या यह सिखाने योग्य है? व्यावसायिक शिक्षा की आत्म-विलक्षण में वर्तमान डुबकी 30 वर्षों में सबसे गहरी है, अन्य बातों के अलावा, कॉलेज के स्नातकों द्वारा एमबीए की डिग्री की बढ़ती मांग को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रेरित किया गया है, जिससे एमबीए की उपयोगिता के बारे में कंपनियों की शिकायतें बढ़ रही हैं, और स्कूलों की नई रैंकिंग हर कुछ वर्षों से दिखाई देती है।

बिजनेस स्कूल के आत्मा की खोज के वर्तमान दौर की जड़ें व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के अंतिम महान सुधार में हैं, जो 1960 के दशक में हुई थी। फिर, आलोचना के जवाब में कि वे दिमागी रूप से सीमित के लिए 'कॉमर्स के स्कूल' थे, बिजनेस स्कूल अधिक कठोर और बौद्धिक बन गये। शिकागो विश्वविद्यालय में मार्केटिंग पढ़ाने वाले प्रोफेसर हैरी डेविस का कहना है कि स्कूलों और व्यवसायों को यह विश्वास हो गया था कि 'प्रबंधन में महत्वपूर्ण घटक ज्ञान था -जितना व्यापक और अधिक निराकार, उतना ही बेहतर'। यह सोचा गया था कि प्रबंधक के निर्णय बेहतर होंगे यदि वह अर्थशास्त्री की परिभाषा और स्व-हित के सिद्धांत को समझे।

इसमें से काफी ने शिक्षाविदों को यह समझाने का काम किया कि वे सही रास्ते पर हैं। शिकागो विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा विकसित पूंजी परिसंपत्ति मूल्य निर्धारण मॉडल समझने के लिए कोई बच्चों का खिलौना नहीं है, इसका वित्तीय बाजारों पर गहरा और स्थायी प्रभाव पड़ा है। लेकिन, डेविस कहते हैं, यहां तक कि सबसे अच्छे स्कूल भी एक जाल में फंस गए। "हम इस धारणा से प्रभावित हो गए कि चीजों को चलाने के लिए एक विशेषज्ञ होना ही पर्याप्त था। प्रभावशीलता पर किसी ने ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया। लेकिन स्मार्ट होना ही काफी है।"

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It can be inferred from the passage that the business schools pre-1960s, were

इस परिच्छेद से यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि 1960 के दशक से पहले के बिजनेस स्कूल.....

on the right track

सही रास्ते पर थे

facing complaints about usefulness of MBAs

- MBAs की उपयोगिता के बारे में शिकायतों का सामना करते थे
- providing no-rigorous, non-intellectual program
- गैर-कठोर, गैर-बौद्धिक कार्यक्रम प्रदान करते थे
- emphasizing knowledge and hard skills
- ज्ञान और कठिन कौशल पर जोर देते थे

(1 mark, negative marking)

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'Crop of airhead smoothies' refers to
'क्रॉप ऑफ़ एयरहेड स्मूदीज' का अर्थ है

- MBAs with strong interpersonal skills
मजबूत पारस्परिक कौशल वाले एमबीए
- MBAs in 1960s
1960 के दशक में एमबीए
- MBAs with so called hard skills
तथाकथित कठिन कौशल वाले एमबीए
- current MBAs
वर्तमान एमबीए

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Self analysis by business educationist is caused by

- i. Plateauing demand for MBAs
- ii. Employer companies' disillusionment with MBAs
- iii. Need for increased specialization in dynamic business scenario
- iv. Ability to see patterns and opportunities in apparent chaos

व्यावसायिक शिक्षाविद् द्वारा आत्म विलक्षण
किसके कारण होता है

- i. एमबीए के लिए वृद्धि में सतह की मांग
- ii. एम्प्लॉयर कंपनियों का एमबीए से मोहभंग
- iii. गतिशील व्यावसायिक परिदृश्य में विशेषज्ञता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता
- iv. स्पष्ट अराजकता में पैटर्न और अवसरों को देखने की क्षमता

- ii and iii
ii और iii
- i, ii and iv
i, ii और iv
- iii and iv
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बिजनेस स्कूल के आत्मा की खोज के वर्तमान दौर की जड़ें व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के अंतिम महान सुधार में हैं, जो 1960 के दशक में हुई थी। फिर, आलोचना के जवाब में कि वे दिमागी रूप से सीमित के लिए 'कॉमर्स के स्कूल' थे, बिजनेस स्कूल अधिक कठोर और बौद्धिक बन गये। शिकागो विश्वविद्यालय में मार्केटिंग पढ़ाने वाले प्रोफेसर हैरी डेविस का कहना है कि स्कूलों और व्यवसायों को यह विश्वास हो गया था कि 'प्रबंधन में महत्वपूर्ण घटक ज्ञान था -जितना व्यापक और अधिक निराकार, उतना ही बेहतर'। यह सोचा गया था कि प्रबंधक के निर्णय बेहतर होंगे यदि वह अर्थशास्त्री की परिभाषा और स्व-हित के सिद्धांत को समझे।

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अब मॉडल एमबीए की खोज दूसरी दिशा में शुरू हो गई है, जो अक्सर पारस्परिक कौशल, पहल और स्पष्ट अराजकता में पैटर्न और अवसरों को देखने की क्षमता जैसे गुणों को मापने के लिए ज्यादा जोर देती है। रास्ते में क्रॉप ऑफ एयरहेडेड स्मूदीज? नहीं, डीन पर जोर दें। लेखांकन, विपणन और वित्त जैसे पारंपरिक तथाकथित कठिन कौशल अभी भी आवश्यक हैं, ऐसी स्थिति है।

The basic premise of business educationists in the recent past can be best described as

हाल के दिनों में व्यावसायिक शिक्षाविदों के मूल आधार को इस प्रकार वर्णित किया जा सकता है:

- broad and abstract knowledge makes better decision – makers
- व्यापक और अमूर्त ज्ञान बेहतर निर्णय लेता है - निर्णयकर्ता
- smartness is the key ingredient in management
- प्रबंधन में स्मार्टनेस प्रमुख घटक है
- interpersonal skills, initiative and leadership is critical to management
- प्रबंधन के लिए पारस्परिक कौशल, पहल और नेतृत्व महत्वपूर्ण है

effectiveness is superior to knowledge
प्रभावशीलता ज्ञान से बेहतर है

(1 mark, negative marking)

150. These days every business school dean worth his baggy tweeds is agonizing over what exactly it is that an MBA – or anybody else – will need to know or do, to be effective in business a decade from now. And is it teachable? Business education's current plunge into self analysis is the deepest in 30 years, prompted by among other things an end to the expanding demand for the MBA degree by college grads increasing complaints from companies about the usefulness of MBAs, and new rankings of schools that appear every few year.

The current round of B-school soul-searching has its roots in the last great reformation of business education, which occurred in the 1960s. Then, in response to criticism that they were unchallenging 'schools of commerce' for the cerebrally limited, business schools set out to become more rigorous and intellectual. Professor Harry Davis, who teaches marketing at the University of Chicago, says schools and businesses came to believe that the 'critical ingredient in management was knowledge – the broader and more abstract, the better'. It was thought that manager's decisions would be better if he understood, say, the economist's definition and theory of self-interest.

Enough of this worked to convince the academics they were on the right track. The capital asset pricing model, developed by the University of Chicago and no child's toy to understand, has had a profound and lasting effect on financial markets. But, says Davis, even the best schools fell into a trap. 'We became enamored of the notion that being an expert was enough to run things. Nobody paid much attention to effectiveness. But being smart is enough'.

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What would the focus of good B-Schools be if they believed this article ?

अच्छे बी-स्कूलों का फोकस क्या होगा, यदि वे इस लेख पर विश्वास करते हैं?

Total focus on inter personal skills
अंतर-व्यक्तिगत कौशल पर पूरा फोकस

- Introduce abstract art as a subject
एक विषय के रूप में अमूर्त कला का परिचय
- A mix of the traditional subjects and strong inter personal skills
पारंपरिक विषयों और मजबूत अंतर-व्यक्तिगत कौशल का मिश्रण
- Not clear what needs to be done
स्पष्ट नहीं है कि क्या करने की आवश्यकता है

(1 mark, negative marking)

Master of Fashion Technology (GAT) - SA

1. The sum of five consecutive even numbers a, b, c, d and e is 130. What is the product of a and e ?

पांच क्रमागत सम संख्याओं a, b, c, d और e का योग 130 है।
 a और e का गुणनफल क्या है?

- 720
 1024
 660
 672

(1 mark, negative marking)

2. In a two digit number, the digits differ by 2. 10 times the number exceeds 5 times the sum of the number formed by reversing its digits and the sum of its digits by 90. Find the number.

दो अंकों की एक संख्या में अंक 2 से भिन्न होते हैं। संख्या का 10 गुना उसके अंकों और उसके अंकों के योग को 90 से उलटने पर बनने वाली संख्या के योग के 5 गुना से अधिक है। संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 53
 46
 35
 64

(1 mark, negative marking)

3. If $a:b = b:c = 2:3$, find $a:b:c$.

यदि $a : b = b : c = 2 : 3$, तो $a : b : c$ ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 3:4:5
 4:5:9
 4:6:9
 2:3:4

(1 mark, negative marking)

4. Find the smallest number which leaves a remainder of 7 when divided by 11 and leaves a remainder of 12 when divided by 13.

वह छोटी से छोटी संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जिससे 11 से भाग देने पर 7 शेष बचे और 13 से भाग देने पर 12 शेष बचे।

- 29
 25
 51
 57

(1 mark, negative marking)

5. The monthly income of a person is increased by 26%. His expenditure which was 70% of his monthly income is increased by 20%. His savings is increased by

एक व्यक्ति की मासिक आय में 26% की वृद्धि होती है। उसका खर्च, जो उसकी मासिक आय का 70% था, 20% बढ़ा दिया गया। उसकी बचत बढ़ जाती है-

- 40%
 25%
 50%
 30%

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. A certain sum at a certain rate of simple interest p.a. becomes Rs. 1150 in 3 years and Rs. 1250 in 5 years. Find the rate of interest p.a.

साधारण ब्याज प्रति वर्ष की एक निश्चित दर पर एक निश्चित राशि 3 साल में रु.1150 और 5 साल में रु.1250 हो जाती है। प्रति वर्ष ब्याज दर ज्ञात कीजिये

- 4.2%
 6.3%
 6%
 5%

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. The ratio of the number of boys to that of girls in a school is 9:7. If the number of boys increases by 40%, and that of girls by 20%, what will be the new ratio of boys to girls?

एक स्कूल में लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या का अनुपात 9:7 है। यदि लड़कों की संख्या में 40% और लड़कियों की संख्या में 20% की वृद्धि होती है, तो लड़कों का लड़कियों से नया अनुपात क्या होगा?

- 3:4
 3:2
 2:3
 4:3

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. In what time will the simple interest on a certain sum become 0.125 times the principal at 10% p.a.?

कितने समय में एक निश्चित राशि पर साधारण ब्याज 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूलधन का 0.125 गुना हो जाएगा?

- $2\frac{3}{4}$ years
 $2\frac{3}{4}$ वर्ष
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ years
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ वर्ष
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ years
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ वर्ष
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ years
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ वर्ष

(1 mark, negative marking)

9. A person reaches to his destination by his bicycle with a speed of 15 km/hr and returns back with a speed of 10 km/hr. His average speed is

एक व्यक्ति अपनी साइकिल से 15 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से अपने गंतव्य तक पहुंचता है और 10 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा की गति से वापस लौटता है। उसकी औसत गति है

- 12 km/hr
 12 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा
 11 km/hr
 11 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा
 10 km/hr
 10 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा
 13 km/hr
 13 कि.मी. प्रति घंटा

(1 mark, negative marking)

10. The average weight of 17 boxes is 92 kg. If 18 new boxes are added, the new average increases by 3 kg. What will be the average weight of the 18 new boxes?

17 बक्सों का औसत भार 92 कि.ग्रा. है। यदि 18 नए बॉक्स जोड़े जाते हैं, तो नया औसत 3 कि.ग्रा.

बढ़ जाता है। 18 नए बक्सों का औसत भार कितना होगा?

- 97.8 kg
 97.8 कि.ग्रा.
 91.8 kg
 91.8 कि.ग्रा.
 92.8 kg
 92.8 कि.ग्रा.

98.8 kg
 98.8 कि.ग्रा.

(1 mark, negative marking)

11. The cost of 3 tables and 4 chairs is Rs. 2500. The cost of 4 tables and 3 chairs is Rs. 2400. Find the costs of each table and each chair.

3 मेज और 4 कुर्सियों की कीमत रु. 2500 है
4 मेज और 3 कुर्सियों की कीमत रु. 2400 है।
प्रत्येक मेज और प्रत्येक कुर्सी का मूल्य ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (Rs. 325, Rs. 425)
 (325 रुपये, 425 रुपये)
 (Rs. 350, Rs. 350)
 (350 रुपये, 350 रुपये)
 (Rs. 375, Rs. 415)
 (रु. 375, रु. 415)
 (Rs. 300, Rs. 400)
 (रु. 300, रु. 400)

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. A person bought a certain number of chocolates at the rate of 16 chocolates for Rs. 12 and the same number of chocolates at the rate of 24 chocolates for Rs. 20. He sold all of them at the rate of 30 chocolates for Rs. 30. Find his gain/loss percentage.

एक व्यक्ति ने 16 चॉकलेट की दर से 12 रु. में एक निश्चित संख्या में चॉकलेट खरीदे और 20 रु. में 24 चॉकलेट की दर से चॉकलेट की समान संख्या खरीदी। उसने उन सभी को 30 चॉकलेट की दर से रु.30 में बेच दिया। उसका लाभ/हानि प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए।

- $26\frac{6}{19}\%$ gain
 $26\frac{6}{19}\%$ लाभ
 24% loss
 24% हानि
 $25\frac{1}{3}\%$ gain
 $25\frac{1}{3}\%$ लाभ
 $27\frac{3}{17}\%$ loss
 $27\frac{3}{17}\%$ हानि

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. Mr. X deposited a total of Rs. 9500 in two different banks which give 5% and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ simple interest. If the amount repayable as interest by the two banks at the end of 7 years are to be equal, find the individual amount of deposit.

श्रीमान X ने दो अलग-अलग बैंकों में कुल 9500 रुपये जमा किए, जिसपर बैंको द्वारा 5% और $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ साधारण ब्याज दिया गया। यदि 7 वर्षों के अंत में दोनों बैंकों द्वारा ब्याज के रूप में चुकाई जाने वाली राशि समान है, तो जमा की अलग-अलग राशि ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (Rs. 5600, Rs. 3900)
 (5600 रुपये, 3900 रुपये)
 (Rs. 5500, Rs. 4000)
 (रु. 5500, रु. 4000)
 (Rs. 5700, Rs. 3800)
 (5700 रुपये, 3800 रुपये)
 (Rs. 5000, Rs. 4500)
 (रु. 5000, रु. 4500)

(1 mark, negative marking)

- 14.

A man left Rs. 1,30,000 for his two sons aged 10 years and 16 years with the direction that the sum should be divided in such a way that the two sons got the same amount when they attain the age of 18 years. Assuming the rate of simple interest is $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ p.a. calculate how much the elder son got at the beginning?

एक आदमी ने 10 वर्ष और 16 वर्ष की आयु के अपने दो बेटों के लिए रु. 1,30,000 इस निर्देश के साथ छोड़े, कि इस राशि को इस तरह से विभाजित किया जाना चाहिए कि दोनों बेटों को 18 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने पर समान राशि मिले। यह मानकर कि प्रति वर्ष साधारण ब्याज की दर है, गणना कीजिए कि बड़े बेटे को शुरुआत में कितनी राशि मिली?

- Rs. 83,000
रु. 83,000
- Rs. 80,000
रु. 80,000
- Rs. 83,500
रु. 83,500
- Rs. 82,000
रु. 82,000

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. A person invests an amount of Rs. 24,200 at the rate of 4% p.a. for 6 years to obtain a simple interest. Later he invests the principal amount as well as the amount obtained as simple interest for another 4 years at the same rate of interest. What amount of simple interest will he obtain at the end of the last 4 years?

साधारण ब्याज प्राप्त करने के लिए 4% प्रति वर्ष की दर से, 6 वर्षों के लिए एक व्यक्ति 24,200 रु. की राशि का निवेश करता है। बाद में वह मूल राशि के साथ-साथ साधारण ब्याज के रूप में प्राप्त राशि को अगले 4 वर्षों के लिए समान ब्याज दर पर निवेश करता है। पिछले 4 वर्षों के अंत में उसे साधारण ब्याज की कितनी राशि प्राप्त होगी?

- Rs. 4850.32
रु. 4850.32
- Rs. 4801.28
रु. 4801.28
- Rs. 4800
रु. 4800
- Rs. 4700
रु. 4700

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. P and Q together can complete a job in $14\frac{2}{3}$ days. Q and R together can complete it in $20\frac{4}{5}$ days. P and R together can complete it in 16 days. Find the time taken by R to complete the job alone.

P और Q मिलकर एक कार्य को $14\frac{2}{3}$ दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। Q और R मिलकर इसे $20\frac{4}{5}$ दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। P और R मिलकर इसे 16 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। अकेले कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए R द्वारा लिया गया समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 60 days
60 दिन
- 36 days
36 दिन
- 48 days
48 दिन
- 24 days
24 दिन

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. Find the time taken by a train 175 meters long running at a speed of 54 km/hr to overtake another train 75 meters long running at a speed of 36 km/hr.

54 किमी/घंटा की गति से चल रही 175 मीटर लंबी ट्रेन द्वारा, 36 किमी/घंटा की गति से चलने वाली 75 मीटर लंबी ट्रेन को पार करने में लगने वाला समय ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 55 seconds
55 सेकंड
- 45 seconds
45 सेकंड
- 50 seconds
50 सेकंड

52 seconds
52 सेकंड

(1 mark, negative marking)

18.

If $x : y = 3 : 4$, $y : z = 5 : 6$ and $z : w = 7 : 8$, then $x : y : z : w$ is
यदि $x : y = 3 : 4$, $y : z = 5 : 6$ और $z : w = 7 : 8$, तब $x : y : z : w$ है

- 3:5:7:8
 3:4:24:192
 3:4:6:8
 105:140:168:192

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. X sold a chair to Y at 10% profit. Y sold it to Z at 20% profit. If Z bought it for Rs. 660, find the price at which X bought the chair.

X ने Y को एक कुर्सी 10% लाभ पर बेची। Y ने इसे 20% लाभ पर Z को बेच दिया।
यदि Z ने इसे रु. 660 में खरीदा है, तो वह कीमत ज्ञात कीजिए जिस पर X ने कुर्सी खरीदी।

- Rs. 520
रु. 520
 Rs. 500
रु. 500
 Rs. 530
रु. 530
 Rs. 450
रु. 450

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. X started a business with Rs. 20,000. After 3 months, Y joined him with Rs. 40,000. After some more months, Z joined them with Rs. 1,00,000. Y received Rs. 18,000 out of the total annual profit of Rs. 55,000. How many months after X started the business did Z join?

X ने रु.20,000 के साथ एक व्यवसाय शुरू किया। 3 महीने के बाद, Y उसके साथ रु.40,000 के साथ जुड़ा कुछ और महीनों के बाद, Z रु.1,00,000 के साथ उनके साथ जुड़ गया। कुल वार्षिक लाभ रु. 55,000 में से रु.18,000 का लाभ Y को प्राप्त हुआ।
X ने व्यवसाय शुरू करने के कितने महीने बाद Z ने उसे जॉइन किया?

- 7.5
 5.5
 8
 7

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. A person borrowed some money at the rate 6% p.a. for the first three years, 9% p.a. for the next five years and 13% p.a. for the period beyond eight years. If the total interest paid by him at the end of eleven years is Rs. 8160, how much money did he borrow?

एक व्यक्ति ने पहले तीन वर्षों के लिए 6% प्रति वर्ष, अगले पांच वर्षों के लिए 9% प्रति वर्ष और आठ वर्षों से अधिक की अवधि के लिए 13% प्रति वर्ष की दर से कुछ धन उधार लिया।
यदि ग्यारह वर्ष के अंत में उसके द्वारा भुगतान किया गया कुल ब्याज रु. 8160 है,
तो उसने कितने पैसे उधार लिए?

- Rs. 12,000
रु. 12,000
 Rs. 13,000
रु. 13,000
 Rs. 10,000
रु. 10,000
 Rs. 8000
रु. 8000

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. Two vessels contain mixtures of milk and water. The ratios of milk and water are 3:10 and 4:5 in the first and second vessels respectively. In what ratio should they be mixed so that the resulting mixture contains milk and water in the ratio 79:155?

दो बर्तनों में दूध और पानी का मिश्रण है। पहले और दूसरे बर्तन में दूध और पानी का अनुपात क्रमशः 3:10 और 4:5 है। उन्हें किस अनुपात में मिलाया जाना चाहिए कि परिणामी मिश्रण में दूध और पानी का अनुपात 79:155 हो?

- 2:3
 1:1
 2:5
 1:2

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. A vessel contains 400 litres of pure milk. 40 litres of milk is removed from the vessel and replaced by water. 40 litres of the mixture thus formed is again withdrawn and replaced by water. This procedure is repeated once again. Find the percentage of milk in the resultant solution.

एक बर्तन में 400 लीटर शुद्ध दूध है। बर्तन से 40 लीटर दूध निकाल कर उसके स्थान पर पानी डाल दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार बने मिश्रण का 40 लीटर फिर से निकाल लिया जाता है और पानी से बदल दिया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया एक बार फिर दोहराई जाती है। परिणामी घोल में दूध का प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 70.4%
 71.5%
 73.4%
 72.9%

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. Pipes P, Q and R together can empty a full tank in 6 hours. All the three pipes are opened simultaneously and after 2 hours, P is closed. The tank is emptied in another 6 hours. Find the time in which P can empty the tank.

पाइप P, Q और R मिलकर एक पूर्ण टैंक को 6 घंटे में खाली कर सकते हैं। तीनों पाइपों को एक साथ खोल दिया जाता है और 2 घंटे बाद P को बंद कर दिया जाता है। टैंक को अन्य 6 घंटे में खाली कर दिया जाता है। वह समय ज्ञात कीजिए जिसमें P टैंक को खाली कर सकता है।

- 9 hours
 9 घंटे
 18 hours
 18 घंटे
 12 hours
 12 घंटे
 20 hours
 20 घंटे

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. The average monthly consumption of petrol for a car for 12 months is 160 litre. If the average monthly consumption for first 8 months is 145 litre, then the average monthly consumption for the remaining 4 months is

एक कार के लिए 12 महीनों में पेट्रोल की औसत मासिक खपत 160 लीटर है। यदि पहले 8 महीनों के लिए औसत मासिक खपत 145 लीटर है, तो पिछले 4 महीनों में पेट्रोल की औसत मासिक खपत है

- 165 litre
 165 लीटर
 175 litre
 175 लीटर
 190 litre
 190 लीटर
 180 litre
 180 लीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. If the price of tea goes up by $33\frac{1}{3}\%$, what should be the percentage by which its consumption must be reduced so that the expenditure on it remains unchanged?

यदि चाय की कीमत $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ बढ़ जाती है, तो इसकी खपत को कितना प्रतिशत कम करना चाहिए, ताकि उस पर होने वाला खर्च अपरिवर्तित रहे?

- 15%

- $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- 25%
- 30%

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. A trader sold his goods after announcing two successive discounts of 30% each. Find his effective discount percentage.

एक व्यापारी ने अपना माल 30% प्रत्येक की दो क्रमागत छूटों की घोषणा के बाद बेचा। उसका प्रभावी छूट प्रतिशत ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 60%
- 59%
- 51%
- 55%

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. A vessel contains 60 litres of solution of milk and water having 80% milk. How much water should be added to it to make a solution in which milk forms 60%?

एक बर्तन में दूध और पानी का 60 लीटर घोल है जिसमें 80% दूध है। इसमें कितना पानी मिलाया जाना चाहिए ताकि एक घोल बनाया जा सके, जिसमें दूध 60% बनता है?

- 20 litres
20 लीटर
- 30 litres
30 लीटर
- 25 litres
25 लीटर
- 27 litres
27 लीटर

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. P can complete a job in 6 days working 8 hours a day. Q can complete it in 3 days working 12 hours a day. In how many days can they together complete it working 4 hours a day?

P एक दिन में 8 घंटे काम करके 6 दिनों में एक काम पूरा कर सकता है।
Q इसे दिन में 12 घंटे काम करके 3 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। वे एक दिन में 4 घंटे काम करके इसे कितने दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं?

- $6\frac{2}{3}$ days
 $6\frac{2}{3}$ दिन
- 7 days
7 दिन
- 5 days
5 दिन
- $5\frac{1}{2}$ days
 $5\frac{1}{2}$ दिन

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. A contractor decided to complete a job in 30 days for which he employed 20 men in the beginning. After 10 days he realized that the job could not be completed on time. Hence, he employed 15 more men and thus completed the job on time. Find the number of extra days it would have taken to complete the job if the additional men were not employed.

एक ठेकेदार ने 30 दिनों में एक काम पूरा करने का फैसला किया जिसके लिए उसने शुरुआत में 20 पुरुषों को नियुक्त किया। 10 दिनों के बाद उसने महसूस किया कि काम समय पर पूरा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए, उसने 15 और पुरुषों को नियुक्त किया और इस प्रकार समय पर काम पूरा किया। यदि अतिरिक्त पुरुषों को नियोजित नहीं किया जाता, तो कार्य को पूरा करने में लगने वाले अतिरिक्त दिनों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 18
- 8
- 10

15

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. If RICH : 18, 9, 3, 8 :: TIME : ?

- 20, 13, 9, 5
- 21, 9, 13, 5
- 20, 9, 13, 5
- 21, 13, 9, 5

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. If all cats are dogs, some dogs are cows and some cows are horses then which statement must be TRUE?

यदि सभी बिल्लियाँ कुत्ते हैं, कुछ कुत्ते गाय हैं और कुछ गाय घोड़े हैं, तो कौन सा कथन सत्य होना चाहिए?

- All dogs are horses
सभी कुत्ते घोड़े हैं
- Some cats are horses
कुछ बिल्लियाँ घोड़े हैं
- Some dogs may be horses
कुछ कुत्ते घोड़े हो सकते हैं
- All cats are also cows
सभी बिल्लियाँ भी गाय हैं

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. How many times in a day are the hands of a clock pointing opposite to each other?

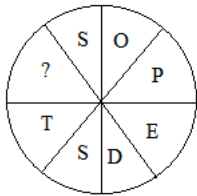
घड़ी की सुइयां दिन में कितनी बार विपरीत दिशा में इशारा करती हैं?

- 24
- 20
- 22
- 44

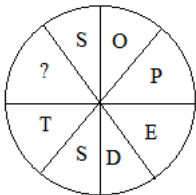
(1 mark, negative marking)

34.

Insert the missing letter.



लापता अक्षर डालें।



- K
- L
- I
- J

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. Find the odd one out.

विषम का पता लगाएं।

PAGRE

-
- STUN
- MUPL
- SNUG

(1 mark, negative marking)

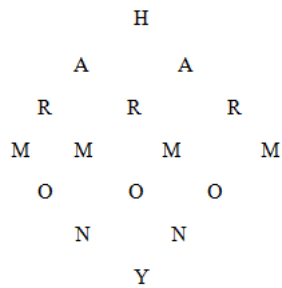
36. If A's father is B, C is the father of B and D is A's mother, then how is C related to D?

यदि A का पिता B है, C, B का पिता है और D, A की माता है, तो C, D से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

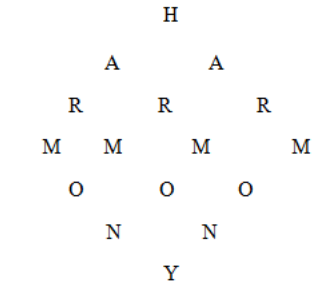
- Father
पिता
- Uncle
चाचा
- Father-in-law
ससुर
- Grandfather
दादाजी

(1 mark, negative marking)

37.



How many paths from top to bottom spell HARMONY?



- 18
- 20
- 24
- 26

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. Find the missing number: 1, 4, 27, 16, 125, 36, ?, 64

लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए:

1, 4, 27, 16, 125, 36, ?, 64

- 49
- 343
- 334
- 243

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. Find the missing number: 52, 63, 94, ? 18

लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए:

52, 63, 94, ? 18

- 21
 36
 25
 46

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. If 1st April, 2003 was Monday, then which day of the week will 25th December of the same year be?

यदि 1 अप्रैल 2003 को सोमवार था, तो उसी वर्ष 25 दिसंबर को सप्ताह का कौन सा दिन होगा?

- Tuesday
 मंगलवार
 Wednesday
 बुधवार
 Friday
 शुक्रवार
 Thursday
 गुरुवार

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. If the code of MALE is *1%5 and that of FATE is 6185 then the code of FEMALE is

यदि MALE का कोड *1%5 है और FATE का 6185 है, तो FEMALE का कोड है

- 65%1*5
 651**%5
 65*1%5
 651%*5

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. There are six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a row. B and F are in the centre and C and D are at the ends. E is sitting on the left of C. Then who is on the left of D?

एक पंक्ति में छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F हैं। B और F

केंद्र में हैं और C और D अंत में, सिरों पर हैं। E, C के बायें बैठा है। तो D के

बायें कौन है?

- F
 A
 C
 B

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. What is the angle between hour hand and minute hand of a clock at 9-15 p.m.?

रात 9-15 बजे घड़ी की घण्टे की सूई और मिनट की सूई के बीच का कोण क्या है?

- 185°
 180°
 188½°
 187½°

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.

आठ व्यक्ति B, D, F, H, J, L, N और P एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। D और H, F के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। B के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर L बैठा है। D का निकटतम पड़ोसी B है। P के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर J बैठा है।

What is the position of P with respect to the position of D?
D की स्थिति के सन्दर्भ में P का स्थान क्या है?

- Third to the left
बायें से तीसरा
- Second to the left
बायें से दूसरा
- Third to the right
दायें से तीसरा
- Immediate right
ठीक दायें

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.

आठ व्यक्ति B, D, F, H, J, L, N और P एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। D और H, F के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। B के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर L बैठा है। D का निकटतम पड़ोसी B है। P के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर J बैठा है।

Who among the followings sits third to the left of F?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन F के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर बैठा है

- J
- B
- D
- H

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.

आठ व्यक्ति B, D, F, H, J, L, N और P एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। D और H, F के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। B के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर L बैठा है। D का निकटतम पड़ोसी B है। P के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर J बैठा है।

Who among the following sits exactly between P and N?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन P और N के ठीक बीच में बैठा है?

- L
- F
- H
- J

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of

आठ व्यक्ति B, D, F, H, J, L, N और P एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। D और H, F के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। B के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर L बैठा है। D का निकटतम पड़ोसी B है। P के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर J बैठा है।

Which of the following pairs represents the immediate neighbours of L?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जोड़ा L के निकटतम पड़ोसियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है?

- NP
- BJ
- PH
- FP

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Eight persons B, D, F, H, J, L, N and P are sitting around a circular table facing the centre, but not necessarily in the same order. D and H are immediate neighbours of F. L sits third to the left of B. B is an immediate neighbour of D. J sits third to the right of P.

आठ व्यक्ति B, D, F, H, J, L, N और P एक वृत्ताकार मेज के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं, लेकिन जरूरी नहीं कि इसी क्रम में हों। D और H, F के निकटतम पड़ोसी हैं। B के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर L बैठा है। D का निकटतम पड़ोसी B है। P के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर J बैठा है।

Starting from B, if all the persons are made to sit in alphabetical order in clockwise direction, the positions of how many (excluding B) will remain unchanged?
B से शुरू करके, यदि सभी व्यक्तियों को दक्षिणावर्त दिशा में वर्णानुक्रम में बैठाया जाता है, तो (B को छोड़कर) कितने की स्थिति अपरिवर्तित रहेगी?

- Two
दो
- None
कोई नहीं
- One
एक
- Three
तीन

(1 mark, negative marking)

49. Mr. V drives a car 30 km in the west and then 25 km to the left. Now every time turning to his right, he drives 15, 35 and 45 km respectively. How far is he now from his starting point?

श्रीमान V पश्चिम में 30 किमी और फिर बायीं ओर 25 किमी कार चलाते हैं। अब हर बार अपने दायें ओर मुड़कर, वे क्रमशः 15, 35 और 45 किमी ड्राइव करते हैं। अब वे अपने आरंभिक बिंदु से कितनी दूर हैं?

- 10 km
10 किमी
- 15 km
15 किमी
- 20 km
20 किमी
- 35 km
35 किमी

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. Heights of six girls A, B, C, D, E and F are different. A is taller than three girls. D is taller than E but shorter than F. F is shorter than A. B is not the tallest. The second shortest height is 152 cm and the third tallest is 155 cm. What is the possible height of F?

छह लड़कियों A, B, C, D, E और F की लंबाई अलग-अलग है। A, तीन लड़कियों से लम्बी है। D, E से लंबी है, लेकिन F से छोटी है। F, A से छोटी है। B सबसे लंबी नहीं है। दूसरी सबसे छोटी ऊंचाई 152 सेमी और तीसरी सबसे लंबाई 155 सेमी है। F की संभावित ऊंचाई क्या है?

- 160 cm
160 सेमी
- 155 cm
155 सेमी
- 153 cm
153 सेमी
- 152 cm
152 सेमी

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. What will be the angle between the hands of a clock at 8.10 a.m.?

सुबह 8.10 बजे घड़ी की सुइयों के बीच का कोण क्या होगा?

- $183\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
- 182°
- 185°
- 180°

(1 mark, negative marking)

52. In a class of 50 students, 15 read Physics, 20 read Chemistry and 20 read Mathematics, 3 read Physics and Chemistry, 6 read Chemistry and Mathematics and 5 read Physics and Mathematics, 7 read none of the subjects. How many students read all the three subjects?

50 छात्रों की एक कक्षा में, 15 ने भौतिक शास्त्र पढ़ा, 20 ने रसायन शास्त्र पढ़ा और 20 ने गणित पढ़ा, 3 ने भौतिक शास्त्र और रसायन शास्त्र पढ़ा, 6 ने रसायन शास्त्र और गणित पढ़ा और 5 ने भौतिक शास्त्र और गणित पढ़ा, 7 ने कोई भी विषय नहीं पढ़ा। कितने विद्यार्थी तीनों विषयों को पढ़ते हैं?

- 20
 10
 2
 5

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. If $(x_1 - 10) + (x_2 - 10) + \dots + (x_{10} - 10) = 100$ then $(x_1 + 10) + (x_2 + 10) + \dots + (x_{10} + 10) = ?$
 यदि $(x_1 - 10) + (x_2 - 10) + \dots + (x_{10} - 10) = 100$ तब $(x_1 + 10) + (x_2 + 10) + \dots + (x_{10} + 10) = ?$

- 350
 300
 200
 250

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. A 4×4 square is given below:

1	15	14	4
12	6	7	9
8	10	11	5
13	3	2	16

How many 2×2 squares are there in it whose elements add up to 34?
 एक 4×4 वर्ग नीचे दिया गया है:

1	15	14	4
12	6	7	9
8	10	11	5
13	3	2	16

इसमें ऐसे कितने 2×2 वर्ग हैं, जिनके तत्वों का योग 34 है?

- 4
 6
 5
 8

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. Find the missing letter in the given figure:

E	M	R
F	I	O
A	J	?

दी गई आकृति में लुप्त अक्षर ज्ञात कीजिए:

E	M	R
F	I	O
A	J	?

- K
 G
 L
 H

(1 mark, negative marking)

56. In which stadium the final match of the first ICC World Test Championship was played on June 23, 2021?

23 जून 2021 को प्रथम आईसीसी विश्व टेस्ट चैंपियनशिप का फाइनल मैच किस स्टेडियम में खेला गया था?

- The Oval
ओवल
- Edgbaston
एजबेस्टन
- Ageas Bowl
एजेस बाउल
- Lord's Cricket Ground
लॉर्ड्स क्रिकेट ग्राउंड

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. Who was the first non-Congress Prime Minister in independent India?

स्वतंत्र भारत में पहले गैर-कांग्रेसी प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे?

- Morarji Desai
मोरारजी देसाई
- Sankar Dayal Sharma
शंकर दयाल शर्मा
- Charan Singh
चरण सिंह
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. BIMSTEC stands for

BIMSTEC का अर्थ है

- Bangladesh, India, Myanmar Scientific and Technological Economic Cooperation
बांग्लादेश, इंडिया, म्यांमार सायंटिफिक अँड टेक्नोलॉजिकल इकनॉमिक कोऑपरेशन
- Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
बे ऑफ बेंगॉल इनिशिएटिव फॉर मल्टी सेक्टरल टेक्निकल अँड इकनॉमिक कोऑपरेशन
- Bilateral and Multi-Sectoral Economic Corridor
बायलैटरल अँड मल्टी सेक्टरल इकनॉमिक कॉरिडोर
- Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand Economic Cooperation
बांग्लादेश, इंडिया, म्यांमार, श्रीलंका, थाईलैंड इकनॉमिक कोऑपरेशन

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. Zloty is the currency of the country

'ज़्लॉटी' इस देश की मुद्रा है

- Poland
पोलैंड
- Portugal
पुर्तगाल
- Zimbabwe
जिम्बाब्वे
- Ukraine
यूक्रेन

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product, Earned Income in foreign by citizen and Earned Income by foreigners in a country are denoted by G, P, X and M respectively. Then which one of the following is TRUE?

सकल घरेलू उत्पाद, सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद, नागरिक द्वारा विदेश में अर्जित आय और

किसी देश में विदेशियों द्वारा अर्जित आय को क्रमशः G, P, X और M द्वारा दर्शाया जाता है।

तो निम्न में से कौन सा सत्य है?

- $P = G + (M - X)$
- $G = P + (X - M)$

-
- $G = P + X + M$
- $P = G + (X - M)$

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

For a micro enterprise investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment does not exceed ____ crore rupees and turnover does not exceed ____ crore rupees.

रिक्त स्थान भरें: एक सूक्ष्म उद्यम के लिए प्लांट और मशीनरी या उपकरण में निवेश
____ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है और टर्नओवर ____ करोड़ रुपये से अधिक नहीं है।

- (1, 10)
- (1, 5)
- (2, 10)
- (2, 5)

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. Who wrote the book 'Rajtarangini'?

'राजतरंगिणी' पुस्तक किसने लिखी?

- Kalhana
कल्हण
- Vakpati
वाकपति
- Bilhana
बिल्हण
- Banabhatta
बाणभट्ट

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. How many hymns are there in RigVeda?

ऋग्वेद में कितने सूक्त हैं?

- 1028
- 1208
- 1802
- 1082

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. The cold and dry wind which originates over the snow-covered mountains of Alps and blows towards the Mediterranean Sea is known as

ठंडी और शुष्क हवा जो आल्प्स के बर्फ से ढके पहाड़ों से निकलती है और भूमध्य सागर की ओर चलती है, कहलाती है

- Sirrocco
सिरॉक्को
- Harmattan
हरमट्टन
- Mistral
मिस्ट्राल
- Chinook
चिनूक

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. Which of the following Biosphere Reserves is not included in UNESCO's Man and Biosphere Reserves list?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व यूनेस्को की 'मैन और बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व सूची' में शामिल नहीं है?

- Nilgiri
नीलगिरि
- Sunderban
सुंदरबन
- Simlipal
सिमलीपाल
- Dehang-Dibang
देहांग-दिबांग

(1 mark, negative marking)

66. How many scientists won Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award, 2021?

कितने वैज्ञानिकों ने शांति स्वरूप भटनागर पुरस्कार, 2021 जीता?

- 12
 11
 9
 10

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. Who is the Chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation?

भारतीय अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान संगठन के अध्यक्ष कौन हैं?

- Dr. K.Radhakrishnan
डॉ के राधाकृष्णन
 Dr. K.Sivan
डॉ. के. सिवान
 Dr. S.Somnath
डॉ एस सोमनाथ
 Dr. K.Kasturirangan
डॉ. के.कस्तुरीरंगन

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. Darvaza gas crater, also known as Gateway to Hell, is located in

दरवाजा गैस क्रेटर, जो 'गेटवे टू हेल'(नरक का प्रवेशद्वार) के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, इस देश में अवस्थित है-

- USA
अमेरीका
 Indonesia
इंडोनेशिया
 Russia
रूस
 Turkmenistan
तुर्कमेनिस्तान

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. The study of snakes, their types and distributions is known as

सांपों के अध्ययन, उनके प्रकार और वितरण के रूप में इसे जाना जाता है

- Phycology
फाइकोलॉजी
 Ophiology
ओफियोलॉजी
 Hematology
हिमेटोलॉजी
 Odontology
ओडोन्टोलॉजी

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. "Cordelia" is a natural satellite of the planet

"कॉर्डेलिया" इस ग्रह का एक प्राकृतिक उपग्रह है

- Neptune
नेपच्यून
 Uranus
यूरेनस
 Jupiter
ज्युपिटर
 Saturn
सैटर्न

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. The line that connects points of equal depth of water with equal temperature is known as

पानी की समान गहराई वाले बिंदुओं को समान तापमान वाले बिंदुओं से जोड़ने वाली रेखा कहलाती है

- Isobathytherm
आइसोबैथिथर्म
 Isocheim

आइसोचेम

- Isotherm
आइसोथर्म
- Isober
आइसोबर

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. The currency of Malaysia is known as
मलेशिया की मुद्रा को के रूप में जाना जाता है

- Kyat
क्यात
- Won
वोन
- Ringgit
रिंगिट
- Peso
पेसो

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. Who is Miss World at present?
वर्तमान में मिस वर्ल्ड कौन है?

- Vanessa Ponce of Mexico
मेक्सिको की वानेसा पॉस
- Toni-Ann Singh of Jamaica
जमैका की टोनी-एन सिंह
- Stepharie Del Valle of Puerto Rico
प्यूर्टो रिको की स्टेफरी डेल वैले
- Manushi Chillaar of India
भारत की मानुषी छिल्लर

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. The 'hero rat' who detected over 100 land mines, explosives died recently is
100 से अधिक बारूदी सुरंगों, विस्फोटकों का पता लगाने वाला 'हीरो रैट' हाल ही में मर गया, वह है

- None of these
इनमें से कोई नहीं
- Wagawa
वागावा
- Nagawa
नागावा
- Magawa
मगावा

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. Who wrote the book "Godan"?
"गोदान" पुस्तक किसने लिखी?

- Shashi Tharoor
शशि थरूर
- Sarojini Naidu
सरोजिनी नायडू
- Premchand
प्रेमचंद
- Muluk Raj Anand
मुलुक राज आनंदी

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Which port is renamed as Shyama Prasad Mukherjee port?
किस बंदरगाह का नाम बदलकर 'श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी पोर्ट' कर दिया गया है?

- Visakhapatnam Port
विशाखापट्टनम पोर्ट

- Kolkata Port
कोलकाता पोर्ट
- Chennai Port
चेन्नई पोर्ट
- Paradip Port
पारादीप पोर्ट

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. India's First Digital University is located in
भारत का पहला डिजिटल विश्वविद्यालय इस राज्य में स्थित है

- Karnataka
कर्नाटक
- Maharastra
महाराष्ट्र
- Uttar Pradesh
उत्तर प्रदेश
- Kerala
केरल

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. Abuja is the capital of the country
'अबुजा' इस देश की राजधानी है

- Nigeria
नाइजीरिया
- Kazakhstan
कजाकिस्तान
- Belarus
बेलारूस
- Angola
अंगोला

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. The abbreviation NITI Aayog stands for
संक्षिप्त नाम 'NITI' आयोग का अर्थ है

- National Institution of Transforming India
नॅशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन ऑफ ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया
- National Institute of Transforming India
नॅशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया
- National Institution for Transforming India
नॅशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन फॉर ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया
- National Institute for Transforming India
नॅशनल इंस्टीट्यूट फॉर ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. The Headquarter of International Labour Organisation is located at
'अंतर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन' का मुख्यालय स्थित है

- Rome
रोम
- Geneva
जिनीवा
- Moscow
- मॉस्को
- Paris
पेरिस

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. **Instruction** : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Aristotle , the Greek philosopher , summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize , to divide , and to carry about. In other words , it must be ' durable , distinct , divisible and portable'. When we think of money today , we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing , and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

Aristotle said money should be :

- Made of high quality material
- Durable , distinct, divisible and portable
- Made of metal
- Paper currency

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. **Instruction** :Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Aristotle , the Greek philosopher , summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize , to divide , and to carry about. In other words , it must be ' durable , distinct , divisible and portable'. When we think of money today , we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing , and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

Now a days , we think of money as-

- useful for starving travelers
- Made of either metal or paper
- Printed note paper only
- Pieces of metal only

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. **Instruction** :Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Aristotle , the Greek philosopher , summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize , to divide , and to carry about. In other words , it must be ' durable , distinct , divisible and portable'. When we think of money today , we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing , and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

In some parts of the world a traveler might starve –

- Even if he did not know the rate of exchange
- Even if he had no coins or notes
- Even if he had local currency
- Even if he had plenty of coins and notes

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. **Instruction** :Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Aristotle , the Greek philosopher , summed up the four chief qualities of money .It must be lasting and easy to recognize , to divide , and to carry about. In other words , it must be ' durable , distinct , divisible and portable'. When we think of money today , we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coin or as printed paper notes .But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use .They will buy nothing , and a traveler might starve if he had none of the particular local 'money' to exchange for food.

Coins and notes are of no use in some places because –

- They are not recognised
- They are not as good as the local 'money'
- They are not needed
- They are not easy to carry about

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. To ensure precise and forceful communication , the following expression may be replaced with the alternative given below:
"In the event of"

- Although
Whatsoever

-
- If
- In lieu of

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. "Superannuation" refers to-

- Suspension
- Appointment
- Promotion
- Retirement

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. "Red-tapism" stands for –

- Administrative responsibility
- Organization of public personnel
- unfair deal
- The policy of delays in functioning

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. **Instruction** : Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Would you like some more.....

- Cheese
- Cheeses
- Chesses
- Choose

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. **Instruction**: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Some movies like to show super....

- Heroe
- Heroes
- Heros
- Heross

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. **Instruction**: Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Many were necessary to put out the fire.

- Fireman
- Firemens
- Firemen
- Firemans

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. **Instruction** : Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Come here,....., I am going to read you a story.

- Childs
- Children

- Child
- Childrens

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. **Instruction** : Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

It's winter. All the....have fallen from the trees.

- Leaf
- Leafes
- Leaves
- Leafs

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. **Instruction** : Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

The wild..... travel in autumn.

- Geese
- Gooses
- Geeses
- Goose

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. **Instruction** : Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

Brush your.....before you go to bed.

- Teeths
- Teeth
- Tooths
- Tooth

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. **Instruction** : Fill in up the blanks with appropriate usages -

I'll buy a cat to kill the....

- Mices
- Mice
- Mouse
- Mouses

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. What is the plural form of ATROCITY:

- Atroceetis
- Atrocitys
- Atroctes
- Atrocities

(1 mark, negative marking)

97. What is the plural of SPY:

- Spys
- Spyes
- Spies
- Spy



(1 mark, negative marking)

98. MASSACRE means:

- Assassinate
- Slaughter
- Murder
- Stab

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. The following are the synonym of the word WHET but one word is not its synonym. Find it out.

- Sharpen
- Hone
- Wheat
- Stimulate

(1 mark, negative marking)

100. Choose the most appropriate one-word substitute for the expression given below.
'a supporter of the cause of women'

- Feminist
- Feminine
- Effeminate
- Sophist

(1 mark, negative marking)

101. Which is the suitable expression for the voice of Puppies?

- Hiss
- Yelp
- Warble
- Grunt

(1 mark, negative marking)

102. Which of the following is spelt correctly?

- convelescence
- convilescence
- convaelescence
- convalescence

(1 mark, negative marking)

103. Which of the following is spelt correctly?

- asassination
- asaessination
- assassination
- asasination

(1 mark, negative marking)

104. Which of the following is spelt correctly?

- Navsea
- Nausea
- Naucea
- Nausia



(1 mark, negative marking)

105. Which of the following is spelt correctly?

- flageilation
- flagellation
- flaiigelation
- flageleton

(1 mark, negative marking)

106. Which of the following is spelt correctly?

- Gobbledegook
- Gobledegok
- Gobbledeguk
- Gobbledegok

(1 mark, negative marking)

107. Which of the following is spelt correctly?

- Chiaroscurist
- Chiarocurist
- Chiaracurist
- Chiarascurist

(1 mark, negative marking)

108. **Instruction** : Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase-

Cloak and dagger-

- major and minor works
- involving secrecy and plotting
- the thought process
- immediately

(1 mark, negative marking)

109. **Instruction** : Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase-

Bag of bones-

- A colloquial name for fertilizers
- An old fashioned workshop
- Dirty place
- an extremely skinny person or animal with bones showing

(1 mark, negative marking)

110. **Instruction** : Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase-

A penny for your thought -

- the records of ancestors
- the good wishes
- to hold more meaning than one says
- this is used to ask someone what the person is thinking about

(1 mark, negative marking)

111. **Instruction** : Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase-

To have a whale of a time-

- to feel adversity
- to live in penury
- to have an exciting or fun time
- to give up something

(1 mark, negative marking)

112. **Instruction** : Find out the correct option which gives the appropriate meaning of the given idiom/ phrase-

with bated breath -

- to speak like a pessimist
- in a sweet tone
- very anxiously or excitedly
- slowly

(1 mark, negative marking)

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फ्यूचर रिटेल के कर्जदाताओं ने कल बैठक की और अहम फैसले लिए। रिटेलर द्वारा बैंकों को भुगतान करने से चूकने के बाद उन्होंने फर्म को दिए गए ऋणों को एक गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति के रूप में वर्गीकृत करने का निर्णय लिया। उसी के बारे में एक फाइलिंग में उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी बताया क्योंकि उन्हें आज तक अपना जवाब दाखिल करने के लिए कहा गया था। ऋणदाताओं ने यह भी कहा कि रिटेलर द्वारा डिफॉल्ट के कारण उन्हें अपनी पुस्तकों में ₹ 80-90 बिलियन का प्रावधान करना होगा।

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अमेज़न के साथ अपने विवाद का हवाला देते हुए, FRL ने पिछले महीने अपने ऋणों पर कुछ भुगतान करने से चूकने के बाद दिवालिया कार्यवाही का सामना करने या डिफॉल्टर के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से बचने के लिए शीर्ष अदालत में अपने ऋणदाताओं को चुनौती दी थी।

फ्यूचर अपनी 3.4 बिलियन डॉलर्स की खुदरा संपत्ति को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। विक्री के रूप में अमेज़न ने कानूनी मंचों के समक्ष सफलतापूर्वक तर्क दिया है कि भारतीय खुदरा दिग्गज ने दोनों पक्षों के बीच के अनुबंधों का कुछ गैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी तरीके से उल्लंघन किया। फ्यूचर किसी भी गलत काम से इनकार करता है।

फ्यूचर ने भारतीय स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों से कहा है कि वह अपने ऋणदाताओं को 31 दिसंबर तक 35 अरब रुपये (470 मिलियन डॉलर) भुगतान करने में असमर्थ था। वह अपने ऋणदाताओं का बकाया था क्योंकि अमेज़न के साथ चल रहे विवाद के कारण वह कुछ छोटे स्टोर नहीं बेच सका। इस स्थिति को हल करने के लिए 30-दिन की छूट अवधि का उपयोग करने की आशा थी, लेकिन ऐसा करने में वह सक्षम नहीं था।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

FRL missed payments to the Bank
FRL ने बैंक को भुगतान नहीं किया

- The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

114. Lenders to Future Retail met yesterday and took important decisions. They decided to classify the loans to the firm as a 'non-performing asset' after the retailer missed payments to the banks. They also told the Supreme Court in a filing about the same since they were asked to file their replies latest by today. The lenders also said they would be required to provision ₹80-90 billion in their books on account of the default by the retailer. Being classified as an NPA will raise financial troubles for FRL, which has for months tried to sell its retail assets to rival Reliance Industries, but failed to do so because of legal challenges from its partner Amazon. Citing its dispute with Amazon, FRL last month challenged its lenders in the top court to avoid facing insolvency proceedings or being classified as a defaulter, after it missed making certain payments on its loans.

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NPA के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से FRL के लिए वित्तीय परेशानी बढ़ जाएगी, जिसने महीनों तक अपनी खुदरा संपत्ति अपने प्रतियोगी रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज को बेचने की कोशिश की, लेकिन अपने साथी अमेज़न से कानूनी चुनौतियों के कारण ऐसा करने में विफल रही।

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The legal challenge created by Amazon to the FRL asset sale will take a long time to get resolved FRL परिसंपत्ति विक्री के लिए अमेज़न द्वारा बनाई गई कानूनी चुनौती को हल होने में लंबा समय लगेगा

- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

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NPA के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से FRL के लिए वित्तीय परेशानी बढ़ जाएगी, जिसने महीनों तक अपनी खुदरा संपत्ति अपने प्रतियोगी रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज को बेचने की कोशिश की, लेकिन अपने साथी अमेज़न से कानूनी चुनौतियों के कारण ऐसा करने में विफल रही।

अमेज़न के साथ अपने विवाद का हवाला देते हुए, FRL ने पिछले महीने अपने ऋणों पर कुछ भुगतान करने से चूकने के बाद दिवालिया कार्यवाही का सामना करने या डिफॉल्टर के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से बचने के लिए शीर्ष अदालत में अपने ऋणदाताओं को चुनौती दी थी।

फ्यूचर अपनी 3.4 बिलियन डॉलर्स की खुदरा संपत्ति को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। विक्री के रूप में अमेज़न ने कानूनी मंचों के समक्ष सफलतापूर्वक तर्क दिया है कि भारतीय खुदरा दिग्गज ने दोनों पक्षों के बीच के अनुबंधों का कुछ गैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी तरीके से उल्लंघन किया। फ्यूचर किसी भी गलत काम से इनकार करता है।

फ्यूचर ने भारतीय स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों से कहा है कि वह अपने ऋणदाताओं को 31 दिसंबर तक 35 अरब रुपये (470 मिलियन डॉलर) भुगतान करने में असमर्थ था। वह अपने ऋणदाताओं का बकाया था क्योंकि अमेज़न के साथ चल रहे विवाद के कारण वह कुछ छोटे स्टोर नहीं बेच सका। इस स्थिति को हल करने के लिए 30-दिन की छूट अवधि का उपयोग करने की आशा थी, लेकिन ऐसा करने में वह सक्षम नहीं था।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

Reliance Industries will not be able to buy the assets in a short time
रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज कम समय में संपत्ति नहीं खरीद पाएगी

- The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

116. Lenders to Future Retail met yesterday and took important decisions. They decided to classify the loans to the firm as a 'non-performing asset' after the retailer missed payments to the banks. They also told the Supreme Court in a filing about the same since they were asked to file their replies latest by today. The lenders also said they would be required to provision ₹80-90 billion in their books on account of the default by the retailer. Being classified as an NPA will raise financial troubles for FRL, which has for months tried to sell its retail assets to rival Reliance Industries, but failed to do so because of legal challenges from its partner Amazon. Citing its dispute with Amazon, FRL last month challenged its lenders in the top court to avoid facing insolvency proceedings or being classified as a defaulter, after it missed making certain payments on its loans. Future has failed to complete its \$3.4 billion retail asset sale as Amazon has successfully argued before legal forums that the Indian retail giant violated certain non-compete contractual terms the two sides had. Future denies any wrongdoing. Future has told Indian stock exchanges it was unable to pay 35 billion rupees (\$470 million) it owed to its lenders on Dec.31 as it could not sell certain small stores amid the row with Amazon. It had hoped to use a 30-day grace period to resolve the situation, but was not able to do so

फ्यूचर रिटेल के कर्जदाताओं ने कल बैठक की और अहम फैसले लिए। रिटेलर द्वारा बैंकों को भुगतान करने से चूकने के बाद उन्होंने फर्म को दिए गए ऋणों को एक गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति के रूप में वर्गीकृत करने का निर्णय लिया। उसी के बारे में एक फाइलिंग में उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी बताया क्योंकि उन्हें आज तक अपना जवाब दाखिल करने के लिए कहा गया था। ऋणदाताओं ने यह भी कहा कि रिटेलर द्वारा डिफॉल्ट के कारण उन्हें अपनी पुस्तकों में ₹ 80-90 बिलियन का प्रावधान करना होगा।

NPA के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से FRL के लिए वित्तीय परेशानी बढ़ जाएगी, जिसने महीनों तक अपनी खुदरा संपत्ति अपने प्रतियोगी रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज को बेचने की कोशिश की, लेकिन अपने साथी अमेज़न से कानूनी चुनौतियों के कारण ऐसा करने में विफल रही।

अमेज़न के साथ अपने विवाद का हवाला देते हुए, FRL ने पिछले महीने अपने ऋणों पर कुछ भुगतान करने से चूकने के बाद दिवालिया कार्यवाही का सामना करने या डिफॉल्टर के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से बचने के लिए शीर्ष अदालत में अपने ऋणदाताओं को चुनौती दी थी।

फ्यूचर अपनी 3.4 बिलियन डॉलर्स की खुदरा संपत्ति को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। विक्री के रूप में अमेज़न ने कानूनी मंचों के समक्ष सफलतापूर्वक तर्क दिया है कि भारतीय खुदरा दिग्गज ने दोनों पक्षों के बीच के अनुबंधों का कुछ गैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी तरीके से उल्लंघन किया। फ्यूचर किसी भी गलत काम से इनकार करता है।

फ्यूचर ने भारतीय स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों से कहा है कि वह अपने ऋणदाताओं को 31 दिसंबर तक 35 अरब रुपये (470 मिलियन डॉलर) भुगतान करने में असमर्थ था। वह अपने ऋणदाताओं का बकाया था क्योंकि अमेज़न के साथ चल रहे विवाद के कारण वह कुछ छोटे स्टोर नहीं बेच सका। इस स्थिति को हल करने के लिए 30-दिन की छूट अवधि का उपयोग करने की आशा थी, लेकिन ऐसा करने में वह सक्षम नहीं था।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

If the asset sale happened FRL will use the funds to repay its lenders

यदि संपत्ति की विक्री हुई तो FRL अपने ऋणदाताओं को चुकाने के लिए धन का उपयोग करेगा

- The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

(1 mark, negative marking)

117. Lenders to Future Retail met yesterday and took important decisions. They decided to classify the loans to the firm as a 'non-performing asset' after the retailer missed payments to the banks. They also told the Supreme Court in a filing about the same since they were asked to file their replies latest by today. The lenders also said they would be required to provision ₹80-90 billion in their books on account of the default by the retailer. Being classified as an NPA will raise financial troubles for FRL, which has for months tried to sell its retail assets to rival Reliance Industries, but failed to do so because of legal challenges from its partner Amazon. Citing its dispute with Amazon, FRL last month challenged its lenders in the top court to avoid facing insolvency proceedings or being classified as a defaulter, after it missed making certain payments on its loans. Future has failed to complete its \$3.4 billion retail asset sale as Amazon has successfully argued before legal forums that the Indian retail giant violated certain non-complete contractual terms the two sides had. Future denies any wrongdoing. Future has told Indian stock exchanges it was unable to pay 35 billion rupees (\$470 million) it owed to its lenders on Dec.31 as it could not sell certain small stores amid the row with Amazon. It had hoped to use a 30-day grace period to resolve the situation, but was not able to do so

फ्यूचर रिटेल के कर्जदाताओं ने कल बैठक की और अहम फैसले लिए। रिटेलर द्वारा बैंकों को भुगतान करने से चूकने के बाद उन्होंने फर्म को दिए गए ऋणों को एक गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्ति के रूप में वर्गीकृत करने का निर्णय लिया। उसी के बारे में एक फाइलिंग में उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट को भी बताया क्योंकि उन्हें आज तक अपना जवाब दाखिल करने के लिए कहा गया था। ऋणदाताओं ने यह भी कहा कि रिटेलर द्वारा डिफॉल्ट के कारण उन्हें अपनी पुस्तकों में ₹ 80-90 बिलियन का प्रावधान करना होगा।

NPA के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से FRL के लिए वित्तीय परेशानी बढ़ जाएगी, जिसने महीनों तक अपनी खुदरा संपत्ति अपने प्रतियोगी रिटायर्स इंडस्ट्रीज को बेचने की कोशिश की, लेकिन अपने साथी अमेज़न से कानूनी चुनौतियों के कारण ऐसा करने में विफल रही।

अमेज़न के साथ अपने विवाद का हवाला देते हुए, FRL ने पिछले महीने अपने ऋणों पर कुछ भुगतान करने से चूकने के बाद दिवालिया कार्यवाही का सामना करने या डिफॉल्टर के रूप में वर्गीकृत होने से बचने के लिए शीर्ष अदालत में अपने ऋणदाताओं को चुनौती दी थी।

फ्यूचर अपनी 3.4 बिलियन डॉलर्स की खुदरा संपत्ति को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। विक्री के रूप में अमेज़न ने कानूनी मंचों के समक्ष सफलतापूर्वक तर्क दिया है कि भारतीय खुदरा दिग्गज ने दोनों पक्षों के बीच के अनुबंधों का कुछ गैर-प्रतिस्पर्धी तरीके से उल्लंघन किया। फ्यूचर किसी भी गलत काम से इनकार करता है।

फ्यूचर ने भारतीय स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों से कहा है कि वह अपने ऋणदाताओं को 31 दिसंबर तक 35 अरब रुपये (470 मिलियन डॉलर) भुगतान करने में असमर्थ था। वह अपने ऋणदाताओं का बकाया था क्योंकि अमेज़न के साथ चल रहे विवाद के कारण वह कुछ छोटे स्टोर नहीं बेच सका। इस स्थिति को हल करने के लिए 30-दिन की छूट अवधि का उपयोग करने की आशा थी, लेकिन ऐसा करने में वह सक्षम नहीं था।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

The Supreme court has asked lenders to submit the reply by today
सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कर्जदाताओं से आज तक जवाब दाखिल करने को कहा है

- The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

(1 mark, negative marking)

118. Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd (ABFRL), has announced plans to set up a platform for foraying into the Direct to Consumer (D2C) business. This is to support the lack lustre growth in the existing business lines it is facing.

The Board has approved a proposal to set up a new subsidiary for building a portfolio of "distinct, new-age, digital brands across categories in fashion, beauty and other allied lifestyle segments."

"The D2C portfolio will be built through organic and inorganic means. This venture will initially be funded through ABFRL's internal accruals. At an appropriate time, the company will look to bring in external capital to accelerate the growth journey," the company said in a statement. The newly incorporated entity will organically incubate and also acquire promising and scalable D2C brands.

Other than providing growth capital, ABFRL will utilise its experience and capabilities to scale up this portfolio. Ashish Dikshit, Managing Director, ABFRL said, "We want to build the next set of iconic brands in the digital space as we evolve with our changing consumers. Leveraging our core capabilities around design, product creation, sourcing and brand building that have enabled us to create some of India's most loved fashion brands in the offline space, we now wish to craft a blockbuster portfolio in the digital space as well." "We are confident that this foray will successfully meet the aspirations of digitally native customers [who are increasingly buying online] and also create long-term value for investors and other stakeholders," he added.

The company will now accelerate the process of building the D2C framework and identifying key talent for this play.

आदित्य बिड़ला फैशन एंड रिटेल लिमिटेड (ABFRL) ने डायरेक्ट टू कंज्यूमर (D2C) व्यवसाय में प्रवेश करने के लिए एक मंच स्थापित करने की योजना की घोषणा की है। यह मौजूदा व्यापार लाइनों में सामना कर रहे भावशून्य वृद्धि का समर्थन करने के लिए है।

बोर्ड ने "फैशन, सौंदर्य और अन्य संबद्ध जीवन शैली क्षेत्रों में श्रेणियों में विशिष्ट, न्यू एज, डिजिटल ब्रांड" के पोर्टफोलियो के निर्माण के लिए एक नयी सहायक कंपनी स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है।

"D2C पोर्टफोलियो ऑर्गेनिक और इनऑर्गेनिक माध्यमों से बनाया जाएगा। इस उद्यम को शुरू में ABFRL के आंतरिक स्रोतों से वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा, "उचित समय पर, विकास की यात्रा में तेजी लाने के लिए कंपनी बाहरी पूंजी लाने पर विचार करेगी।" नयी निगमित इकाई व्यवस्थित रूप से ऑर्गेनिकली इनक्यूबेट करेगी और आशाजनक और स्केलेबल D2C ब्रांडों का अधिग्रहण भी करेगी।

विकास पूंजी प्रदान करने के अलावा, ABFRL इस पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ाने के लिए अपने अनुभव और क्षमताओं का उपयोग करेगा। ABFRL के प्रबंध निदेशक आशीष दीक्षित ने कहा, "हम डिजिटल स्पेस में प्रतिष्ठित ब्रांडों का अगला सेट बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम अपने बदलते उपभोक्ताओं के साथ विकसित होते हैं। डिजाइन, उत्पाद, निर्माण, सोर्सिंग और ब्रांड निर्माण के आसपास अपनी मुख्य क्षमताओं का लाभ उठाते हुए, जिसने हमें ऑफलाइन स्पेस में भारत के कुछ सबसे पसंदीदा फैशन ब्रांड बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है, अब हम डिजिटल स्पेस में भी एक ब्लॉकबस्टर पोर्टफोलियो तैयार करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, "हमें विश्वास है कि यह प्रयास डिजिटल रूप से मूल ग्राहकों [जो तेजी से ऑनलाइन खरीदारी कर रहे हैं] की आकांक्षाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करेगा और निवेशकों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए दीर्घकालिक मूल्य भी पैदा करेगा।"

कंपनी अब D2C ढांचे के निर्माण और इस कार्य के लिए प्रमुख प्रतिभाओं की पहचान करने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाएगी।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

ABFRL wants to create long term value for investors and other stakeholders

ABFRL निवेशकों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए दीर्घकालिक मूल्य बनाना चाहता है

- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor for making the decisions
निर्णय लेने के लिए मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

(1 mark, negative marking)

119. Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd (ABFRL), has announced plans to set up a platform for foraying into the Direct to Consumer (D2C) business. This is to support the lack lustre growth in the existing business lines it is facing.

The Board has approved a proposal to set up a new subsidiary for building a portfolio of "distinct, new-age, digital brands across categories in fashion, beauty and other allied lifestyle segments."

"The D2C portfolio will be built through organic and inorganic means. This venture will initially be funded through ABFRL's internal accruals. At an appropriate time, the company will look to bring in external capital to accelerate the growth journey," the company said in a statement. The newly incorporated entity will organically incubate and also acquire promising and scalable D2C brands.

Other than providing growth capital, ABFRL will utilise its experience and capabilities to scale up this portfolio. Ashish Dikshit, Managing Director, ABFRL said, "We want to build the next set of iconic brands in the digital space as we evolve with our changing consumers. Leveraging our core capabilities around design, product creation, sourcing and brand building that have enabled us to create some of India's most loved fashion brands in the offline space, we now wish to craft a blockbuster portfolio in the digital space as well." "We are confident that this foray will successfully meet the aspirations of digitally native customers [who are increasingly buying online] and also create long-term value for investors and other stakeholders," he added.

The company will now accelerate the process of building the D2C framework and identifying key talent for this play.

आदित्य बिड़ला फैशन एंड रिटेल लिमिटेड (ABFRL) ने डायरेक्ट टू कंज्यूमर (D2C) व्यवसाय में प्रवेश करने के लिए एक मंच स्थापित करने की योजना की घोषणा की है। यह मौजूदा व्यापार लाइनों में सामना कर रहे भावशून्य वृद्धि का समर्थन करने के लिए है।

बोर्ड ने "फैशन, सौंदर्य और अन्य संबद्ध जीवन शैली क्षेत्रों में श्रेणियों में विशिष्ट, न्यू एज, डिजिटल ब्रांड" के पोर्टफोलियो के निर्माण के लिए एक नयी सहायक कंपनी स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है।

"D2C पोर्टफोलियो ऑर्गेनिक और इनऑर्गेनिक माध्यमों से बनाया जाएगा। इस उद्यम को शुरू में ABFRL के आंतरिक स्रोतों से वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा, "उचित समय पर, विकास की यात्रा में तेजी लाने के लिए कंपनी बाहरी पूंजी लाने पर विचार करेगी।" नयी निगमित इकाई व्यवस्थित रूप से ऑर्गेनिकली इनक्यूबेट करेगी और आशाजनक और स्केलेबल D2C ब्रांडों का अधिग्रहण भी करेगी।

विकास पूंजी प्रदान करने के अलावा, ABFRL इस पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ाने के लिए अपने अनुभव और क्षमताओं का उपयोग करेगा। ABFRL के प्रबंध निदेशक आशीष दीक्षित ने कहा, "हम डिजिटल स्पेस में प्रतिष्ठित ब्रांडों का अगला सेट बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम अपने बदलते उपभोक्ताओं के साथ विकसित होते हैं। डिजाइन, उत्पाद, निर्माण, सोर्सिंग और ब्रांड निर्माण के आसपास अपनी मुख्य क्षमताओं का लाभ उठाते हुए, जिसने हमें ऑफलाइन स्पेस में भारत के कुछ सबसे पसंदीदा फैशन ब्रांड बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है, अब हम डिजिटल स्पेस में भी एक ब्लॉकबस्टर पोर्टफोलियो तैयार करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, "हमें विश्वास है कि यह प्रयास डिजिटल रूप से मूल ग्राहकों [जो तेजी से ऑनलाइन खरीदारी कर रहे हैं] की आकांक्षाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करेगा और निवेशकों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए दीर्घकालिक मूल्य भी पैदा करेगा।"

कंपनी अब D2C ढांचे के निर्माण और इस कार्य के लिए प्रमुख प्रतिभाओं की पहचान करने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाएगी।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

There is a poor growth in the existing business lines of ABFRL
ABFRL की मौजूदा व्यावसायिक लाइनों में खराब वृद्धि हुई है

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

120. Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd (ABFRL), has announced plans to set up a platform for foraying into the Direct to Consumer (D2C) business. This is to support the lack lustre growth in the existing business lines it is facing. The Board has approved a proposal to set up a new subsidiary for building a portfolio of "distinct, new-age, digital brands across categories in fashion, beauty and other allied lifestyle segments."
- "The D2C portfolio will be built through organic and inorganic means. This venture will initially be funded through ABFRL's internal accruals. At an appropriate time, the company will look to bring in external capital to accelerate the growth journey," the company said in a statement. The newly incorporated entity will organically incubate and also acquire promising and scalable D2C brands.
- Other than providing growth capital, ABFRL will utilise its experience and capabilities to scale up this portfolio. Ashish Dikshit, Managing Director, ABFRL said, "We want to build the next set of iconic brands in the digital space as we evolve with our changing consumers. Leveraging our core capabilities around design, product creation, sourcing and brand building that have enabled us to create some of India's most loved fashion brands in the offline space, we now wish to craft a blockbuster portfolio in the digital space as well." "We are confident that this foray will successfully meet the aspirations of digitally native customers [who are increasingly buying online] and also create long-term value for investors and other stakeholders," he added.
- The company will now accelerate the process of building the D2C framework and identifying key talent for this play.

आदित्य बिड़ला फैशन एंड रिटेल लिमिटेड (ABFRL) ने डायरेक्ट टू कंज्यूमर (D2C) व्यवसाय में प्रवेश करने के लिए एक मंच स्थापित करने की योजना की घोषणा की है। यह मौजूदा व्यापार लाइनों में सामना कर रहे भावशून्य वृद्धि का समर्थन करने के लिए है।

बोर्ड ने "फैशन, सौंदर्य और अन्य संबद्ध जीवन शैली क्षेत्रों में श्रेणियों में विशिष्ट, न्यू एज, डिजिटल ब्रांड" के पोर्टफोलियो के निर्माण के लिए एक नयी सहायक कंपनी स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है।

"D2C पोर्टफोलियो ऑर्गेनिक और इनऑर्गेनिक माध्यमों से बनाया जाएगा। इस उद्यम को शुरू में ABFRL के आंतरिक स्रोतों से वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा, "उचित समय पर, विकास की यात्रा में तेजी लाने के लिए कंपनी बाहरी पूंजी लाने पर विचार करेगी।" नयी निगमित इकाई व्यवस्थित रूप से ऑर्गेनिकली इनक्यूबेट करेगी और आशाजनक और स्केलेबल D2C ब्रांडों का अधिग्रहण भी करेगी।

विकास पूंजी प्रदान करने के अलावा, ABFRL इस पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ाने के लिए अपने अनुभव और क्षमताओं का उपयोग करेगा। ABFRL के प्रबंध निदेशक आशीष दीक्षित ने कहा, "हम डिजिटल स्पेस में प्रतिष्ठित ब्रांडों का अगला सेट बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम अपने बदलते उपभोक्ताओं के साथ विकसित होते हैं। डिजाइन, उत्पाद निर्माण, सोर्सिंग और ब्रांड निर्माण के आसपास अपनी मुख्य क्षमताओं का लाभ उठाते हुए, जिसने हमें ऑफलाइन स्पेस में भारत के कुछ सबसे पसंदीदा फैशन ब्रांड बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है, अब हम डिजिटल स्पेस में भी एक ब्लॉकबस्टर पोर्टफोलियो तैयार करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, "हमें विश्वास है कि यह प्रयास डिजिटल रूप से मूल ग्राहकों [जो तेजी से ऑनलाइन खरीदारी कर रहे हैं] की आकांक्षाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करेगा और निवेशकों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए दीर्घकालिक मूल्य भी पैदा करेगा।"

कंपनी अब D2C ढांचे के निर्माण और इस कार्य के लिए प्रमुख प्रतिभाओं की पहचान करने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाएगी।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

The younger generation is more keen to buy online than offline

युवा पीढ़ी ऑफलाइन की तुलना में ऑनलाइन खरीदारी करने के लिए अधिक उत्सुक है

- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

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The Board has approved a proposal to set up a new subsidiary for building a portfolio of "distinct, new-age, digital brands across categories in fashion, beauty and other allied lifestyle segments."

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बोर्ड ने "फैशन, सौंदर्य और अन्य संबद्ध जीवन शैली क्षेत्रों में श्रेणियों में विशिष्ट, न्यू एज, डिजिटल ब्रांड" के पोर्टफोलियो के निर्माण के लिए एक नयी सहायक कंपनी स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है।

"D2C पोर्टफोलियो ऑर्गेनिक और इनऑर्गेनिक माध्यमों से बनाया जाएगा। इस उद्यम को शुरू में ABFRL के आंतरिक स्रोतों से वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा, "उचित समय पर, विकास की यात्रा में तेजी लाने के लिए कंपनी बाहरी पूंजी लाने पर विचार करेगी।" नयी निगमित इकाई व्यवस्थित रूप से ऑर्गेनिकली इनक्यूबेट करेगी और आशाजनक और स्केलेबल D2C ब्रांडों का अधिग्रहण भी करेगी।

विकास पूंजी प्रदान करने के अलावा, ABFRL इस पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ाने के लिए अपने अनुभव और क्षमताओं का उपयोग करेगा। ABFRL के प्रबंध निदेशक आशीष दीक्षित ने कहा, "हम डिजिटल स्पेस में प्रतिष्ठित ब्रांडों का अगला सेट बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम अपने बदलते उपभोक्ताओं के साथ विकसित होते हैं। डिजाइन, उत्पाद, निर्माण, सोर्सिंग और ब्रांड निर्माण के आसपास अपनी मुख्य क्षमताओं का लाभ उठाते हुए, जिसने हमें ऑफलाइन स्पेस में भारत के कुछ सबसे पसंदीदा फैशन ब्रांड बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है, अब हम डिजिटल स्पेस में भी एक ब्लॉकबस्टर पोर्टफोलियो तैयार करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, "हमें विश्वास है कि यह प्रयास डिजिटल रूप से मूल ग्राहकों [जो तेजी से ऑनलाइन खरीदारी कर रहे हैं] की आकांक्षाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करेगा और निवेशकों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए दीर्घकालिक मूल्य भी पैदा करेगा।"

कंपनी अब D2C ढांचे के निर्माण और इस कार्य के लिए प्रमुख प्रतिभाओं की पहचान करने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाएगी।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

ABFRL has the experience and capabilities to scale up businesses

ABFRL के पास व्यवसायों को बढ़ाने का अनुभव और क्षमताएं हैं

- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Other than providing growth capital, ABFRL will utilise its experience and capabilities to scale up this portfolio. Ashish Dikshit, Managing Director, ABFRL said, "We want to build the next set of iconic brands in the digital space as we evolve with our changing consumers. Leveraging our core capabilities around design, product creation, sourcing and brand building that have enabled us to create some of India's most loved fashion brands in the offline space, we now wish to craft a blockbuster portfolio in the digital space as well." "We are confident that this foray will successfully meet the aspirations of digitally native customers [who are increasingly buying online] and also create long-term value for investors and other stakeholders," he added.

The company will now accelerate the process of building the D2C framework and identifying key talent for this play.

आदित्य बिडला फैशन एंड रिटेल लिमिटेड (ABFRL) ने डायरेक्ट टू कंज्यूमर (D2C) व्यवसाय में प्रवेश करने के लिए एक मंच स्थापित करने की योजना की घोषणा की है। यह मौजूदा व्यापार लाइनों में सामना कर रहे भावशून्य वृद्धि का समर्थन करने के लिए है।

बोर्ड ने "फैशन, सौंदर्य और अन्य संबद्ध जीवन शैली क्षेत्रों में श्रेणियों में विशिष्ट, न्यू एज, डिजिटल ब्रांड" के पोर्टफोलियो के निर्माण के लिए एक नयी सहायक कंपनी स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी दी है।

"D2C पोर्टफोलियो ऑर्गेनिक और इनऑर्गेनिक माध्यमों से बनाया जाएगा। इस उद्यम को शुरू में ABFRL के आंतरिक स्रोतों से वित्तपोषित किया जाएगा। कंपनी ने एक बयान में कहा, "उचित समय पर, विकास की यात्रा में तेजी लाने के लिए कंपनी बाहरी पूंजी लाने पर विचार करेगी।" नयी निगमित इकाई व्यवस्थित रूप से ऑर्गेनिकली इनक्यूबेट करेगी और आशाजनक और स्केलेबल D2C ब्रांडों का अधिग्रहण भी करेगी।

विकास पूंजी प्रदान करने के अलावा, ABFRL इस पोर्टफोलियो को बढ़ाने के लिए अपने अनुभव और क्षमताओं का उपयोग करेगा। ABFRL के प्रबंध निदेशक आशीष दीक्षित ने कहा, "हम डिजिटल स्पेस में प्रतिष्ठित ब्रांडों का अगला सेट बनाना चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम अपने बदलते उपभोक्ताओं के साथ विकसित होते हैं। डिजाइन, उत्पाद निर्माण, सोर्सिंग और ब्रांड निर्माण के आसपास अपनी मुख्य क्षमताओं का लाभ उठाते हुए, जिसने हमें ऑफलाइन स्पेस में भारत के कुछ सबसे पसंदीदा फैशन ब्रांड बनाने में सक्षम बनाया है, अब हम डिजिटल स्पेस में भी एक ब्लॉकबस्टर पोर्टफोलियो तैयार करना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा, "हमें विश्वास है कि यह प्रयास डिजिटल रूप से मूल ग्राहकों [जो तेजी से ऑनलाइन खरीदारी कर रहे हैं] की आकांक्षाओं को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करेगा और निवेशकों और अन्य हितधारकों के लिए दीर्घकालिक मूल्य भी पैदा करेगा।"

कंपनी अब D2C ढांचे के निर्माण और इस कार्य के लिए प्रमुख प्रतिभाओं की पहचान करने की प्रक्रिया में तेजी लाएगी।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

A company's strengths in design, products, sourcing & brand building can help in successful creation of a D2C platform

डिजाइन, उत्पादों, सोर्सिंग और ब्रांड निर्माण में कंपनी की ताकत D2C प्लेटफॉर्म के सफल निर्माण में मदद कर सकती है

- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

123. Few companies have attracted as much praise, derision, scepticism and enthusiasm as Tesla Motors and its founder Elon Musk. How can you make sense of Tesla's wild strategies? The latest example is the move to create a "Gigafactory" for car batteries just outside Berlin.

Many ask the wrong questions, such as why Tesla isn't making any money – a question appropriate for a mature business, but not a growth one. They ignore that Tesla is like most rapid growth companies that eat up more cash flow than they produce while in the growth phase.

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'टेस्ला मोटर्स' और इसके संस्थापक एलोन मस्क की तरह कुछ कंपनियों ने प्रशंसा, उपहास, संदेह और उत्साह को आकर्षित किया है। आप 'टेस्ला' की जंगली रणनीतियों को कैसे समझ सकते हैं? नवीनतम उदाहरण बर्लिन के बाहर कार बैटरी के लिए "गीगाफैक्ट्री" बनाने का कदम है।

कई लोग गलत सवाल पूछते हैं, जैसे कि 'टेस्ला' कोई पैसा क्यों नहीं कमा रही है - एक परिपक्व व्यवसाय के लिए उपयुक्त प्रश्न, लेकिन विकास वाला नहीं। ये इस बात को नज़रअंदाज़ करते हैं कि 'टेस्ला' सबसे तेज़ी से विकास करने वाली कंपनियों की तरह है, जो विकास के चरण में उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक नकदी प्रवाह खाती हैं।

'टेस्ला' की रणनीति को समझने की बड़ी चुनौती यह है कि हम में से अधिकांश इसे केवल एक स्तर के विश्लेषण से देखते हैं। उत्पाद के स्तर पर, हालांकि 'टेस्ला' अन्य वाहनों की तरह ही दिखती है, हूड के नीचे वाहन का मूल रूप से अलग आर्किटेक्चर है - हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर दोनों के मामले में। यह इसलिए मायने रखता है क्योंकि जब पदधारियों को एक नई प्रौद्योगिकी वास्तुकला का सामना करना पड़ता है, तो ये समझने और अनुकूलित करने के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं।

यदि हम अपने विश्लेषण के स्तर को उत्पादों के बजाय घटकों के स्तर तक कम करते हैं, तो हम 'टेस्ला' की रणनीति को फिर से एक अलग रोशनी में देखते हैं। इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के लिए अभी और भविष्य में बाधा बैटरी है। यदि 'टेस्ला' बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करके बैटरी की कीमतों को नाटकीय रूप से कम कर सकती है, तो ये इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को अपनाने के लिए बाधाओं को कम करते हैं। इसके अलावा, अगर ये सफल होते हैं, तो 'टेस्ला' ऑटो निर्माण के भविष्य में सबसे बड़े लाभ पूल को नियंत्रित करती है।

अंत में, यदि हम अपने विश्लेषण के स्तर को सिस्टम के स्तर तक बढ़ाते हैं, तो हम 'टेस्ला' को एक और प्रकाश में देखते हैं। सच्चाई यह है कि उपभोक्ता उत्पाद नहीं चाहते, वे समाधान चाहते हैं। अधिकांश अन्य कार निर्माता उत्पाद वितरित करते हैं।

Tesla's strategy is difficult to understand because :

टेस्ला की रणनीति को समझना मुश्किल है क्योंकि:

- Elon Musk makes wild statements
एलोन मस्क जंगली बयान देते हैं
- It is designed keeping in mind all levels of the business & technology
इसे व्यवसाय और प्रौद्योगिकी के सभी स्तरों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बनाया गया है
- It is making losses
घाटा हो रहा है
- It is a large company
यह एक बड़ी कंपनी है

(1 mark, negative marking)

124. Few companies have attracted as much praise, derision, scepticism and enthusiasm as Tesla Motors and its founder Elon Musk. How can you make sense of Tesla's wild strategies? The latest example is the move to create a "Gigafactory" for car batteries just outside Berlin.

Many ask the wrong questions, such as why Tesla isn't making any money – a question appropriate for a mature business, but not a growth one. They ignore that Tesla is like most rapid growth companies that eat up more cash flow than they produce while in the growth phase.

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If we lower our level of analysis to the level of components, rather than products, we see the Tesla strategy in a different light again. The bottleneck for electric vehicles now and in the future is the batteries. If Tesla can dramatically lower the prices of batteries by manufacturing at scale, they lower the barriers to adoption for electric vehicles. Also if they succeed, Tesla controls the biggest profit pool in the future of auto manufacturing.

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'टेस्ला मोटर्स' और इसके संस्थापक एलोन मस्क की तरह कुछ कंपनियों ने प्रशंसा, उपहास, संदेह और उत्साह को आकर्षित किया है। आप 'टेस्ला' की जंगली रणनीतियों को कैसे समझ सकते हैं? नवीनतम उदाहरण बर्लिन के बाहर कार बैटरी के लिए "गीगाफैक्ट्री" बनाने का कदम है।

कई लोग गलत सवाल पूछते हैं, जैसे कि 'टेस्ला' कोई पैसा क्यों नहीं कमा रही है - एक परिपक्व व्यवसाय के लिए उपयुक्त प्रश्न, लेकिन विकास वाला नहीं। ये इस बात को नजरअंदाज करते हैं कि 'टेस्ला' सबसे तेजी से विकास करने वाली कंपनियों की तरह है, जो विकास के चरण में उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक नकदी प्रवाह खाती हैं।

'टेस्ला' की रणनीति को समझने की बड़ी चुनौती यह है कि हम में से अधिकांश इसे केवल एक स्तर के विश्लेषण से देखते हैं। उत्पाद के स्तर पर, हालांकि 'टेस्ला' अन्य वाहनों की तरह ही दिखती है, हूड के नीचे वाहन का मूल रूप से अलग आर्किटेक्चर है - हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर दोनों के मामले में। यह इसलिए मायने रखता है क्योंकि जब पदधारियों को एक नई प्रौद्योगिकी वास्तुकला का सामना करना पड़ता है, तो वे समझने और अनुकूलित करने के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं।

यदि हम अपने विश्लेषण के स्तर को उत्पादों के बजाय घटकों के स्तर तक कम करते हैं, तो हम 'टेस्ला' की रणनीति को फिर से एक अलग रोशनी में देखते हैं। इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के लिए अभी और भविष्य में बाधा बैटरी है। यदि 'टेस्ला' बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करके बैटरी की कीमतों को नाटकीय रूप से कम कर सकती है, तो ये इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को अपनाने के लिए बाधाओं को कम करते हैं। इसके अलावा, अगर ये सफल होते हैं, तो 'टेस्ला' ऑटो निर्माण के भविष्य में सबसे बड़े लाभ पूल को नियंत्रित करती है।

अंत में, यदि हम अपने विश्लेषण के स्तर को सिस्टम के स्तर तक बढ़ाते हैं, तो हम 'टेस्ला' को एक और प्रकाश में देखते हैं। सचचाई यह है कि उपभोक्ता उत्पाद नहीं चाहते, वे समाधान चाहते हैं। अधिकांश अन्य कार निर्माता उत्पाद वितरित करते हैं।

Tesla is setting up a Gigafactory because:

टेस्ला एक गीगाफैक्ट्री स्थापित कर रही है क्योंकि:

- Making batteries is a great business
बैटरी बनाना एक बेहतरीन व्यवसाय है
- It feels batteries can be made cheaper in large factories
ऐसा लगता है कि बड़ी फैक्ट्रियों में बैटरियों को सस्ता बनाया जा सकता है
- Its CEO is known for wild strategies
इसके सीईओ जंगली रणनीतियों के लिए जाने जाते हैं
- It is facing problem sourcing batteries
इसे बैटरी प्राप्त करने में समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

125. Few companies have attracted as much praise, derision, scepticism and enthusiasm as Telsa Motors and its founder Elon Musk. How can you make sense of Tesla's wild strategies? The latest example is the move to create a "Gigafactory" for car batteries just outside Berlin.

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कई लोग गलत सवाल पूछते हैं, जैसे कि 'टेस्ला' कोई पैसा क्यों नहीं कमा रही है - एक परिपक्व व्यवसाय के लिए उपयुक्त प्रश्न, लेकिन विकास वाला नहीं। ये इस बात को नज़रअंदाज़ करते हैं कि 'टेस्ला' सबसे तेजी से विकास करने वाली कंपनियों की तरह है, जो विकास के चरण में उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक नकदी प्रवाह खाती हैं।

'टेस्ला' की रणनीति को समझने की बड़ी चुनौती यह है कि हम में से अधिकांश इसे केवल एक स्तर के विश्लेषण से देखते हैं। उत्पाद के स्तर पर, हालांकि 'टेस्ला' अन्य वाहनों की तरह ही दिखती है, हूड के नीचे वाहन का मूल रूप से अलग आर्किटेक्चर है - हार्डवेयर और सॉफ्टवेयर दोनों के मामले में। यह इसलिए मायने रखता है क्योंकि जब पदधारियों को एक नई प्रौद्योगिकी वास्तुकला का सामना करना पड़ता है, तो वे समझने और अनुकूलित करने के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं।

यदि हम अपने विश्लेषण के स्तर को उत्पादों के बजाय घटकों के स्तर तक कम करते हैं, तो हम 'टेस्ला' की रणनीति को फिर से एक अलग रोशनी में देखते हैं। इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के लिए अभी और भविष्य में बाधा बैटरी है। यदि 'टेस्ला' बड़े पैमाने पर निर्माण करके बैटरी की कीमतों को नाटकीय रूप से कम कर सकती है, तो ये इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को अपनाने के लिए बाधाओं को कम करते हैं। इसके अलावा, अगर ये सफल होते हैं, तो 'टेस्ला' ऑटो निर्माण के भविष्य में सबसे बड़े लाभ पूल को नियंत्रित करती है।

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Tesla promises to deliver to its consumer

टेस्ला ने अपने उपभोक्ता को यह देने का वादा किया है

- All of these
ऊपर के सभी
- A technologically advanced car
एक तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत कार
- An experience and sense of pride
एक अनुभव और गर्व की भावना
- A solution to solve their mobility requirement
उनकी गतिशीलता आवश्यकता को हल करने का एक समाधान

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Many ask the wrong questions, such as why Tesla isn't making any money – a question appropriate for a mature business, but not a growth one. They ignore that Tesla is like most rapid growth companies that eat up more cash flow than they produce while in the growth phase.

The big challenge to understanding Tesla's strategy is that most of us only look at it from one level of analysis. At the level of the product, although a Tesla looks the same as other vehicles, underneath the hood the vehicle has a fundamentally different architecture – both in terms of hardware and software. This matters because when incumbents face a new technology architecture, they struggle to understand and adapt.

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‘टेस्ला मोटर्स’ और इसके संस्थापक एलोन मस्क की तरह कुछ कंपनियों ने प्रशंसा, उपहास, संदेह और उत्साह को आकर्षित किया है। आप ‘टेस्ला’ की जंगली रणनीतियों को कैसे समझ सकते हैं? नवीनतम उदाहरण बर्लिन के बाहर कार बैटरी के लिए “गीगाफैक्ट्री” बनाने का कदम है।

कई लोग गलत सवाल पूछते हैं, जैसे कि ‘टेस्ला’ कोई पैसा क्यों नहीं कमा रही है - एक परिपक्व व्यवसाय के लिए उपयुक्त प्रश्न, लेकिन विकास वाला नहीं। ये इस बात को नज़रअंदाज़ करते हैं कि ‘टेस्ला’ सबसे तेज़ी से विकास करने वाली कंपनियों की तरह है, जो विकास के चरण में उत्पादन की तुलना में अधिक नकदी प्रवाह खाती हैं।

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Tesla is making profits today because:

टेस्ला आज मुनाफा कमा रही है क्योंकि:

- None of the options are correct
कोई भी विकल्प सही नहीं है
- Its sales are growing
इसकी बिक्री बढ़ रही है
- It buys cheap raw material
यह सस्ता कच्चा माल खरीदती है
- Its cars are very expensive
इसकी कारें बहुत महंगी हैं

(1 mark, negative marking)

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It is difficult for other companies to copy Tesla because

अन्य कंपनियों के लिए टेस्ला की नकल करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि

- All of these
ऊपर के सभी
- They are not able to understand the change at all levels
वे हर स्तर पर बदलाव को नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं
- They are reluctant to abandon their existing way of doing things
वे काम करने के अपने मौजूदा तरीके को छोड़ने के लिए अनिच्छुक हैं
- They are reluctant to change
वे बदलने के लिए अनिच्छुक हैं

(1 mark, negative marking)

128. American chip-making giant Intel is a shadow of its former self. Despite the global semiconductor shortage, which has boosted rival chipmakers, Intel is making less money than a year ago with net income down 21% year over year to US\$4.6 billion (£3.4 billion). Unfortunately, this is an ongoing trend.

Intel was the world's largest chipmaker until 2021, when it was dethroned by Samsung. Though Samsung's main business is memory chips, which is a different segment of the market to Intel's microprocessors, it is sign of Intel's decline.

During the most recent earnings call with analysts, CEO Pat Gelsinger had to concede that the technology in Intel's data-centre processors hadn't been improved in five years. "[Intel] fell behind AMD in chip design and Taiwan Semiconductor (TSMC) in manufacturing."

Intel's engineers – from research to design to manufacturing – have always worked as a close in-house team. In contrast, fellow US rivals like Qualcomm, Nvidia and AMD, have either shed their manufacturing capacity or never had it in the first place. They outsource to suppliers such as TSMC and other third-party foundries in Taiwan for the same reason that most of the stuff sold in Walmart is made in China: it's cheaper.

When mobile took off, the chipset didn't require as much computing power as those in a laptop or PC, since the priority was energy-saving to extend battery life on a single charge. As Intel was in the business of selling top-quality chips for high margins, it left its rivals to supply chipsets for this new market.

Companies like TSMC doesn't have to shoulder the risks of launching a new product. It just needs to excel in manufacturing, because if a Qualcomm product fails, AMD's may take off. For chip designers, on the other hand outsourcing to TSMC has gradually meant they can afford to be fast-moving and bold in product design. If a new chip doesn't sell, they can pull the plug without having to worry about the factory: that's TSMC's problem.

Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

अमेरिकी चिप बनाने वाली कंपनी इंटेल अपने पूर्व स्व की छाया है। ग्लोबल सेमीकंडक्टर की कमी के बावजूद, जिसने प्रतिद्वंद्वी चिपमेकर्स को बढ़ावा दिया है, इंटेल एक साल पहले की तुलना में कम पैसा कमा रही है, जिसकी शुद्ध आय साल दर साल 21% कम होकर 4.6 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (£ 3.4 बिलियन) हो गई है। दुर्भाग्य से, यह एक चल रही प्रवृत्ति है।

इंटेल 2021 तक दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चिप निर्माता था, जब इसे सैमसंग ने अलग कर दिया था। हालांकि सैमसंग का मुख्य व्यवसाय मेमोरी चिप्स है, जो इंटेल के माइक्रोप्रोसेसरों के लिए बाजार का एक अलग खंड है, यह इंटेल की गिरावट का संकेत है।

विक्षेपकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट जेल्सिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

इंटेल के इंजीनियरों ने अनुसंधान से लेकर डिजाइन, निर्माण तक हमेशा एक करीबी इन-हाउस टीम के रूप में काम किया है। इसके विपरीत, Qualcomm, Nvidia और AMD जैसे साथी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वियों ने या तो अपनी विनिर्माण क्षमता खो दी है, या पहले स्थान पर कभी नहीं थी। वे ताइवान में TSMC और अन्य थर्ड पार्टी फाउंड्री जैसे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को आउटसोर्स करते हैं, इसी कारण से वॉलमार्ट में बेचे जाने वाले अधिकांश सामान चीन में बने होते हैं: यह सस्ता है।

जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिजाइनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की घिंटा किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वह अग्रणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की विक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

Intel is making losses. What are the challenges ?

इंटेल घाटे में चल रहा है। चुनौतियां क्या हैं?

- It is not able to keep good Research scientists
यह अच्छे शोध वैज्ञानिकों को रखने में सक्षम नहीं है
- It is falling behind in both design and manufacturing ability
यह डिजाइन और निर्माण क्षमता दोनों में पिछड़ रही है
- None of the options given are correct
दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई भी सही नहीं है
- Its products are more expensive
इसके उत्पाद अधिक महंगे हैं

(1 mark, negative marking)

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When mobile took off, the chipset didn't require as much computing power as those in a laptop or PC, since the priority was energy-saving to extend battery life on a single charge. As Intel was in the business of selling top-quality chips for high margins, it left its rivals to supply chipsets for this new market.

Companies like TSMC doesn't have to shoulder the risks of launching a new product. It just needs to excel in manufacturing, because if a Qualcomm product fails, AMD's may take off. For chip designers, on the other hand outsourcing to TSMC has gradually meant they can afford to be fast-moving and bold in product design. If a new chip doesn't sell, they can pull the plug without having to worry about the factory: that's TSMC's problem.

Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

अमेरिकी चिप बनाने वाली कंपनी इंटेल अपने पूर्व स्व की छाया है। ग्लोबल सेमीकंडक्टर की कमी के बावजूद, जिसने प्रतिद्वंद्वी चिपमेकर्स को बढ़ावा दिया है, इंटेल एक साल पहले की तुलना में कम पैसा कमा रही है, जिसकी शुद्ध आय साल दर साल 21% कम होकर 4.6 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (£ 3.4 बिलियन) हो गई है। दुर्भाग्य से, यह एक चल रही प्रवृत्ति है।

इंटेल 2021 तक दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चिप निर्माता था, जब इसे सैमसंग ने अलग कर दिया था। हालांकि सैमसंग का मुख्य व्यवसाय मेमोरी चिप्स है, जो इंटेल के माइक्रोप्रोसेसरों के लिए बाजार का एक अलग खंड है, यह इंटेल की गिरावट का संकेत है।

विक्षेपकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट गेल्सिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

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जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिजाइनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की चिंता किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वह अग्रणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की विक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

Intel is not able to capitalise on new trends in customer requirement. Why?

इंटेल ग्राहक आवश्यकता में नए रुझानों को भुनाने में सक्षम नहीं है। क्यों?

- It has become conservative and risk averse
यह रूढ़िवादी और जोखिम से दूर हो गयी है
- It is making losses
घाटा हो रहा है
- It does not have factories to make new products
इसमें नए उत्पाद बनाने के लिए कारखाने नहीं हैं
- It is more concerned about running its existing factories which it owns
यह स्वयं के मौजूदा कारखानों को चलाने के बारे में अधिक चिंतित है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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विक्षेपकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट जेल्सिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

इंटेल के इंजीनियरों ने अनुसंधान से लेकर डिजाइन, निर्माण तक हमेशा एक करीबी इन-हाउस टीम के रूप में काम किया है। इसके विपरीत, Qualcomm, Nvidia और AMD जैसे साथी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वियों ने या तो अपनी विनिर्माण क्षमता खो दी है, या पहले स्थान पर कभी नहीं थी। वे ताइवान में TSMC और अन्य थर्ड पार्टी फाउंड्री जैसे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को आउटसोर्स करते हैं, इसी कारण से वॉलमार्ट में बेचे जाने वाले अधिकांश सामान चीन में बने होते हैं: यह सस्ता है।

जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिजाइनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की चिंता किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि यह अग्रणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की बिक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

Intel does not operate in the following segments which are growing. Which are these segments? Choose the most correct answer.

इंटेल निम्नलिखित खंडों में काम नहीं करता है जो बढ़ रहे हैं। ये कौन से खंड हैं? सबसे सही उत्तर चुनें।

- Mobile Chipsets
मोबाइल चिपसेट
- Chips used in Servers
सर्वर में प्रयुक्त चिप्स
- Mobile chipsets & Memory chips
मोबाइल चिपसेट और मेमोरी चिप्स
- Memory Chips
मेमोरी चिप्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Intel's engineers – from research to design to manufacturing – have always worked as a close in-house team. In contrast, fellow US rivals like Qualcomm, Nvidia and AMD, have either shed their manufacturing capacity or never had it in the first place. They outsource to suppliers such as TSMC and other third-party foundries in Taiwan for the same reason that most of the stuff sold in Walmart is made in China: it's cheaper.

When mobile took off, the chipset didn't require as much computing power as those in a laptop or PC, since the priority was energy-saving to extend battery life on a single charge. As Intel was in the business of selling top-quality chips for high margins, it left its rivals to supply chipsets for this new market.

Companies like TSMC doesn't have to shoulder the risks of launching a new product. It just needs to excel in manufacturing, because if a Qualcomm product fails, AMD's may take off. For chip designers, on the other hand outsourcing to TSMC has gradually meant they can afford to be fast-moving and bold in product design. If a new chip doesn't sell, they can pull the plug without having to worry about the factory: that's TSMC's problem.

Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

अमेरिकी चिप बनाने वाली कंपनी इंटेल अपने पूर्व स्व की छाया है। ग्लोबल सेमीकंडक्टर की कमी के बावजूद, जिसने प्रतिद्वंद्वी चिपमेकर्स को बढ़ावा दिया है, इंटेल एक साल पहले की तुलना में कम पैसा कमा रही है, जिसकी शुद्ध आय साल दर साल 21% कम होकर 4.6 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (£ 3.4 बिलियन) हो गई है। दुर्भाग्य से, यह एक चल रही प्रवृत्ति है।

इंटेल 2021 तक दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चिप निर्माता था, जब इसे सैमसंग ने अलग कर दिया था। हालांकि सैमसंग का मुख्य व्यवसाय मेमोरी चिप्स है, जो इंटेल के माइक्रोप्रोसेसरों के लिए बाजार का एक अलग खंड है, यह इंटेल की गिरावट का संकेत है।

विवेक्षकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट जेल्सिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

इंटेल के इंजीनियरों ने अनुसंधान से लेकर डिजाइन, निर्माण तक हमेशा एक करीबी इन-हाउस टीम के रूप में काम किया है। इसके विपरीत, Qualcomm, Nvidia और AMD जैसे साथी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वियों ने या तो अपनी विनिर्माण क्षमता खो दी है, या पहले स्थान पर कभी नहीं थी। वे ताइवान में TSMC और अन्य थर्ड पार्टी फाउंड्री जैसे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को आउटसोर्स करते हैं, इसी कारण से वॉलमार्ट में बेचे जाने वाले अधिकांश सामान चीन में बने होते हैं: यह सस्ता है।

जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिजाइनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की चिंता किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वह अगुणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की बिक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

Intel has a high cost of manufacturing as compared to some of its competitors. Which of the following is the most correct answer ?

अपने कुछ प्रतिस्पर्धियों की तुलना में इंटेल के निर्माण की उच्च लागत है। निम्नलिखित में से सबसे सही उत्तर कौन सा है?

- None of these
इनमें से कोई भी नहीं
- It owns its own factories and they are more expensive to run than other factories located in the USA
यह अपने स्वयं के कारखानों की मालिक है और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में स्थित अन्य कारखानों की तुलना में उन्हें चलाना अधिक महंगा है
- It owns its own factories & they have high cost of production as compared to vendors like TSMC
यह अपने स्वयं के कारखानों की मालिक है और TSMC जैसे विक्रेताओं की तुलना में उनके पास उत्पादन की उच्च लागत है
- Its factories are more expensive to operate than those located in China
इसके कारखाने चीन में स्थित कारखानों की तुलना में संचालित करने के लिए अधिक महंगे हैं

(1 mark, negative marking)

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इंटेल 2021 तक दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चिप निर्माता था, जब इसे सैमसंग ने अलग कर दिया था। हालांकि सैमसंग का मुख्य व्यवसाय मेमोरी चिप्स है, जो इंटेल के माइक्रोप्रोसेसरों के लिए बाजार का एक अलग खंड है, यह इंटेल की गिरावट का संकेत है।

विक्षेपकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट जेल्सिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

इंटेल के इंजीनियरों ने अनुसंधान से लेकर डिजाइन, निर्माण तक हमेशा एक करीबी इन-हाउस टीम के रूप में काम किया है। इसके विपरीत, Qualcomm, Nvidia और AMD जैसे साथी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वियों ने या तो अपनी विनिर्माण क्षमता खो दी है, या पहले स्थान पर कभी नहीं थी। वे ताइवान में TSMC और अन्य थर्ड पार्टी फाउंड्री जैसे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को आउटसोर्स करते हैं, इसी कारण से वॉलमार्ट में बेचे जाने वाले अधिकांश सामान चीन में बने होते हैं: यह सस्ता है।

जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिजाइनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की चिंता किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वह अग्रणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की विक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

What is the biggest risk for a technology company ?

एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा जोखिम क्या है?

- Inability to innovate
नवीनीकरण करने में असमर्थता
- Inability to outsource
आउटसोर्स करने में असमर्थता
- Inability to make products in cost effective manner
लागत प्रभावी तरीके से उत्पाद बनाने में असमर्थता
- Inability to hire a good CEO
एक अच्छे सीईओ को नियुक्त करने में असमर्थता

(1 mark, negative marking)

133. American chip-making giant Intel is a shadow of its former self. Despite the global semiconductor shortage, which has boosted rival chipmakers, Intel is making less money than a year ago with net income down 21% year over year to US\$4.6 billion (£3.4 billion). Unfortunately, this is an ongoing trend.

Intel was the world's largest chipmaker until 2021, when it was dethroned by Samsung. Though Samsung's main business is memory chips, which is a different segment of the market to Intel's microprocessors, it is sign of Intel's decline.

During the most recent earnings call with analysts, CEO Pat Gelsinger had to concede that the technology in Intel's data-centre processors hadn't been improved in five years. "[Intel] fell behind AMD in chip design and Taiwan Semiconductor (TSMC) in manufacturing."

Intel's engineers – from research to design to manufacturing – have always worked as a close in-house team. In contrast, fellow US rivals like Qualcomm, Nvidia and AMD, have either shed their manufacturing capacity or never had it in the first place. They outsource to suppliers such as TSMC and other third-party foundries in Taiwan for the same reason that most of the stuff sold in Walmart is made in China: it's cheaper.

When mobile took off, the chipset didn't require as much computing power as those in a laptop or PC, since the priority was energy-saving to extend battery life on a single charge. As Intel was in the business of selling top-quality chips for high margins, it left its rivals to supply chipsets for this new market.

Companies like TSMC doesn't have to shoulder the risks of launching a new product. It just needs to excel in manufacturing, because if a Qualcomm product fails, AMD's may take off. For chip designers, on the other hand outsourcing to TSMC has gradually meant they can afford to be fast-moving and bold in product design. If a new chip doesn't sell, they can pull the plug without having to worry about the factory: that's TSMC's problem.

Unlike the above Intel needs to ensure that every product wins with enough volume to feed its network of factories, each costing billions of dollars. This has made the company more and more conservative. And having stuck to supplying chips to PCs, servers and data centres, it is struggling to innovate. Tellingly, the company's gross margin – total revenue minus the cost of production – has been sliding for nearly a decade. The biggest danger for a technology company is that it's not developing leading-edge products fast enough, backsliding into selling commodities.

अमेरिकी चिप बनाने वाली कंपनी इंटेल अपने पूर्व स्व की छाया है। ग्लोबल सेमीकंडक्टर की कमी के बावजूद, जिसने प्रतिद्वंद्वी चिपमेकर्स को बढ़ावा दिया है, इंटेल एक साल पहले की तुलना में कम पैसा कमा रही है, जिसकी शुद्ध आय साल दर साल 21% कम होकर 4.6 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर (£ 3.4 बिलियन) हो गई है। दुर्भाग्य से, यह एक चल रही प्रवृत्ति है।

इंटेल 2021 तक दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा चिप निर्माता था, जब इसे सैमसंग ने अलग कर दिया था। हालांकि सैमसंग का मुख्य व्यवसाय मेमोरी चिप्स है, जो इंटेल के माइक्रोप्रोसेसरों के लिए बाजार का एक अलग खंड है, यह इंटेल की गिरावट का संकेत है।

विश्लेषकों के साथ हाल ही की कमाई कॉल के दौरान, सीईओ पैट जेल्सिंगर को यह स्वीकार करना पड़ा कि इंटेल के डेटा-सेंटर प्रोसेसर में प्रौद्योगिकी में पांच वर्षों में सुधार नहीं हुआ है। "इंटेल चिप डिजाइन में AMD से और विनिर्माण में ताइवान सेमीकंडक्टर (TSMC) से पीछे रह गयी।"

इंटेल के इंजीनियरों ने अनुसंधान से लेकर डिजाइन, निर्माण तक हमेशा एक करीबी इन-हाउस टीम के रूप में काम किया है। इसके विपरीत, Qualcomm, Nvidia और AMD जैसे साथी अमेरिकी प्रतिद्वंद्वियों ने या तो अपनी विनिर्माण क्षमता खो दी है, या पहले स्थान पर कभी नहीं थी। वे ताइवान में TSMC और अन्य थर्ड पार्टी फाउंड्री जैसे आपूर्तिकर्ताओं को आउटसोर्स करते हैं, इसी कारण से वॉलमार्ट में बेचे जाने वाले अधिकांश सामान चीन में बने होते हैं: यह सच्चा है।

जब मोबाइल ने उड़ान भरी, तो चिपसेट को उतनी कंप्यूटिंग शक्ति की आवश्यकता नहीं थी जितनी लैपटॉप या पीसी में होती है; क्योंकि प्राथमिकता एक बार चार्ज करने पर बैटरी जीवन को बढ़ाने के लिए ऊर्जा की बचत थी। चूंकि इंटेल उच्च मार्जिन के लिए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले चिप्स बेचने के व्यवसाय में थी, इसने अपने प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को इस नए बाजार के लिए चिपसेट की आपूर्ति करने के लिए छोड़ दिया।

TSMC जैसी कंपनियों को एक नया उत्पाद लॉन्च करने का जोखिम नहीं उठाना पड़ता है। इसे केवल निर्माण में उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि यदि Qualcomm उत्पाद विफल हो जाता है, तो AMD के उत्पाद में उछाल आ सकता है। दूसरी ओर, चिप डिजाइनरों के लिए TSMC को आउटसोर्सिंग का मतलब धीरे-धीरे वे उत्पाद डिजाइन में तेजी से आगे बढ़ने और साहसी होने का जोखिम उठा सकते हैं। यदि कोई नई चिप नहीं बिकती है, तो वे कारखाने की चिंता किए बिना आपूर्ति समाप्त कर सकते हैं: यह TSMC की समस्या है।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, इंटेल को यह सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रत्येक उत्पाद अपने कारखानों के नेटवर्क को कायम रखने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में उभरकर आता रहे, प्रत्येक की लागत अरबों डॉलर है। इसने कंपनी को और अधिक रूढ़िवादी बना दिया है और पीसी, सर्वर और डेटा केंद्रों को चिप्स की आपूर्ति करने के लिए कंपनीअटकी हुई है, इसलिए नवपरिवर्तन के लिए संघर्ष कर रही है। उल्लेखनीय रूप से, कंपनी का सकल मार्जिन - कुल राजस्व से उत्पादन की लागत घटाकर मिलनेवाला लाभ - लगभग एक दशक से फिसल रहा है। एक प्रौद्योगिकी कंपनी के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह है कि वह अग्रणी उत्पादों को तेजी से विकसित नहीं कर रही है, जो वस्तुओं की विक्री में पीछे हट रही है।

How are Chip manufacturing vendors like TSMC able to handle the risk of failed products of their customers ?

TSMC जैसे चिप निर्माण विक्रेता अपने ग्राहकों के विफल उत्पादों के जोखिम को संभालने में कैसे सक्षम हैं?

- By having alternate customers to utilise their production capacity
- अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग करने के लिए वैकल्पिक ग्राहक होने से
- By not being involved in designing them
- उन्हें डिजाइन करने में शामिल न होकर
- By not entering into contracts until very sure
- बहुत निश्चित होने तक अनुबंधों में प्रवेश न करके
- None of the options given
- दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई नहीं

134. Facebook's owner Meta Platforms saw its stock market value slump by more than \$230bn (£169bn) on Thursday, in a record daily loss for a US firm. Its shares fell 26.4% after quarterly figures disappointed investors. Meta also said that Facebook's daily active users (DAUs) had dropped for the first time in its 18-year history. That came after Meta revealed that Facebook's DAUs fell to 1.929bn in the three months to the end of December, compared to 1.930bn in the previous quarter.

It was the first time ever that this measure of activity on the world's biggest social network had gone into reverse. Meta also warned of slowing revenue growth in the face of competition from rival platforms including TikTok and YouTube, while advertisers were also cutting spending.

Meta, which owns the world's second largest digital advertising platform after Google, also said it had been hit by privacy changes on Apple's operating system. The changes, which make it harder for brands to target and measure their advertising on Facebook and Instagram, could have an impact "in the order of \$10bn" for this year, the firm said.

Meta's rivals, like TikTok, are also attracting younger audiences. And user growth has stagnated around the world.

There are bigger longer term issues too.

Meta makes money from advertising. Yet the company's name has been changed to mark a concept - the Metaverse - a thing that doesn't exist yet and won't do for years. Mark Zuckerberg, it's CEO is committed to spending tens of billions of dollars on the project, even though evidence that people actually want to live their lives in virtual reality is scant.

फेसबुक के मालिक मेटा प्लेटफॉर्म ने गुरुवार को अपने शेयर बाजार मूल्य में 230 बिलियन डॉलर (£ 169 बिलियन) से अधिक की गिरावट देखी, जो एक अमेरिकी फर्म के लिए दैनिक रिकॉर्ड नुकसान था। तिमाही आंकड़ों से निवेशकों को निराश करने के बाद इसके शेयरों में 26.4% की गिरावट आई। मेटा ने यह भी कहा कि फेसबुक के डेली एक्टिव यूजर्स (DAUs) 18 साल के इतिहास में पहली बार कम हुए हैं। यह तब आया जब मेटा ने खुलासा किया कि दिसंबर के अंत तक तीन महीनों में फेसबुक का DAUs गिरकर 1.929 बिलियन हो गया, जबकि पिछली तिमाही में यह 1.930 बिलियन था।

यह पहली बार था जब दुनिया के सबसे बड़े सोशल नेटवर्क पर गतिविधि का यह माप उल्टा हो गया था। मेटा ने टिकटॉक और यूट्यूब सहित प्रतिद्वंद्वी प्लेटफॉर्मों से प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण राजस्व वृद्धि को धीमा करने की भी चेतावनी दी, जबकि विज्ञापनदाता भी खर्च में कटौती कर रहे थे।

मेटा, जो Google के बाद दुनिया के दूसरे सबसे बड़े डिजिटल विज्ञापन प्लेटफॉर्म का मालिक है, ने यह भी कहा कि यह Apple के ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम पर गोपनीयता में बदलाव से प्रभावित हुआ है। फर्म ने कहा कि परिवर्तन, जो ब्रांडों के लिए फेसबुक और इंस्टाग्राम पर अपने विज्ञापनों को लक्षित करना और मापना कठिन बनाते हैं, इस वर्ष के लिए 10 बिलियन डॉलर्स के पैमाने पर प्रभाव डाल सकते हैं।

टिकटॉक की तरह मेटा के प्रतिद्वंद्वी भी युवा दर्शकों को आकर्षित कर रहे हैं। और दुनिया भर में उपयोगकर्ता की वृद्धि रुक गई है।

लंबी अवधि के बड़े मुद्दे भी हैं।

मेटा विज्ञापन से पैसा कमाती है। फिर भी कंपनी का नाम एक अवधारणा को चिह्नित करने के लिए बदल दिया गया है - मेटावर्स - एक ऐसी चीज जो अभी तक मौजूद नहीं है और वर्षों तक नहीं चलेगी। मार्क जुकरबर्ग, इसके सीईओ परियोजना पर दसियों अरबों डॉलर खर्च करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं, भले ही इस बात का अल्प सवृत है कि लोग वास्तव में आभासी वास्तविकता में अपना जीवन जीना चाहते हैं।

Meta Platforms share price fell because Choose the best possible answer.

मेटा प्लेटफॉर्म के शेयर की कीमत गिर गई क्योंकि सर्वोत्तम संभव उत्तर चुनें।

- All of the options given
दिए गए सभी विकल्प
- Its usage is decreasing
इसका इस्तेमाल घट रहा है
- Its investors have less faith in its long term vision
इसके निवेशकों को इसके दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण पर कम विश्वास है
- Poor outlook in revenue growth
राजस्व वृद्धि में खराब दृष्टिकोण

(1 mark, negative marking)

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लंबी अवधि के बड़े मुद्दे भी हैं।

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What is the long term issue faced by Meta ?

मेटा द्वारा सामना किया जाने वाला दीर्घकालिक मुद्दा क्या है?

- Its new plans are virtual
इसके नए प्लान वर्चुअल हैं
- Its revenues are lower than previous year
इसका राजस्व पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कम है
- Its new name is not popular
इसका नया नाम लोकप्रिय नहीं है
- None of the options given are correct
दिए गए विकल्पों में से कोई भी सही नहीं है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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लंबी अवधि के बड़े मुद्दे भी हैं।

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Apple is being blamed by Meta for its losses because

ऐप्पल को इसके नुकसान के लिए मेटा द्वारा दोषी ठहराया जा रहा है क्योंकि

- Its policies affect the advertising ability of Meta
इसकी नीतियां मेटा की विज्ञापन क्षमता को प्रभावित करती हैं
- It is a competitor
यह एक प्रतियोगी है
- It is just an alibi
यह सिर्फ एक बहाना है
- Meta's CEO does not like Apple
मेटा के सीईओ को ऐप्पल पसंद नहीं है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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"Metaverse" is not clearly explained in the above passage. What can you however say for certain based on the passage given.

उपरोक्त मार्ग में "मेटावर्स" को स्पष्ट रूप से समझाया नहीं गया है। हालांकि आप दिए गए मार्ग के आधार पर निश्चित रूप से क्या कह सकते हैं।

- It does not exist today
यह आज मौजूद नहीं है
- We can say nothing about it
हम इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकते
- It is related to Virtual reality
यह आभासी वास्तविकता से संबंधित है
- It does not exist and is related to Virtual reality
यह मौजूद नहीं है और आभासी वास्तविकता से संबंधित है

(1 mark, negative marking)

138. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Based on its use in paragraph 2, it can be inferred that the word mitigate belongs to which of the following word groups?

- allay, alleviate, reduce
- exacerbate, aggravate, intensify
- obliterate, destroy, annihilate
- absorb, intake, consume

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Using information in paragraph 2 as a guide, it can be inferred that

- some plants are not suitable for growth in rooftop gardens
- most people prefer life in the country over life in the city
- cities with rooftop gardens are cooler than those without
- most people prefer parks to rooftop gardens

(1 mark, negative marking)

140. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

According to the passage, the Urban Heat Island Effect is caused by the fact(s) that

- I. cities are warmer than nearby rural areas
- II. building materials absorb more of the sun's heat than organic surfaces
- III. building materials release the sun's heat more quickly than organic surfaces

- I only
- I, II, and III
- I and II only
- II and III only

(1 mark, negative marking)

141. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Which of the following accurately describes the main difference between parks and rooftop gardens as outlined in the passage?

- Parks require much space while rooftop gardens do not.
- Parks absorb heat while rooftop gardens do not.
- Parks are public while rooftop gardens are private.
- Parks are expensive to create while rooftop gardens are not.

(1 mark, negative marking)

142. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

The author claims all of the following to be benefits of rooftop gardens EXCEPT

- better food for city dwellers
- increased space for private relaxation
- improved air quality
- savings on heating and cooling costs

(1 mark, negative marking)

143. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

According to the author, one advantage that rooftop gardens have over parks is that they

- decrease the Urban Heat Island Effect
- are less expensive than traditional park spaces
- do not require the use of valuable urban land
- replenish the air with nourishing oxygen

(1 mark, negative marking)

144. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can

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Which of the following pieces of information would, if true, most weaken the author's claim that rooftop gardens are good for the environment?

- Extremely high winds atop tall city buildings can severely damage some plants.
- More pollution is produced during rooftop garden construction than rooftop plants can remove from the air.
- Parks have many benefits that rooftop gardens do not share.
- The overall environmental benefits that result from driving less exceed those of planting a rooftop garden.

(1 mark, negative marking)

145. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A viewpoint is established and then defended.
- A hypothesis is stated and then analyzed.
- A thesis is presented and then supported.
- A proposal is evaluated and alternatives are explored.

(1 mark, negative marking)

146. For many people who live in cities, parks are an important part of the landscape. They provide a place for people to relax and play sports, as well as a refuge from the often harsh environment of a city. What people often overlook is that parks also provide considerable environmental benefits. One benefit of parks is that plants absorb carbon dioxide—a key pollutant—and emit oxygen, which humans need to breathe. According to one study, an acre of trees can absorb the same amount of carbon dioxide that a typical car emits in 11,000 miles of driving. Parks also make cities cooler. Scientists have long noted what is called the Urban Heat Island Effect: building materials such as metal, concrete, and asphalt absorb much more of the sun's heat and release it much more quickly than organic surfaces like trees and grass. Because city landscapes contain so much of these building materials, cities are usually warmer than surrounding rural areas. Parks and other green spaces help to mitigate the Urban Heat Island Effect. Unfortunately, many cities cannot easily create more parks because most land is already being used for buildings, roads, parking lots, and other essential parts of the urban environment. However, cities could benefit from many of the positive effects of parks by encouraging citizens to create another type of green space: rooftop gardens. While most people would not think of starting a garden on their roof, human beings have been planting gardens on rooftops for thousands of years. Some rooftop gardens are very complex and require complicated engineering, but others are simple container gardens that anyone can create with the investment of a few hundred dollars and a few hours of work. Rooftop gardens provide many of the same benefits as other urban park and garden spaces, but without taking up the much-needed land. Like parks, rooftop gardens help to replace carbon dioxide in the air with nourishing oxygen. They also help to lessen the Urban Heat Island Effect, which can save people money. In the summer, rooftop gardens prevent buildings from absorbing heat from the sun, which can significantly reduce cooling bills. In the winter, gardens help hold in the heat that materials like brick and concrete radiate so quickly, leading to savings on heating bills. Rooftop vegetable and herb gardens can also provide fresh food for city dwellers, saving them money and making their diets healthier. Rooftop gardens are not only something everyone can enjoy, they are also a smart environmental investment.

Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author would most likely endorse a program that

- offered free admission to schools willing to take their students on field trips to the city park
- promised vacation getaways to cooler destinations for those trapped in the city at the peak of summer
- extended discounts on plants to customers who use them to create rooftop gardens
- permitted the construction of buildings in city park land provided they have rooftop gardens

(1 mark, negative marking)

147. Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own character, its own ambience, its own

essence. Thus, the Chrysler Building, with its art deco façade, presents a stark contrast to the functional modernism of the Seagram Building, even though both structures stretch into the sky a mere ten blocks from each other in Midtown Manhattan. Their functions are the same, but both solve the problems of function differently and using radically contrasting forms.

As used in the middle of the passage, the word monolithic most nearly means

- huge and drab
- cheery and opulent
- giant and inventive
- characterless and unimpressive

(1 mark, negative marking)

148. Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own character, its own ambience, its own essence. Thus, the Chrysler Building, with its art deco façade, presents a stark contrast to the functional modernism of the Seagram Building, even though both structures stretch into the sky a mere ten blocks from each other in Midtown Manhattan. Their functions are the same, but both solve the problems of function differently and using radically contrasting forms.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers design and fashion to

- be something not worth studying
- involve no engineering skills or insight
- be art forms that also involve functionality
- not be forms of art or aesthetics

(1 mark, negative marking)

149. Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own character, its own ambience, its own essence. Thus, the Chrysler Building, with its art deco façade, presents a stark contrast to the functional modernism of the Seagram Building, even though both structures stretch into the sky a mere ten blocks from each other in Midtown Manhattan. Their functions are the same, but both solve the problems of function differently and using radically contrasting forms.

The author primarily sees an architect's task as

- a race against the clock
- a balancing act
- an impressive feat
- a purely artistic job

(1 mark, negative marking)

150. Architecture, like design or fashion, is often hard for people to perceive as an art form, for so much of it is wrapped up not only in purely aesthetic terms—appearances, colors, beauty—but also in feats of engineering. That is, form in architecture, by definition, has to follow function. Take the skyscraper. It is necessarily tall because of the limited amount of space on Earth. Its form—that is its impressive height—follows its function: to fit as much building as possible into a small lot. But the architect takes it further. Instead of merely building a lifeless, monolithic structure, she inserts art into the design, so that each skyscraper has its own character, its own ambience, its own essence. Thus, the Chrysler Building, with its art deco façade, presents a stark contrast to the functional modernism of the Seagram Building, even though both structures stretch into the sky a mere ten blocks from each other in Midtown Manhattan. Their functions are the same, but both solve the problems of function differently and using radically contrasting forms.

Based on their description in the passage, which of the following is a true statement concerning the Chrysler Building and the Seagram Building?

- While the Chrysler Building is purely impractical, the Seagram Building is more functional.
- One building solves the problem of a lack of space in a more innovative way than the other, but both buildings are similar in style and form.
- While the Seagram Building makes use of an art deco design scheme, the Chrysler Building is more purely functional and modern.
- Though similar in function and location, the two buildings are dissimilar in appearance and style.

(1 mark, negative marking)