**INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES**

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.

2. This paper consists of sixty (60) multiple-choice type of questions, out of which the candidate would be required to answer any fifty (50) questions. In the event of the candidate attempting more than fifty questions, the first fifty questions attempted by the Candidate would be evaluated.

3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
   - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   - (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
   - (iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Code should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.

4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

   **Example:**
   - A  B  C  D
   - Where (C) is the correct response.

5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the Answer Sheet given inside this booklet, which is common for Paper I and Paper II. If you mark at any place other than in the ovals in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.

6. Read instructions given inside carefully.

7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.

8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

9. You have to return the test question booklet and OMR Answer sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.

10. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.

11. Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.

12. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.
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Total Marks Obtained (in words) ..............................................

(in figures) ..................................................

Signature & Name of the Coordinator ..........................................

(Evaluation) Date ..............................
1. Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
   (A) Socio-economic Status
   (B) Marital Status
   (C) Numerical Aptitude
   (D) Professional Attitude

2. A doctor studies the relative effectiveness of two drugs of dengue fever. His research would be classified as
   (A) Descriptive Survey
   (B) Experimental Research
   (C) Case Study
   (D) Ethnography

3. The term ‘phenomenology’ is associated with the process of
   (A) Qualitative Research
   (B) Analysis of Variance
   (C) Correlational Study
   (D) Probability Sampling

4. The ‘Sociogram’ technique is used to study
   (A) Vocational Interest
   (B) Professional Competence
   (C) Human Relations
   (D) Achievement Motivation

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It should be remembered that the nationalist movement in India, like all nationalist movements, was essentially a bourgeois movement. It represented the natural historical stage of development, and to consider it or to criticise it as a working-class movement is wrong. Gandhi represented that movement and the Indian masses in relation to that movement to a supreme degree, and he became the voice of Indian people to that extent. The main contribution of Gandhi to India and the Indian masses has been through the powerful movements which he launched through the National Congress. Through nation-wide action he sought to mould the millions, and largely succeeded in doing so, and changing them from a demoralised, timid and hopeless mass, bullied and crushed by every dominant interest, and incapable of resistance, into a people with self-respect and self-reliance, resisting tyranny, and capable of united action and sacrifice for a larger cause.

Gandhi made people think of political and economic issues and every village and every bazaar hummed with argument and debate on the new ideas and hopes that filled the people. That was an amazing psychological change. The time was ripe for it, of course, and circumstances and world conditions worked for this change. But a great leader is necessary to take advantage of circumstances and conditions. Gandhi was that leader, and he released many of the bonds that imprisoned and disabled our minds, and none of us who experienced it can ever forget that great feeling of release and exhilaration that came over the Indian people.

Gandhi has played a revolutionary role in India of the greatest importance because he knew how to make the most of the objective conditions and could reach the heart of the masses, while groups with a more advanced ideology functioned largely in the air because they did not fit in with those conditions and could therefore not evoke any substantial response from the masses.

It is perfectly true that Gandhi, functioning in the nationalist plane, does not think in terms of the conflict of classes, and tries to compose their differences. But the action he has indulged and taught the people has inevitably raised mass consciousness tremendously and made social issues vital. Gandhi and the Congress must be judged by the policies they pursue and the action they indulge in. But behind this, personality counts and colours those policies and activities. In the case of very exceptional person like Gandhi the question of personality becomes especially important in order to understand and appraise him. To us he has represented the spirit and honour of India, the yearning of her sorrowing millions to be rid of their innumerable burdens, and an insult to him by the British Government or others has been an insult to India and her people.
5. Which one of the following is true of the given passage?

(A) The passage is a critique of Gandhi’s role in Indian movement for independence.
(B) The passage hails the role of Gandhi in India’s freedom movement.
(C) The author is neutral on Gandhi’s role in India’s freedom movement.
(D) It is an account of Indian National Congress’s support to the working-class movement.

6. The change that the Gandhian movement brought among the Indian masses was

(A) Physical
(B) Cultural
(C) Technological
(D) Psychological

7. To consider the nationalist movement or to criticise it as a working-class movement was wrong because it was a

(A) historical movement
(B) voice of the Indian people
(C) bourgeois movement
(D) movement represented by Gandhi

5. प्रदत्त परिच्छेद के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

(A) परिच्छेद स्वतंत्रता के लिये भारतीय आंदोलन में गांधीजी की भूमिका को समीक्षा है।
(B) परिच्छेद भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में गांधीजी की भूमिका का अभिव्यक्ति करता है।
(C) लेखक भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में गांधीजी की भूमिका पर तत्स्थ है।
(D) यह श्रमजीवी वर्ग आंदोलन के प्रति इंडियन नेशनल कॉन्ग्रेस के समर्थन का विवरण है।

6. गांधीवादी आन्दोलन द्वारा भारतीय जनता में लाए जाने वाले परिवर्तन थे?

(A) भौतिक
(B) सांस्कृतिक
(C) प्रौद्योगिकीय
(D) मनोवैज्ञानिक

7. राष्ट्रवादी आन्दोलन को श्रमजीवी वर्ग आन्दोलन समझना और ऐसा समझ कर उसकी आलोचना करना गलत है, क्योंकि यह

(A) ऐतिहासिक आन्दोलन था।
(B) भारतीय जनता की आवाज था।
(C) बृहुआ (मध्यवर्गीय) आन्दोलन था।
(D) ऐसा आन्दोलन था जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व गांधीजी ने किया।
8. Gandhi played a revolutionary role in India because he could
   (A) preach morality
   (B) reach the heart of Indians
   (C) see the conflict of classes
   (D) lead the Indian National Congress

9. Groups with advanced ideology functioned in the air as they did not fit in with
   (A) objective conditions of masses
   (B) the Gandhian ideology
   (C) the class consciousness of the people
   (D) the differences among masses

10. The author concludes the passage by
    (A) criticising the Indian masses
    (B) the Gandhian movement
    (C) pointing out the importance of the personality of Gandhi
    (D) identifying the sorrows of millions of Indians

8. गांधीजी ने भारत में क्रांतिकारी भूमिका अदा की, क्योंकि वे
   (A) नैतिकता का प्रचार कर सकते थे।
   (B) भारतीयों के दिलों तक पहुँच सकते थे।
   (C) वर्गों के संघर्ष देख सकते थे।
   (D) भारतीय नेशनल कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व कर सकते थे।

9. उन्नत विचारधारा के समूह हवा में कार्य करते रहे, क्योंकि वे निम्नलिखित के साथ ठीक-ठीक जम नहीं सके:
    (A) जनसाधारण की वस्तुलिखित स्थितियाँ
    (B) गांधीवादी विचारधारा
    (C) लोगों की वर्ग चेतना
    (D) जनता के बीच भंड

10. लेखक ने परिच्छेद का समापन किया है
    (A) भारतीय जनसाधारण को आलोचना कर के
    (B) गांधीवादी आन्दोलन द्वारा
    (C) गांधीजी के व्यक्तित्व का महत्त्व बता कर
    (D) करोड़ों भारतीयों की व्यथा पहचान कर
11. Media that exist in an interconnected series of communication – points are referred to as
(A) Networked media  
(B) Connective media  
(C) Nodal media  
(D) Multimedia

12. The information function of mass communication is described as
(A) diffusion  
(B) publicity  
(C) surveillance  
(D) diversion

13. An example of asynchronous medium is
(A) Radio  
(B) Television  
(C) Film  
(D) Newspaper

14. In communication, connotative words are
(A) explicit  
(B) abstract  
(C) simple  
(D) cultural

15. A message beneath a message is labelled as
(A) embedded text  
(B) internal text  
(C) inter-text  
(D) sub-text

16. In analog mass communication, stories are
(A) static  
(B) dynamic  
(C) interactive  
(D) exploratory
17. Determine the relationship between the pair of words ALWAYS : NEVER and then select from the following pair of words which have a similar relationship:
(A) often : rarely
(B) frequently : occasionally
(C) constantly : frequently
(D) intermittently : casually

18. Find the wrong number in the sequence:
52, 51, 48, 43, 34, 27, 16
(A) 27 (B) 34
(C) 43 (D) 48

19. In a certain code, PAN is written as 31 and PAR as 35, then PAT is written in the same code as:
(A) 30 (B) 37
(C) 39 (D) 41

20. The letters in the first set have certain relationship. On the basis of this relationship, make the right choice for the second set:
AF : IK :: LQ : ?
(A) MO (B) NP
(C) OR (D) TV

21. If 5472 = 9, 6342 = 6, 7584 = 6, what is 9236?
(A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5

22. In an examination, 35% of the total students failed in Hindi, 45% failed in English and 20% in both. The percentage of those who passed in both subjects is:
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40
23. Two statements I and II given below are followed by two conclusions (a) and (b). Supposing the statements are true, which of the following conclusions can logically follow?

**Statements:**
I. Some flowers are red.
II. Some flowers are blue.

**Conclusions:**
(a) Some flowers are neither red nor blue.
(b) Some flowers are both red and blue.

- (A) Only (a) follows.
- (B) Only (b) follows.
- (C) Both (a) and (b) follow.
- (D) Neither (a) nor (b) follows.

24. If the statement 'all students are intelligent' is true, which of the following statements are false?

(i) No students are intelligent.
(ii) Some students are intelligent.
(iii) Some students are not intelligent.

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (i) and (iii)
- (C) (ii) and (iii)
- (D) (i) only

25. A reasoning where we start with certain particular statements and conclude with a universal statement is called

- (A) Deductive Reasoning
- (B) Inductive Reasoning
- (C) Abnormal Reasoning
- (D) Transcendental Reasoning

26. What is the smallest number of ducks that could swim in this formation – two ducks in front of a duck, two ducks behind a duck and a duck between two ducks?

- (A) 5
- (B) 7
- (C) 4
- (D) 3

23. नीचे दिए गए दो कथनः I और II द्वारा दो निष्पक्ष (a) तथा (b) निकाले जा सकते हैं। यह मानते हुए कि दोनों कथन सही हैं, नीचे दिए गए में से कौन सी बात तर्कसंगत है?

कथनः
I. कुछ पूर्ण लाल होते हैं।
II. कुछ पूर्ण नीले होते हैं।

निष्पक्षः
(a) कुछ पूर्ण न तो लाल न ही नीले होते हैं।
(b) कुछ पूर्ण लाल तथा नीले दोनों रंग के होते हैं।

- (A) केवल (a) तर्कसंगत है।
- (B) केवल (b) तर्कसंगत है।
- (C) (a) तथा (b) दोनों तर्कसंगत हैं।
- (D) (a) तथा (b) दोनों तर्कसंगत नहीं हैं।

24. यदि कथन ‘सभी छात्र बुद्धिमान हैं’ सत्य है, तो निम्न में से कौन से कथन सही नहीं है?

(i) कोई छात्र बुद्धिमान नहीं है।
(ii) कुछ छात्र बुद्धिमान हैं।
(iii) कुछ छात्र बुद्धिमान नहीं है।

- (A) (i) तथा (ii)
- (B) (i) तथा (iii)
- (C) (ii) तथा (iii)
- (D) केवल (i)

25. ऐसा तर्क जिसमें हम किसी विशिष्ट कथन से प्रारम्भ करके एक सारंगभोग कथन के साथ समाप्त करते हैं, को कहते हैं?

- (A) निगमित तर्क
- (B) आर्थिक तर्क
- (C) असामान्य तर्क
- (D) अनुप्रयुक्तता तर्क

26. निम्न परिस्थिति में कम से कम कितनी बतायें तैर सकती हैं – एक बताया के आगे दो बताया, एक बताया के पीछे दो बताया तथा एक बताया के आगे तथा पीछे एक-एक बताया?

- (A) 5  
- (B) 7  
- (C) 4  
- (D) 3
27. Mr. A, Miss B, Mr. C and Miss D are sitting around a table and discussing their trades.
(i) Mr. A sits opposite to the cook.
(ii) Miss B sits right to the barber
(iii) The washerman sits right to the barber
(iv) Miss D sits opposite to Mr. C
What are the trades of A and B?
(A) Tailor and barber
(B) Barber and cook
(C) Tailor and cook
(D) Tailor and washerman

28. Which one of the following methods serve to measure correlation between two variables?
(A) Scatter Diagram
(B) Frequency Distribution
(C) Two-way table
(D) Coefficient of Rank Correlation

29. Which one of the following is not an Internet Service Provider (ISP)?
(A) MTNL
(B) BSNL
(C) ERNET India
(D) Infotech India Ltd.

30. The hexadecimal number system consists of the symbols
(A) 0 – 7
(B) 0 – 9, A – F
(C) 0 – 7, A – F
(D) None of these

31. The binary equivalent of \((-15)_{10}\) is \((2'\text{'s complement system is used})
(A) 11110001
(B) 11110000
(C) 10001111
(D) None of these

27. श्रीमान A, मिस B, श्रीमान C और मिस D एक भोजन के इंदिरांद्र बैठे हैं और अपने नामांकन के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं।
(i) श्रीमान A रसोईये के सामने बैठे हैं।
(ii) श्रीमान C नाई के दाएं ओर बैठे हैं।
(iii) श्रीमान C नाई के बाएं ओर बैठे हैं।
(iv) मिस D श्रीमान C के सामने बैठी हैं।
A और B के व्यवसाय क्या हैं?
(A) बर्जी और नाई
(B) नाई और रसोईया
(C) बर्जी और रसोईया
(D) बर्जी और भोजी

28. दो चीजों के बीच सहसम्बन्ध मापने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा तरीका कम आता है?
(A) विक्रेता आरेख
(B) विवाहवाला बैंक
(C) दो-पत्री तालिका
(D) कोटि सहसम्बन्ध का गुणांक

29. निम्नलिखित में से कोन सा इंटरनेट सर्विस प्रोवाइडर (ISP) नहीं है?
(A) MTNL (एम टी एन एल)
(B) BSNL (बी एस एन एल)
(C) इंटरनेट इंडिया (डे.आर.एन.ई.टी. इंडिया)
(D) इन्फोटेक इंडिया लिमिटेड

30. यांत्रिक आधारी अंकन पद्धति में कौन से चिह्न शामिल होते हैं?
(A) 0 – 7
(B) 0 – 9, A – F
(C) 0 – 7, A – F
(D) कोई भी नहीं

31. \((-15)_{10}\) का दोहरा तुल्यमान (2’ को पूरक पद्धति का उपयोग किया है) है?
(A) 11110001
(B) 11110000
(C) 10001111
(D) कोई भी नहीं
32. 1 GB is equal to
   (A) $2^{30}$ bits
   (B) $2^{20}$ bytes
   (C) $2^{20}$ bits
   (D) $2^{20}$ bytes

33. The set of computer programs that manage the hardware/software of a computer is called
   (A) Compiler system
   (B) Operation system
   (C) Operating system
   (D) None of these

34. S/MIME in Internet technology stands for
   (A) Secure Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
   (B) Secure Multimedia Internet Mail Extension
   (C) Simple Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension
   (D) Simple Multimedia Internet Mail Extension

35. Which of the following is not covered in 8 missions under the Climate Action Plan of Government of India?
   (A) Solar power
   (B) Waste to energy conversion
   (C) Afforestation
   (D) Nuclear energy

36. The concentration of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) in drinking water should not exceed
   (A) 500 mg/L  (B) 400 mg/L
   (C) 300 mg/L  (D) 200 mg/L
37. ‘Chipko’ movement was first started by
   (A) Arundhati Roy
   (B) Medha Patkar
   (C) Ila Bhatt
   (D) Sunderlal Bahuguna

38. The constituents of photochemical smog responsible for eye irritation are
   (A) SO₂ and O₃
   (B) SO₂ and NO₂
   (C) HCHO and PAN
   (D) SO₂ and SPM

39. Assertion (A): Some carbonaceous aerosols may be carcinogenic.
   Reason (R): They may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
   (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
   (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
   (D) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.

40. Volcanic eruptions affect
   (A) atmosphere and hydrosphere
   (B) hydrosphere and biosphere
   (C) lithosphere, biosphere and atmosphere
   (D) lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

41. India’s first Defence University is in the State of
   (A) Haryana
   (B) Andhra Pradesh
   (C) Uttar Pradesh
   (D) Punjab
42. Most of the Universities in India
   (A) conduct teaching and research only
   (B) affiliate colleges and conduct examinations
   (C) conduct teaching/research and examinations
   (D) promote research only

43. Which one of the following is not a Constitutional Body?
   (A) Election Commission
   (B) Finance Commission
   (C) Union Public Service Commission
   (D) Planning Commission

44. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
   (A) Indian Parliament is supreme.
   (B) The Supreme Court of India has the power of judicial review.
   (C) There is a division of powers between the Centre and the States.
   (D) There is a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President.

45. Which one of the following statements reflects the republic character of Indian democracy?
   (A) Written Constitution
   (B) No State religion
   (C) Devolution of power to local Government institutions
   (D) Elected President and directly or indirectly elected Parliament

46. Who among the following appointed by the Governor can be removed by only the President of India?
   (A) Chief Minister of a State
   (B) A member of the State Public Service Commission
   (C) Advocate-General
   (D) Vice-Chancellor of a State University
47. If two small circles represent the class of the ‘men’ and the class of the ‘plants’ and the big circle represents ‘mortality’, which one of the following figures represent the proposition ‘All men are mortal.’?
(A) ☐ ☐ ☐ (B) ☐ ☐ ☐
(C) ☐ ☐ ☐ (D) ☐ ☐ ☐

The following table presents the production of electronic items (TVs and LCDs) in a factory during the period from 2006 to 2010. Study the table carefully and answer the questions from 48 to 52:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TVs</td>
<td>6000</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>11000</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCDs</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>9400</td>
<td>9000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>12000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

48. In which year, the total production of electronic items is maximum?
(A) 2006 (B) 2007 (C) 2008 (D) 2010

49. What is the difference between averages of production of LCDs and TVs from 2006 to 2008?
(A) 3000 (B) 2867 (C) 3015 (D) 2400

50. What is the year in which production of TVs is half the production of LCDs in the year 2010?
(A) 2007 (B) 2006 (C) 2009 (D) 2008

51. What is the ratio of production of LCDs in the years 2008 and 2010?
(A) 4 : 3 (B) 3 : 4 (C) 1 : 3 (D) 2 : 3

52. What is the ratio of production of TVs in the years 2006 and 2007?
(A) 6 : 7 (B) 7 : 6 (C) 2 : 3 (D) 3 : 2
FOR VISUALLY HANDICAPPED CANDIDATES ONLY

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions from 47 to 52.

[This is from the address delivered by Swami Vivekananda at the World’s Parliament of Religions, Chicago (on 11\textsuperscript{th} September 1893)].

My thanks to some of the speakers on this platform who, referring to the delegates from the orient, have told you that these men from far-off nations may well claim the honour of bearing to different lands the idea of toleration.

I am proud to belong to a religion which has taught the world both tolerance and universal acceptance. We believe not only in universal toleration, but we accept all religions as true. I am proud to belong to a nation which has sheltered the persecuted and the refugees of all religions and all nations of the earth. I am proud to tell you that we have gathered in our bosom the purest remnant of the Israelites who came to Southern India and took refuge with us in the very year in which their holy temple was shattered to pieces by Roman tyranny. I am proud to belong to the religion which has sheltered and is still fostering the remnant of the grand Zoroastrian nation. I will quote to you, brethren, a few lines from a hymn which I remember to have repeated from my earliest boyhood, which is every day repeated by millions of human beings: “As the different streams having their sources in different places all mingle their water in the sea, so, O Lord, the different paths which men take through different tendencies, various though they appear, crooked or straight, all lead to thee”.

The present convention, which is one of the most august assemblies ever held, is in itself a vindication, a declaration to the world of the wonderful doctrine preached in the Gita: “Whosoever comes to me, through whatsoever form, I reach him; all men are struggling through paths which in the end lead to Me.” Sectarianism, bigotry, and its terrible descendant, fanaticism, have long possessed this beautiful earth. They have filled the earth with violence, drenched it often and often with human blood, destroyed civilisation and sent whole nations to despair. Had it not been for these horrible demons, human society would be far more advanced than it is now. But their time is come: and I fervently hope that the bell that tolled this morning in honour of this convention may be the death-knell of all fanaticism, of all persecutions with the sword or with the pen, and of all uncharitable feelings between persons wending their way to the same goal.

47. Swami Vivekananda said his religion accepted all religions as
(A) from far-off nations  (B) of different classes
(C) true  (D) of several sects

48. The purest remnant of the Israelites took refuge in
(A) Rome  (B) the United States
(C) Southern India  (D) Zoroastrian nation

49. The different paths of men, though various in appearance, crooked or straight, lead to
(A) universal toleration  (B) the Lord
(C) sheltering the persecuted  (D) universal acceptance

50. Swami Vivekananda quoted a declaration to the world from
(A) the Bible  (B) the Gita
(C) the welcome speech  (D) the Hindu doctrine

51. The human society would have been more advanced had it not been for
(A) delegates from the Orient  (B) those horrible demons
(C) the universal toleration  (D) the Roman tyranny

52. The passage concludes with a hope that the convention would sound the end of
(A) different ideas  (B) toleration of others
(C) all persecutions  (D) charitable feelings
केवल दृष्टि विकलांग अभ्यासियों के लिये

नीचे दिया गया परिच्छेद ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिये गये प्रश्नों (47 से 52) का उत्तर दीजिए:
[यह 'वल्ली' से पारिवारिक अफ्क रिलीज़नज़न' से, शिकागो (11 सितंबर, 1893) में खासी विवेकानन्द द्वारा दिये गये भाषण से है।]

इस में जो कुछ वक्ताओं को मेरा ध्यान धारण, जिन्होंने (प्राच्य राष्ट्रों (अर्थव्यंजन से प्रतिनिधित्व की ओर संकेत करते हुए) आपको कहा है कि दूरस्थ राष्ट्रों से यह सब व्यक्ति जो भिन्न स्थानों से आए है सहानुभूति के विचार के लिये समस्त मानना का दाया कर सकते हैं।

मुझे ऐसे धम्म से होने का गवां है जिसने व्यक्ति को सहानुभूति तथा साश्र्यता की स्वीकृति दोनों का पाठ दिया है। हम समय समय व्यक्ति तथा साश्र्यता के लिये संबंध रखा है।

51.

52.

47.

(47 से 52) का उत्तर दीजिए:
(A) दूरस्थ राष्ट्रों से ध्म
(B) भिन्न व्यक्ति का ध्म
(C) समय से धम्म
(D) बहुत से पंथों का धम्म

48.

(47 से 52) का उत्तर दीजिए:
(A) रोम
(B) यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स
(C) दक्षिणी भारत
(D) पारसी राष्ट्र

49.

(47 से 52) का उत्तर दीजिए:
(A) साश्र्यता सहानुभूति
(B) धम्म ध्म
(C) अवस्थिता को ध्म

50.

(47 से 52) का उत्तर दीजिए:
(A) ध्म्म
(B) गौता
(C) अभिन्नता भाषण
(D) हिंदू मत

51.

(47 से 52) का उत्तर दीजिए:
(A) प्राच्य राष्ट्रों (अर्थव्यंजन से प्रतिनिधित्व की ओर संकेत करते हुए)
(B) धम्म धम्म
(C) साश्र्यता सहानुभूति

52.

(47 से 52) का उत्तर दीजिए:
(A) भिन्न विचार
(B) अन्य के प्रति सहानुभूति
(C) तमाम उपस्थित
(D) परामरिक संवेदनाएं
53. Some students in a class exhibit great curiosity for learning. It may be because such children
   (A) Are gifted
   (B) Come from rich families
   (C) Show artificial behaviour
   (D) Create indiscipline in the class

54. The most important quality of a good teacher is
   (A) Sound knowledge of subject matter
   (B) Good communication skills
   (C) Concern for students’ welfare
   (D) Effective leadership qualities

55. Which one of the following is appropriate in respect of teacher-student relationship?
   (A) Very informal and intimate
   (B) Limited to classroom only
   (C) Cordial and respectful
   (D) Indifferent

56. The academic performance of students can be improved if parents are encouraged to
   (A) supervise the work of their wards
   (B) arrange for extra tuition
   (C) remain unconcerned about it
   (D) interact with teachers frequently

53. कक्षा में कुछ छात्र बहुत अधिक अधिगम-निर्धारित करते हैं। यह इसलिए हो सकता है कि छात्र
   (A) प्रतिभाशाली हैं।
   (B) धनी परिवारों के हैं।
   (C) बनावट के व्यवहार करते हैं।
   (D) कक्षा में उपहार और पैदा करना चाहते हैं।

54. एक अध्यापक को सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है
   (A) विषय का गुड़ स्वाभाविक उपाधि प्राप्त करना।
   (B) अच्छी सम्प्रभुत्व स्थिति।
   (C) पाठ्य-कल्याण की चिनता।
   (D) प्रभावी नेतृत्व के गुण।

55. शिक्षक-छात्र सम्बन्धों के संदर्भ में निम्न में से कौन सी बात सही है?
   (A) बहुत अनुपालक सम्बन्ध तथा नियत
   (B) क्लास-क्लास तक सीमित
   (C) सद्भाव तथा सम्मानमूर्त
   (D) उद्योग

56. छात्रों की शैक्षिक निष्पत्ति में सुधार लाया जा सकता है यदि उनके मां-बाप को प्रेरित किया जाये।
   (A) अपने बालकों के कार्य के निरीक्षण के लिए।
   (B) अतिरिक्त सूचना की व्यवस्था करें।
   (C) इसके बारे में चिन्ता न करें।
   (D) घर-घर अध्यापक के साथ अंतःक्रिया करें।
57. In a lively classroom situation, there is likely to be
   (A) occasional roars of laughter
   (B) complete silence
   (C) frequent teacher-student dialogue
   (D) loud discussion among students

58. If a parent approaches the teacher to do some favour to his/her ward in the examination, the teacher should
   (A) try to help him
   (B) ask him not to talk in those terms
   (C) refuse politely and firmly
   (D) ask him rudely to go away

59. Which of the following phrases is not relevant to describe the meaning of research as a process?
   (A) Systematic Activity
   (B) Objective Observation
   (C) Trial and Error
   (D) Problem Solving

60. Which of the following is not an example of a continuous variable?
   (A) Family size
   (B) Intelligence
   (C) Height
   (D) Attitude