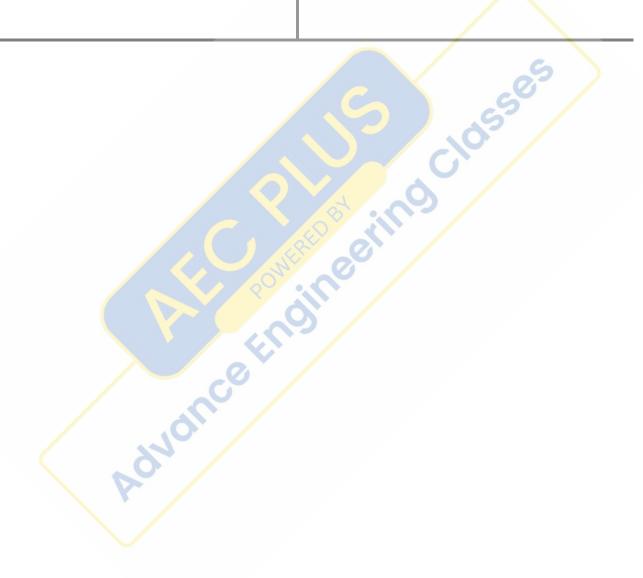
DSSSB JE ME

Previous Year Paper 6th Nov 2019 Shift 2



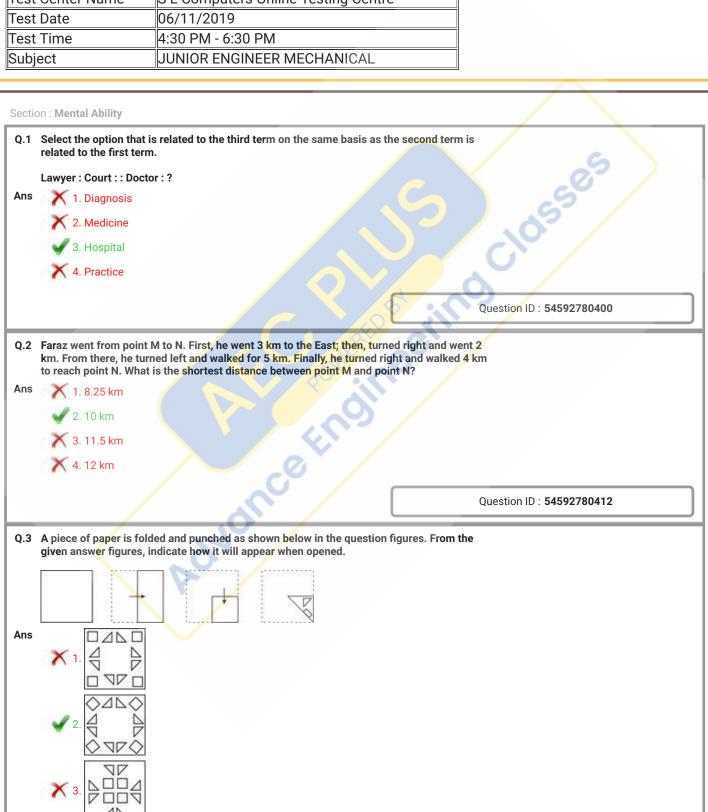


GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

Delhi Subordinate Services Selection Board FC-18, Institutional Area, Karkardooma, Delhi - 110092.

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Participant ID	
Participant Name	
Test Center Name	S L Computers Online Testing Centre
Test Date	06/11/2019
Test Time	4:30 PM - 6:30 PM
Subject	JUNIOR ENGINEER MECHANICAL





Q.4 इस प्रश्न में, दो कथन दिए गए हैं - एक को क्रमशः अभिकथन (A) और दूसरे को कारण (R) कहा गया है। यह मानते हुए कि अभिकथन में दी गई सभी जानकारी सत्य है, इसके साथ दोनों कारणों का विश्लेषण करें और निर्धारित करें कि उनमें से कौन सा है / सही हैं और क्या R, A का सही विवरण है।

अभिकथन: भारत एक लोकतांत्रिक देश है। कारण: भारत में सरकार लोगों द्वारा चुने गए प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चलाई जाती है।

Ans

X 1. A गलत है लेकिन R सत्य है।

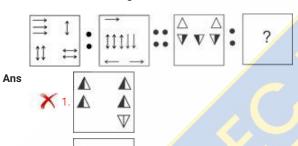
💜 2. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं और R, A की सही व्याख्या है।

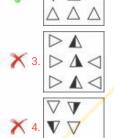
X 3. A सत्य है लेकिन R असत्य है।

X 4. A और R दोनों सत्य हैं लेकिन R, A की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

Question ID: 54592780406

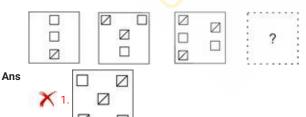
Q.5 Select the option that is related to the third figure on the same basis as the second figure is related to the first figure.

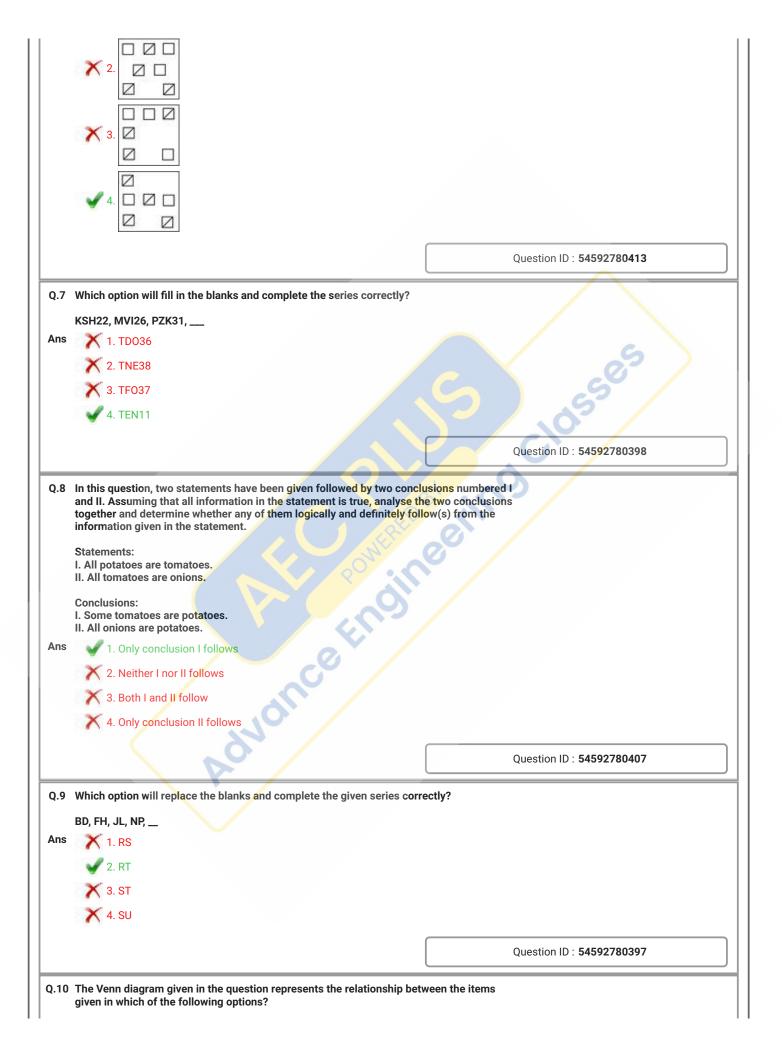


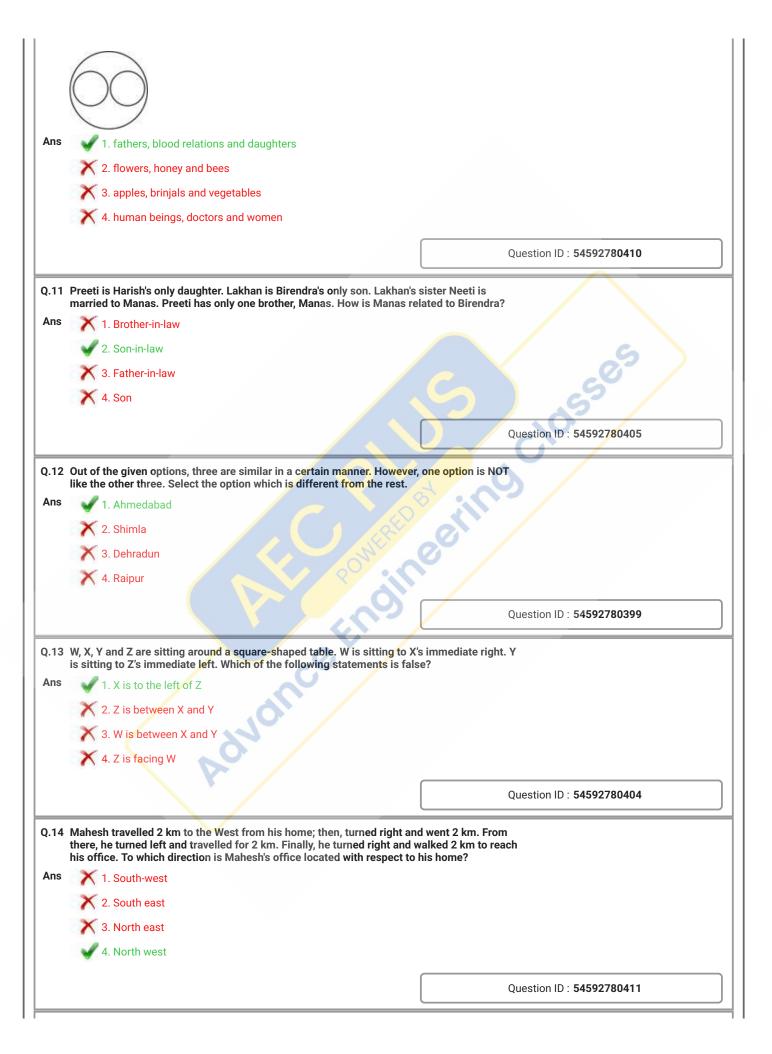


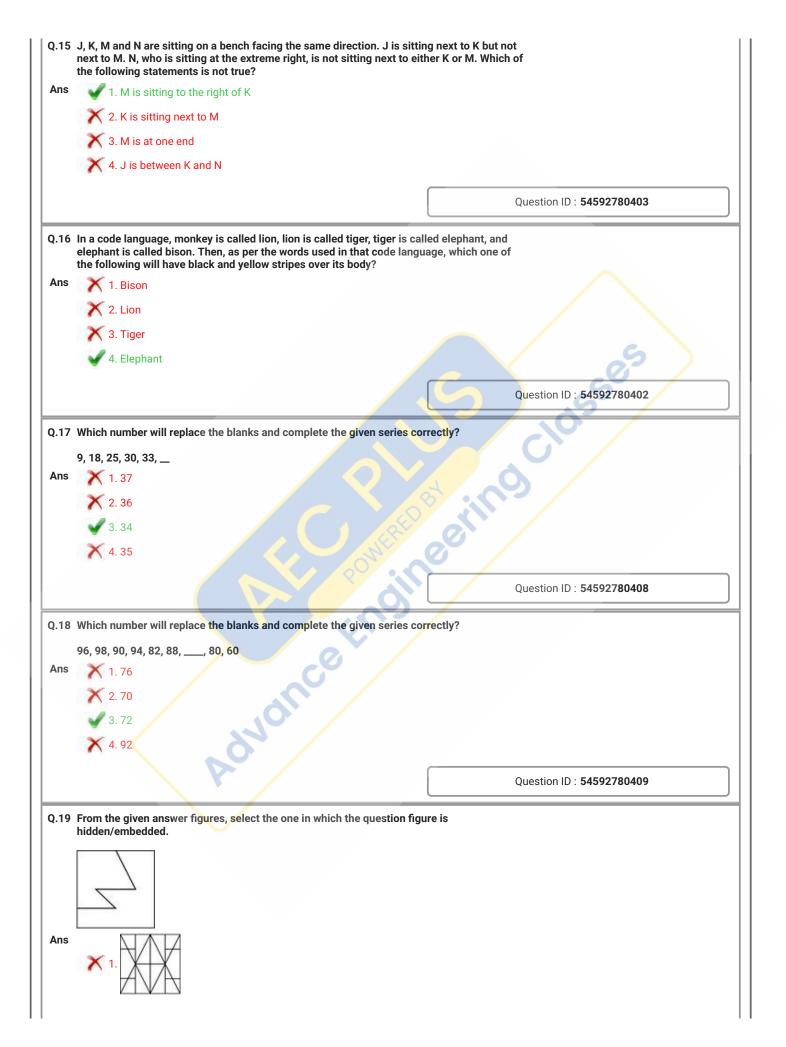
Question ID: 54592780414

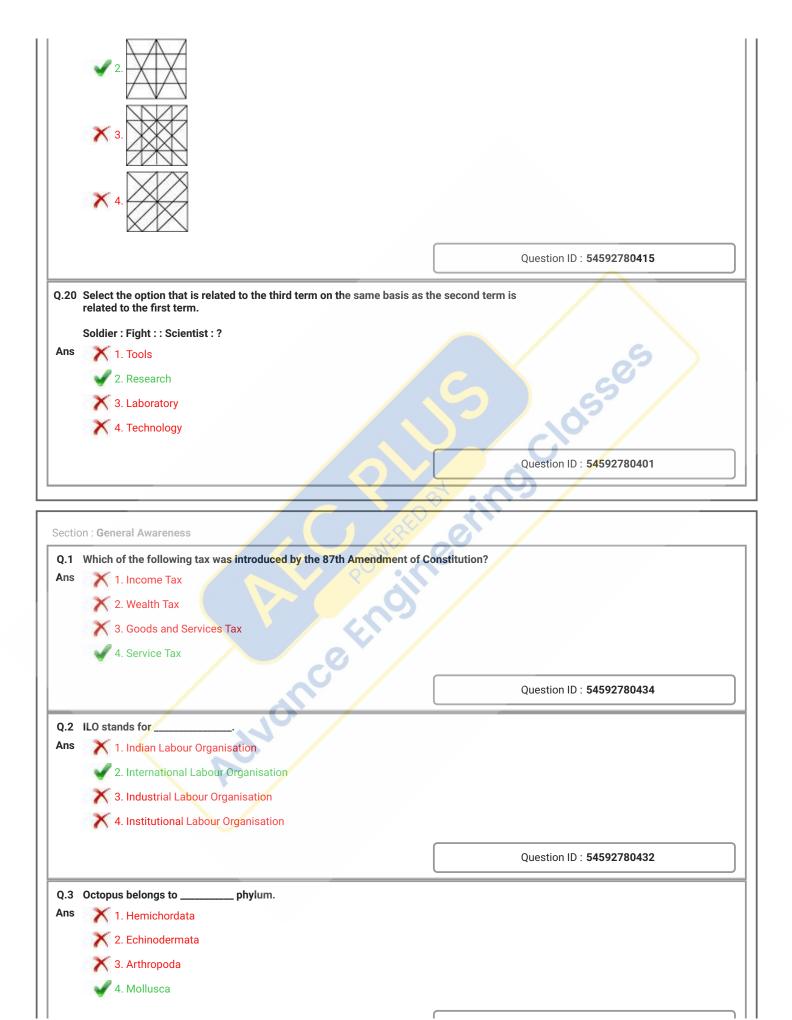
Q.6 Which of the following answer figure completes the series of the question figure?

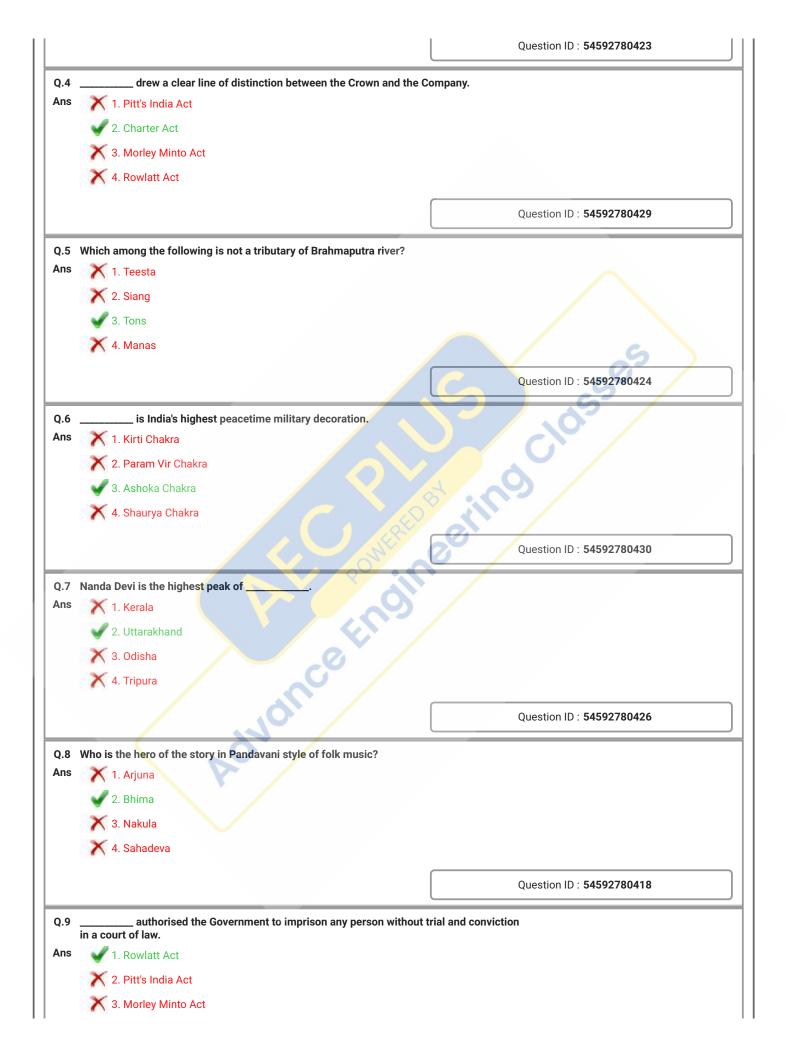


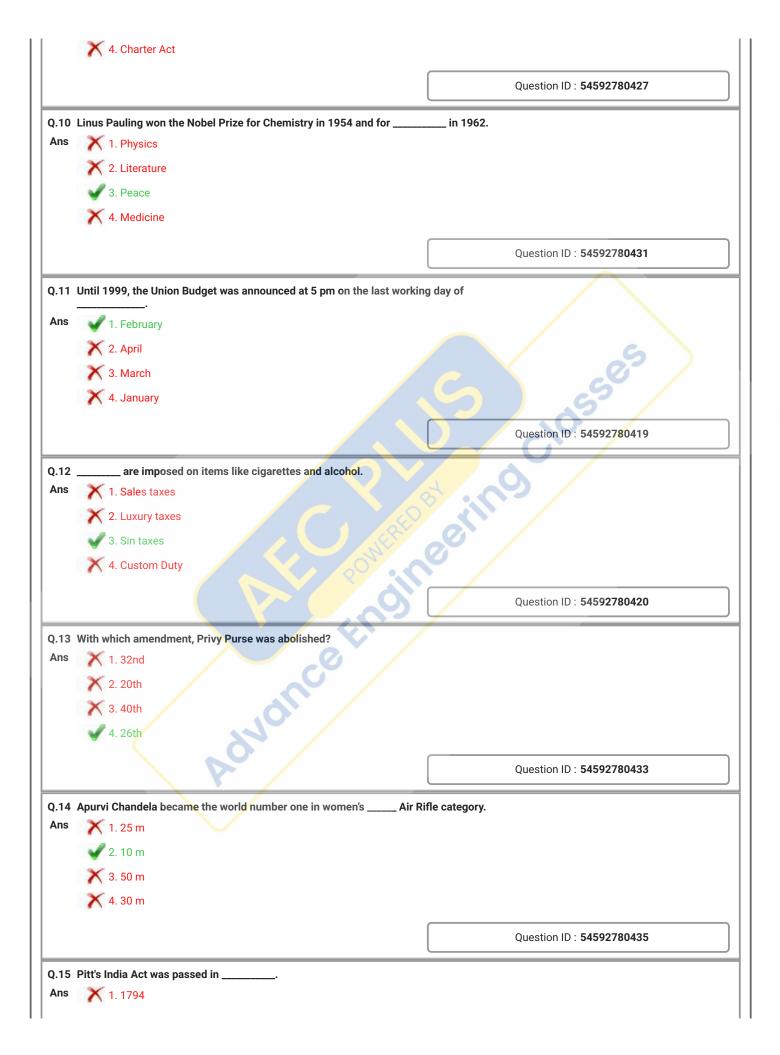


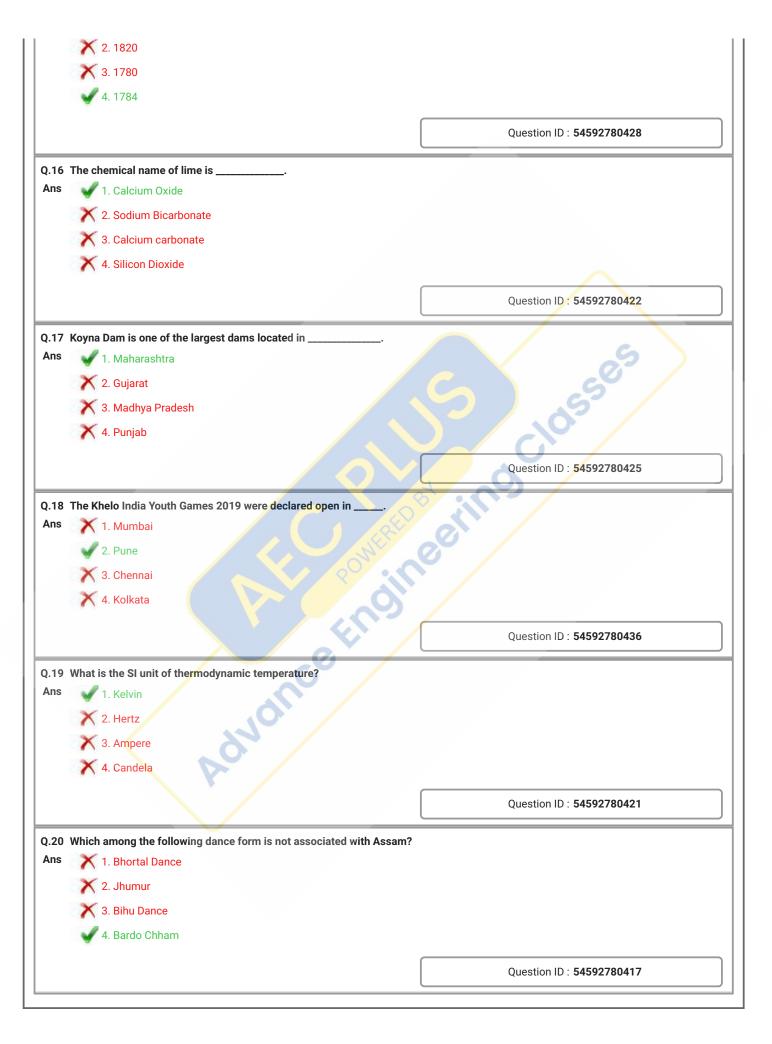


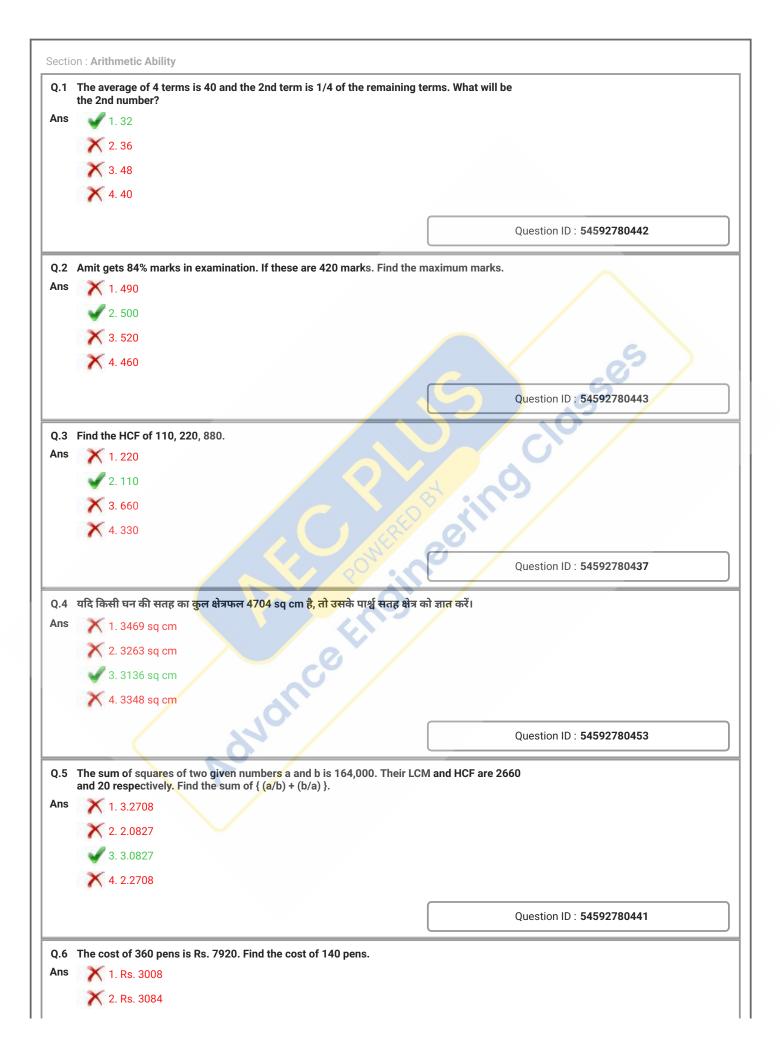








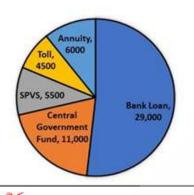






Q.7 The following pie-chart shows the sources of funds to build an expressway. If toll collection is outsourced to an agent. How much will the agent need to collect as toll if his commission is 10% of the toll collection?

Sources of funds



Ans

X 1. Rs. 4590 crores

X 2. Rs. 5500 crores

X 3. Rs. 4500 crores

4. Rs. 5000 crores

Question ID: 54592780454

Q.8 A person borrows Rs. 12,000 for 2 years at 2% p.a. simple interest. He immediately lends it to another person at 17/4 p.a. for 2 years. Find his gain in the transaction per year.

Ans

1. Rs. 360

2. Rs. 270

X 3. Rs. 210

X 4. Rs. 320

Question ID: 54592780448

Q.9 The cost price of 15 articles is the same as the selling price of A articles. If profit is 25%. Find the value of A.

Ans

X 1.16

2. 12

3. 10

4.8

Question ID: 54592780445

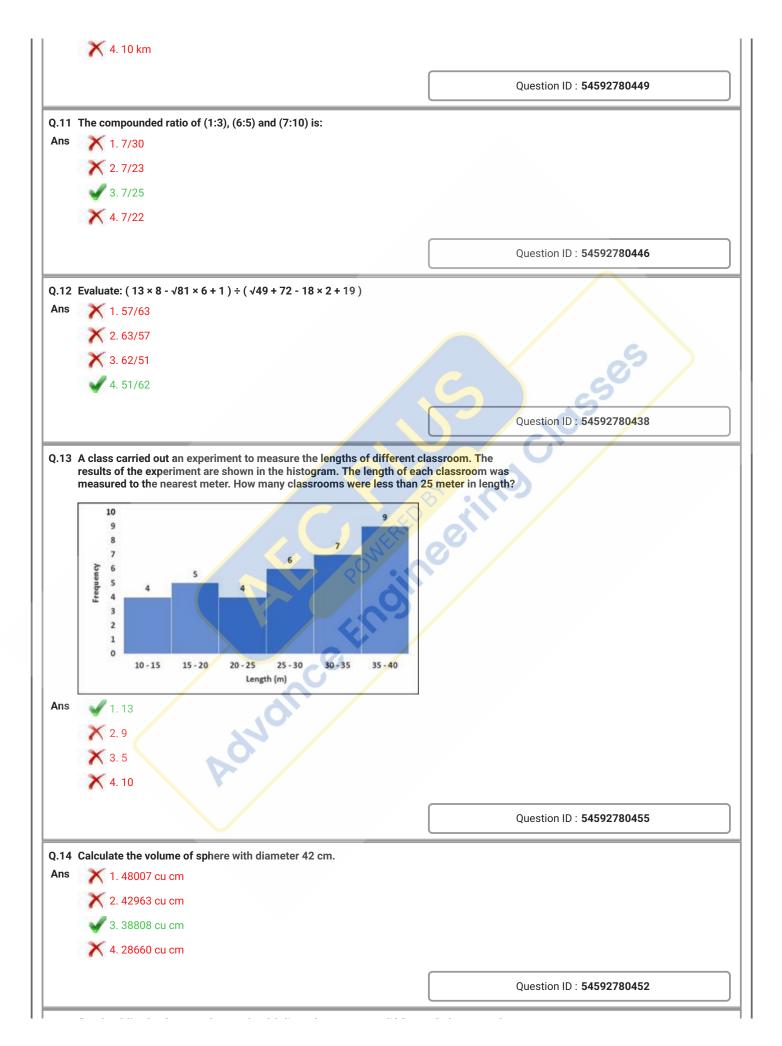
Q.10 The speed of a train is 120 kmph. What is the distance covered by it in 15 minutes?

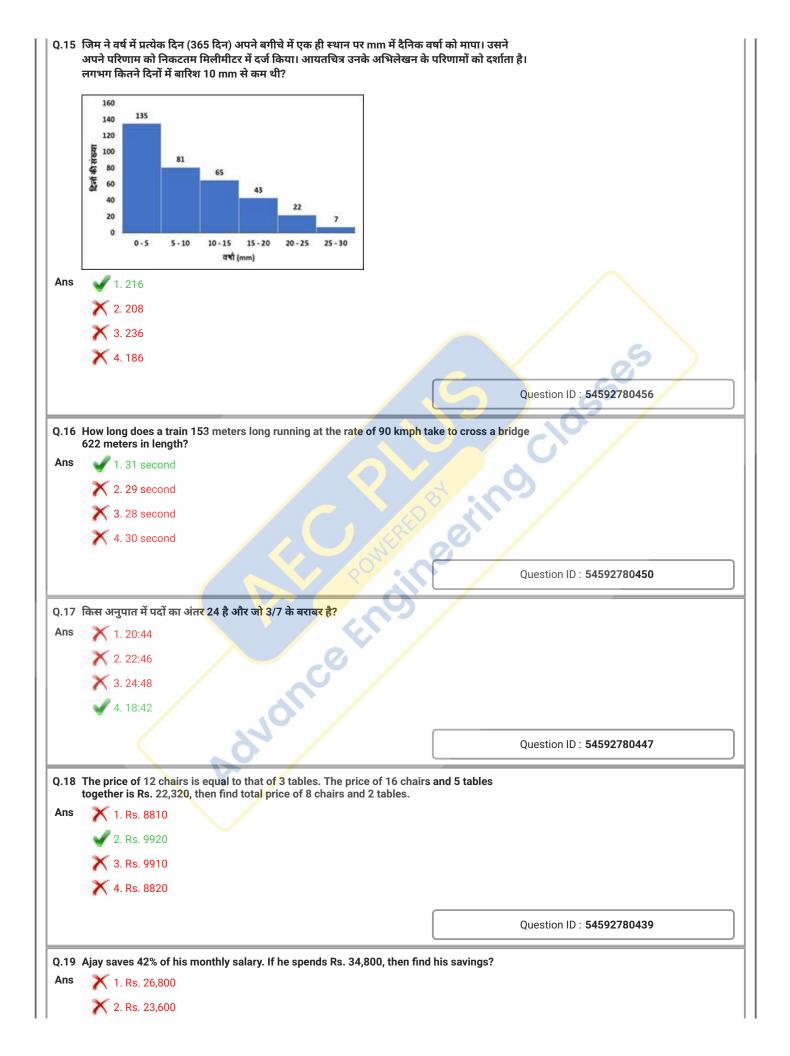
Ans

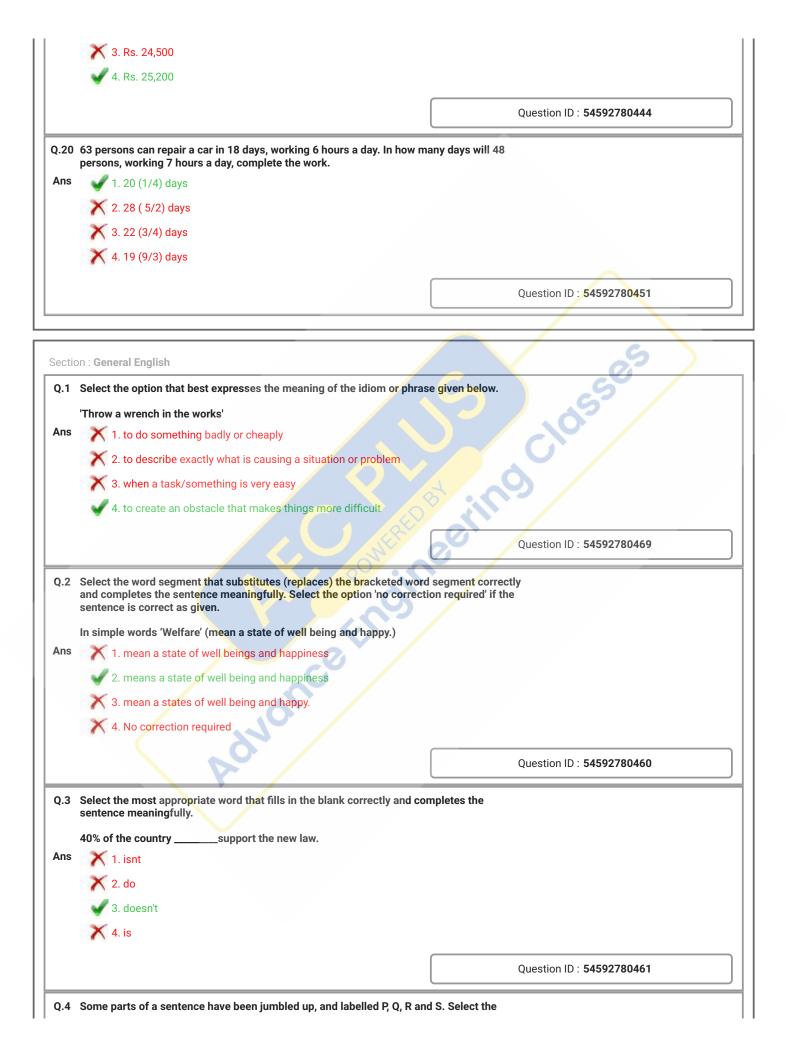
X 1. 20 km

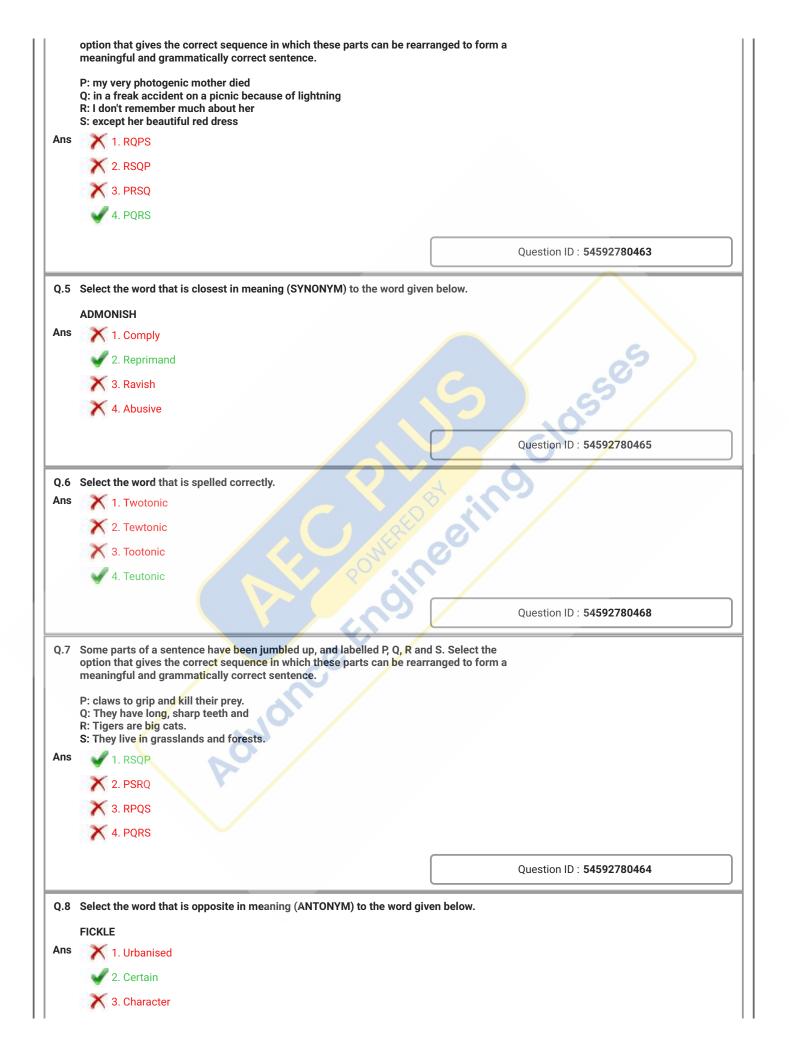
2. 30 km

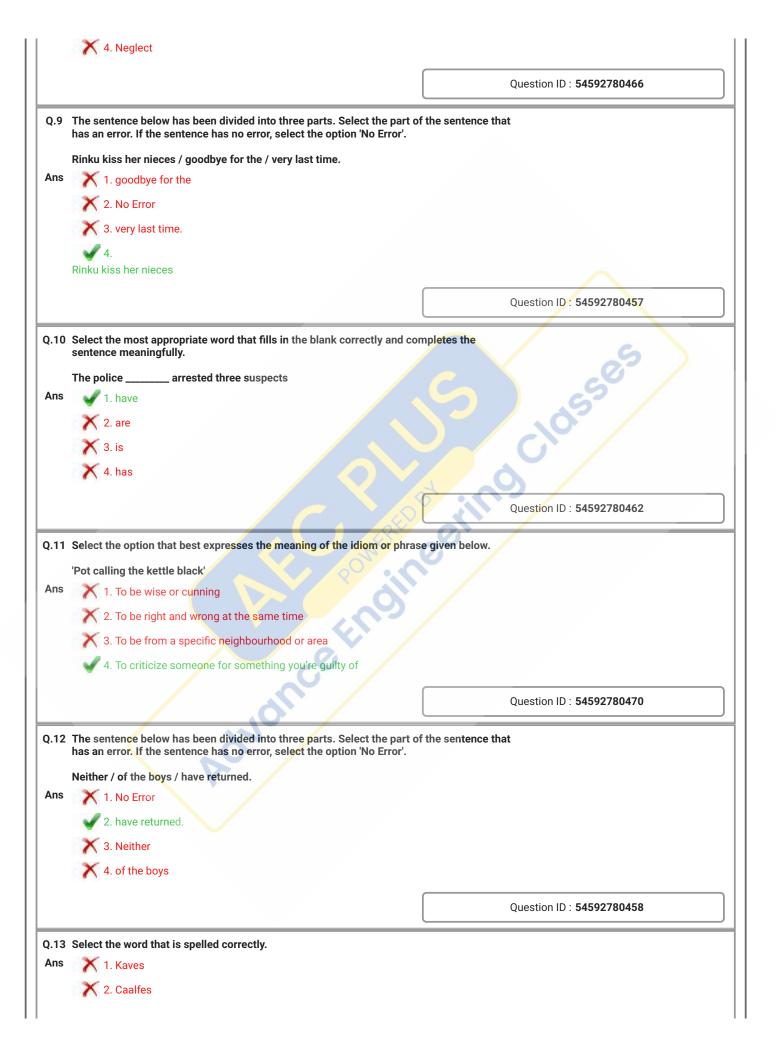
X 3. 40 km













Q.14 Select the most appropriate 'one word ' for the expressions given below.

To desire strongly or persistently

Ans

🔨 1. Xenophobia

2. Yearr

X 3. Zealot

X 4. Zenith

Question ID: 54592780471

Q.15 Select the word segment that substitutes (replaces) the bracketed word segment correctly and completes the sentence meaningfully. Select the option 'no correction required' if the sentence is correct as given.

To them zoos are(more then animal prisons maintaining) for human amusement.

Ans

1. more the animal prisons maintaining

2. No correction required

3. more than animal prisons maintaining

4. more than animal prisons maintained

Question ID: 54592780459

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Giraffe (Giraffa) is an African even-toed ungulate mammal, the tallest living terrestrial animal and the largest ruminant. It is traditionally considered to be one species, Giraffa camelopardalis, with nine subspecies. The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world, attaining a height of 5.5m, its incredibly long neck accounting for much of its height. The long neck has resulted in a complex blood circulatory system, which is not yet fully understood by zoologists. Adult males generally reach a height of about 5 metres and females about 4,5 metres. Big males can weigh a massive 1200 kilograms while females usually weigh some 800 to 900 kilograms. Their skin colour is tan with light brown patches on females and dark brown patches on males. Both males and females have short horns covered in skin. Because of their very long necks, Giraffes are able to feed on the foliage of trees that is not accessible to other herbivores. The long prehensile tongue is used to pull pods and leaves into the mouth which are then stripped from the stems with the spatulate incisor teeth. Giraffes are fairly social animals and get together in herds from time to time. However, there is no group bonding. Youngsters stay with a few adult females and the males are nomadic and move between groups of females. Because Giraffes do not have a fixed breeding season, males are always wandering in search of receptive females. The male's fight for dominance, and for the right to mate with females, is fascinating to watch. They use their long muscular necks to strike at an opponent's body and wrestle by twining their necks around each other. The loser is pushed off balance and the encounters very rarely lead to serious injury. Receptive cows are continuously courted by adult bulls. They have a gestation period of 457 days whereafter a single calf is born. At birth a calf weighs about 100 Kg and they are weaned between six to eight months, but only about 52 per cent of the calves ever reach maturity, since the young are preyed upon by Lions, Hyenas and Leopards. Giraffes are generally quiet animals that go about their business with an air of serenity. Occasionally, when disturbed, they will snort and, when attacked by predators, they bellow.

SubQuestion No: 16

Q.16 A baby giraffe weighs about ____ kg

Ans

// 1 10



Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Giraffe (Giraffa) is an African even-toed ungulate mammal, the tallest living terrestrial animal and the largest ruminant. It is traditionally considered to be one species, Giraffa camelopardalis, with nine subspecies. The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world, attaining a height of 5.5m, its incredibly long neck accounting for much of its height. The long neck has resulted in a complex blood circulatory system, which is not yet fully understood by zoologists. Adult males generally reach a height of about 5 metres and females about 4,5 metres. Big males can weigh a massive 1200 kilograms while females usually weigh some 800 to 900 kilograms. Their skin colour is tan with light brown patches on females and dark brown patches on males. Both males and females have short horns covered in skin. Because of their very long necks, Giraffes are able to feed on the foliage of trees that is not accessible to other herbivores. The long prehensile tongue is used to pull pods and leaves into the mouth which are then stripped from the stems with the spatulate incisor teeth. Giraffes are fairly social animals and get together in herds from time to time. However, there is no group bonding. Youngsters stay with a few adult females and the males are nomadic and move between groups of females. Because Giraffes do not have a fixed breeding season, males are always wandering in search of receptive females. The male's fight for dominance, and for the right to mate with females, is fascinating to watch. They use their long muscular necks to strike at an opponent's body and wrestle by twining their necks around each other. The loser is pushed off balance and the encounters very rarely lead to serious injury. Receptive cows are continuously courted by adult bulls. They have a gestation period of 457 days whereafter a single calf is born. At birth a calf weighs about 100 Kg and they are weaned between six to eight months, but only about 52 per cent of the calves ever reach maturity, since the young are preyed upon by Lions, Hyenas and Leopards. Giraffes are generally quiet animals that go about their business with an air of serenity. Occasionally, when disturbed, they will snort and, when attacked by predators, they bellow.

SubQuestion No: 17

Q.17 the gestation period for giraffes is _____ days

Ans

1. seven hundred and forty five

2. four hundred and fifty seven

X 3. one hundred and eighty

4. Five hundred and fifty seven

Ouestion ID: 54592780475

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Giraffe (Giraffa) is an African even-toed ungulate mammal, the tallest living terrestrial animal and the largest ruminant. It is traditionally considered to be one species, Giraffa camelopardalis, with nine subspecies. The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world, attaining a height of 5.5m, its incredibly long neck accounting for much of its height. The long neck has resulted in a complex blood circulatory system, which is not yet fully understood by zoologists. Adult males generally reach a height of about 5 metres and females about 4.5 metres. Big males can weigh a massive 1200 kilograms while females usually weigh some 800 to 900 kilograms. Their skin colour is tan with light brown patches on females and dark brown patches on males. Both males and females have short horns covered in skin. Because of their very long necks, Giraffes are able to feed on the foliage of trees that is not accessible to other herbivores. The long prehensile tongue is used to pull pods and leaves into the mouth which are then stripped from the stems with the spatulate incisor teeth. Giraffes are fairly social animals and get together in herds from time to time. However, there is no group bonding. Youngsters stay with a few adult females and the males are nomadic and move between groups of females. Because Giraffes do not have a fixed breeding season, males are always wandering in search of receptive females. The male's fight for dominance, and for the right to mate with females, is fascinating to watch. They use their long muscular necks to strike at an opponent's body and wrestle by twining their necks around each other. The loser is pushed off balance and the encounters very rarely lead to serious injury. Receptive cows are continuously courted by adult bulls. They have a gestation period of 457 days whereafter a single calf is born. At birth a calf weighs about 100 Kg and they are weaned between six to eight months, but only about 52 per cent of the calves ever reach maturity, since the young are preyed upon by Lions, Hyenas and Leopards. Giraffes are generally quiet animals that go about their business with an air of serenity. Occasionally, when disturbed, they will snort and, when attacked by predators, they bellow.

SubQuestion No: 18

Q.18 Which of these are sounds are produced by the giraffe when disturbed

Ans

💢 1. bellow

X 2. grow

3. snort

X 4. chuckle

Question ID: 54592780474

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Giraffe (Giraffa) is an African even-toed ungulate mammal, the tallest living terrestrial animal and the largest ruminant. It is traditionally considered to be one species, Giraffa camelopardalis, with nine subspecies. The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world, attaining a height of 5.5m, its incredibly long neck accounting for much of its height. The long neck has resulted in a complex blood circulatory system, which is not yet fully understood by zoologists. Adult males generally reach a height of about 5 metres and females about 4,5 metres. Big males can weigh a massive 1200 kilograms while females usually weigh some 800 to 900 kilograms. Their skin colour is tan with light brown patches on females and dark brown patches on males. Both males and females have short horns covered in skin. Because of their very long necks, Giraffes are able to feed on the foliage of trees that is not accessible to other herbivores. The long prehensile tongue is used to pull pods and leaves into the mouth which are then stripped from the stems with the spatulate incisor teeth. Giraffes are fairly social animals and get together in herds from time to time. However, there is no group bonding. Youngsters stay with a few adult females and the males are nomadic and move between groups of females. Because Giraffes do not have a fixed breeding season, males are always wandering in search of receptive females. The male's fight for dominance, and for the right to mate with females, is fascinating to watch. They use their long muscular necks to strike at an opponent's body and wrestle by twining their necks around each other. The loser is pushed off balance and the encounters very rarely lead to serious injury. Receptive cows are continuously courted by adult bulls. They have a gestation period of 457 days whereafter a single calf is born. At birth a calf weighs about 100 Kg and they are weaned between six to eight months, but only about 52 per cent of the calves ever reach maturity, since the young are preyed upon by Lions, Hyenas and Leopards. Giraffes are generally quiet animals that go about their business with an air of serenity. Occasionally, when disturbed, they will snort and, when attacked by predators, they bellow.

SubQuestion No: 19

Q.19 There are how many sub species of giraffes?

Δns

X 1. fou

2. eigh

X 3. one

4. nine

Question ID: 54592780476

Comprehension:

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

The Giraffe (Giraffa) is an African even-toed ungulate mammal, the tallest living terrestrial animal and the largest ruminant. It is traditionally considered to be one species, Giraffa camelopardalis, with nine subspecies. The giraffe is the tallest animal in the world, attaining a height of 5.5m, its incredibly long neck accounting for much of its height. The long neck has resulted in a complex blood circulatory system, which is not yet fully understood by zoologists. Adult males generally reach a height of about 5 metres and females about 4,5 metres. Big males can weigh a massive 1200 kilograms while females usually weigh some 800 to 900 kilograms. Their skin colour is tan with light brown patches on females and dark brown patches on males. Both males and females have short horns covered in skin. Because of their very long necks, Giraffes are able to feed on the foliage of trees that is not

accessible to other herbivores. The long prehensile tongue is used to pull pods and leaves into the mouth which are then stripped from the stems with the spatulate incisor teeth. Giraffes are fairly social animals and get together in herds from time to time. However, there is no group bonding. Youngsters stay with a few adult females and the males are nomadic and move between groups of females. Because Giraffes do not have a fixed breeding season, males are always wandering in search of receptive females. The male's fight for dominance, and for the right to mate with females, is fascinating to watch. They use their long muscular necks to strike at an opponent's body and wrestle by twining their necks around each other. The loser is pushed off balance and the encounters very rarely lead to serious injury. Receptive cows are continuously courted by adult bulls. They have a gestation period of 457 days whereafter a single calf is born. At birth a calf weighs about 100 Kg and they are weaned between six to eight months, but only about 52 per cent of the calves ever reach maturity, since the young are preyed upon by Lions, Hyenas and Leopards. Giraffes are generally quiet animals that go about their business with an air of serenity. Occasionally, when disturbed, they will snort and, when attacked by predators, they bellow.

SubQuestion No: 20

Q.20 The male giraffes fight for dominance using which of these body parts?

Ans



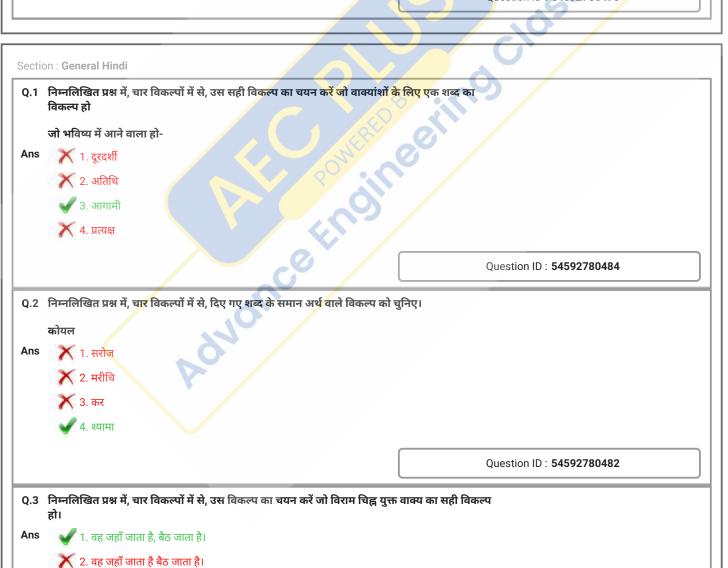


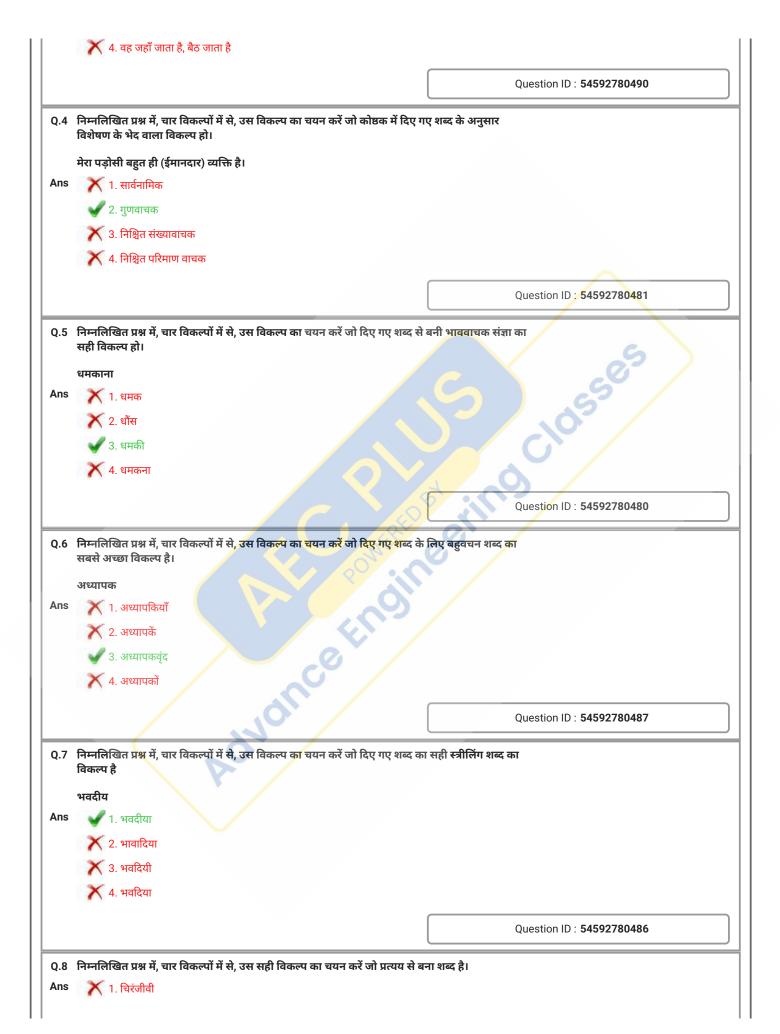


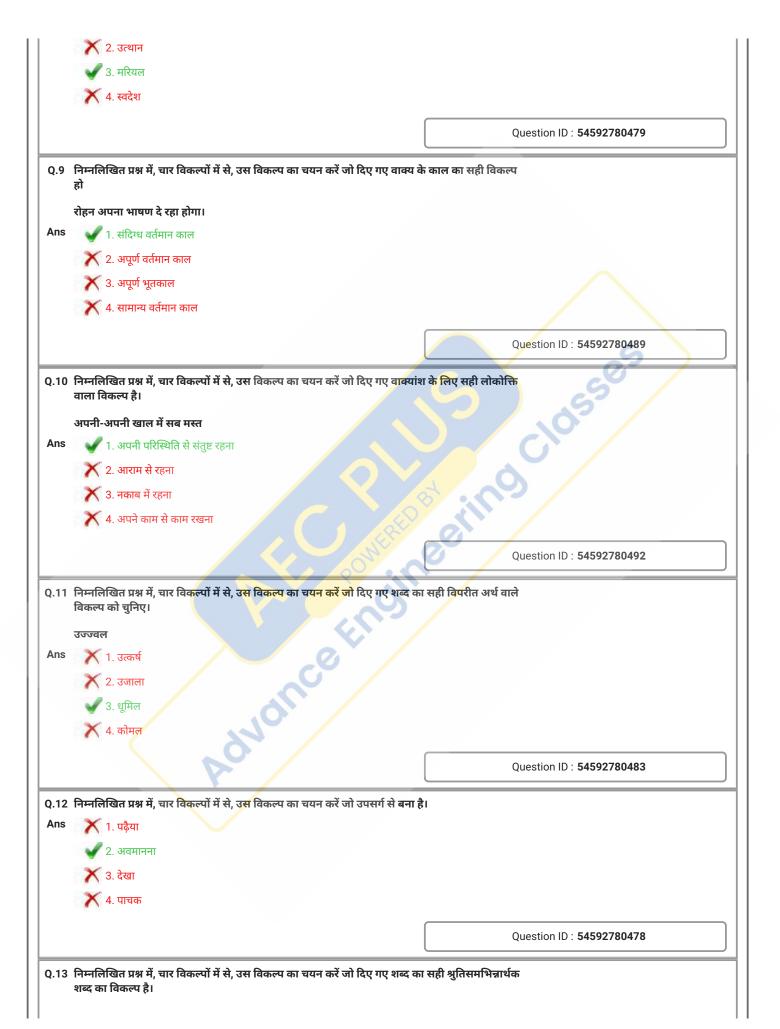


X 3. वह जहाँ जाता है- बैठ जाता है।

Question ID: 54592780473









प्राचीन काल से परीक्षा की रीति चली आ रही है और न जाने कब तक चलती रहेगी। परंतु ये परीक्षाएं क्या इतनी आवश्यक है कि कोमल बचपन को ही कुचल दिया जाए? क्या केवल तीन घंटे के आधार पर ज्ञान का परीक्षण कारण सही है? प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इसके लिए भिन्न-भिन्न उत्तर देगा। कुछ का मानना है कि परीक्षा के आधार पर ही यह परख हो सकती है कि विद्यार्थी ने विषय को कितना समझा है और कुछ का मानना है कि परीक्षाओं की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। यह केवल एक बोझ हैं। परीक्षा के दिनों में छात्रों के चेहरे पर भय के भाव, बेचैनी और उनमें तरह-तरह की बीमारियाँ देखने को मिलती हैं। उनकी नींद उड़ जाती है, भूख-प्यास सब ख़त्म हो जाते हैं। आजकल तो बच्चों के साथ-साथ माता-पिता भी तनावग्रस हो जाते हैं। काश! ये परीक्षाएं न होतीं, तो जीवन कितना सरल और सुखी होता ।

SubQuestion No: 17

Q.17 परीक्षाओं ने किसे कुचल कर रख दिया है?

X 1. शिक्षा नीति



2. विद्यार्थी को



3. कोमल बचपन



X ४. प्राचीन व्यवस्था

Question ID: 54592780495

Comprehension:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढें और दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

प्राचीन काल से परीक्षा की रीति चली आ रही है और न जाने कब तक चलती रहेगी। <mark>परंतु ये परीक्षाएं क्या इतनी आवश्यक</mark> है कि कोमल बचपन को ही कुचल दिया जाए? क्या केवल तीन घंटे के आधार पर <mark>ज्ञान का परीक्षण कारण सही</mark> है? प्रत्ये<mark>क</mark> व्यक्ति इसके लिए भिन्न-भिन्न उत्तर देगा। कुछ का मानना है कि परीक्षा के आ<mark>धार पर ही यह परख हो सकती है कि विद्या</mark>र्थी ने विषय को कितना समझा है और कुछ का मानना है कि परीक्षाओं की आ<mark>वश्यकता ही नहीं है। यह के</mark>वल एक बोझ हैं। परीक्षा के दिनों में छात्रों के चेहरे पर भय के भाव, बेचैनी और उनमें तर<mark>ह-तरह की बीमारियाँ देखने को मिलती हैं।</mark> उनकी नींद उड़ जाती है, भूख-प्यास सब ख़त्म हो जाते हैं। आजकल तो <mark>बच्चों के साथ-साथ माता-पिता भी तनावग्रस</mark> हो जाते हैं। काश! ये परीक्षाएं न होतीं, तो जीवन कितना सरल और सुखी होता ।

SubQuestion No: 18

Q.18 परीक्षा के दिनों में छात्रों के चेहरे पर क्या दिखाई देते है?

Ans





💢 2. आनंद





Question ID: 54592780496

Comprehension:

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढें और दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

प्राचीन काल से <mark>परी</mark>क्षा की रीति चली आ रही है और न जाने कब <mark>त</mark>क चलती रहेगी। परंतु ये परीक्षाएं क्या इतनी आवश्यक है कि कोमल ब<mark>च</mark>पन को ही कुचल दिया जाए? क्या केवल ती<mark>न</mark> घंटे के आधार पर ज्ञान का परीक्षण कारण सही है? प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इसके लिए भिन्न-भिन्न उत्तर देगा। कुछ का मानना <mark>है</mark> कि परीक्षा के आधार पर ही यह परख हो सकती है कि विद्यार्थी ने विषय को कितना स<mark>मझा</mark> है और कुछ का मानना है <mark>कि</mark> परीक्षाओं की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है। <mark>यह केवल एक बोझ हैं।</mark> परीक्षा के दिनों में छात्रों के चेहरे पर भय के भाव, <mark>बे</mark>चैनी और उनमें तरह-तरह की बीमारियाँ देखने को मिलती हैं। उनकी नींद उड़ जाती है, भूख-प्यास <mark>सब</mark> ख़त्म हो ज<mark>ाते</mark> हैं। आजकल तो बच्चों के साथ-साथ माता-पिता भी तनावग्रस हो जाते हैं। काश! ये परीक्षाएं न होतीं, तो जीवन <mark>कितना</mark> सरल और सुखी होता ।

SubQuestion No: 19

Q.19 प्राचीन काल से किसकी रीति चली आ रही है?





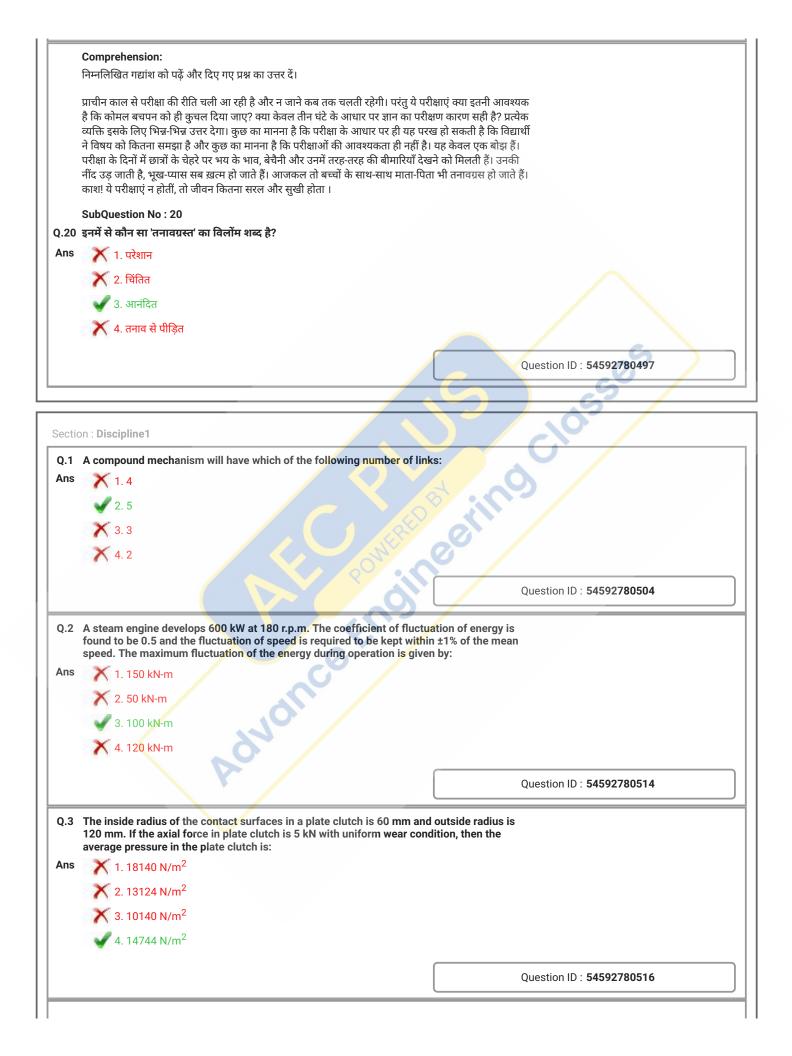
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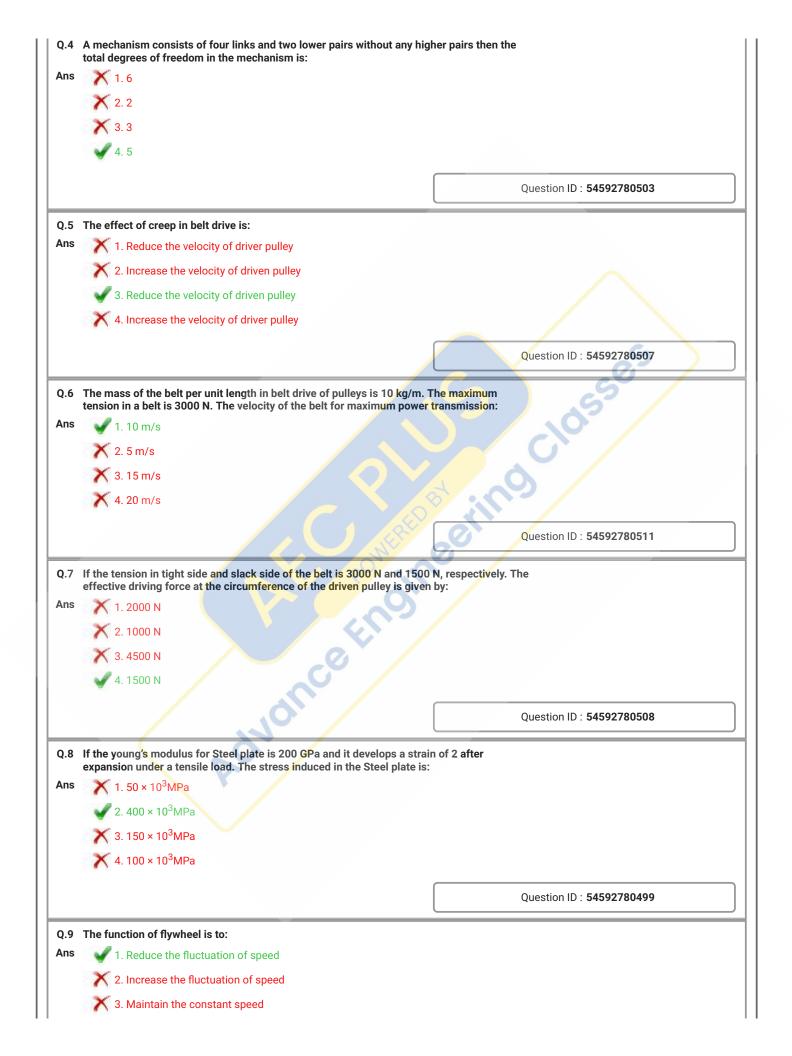


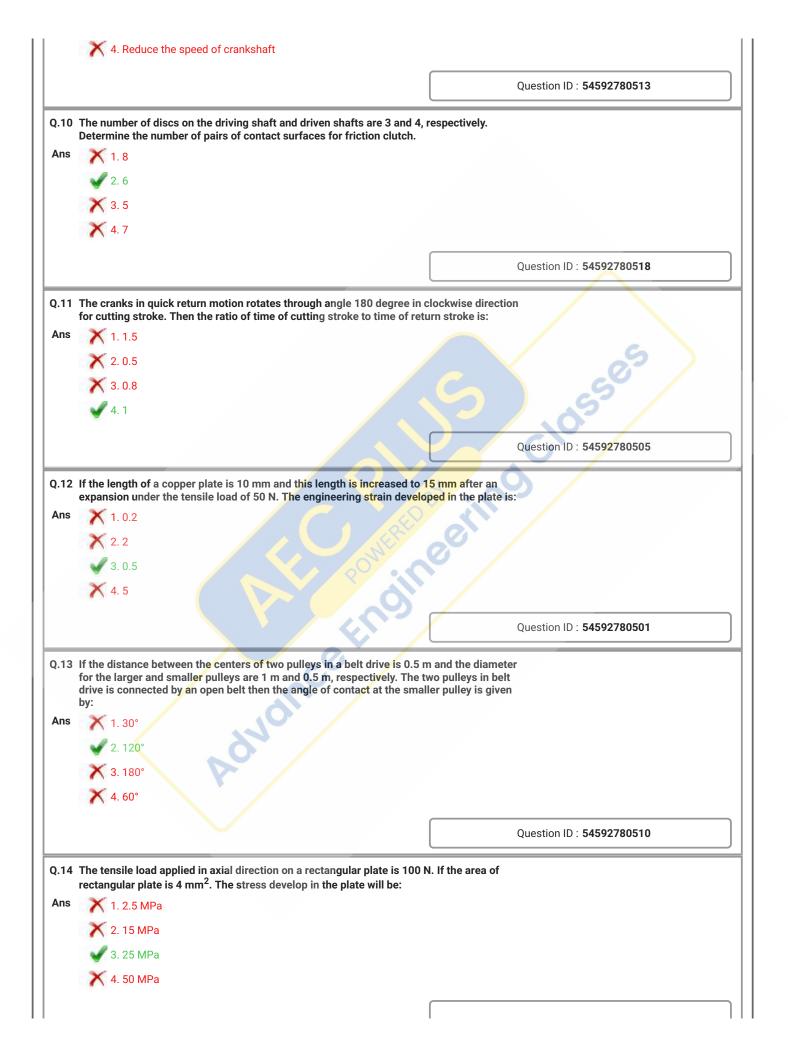
3. परीक्षा

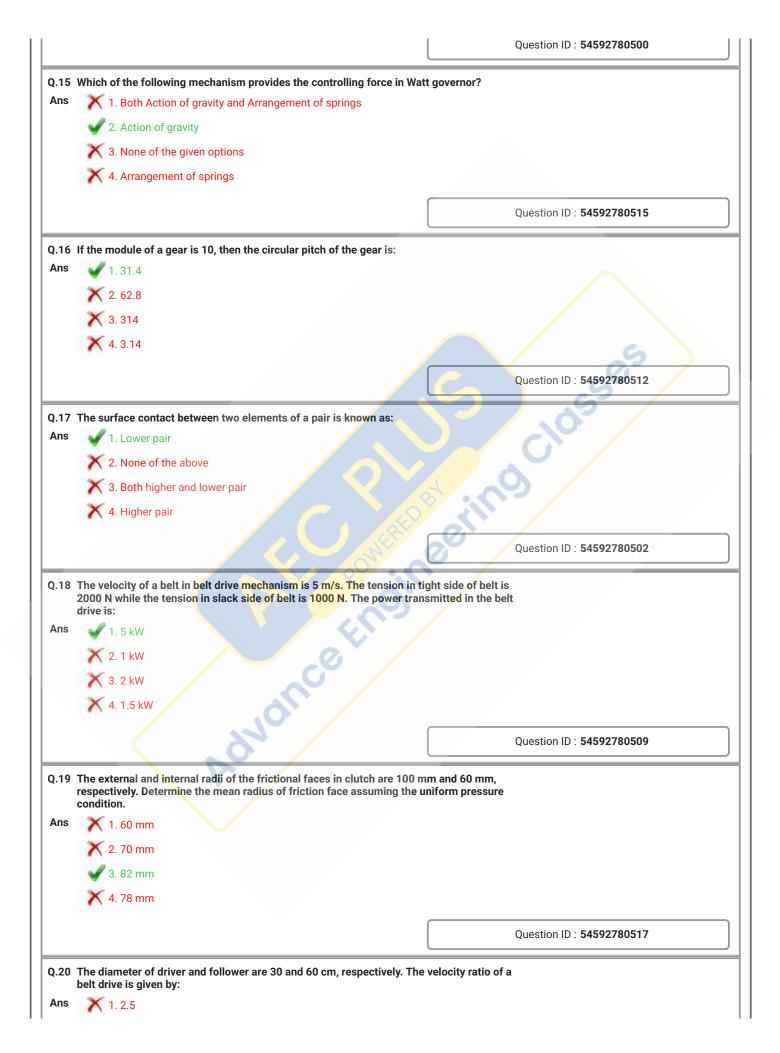


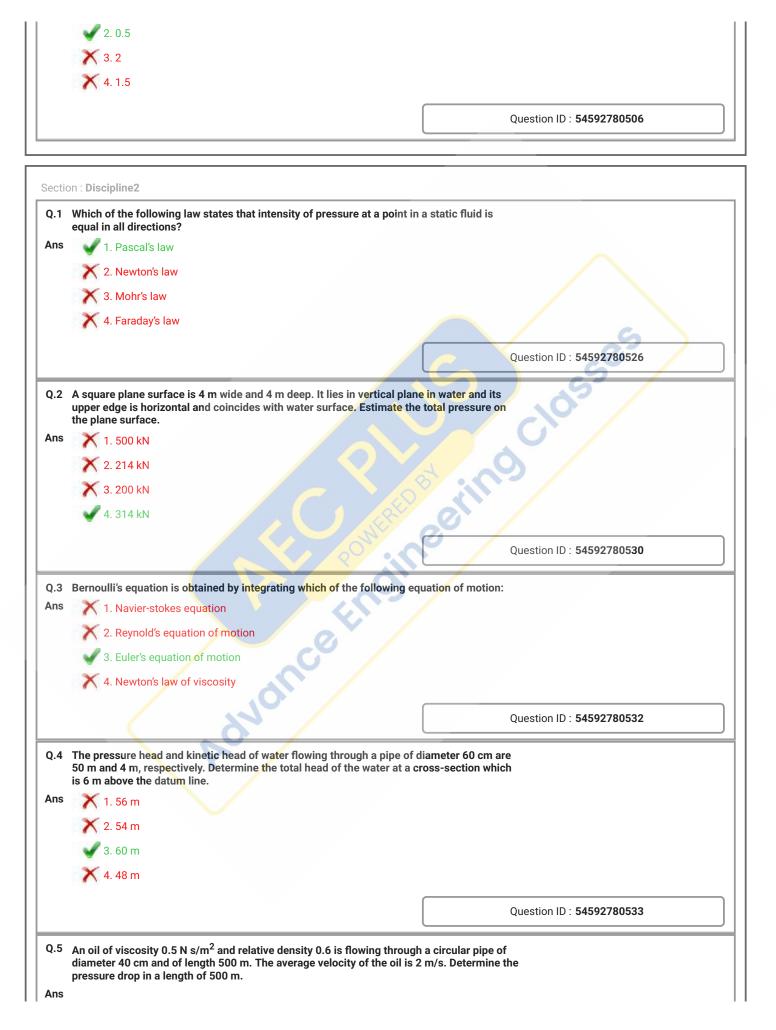
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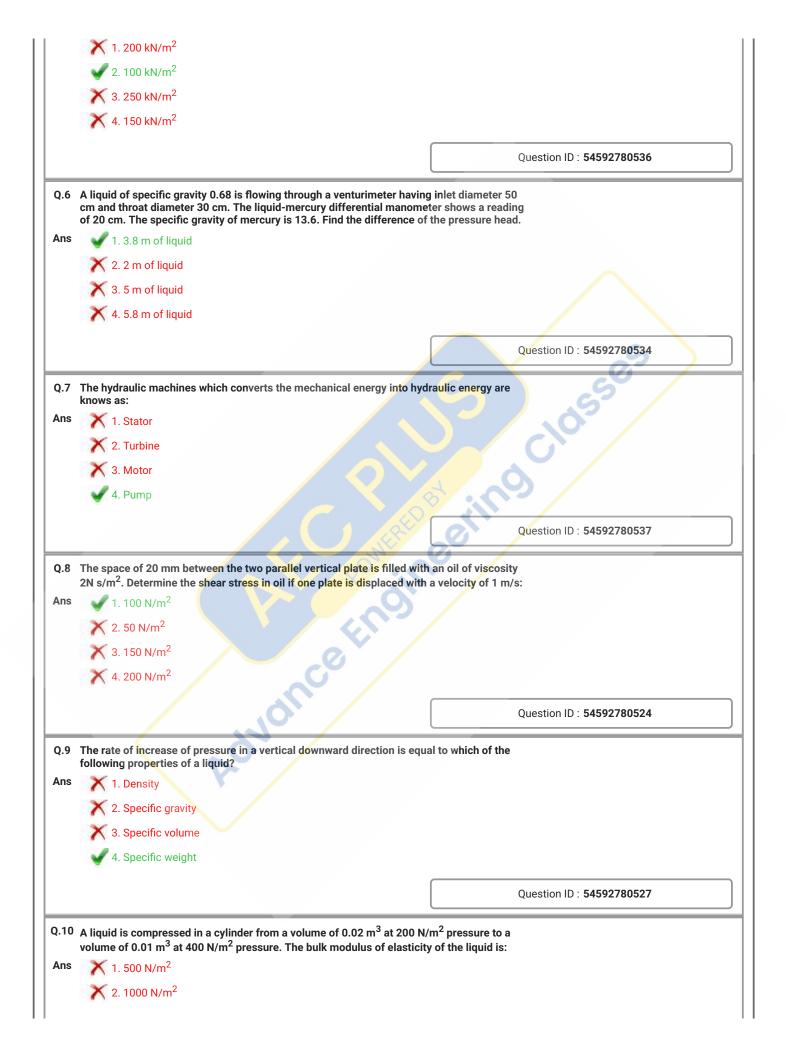


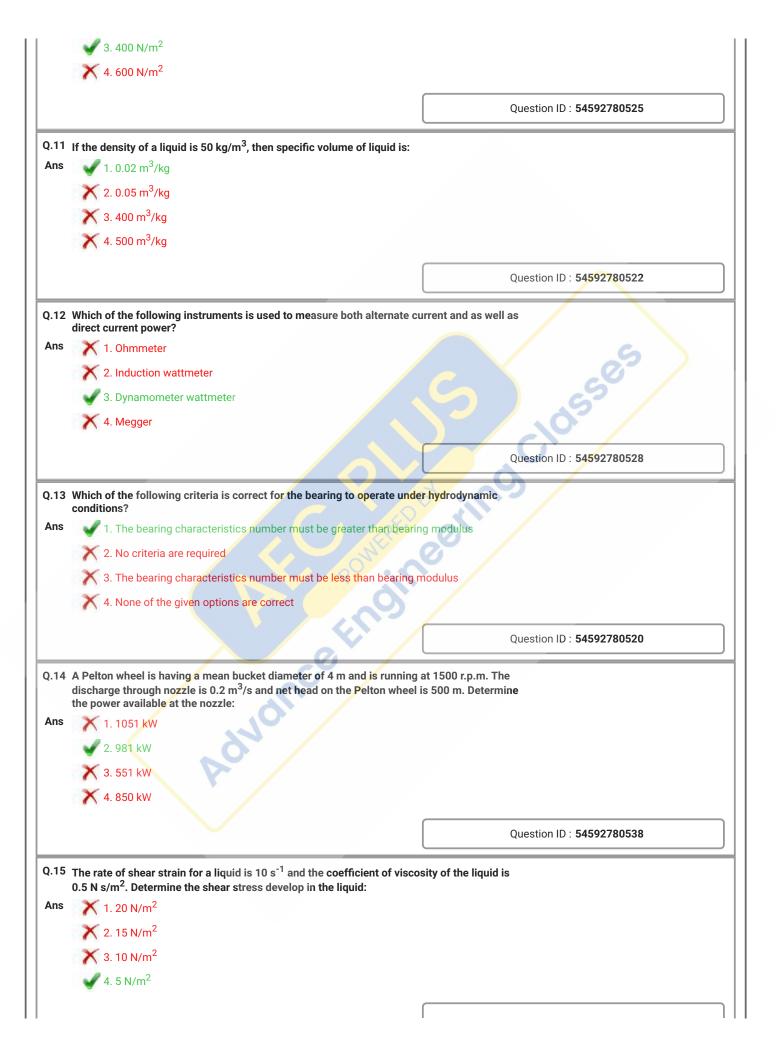


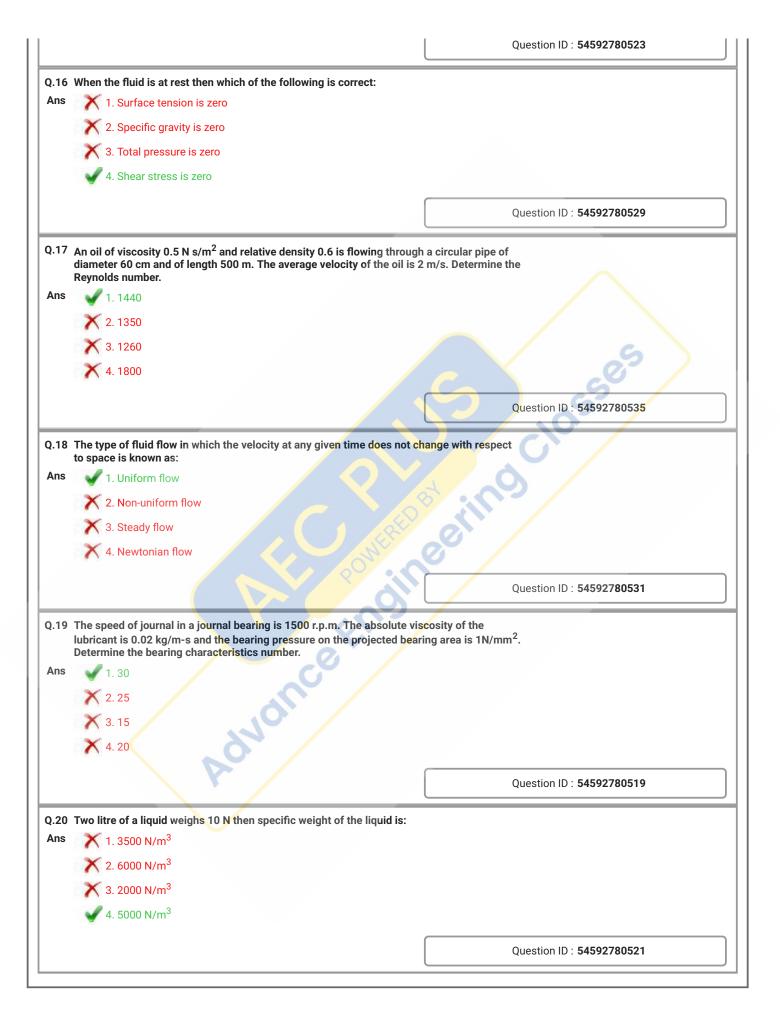


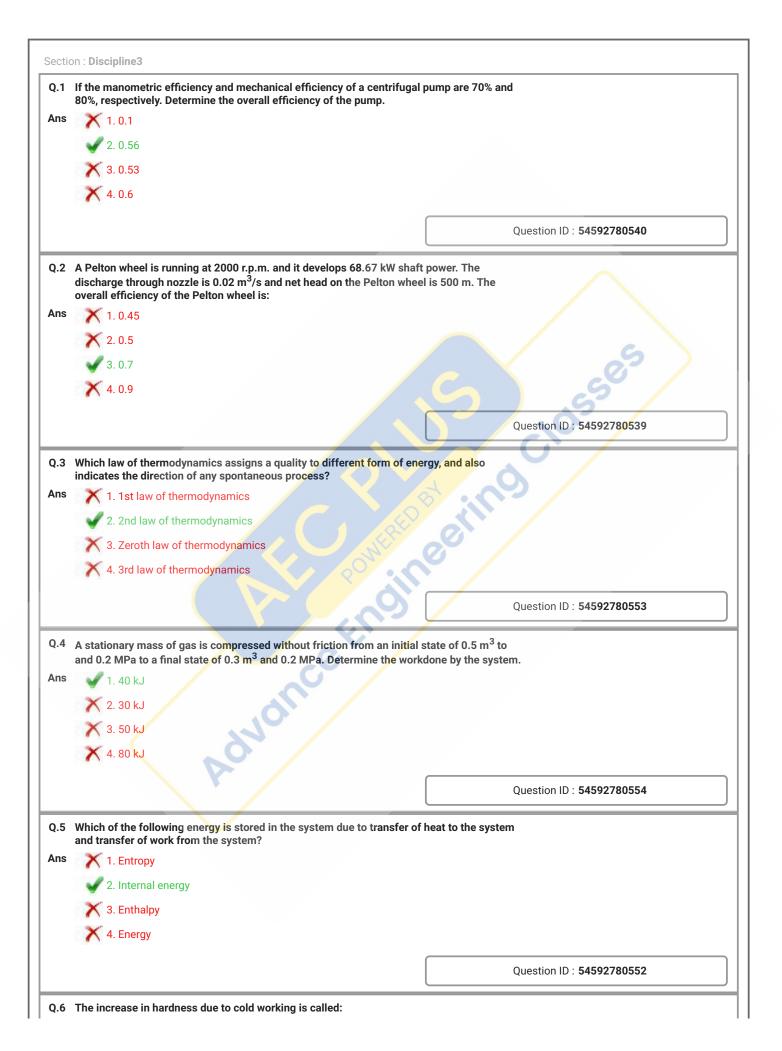


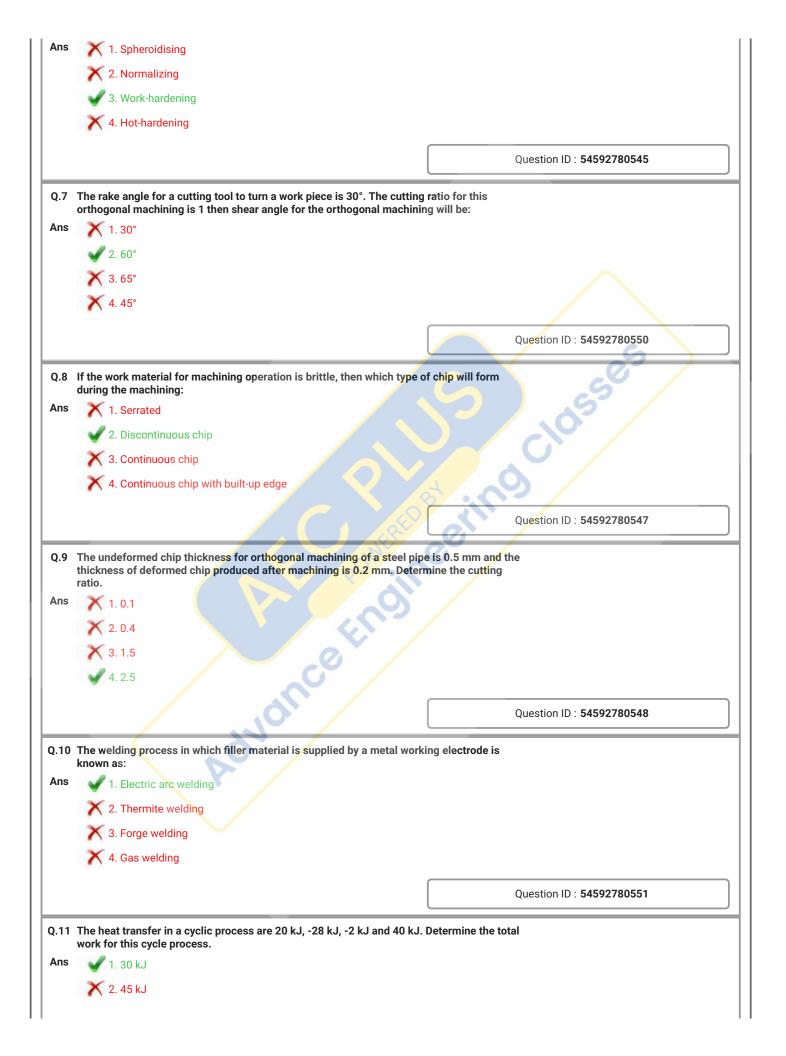


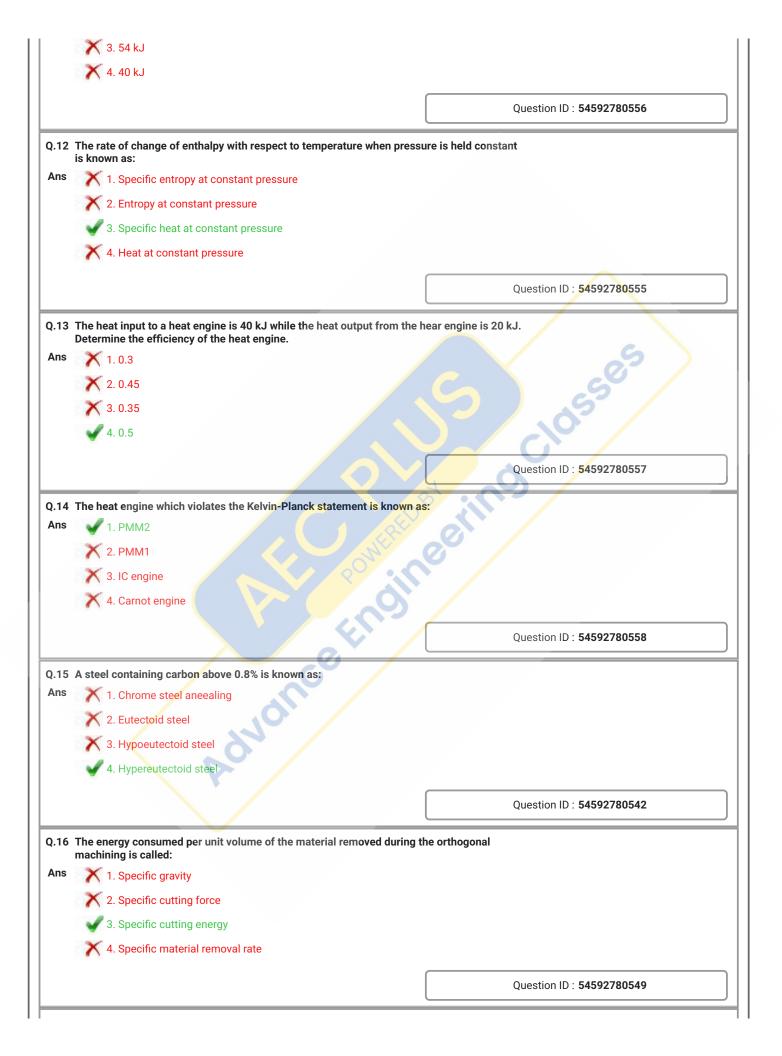


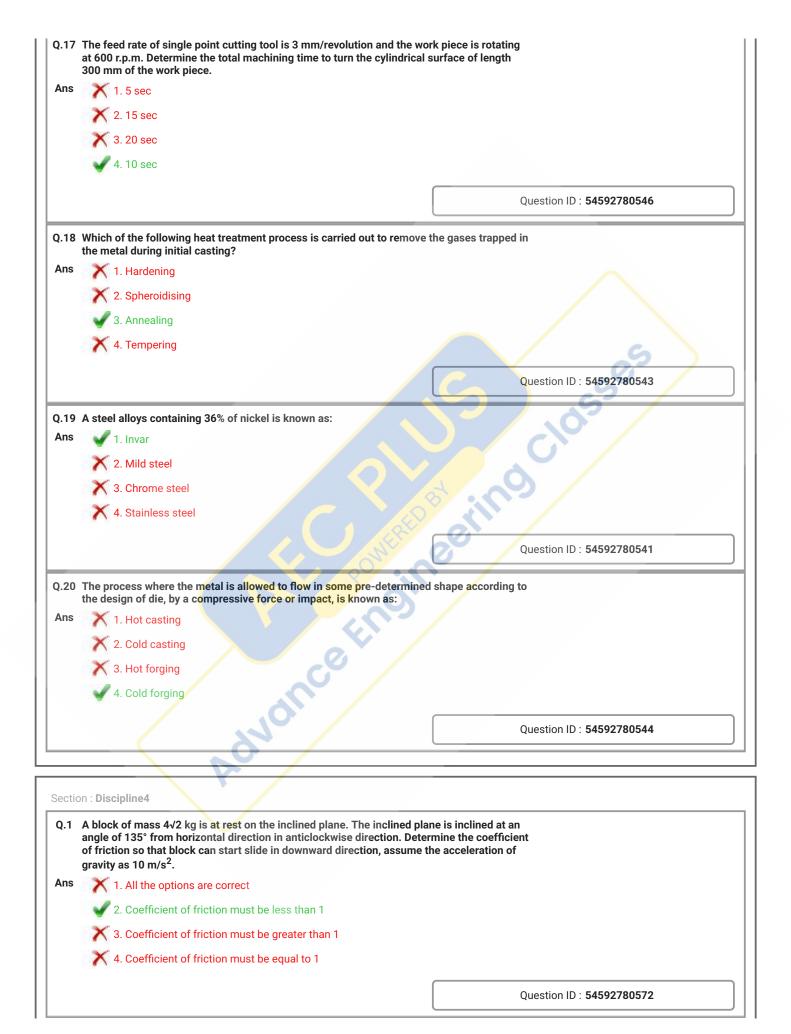


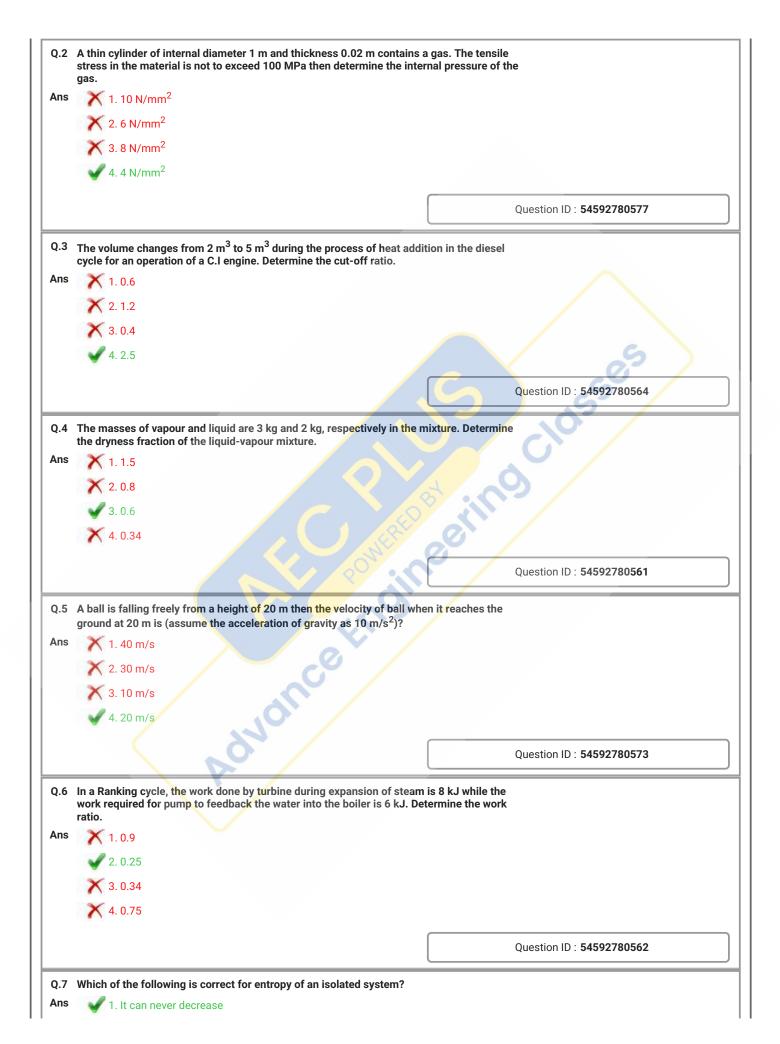


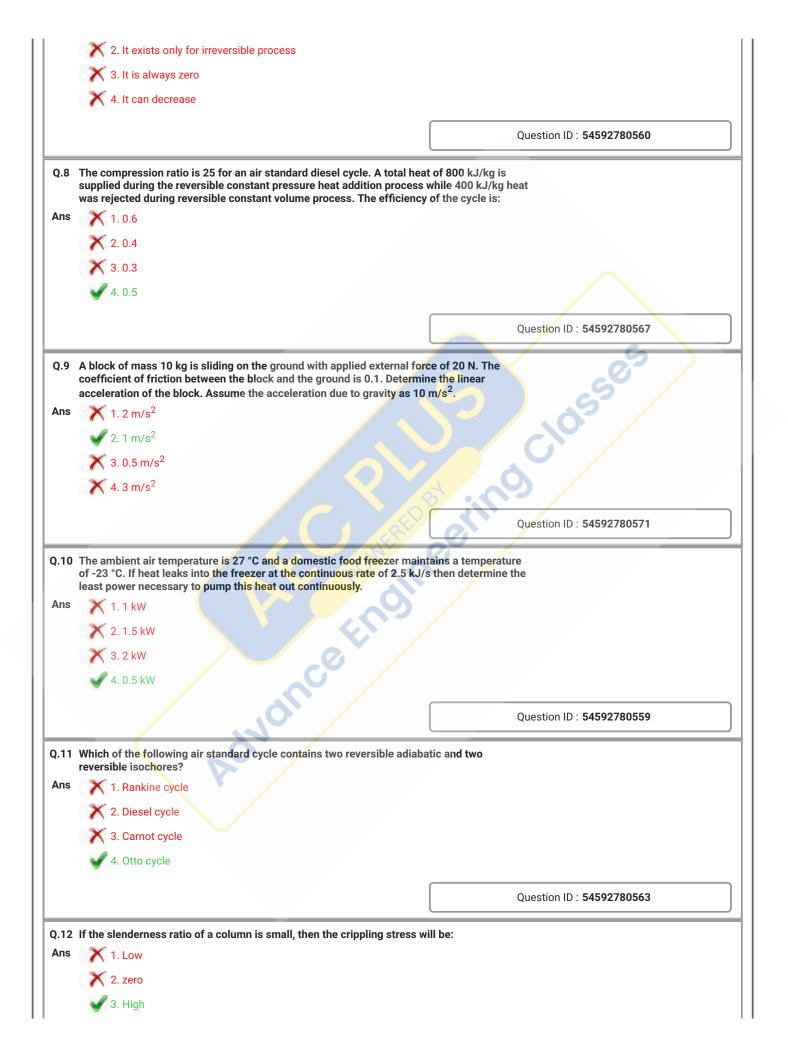


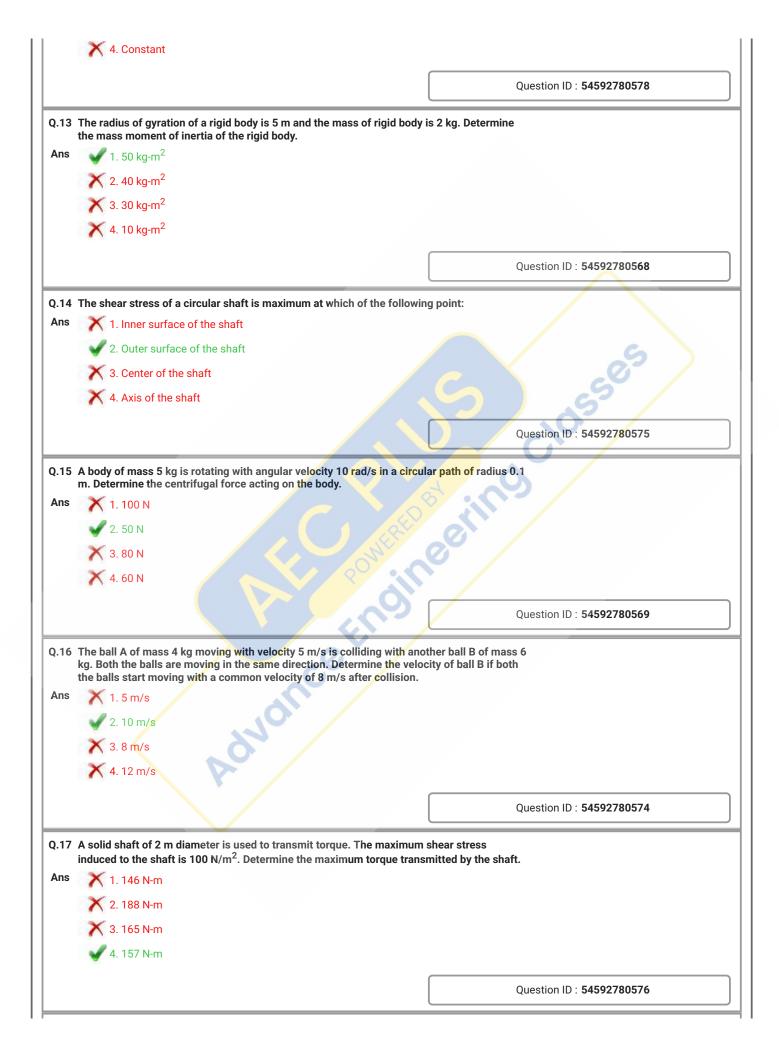


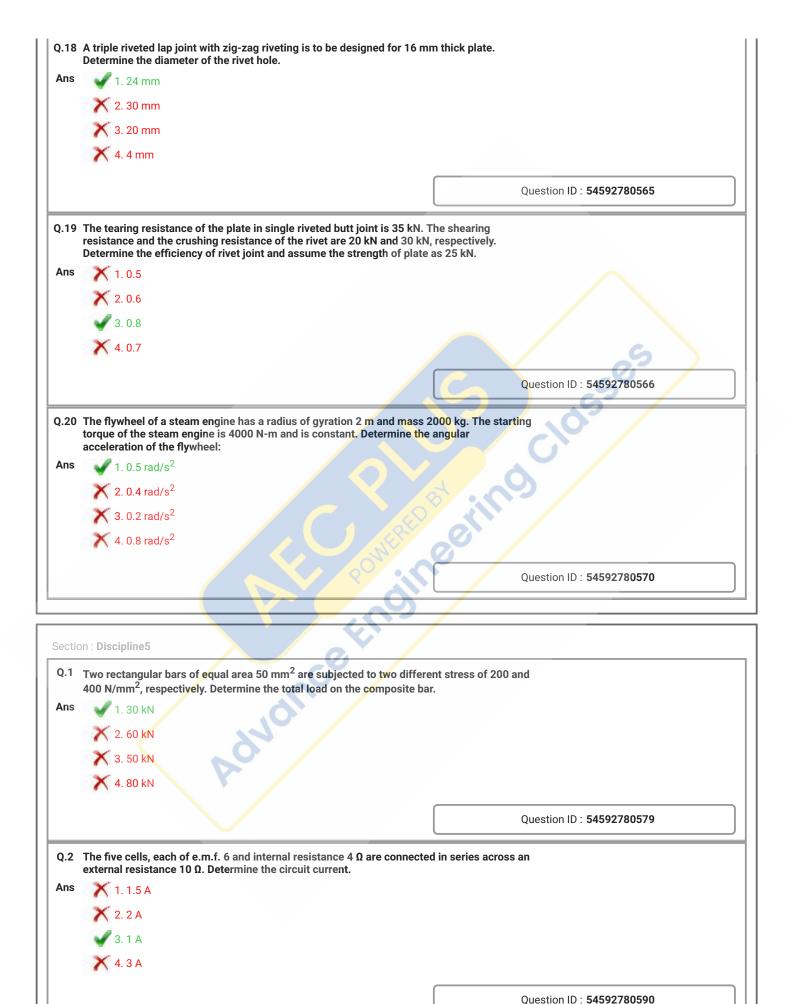


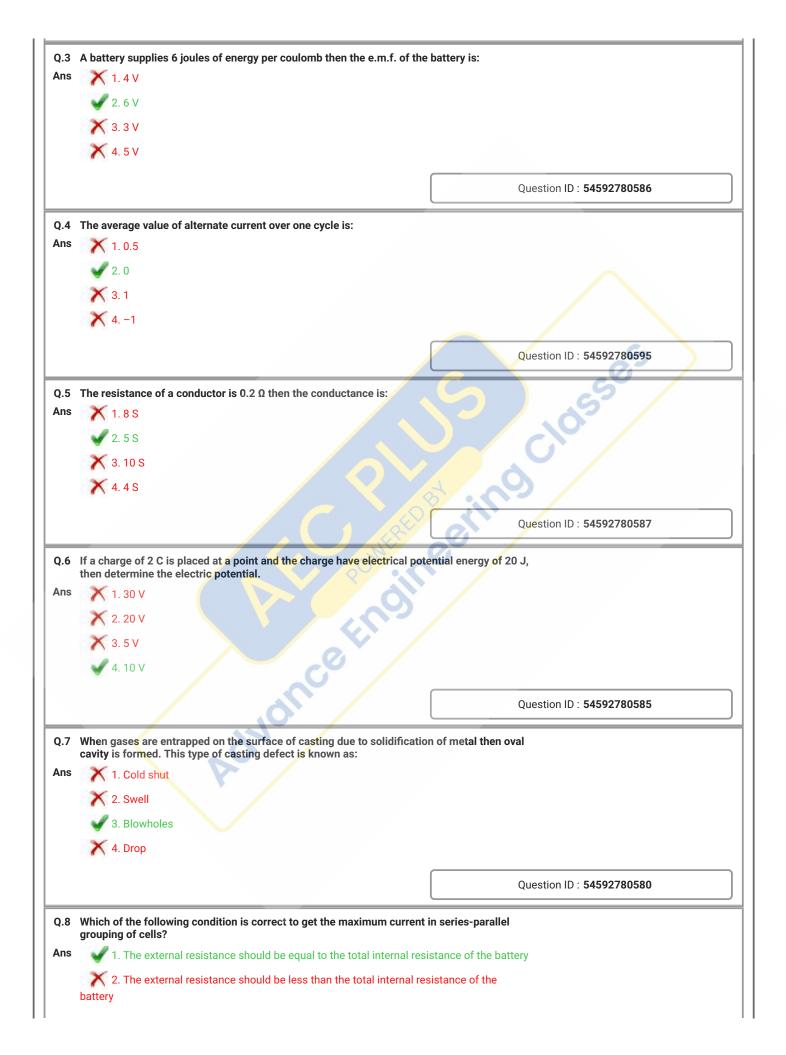


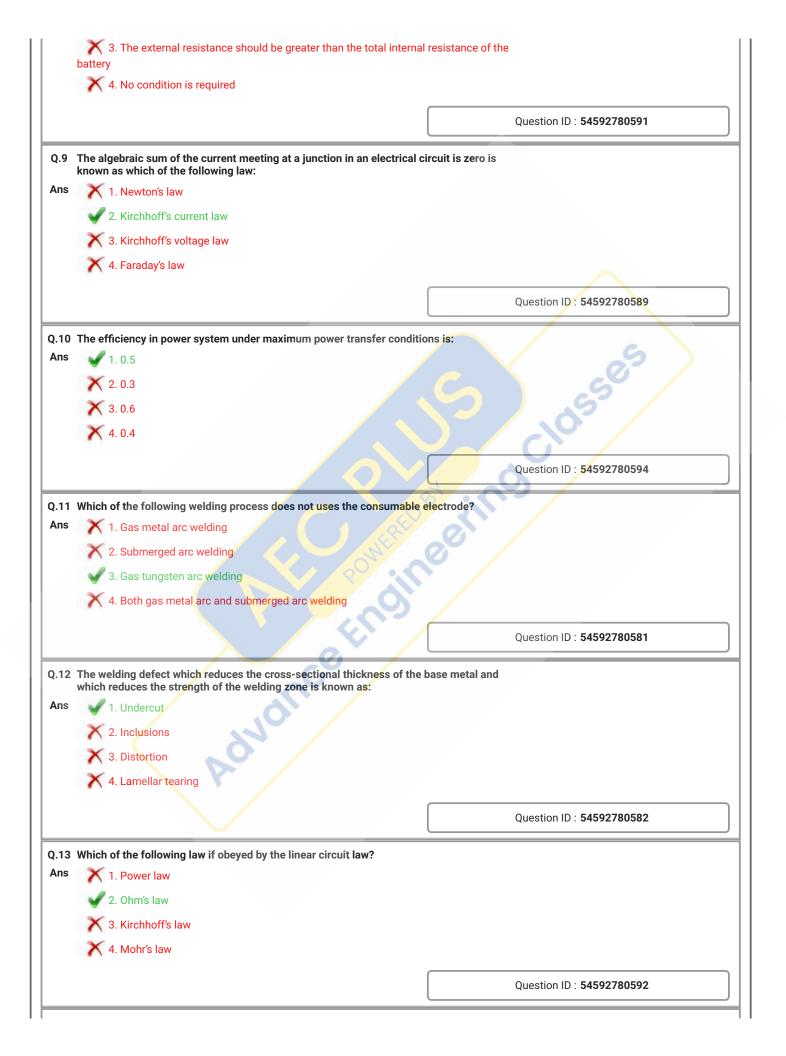












).14 Ans	1. Potentiometer	
	-	
	2. Voltmeter	
	X 3. Ohmmeter	
	4. Ammeter	
		Question ID : 54592780598
	The unit for billing of electrical energy is:	
Ans		
	2. kW	
	√ 3. kWh	
	★ 4. kJ	
		Question ID : E4E02780E99
		Question ID: 54592780588
).16	Which of the following factors indicates that wave departs from a	sinusoidal condition?
Ans	1. Form factor	.53
	2. Current factor	10-
	X 3. Shape factor	
	X 4. Error factor	
	Which of the following is correct for alternate current and alternate 1. Alternate current is vector.	Question ID : 54592780597 e voltage?
	Which of the following is correct for alternate current and alternate 1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector	
	1. Alternate current is vector2. Alternate voltage is scalar3. Both are scalar	
Ans	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector	e voltage?
Ans 2.18	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law?	e voltage?
Ans 2.18	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law	e voltage?
Ans	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law	e voltage?
Ans 2.18	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law	e voltage?
Ans 2.18	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law	e voltage?
Ans 2.18	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law	e voltage?
Ans 2.18	1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law	Question ID : 54592780596
Ans 0.18 Ans	 1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law 4. Faraday's law The cutting force during machining of a copper alloy is 20 N and the company of the copy of the	Question ID : 54592780596 Question ID : 54592780593
).18 Ans	 1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law 4. Faraday's law The cutting force during machining of a copper alloy is 20 N and them/s. Determine the power required for the machining. 	Question ID : 54592780596 Question ID : 54592780593
).18 Ans	 1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law 4. Faraday's law The cutting force during machining of a copper alloy is 20 N and the m/s. Determine the power required for the machining. 1. 150 W 	Question ID : 54592780596 Question ID : 54592780593
).18 Ans	 1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law 4. Faraday's law The cutting force during machining of a copper alloy is 20 N and them/s. Determine the power required for the machining. 1. 150 W 2. 100 W 	Question ID : 54592780596 Question ID : 54592780593
Ans Q.18 Ans	 1. Alternate current is vector 2. Alternate voltage is scalar 3. Both are scalar 4. Both are vector Nodal analysis is based on which of the following law? 1. Ohm's law 2. Kirchhoff's voltage law 3. Kirchhoff's current law 4. Faraday's law The cutting force during machining of a copper alloy is 20 N and the m/s. Determine the power required for the machining. 1. 150 W 	Question ID : 54592780596 Question ID : 54592780593

