

MPPSC AE

**Previous Year Paper
Paper - I (2016 Shift 1)**

AEC PLUS
POWERED BY
Advance Engineering Classes

State Engineering Services (Prelims) Exam – 2016

First Paper – First Shift

(Final Model Answer Key)

Q.No: 1	Purna, Girna, Bori and Shiva are tributaries of which river _____	पूरणा, गिरना, बोरी एवं शिवा नदियां किस नदी की सहायक नदियां हैं
A	Tawa	तवा
B	Narmada	नर्मदा
C	Son	सोन
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 2	According to 2011 census the two districts of M.P having maximum and minimum literacy percentage of females are:	मध्यप्रदेश में जनगणना 2011 अनुसार सर्वाधिक महिला साक्षरता प्रतिशत एवं न्यूनतम महिला साक्षरता प्रतिशत वाले जिले हैं -
A	Jabalpur, Jabua	जबलपुर-झाबुआ
B	Indore, Alirajpur	इन्दौर-अलीराजपुर
C	Bhopal, Alirajpur	भोपाल-अलीराजपुर
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	C	

Q.No: 3	The correct sequence of districts in decreasing order of area is	क्षेत्रफल के घटते क्रम में जिलों का सही क्रम है__
A	Chhindwada, Shivpuri, Betul , Sagar	छिन्दवाड़ा, शिवपुरी, बैतूल , सागर
B	Chhindwada, Shivpuri, Sagar, Betul	छिन्दवाड़ा , शिवपुरी , सागर, बैतूल
C	Chhindwada, Sagar, Shivpuri, Betul	छिन्दवाड़ा, सागर , शिवपुरी , बैतूल
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	C	

Q.No: 4	The main river/rivers of Bundelkhand Plateau	बुन्देलखण्ड के पठार की प्रमुख नदी/नदियां हैं -
A	Betwa	बेतवा
B	Dhasan	धसान
C	Ken	केन
D	All are correct	सभी सही
Correct Answer		D

Q.No: 5	Who defeated Gwalior emperor Vikramajit Tomar in 1517	1517 में ग्वालियर के राजा विक्रमाजीत तोमर को किसने हराया ?
A	Ibrahim lodhi	इब्राहिम लोधी
B	Shershah soori	शेरशाह सूरी
C	Mohd-bin-tuglaq	मुहम्मदबिन तुगलक
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		A

Q.No: 6	How much total area of Narmada basin?	नर्मदा बेसिन का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है ?
A	78,289 sq.km	78289 वर्ग कि.मी.
B	98,796 sq.km	98796 वर्ग कि.मी.
C	96,000 sq.km	96000 वर्ग कि.मी.
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		B

Q.No: 7	In which part of M.P Bandhavgarh national park is situated.	बांधवगढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान मध्यप्रदेश के किस क्षेत्र में स्थित है -
A	BundelKhand	बुन्देलखण्ड
B	Central India	मध्यभारत
C	BaghelKhand	बघेलखण्ड
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		C

Q.No: 8	In Mourya Period the western part of Malwa was known as Awantika whose capital was Ujjain and eastern part was known as Akra whose capital was	मौर्ययुग में मालवा का पश्चिमी भाग अवन्तिका कहलाता था जिसकी राजधानी उज्जैन थी तथा पूर्वी भाग अकरा कहलाता था जिसकी राजधानी थी -
A	Vidisha	विदिशा
B	Raisen	रायसेन
C	Bhopal	भोपाल
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer A		

Q.No: 9	The C.M helpline number in M.P is	मध्यप्रदेश में सी.एम. हेल्पलाइन नम्बर है -
A	139	139
B	181	181
C	180	180
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer B		

Q.No: 10	Son of Naresh Mandhata who defeated Gandharvs is	नरेश मान्धाता के पुत्र जिसने गन्धर्वों को हराया है -
A	Muchukund	मुचुकुन्द
B	Purukuts	पुरुकुत्स
C	Kirtvirya	कीर्तवीर्य
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer B		

Q.No: 11	Ancient name of Damoh was	दमोह का प्राचीन नाम था -
A	Dasharn	दशार्ण
B	Tundiker	तुंडीकेर
C	Vats	वत्स
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer B		

Q.No: 12	Kandariya Mahadev temple was situated in	कान्दरिया महादेव मंदिर स्थित है -
A	Khajuraho	खजुराहो
B	Dhar	धार
C	Mandu	माण्डू
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		A

Q.No: 13	Rani Awantibai is related to which place	रानी अवंतिबाई का सम्बन्ध कहां से है -
A	Ramgarh(Mandla)	रामगढ़ (मण्डला)
B	Jabalpur	जबलपुर
C	Katni	कटनी
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		A

Q.No: 14	When Shahid Chandrashekhar Azad was born in Bhabhra (Alirajpur)?	शहीद चन्द्रशेखर आजाद का जन्म भाबरा(अलीराजपुर) में कब हुआ था ?
A	23 rd July 1905	23 जुलाई 1905
B	23 rd July 1907	23 जुलाई 1907
C	23 rd July 1906	23 जुलाई 1906
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		C

Q.No: 15	Amjhera regime is related to which district	अमझेरा रियासत का सम्बन्ध किस जिले से है ?
A	Jhabua	झाबुआ
B	Dhar	धार
C	Khangone	खरगोन
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		B

Q.No: 16	In year 2009 which of the following "Kinnar" elected as mayor of Sagar municipal corporation	सन 2009 में सागर नगर निगम के महापौर पद पर कौन किन्नर निर्वाचित हुई थी ?
A	Shabnam Mausi	शबनम मौसी
B	Kamla John urf Kamla Mausi	कमला जॉन उर्फ कमला मौसी
C	Kamla bua	कमला बुआ
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer C		

Q.No: 17	Whose main writings are "Kaviraj Ki Kundaliyan, Death or Murder and Amar Balidan"	"कविराज की कुंडलियां, मृत्यु अथवा हत्या और अमर बलिदान" किसकी प्रमुख कृतियाँ हैं ?
A	Ramdhari Singh Dinkar	रामधारी सिंह दिनकर
B	Subhadra Kumari Chouhan	सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान
C	Atal Behari Vajpai	अटल बिहारी वाजपेई
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer C		

Q.No: 18	Samir dad is related to which game	समीर दाद का सम्बन्ध किस खेल से है -
A	Cricket	क्रिकेट
B	Hockey	हॉकी
C	Football	फुटबाल
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer B		

Q.No: 19	Where was Dhruvad singer kumar gandharv born?	ध्रुपद गायक कुमार गन्धर्व का जन्म कहाँ हुआ था?
A	Madhya Pradesh	मध्यप्रदेश
B	Karnataka	कर्नाटक
C	Chhattisgarh	छत्तीसगढ़
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer B		

Q.No: 20	Who is known as "Kathin Kavya Ka Pret"	"कठिन काव्य का प्रेत" से किस व्यक्ति को जाना जाता है ?
A	Kavi Keshavdas	कवि केशवदास
B	Kamta Prasad Guru	कामता प्रसाद गुरु
C	Makhanlal Chaturvedi	माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer A		

Q.No: 21	How may districts are there in Jabalpur division?	जबलपुर संभाग में कितने जिले हैं ?
A	5	5
B	6	6
C	7	7
D	8	8
Correct Answer D		

Q.No: 22	Which city of M.P is known as the "City Of Joy"	मध्यप्रदेश में "सिटी ऑफ ज्वॉय" के नाम से किसे जाना जाता है ?
A	Mandu	माण्डू
B	Ujjain	उज्जैन
C	Khajuraho	खजुराहो
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer A		

Q.No: 23	Where is Rock Phosphate found in M.P	मध्यप्रदेश में रॉक फास्फेट कहाँ पाया जाता है ?
A	Narasinhpur District	नरसिंहपुर जिले में
B	Jhabua District	झाबुआ जिले में
C	Bhind district	भिण्ड जिले में
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer B		

Q.No: 24	First women IPS officer of M.P service cadre is	मध्यप्रदेश सेवा संवर्ग की प्रथम महिला आय .पी. एस. अधिकारी हैं ?
A	Kiran Bedi	किरण बेदी
B	Asha Gopalan	आशा गोपालन
C	Sarla Grewal	सरला ग्रेवाल
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		B

Q.No: 25	The biggest cave group of M.P is	मध्यप्रदेश का सबसे बड़ा गुफा समूह है :
A	Pandava Caves	पाण्डव गुफाएँ
B	Shankaracharya Caves	शंकराचार्य की गुफाएँ
C	Bhimbetka Caves	भीमबेटका की गुफाएँ
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		C

Q.No: 26	Where is Tomb of Ghaus Mohammed in M.P?	मध्यप्रदेश में गौस मोहम्मद का मकबरा कहाँ है ?
A	Shivpuri	शिवपुरी
B	Bhopal	भोपाल
C	Gwalior	ग्वालियर
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		C

Q.No: 27	Chhahur is folk dance of which region?	छाहुर किस क्षेत्र का लोकनृत्य है ?
A	BaghelKhand	बघेलखण्ड
B	BundelKhand	बुन्देलखण्ड
C	Malwa	मालवा
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer		A

Q.No: 28	Which of the following is not a literacy person of medieval period?	निम्नलिखित में से कौन मध्यकाल के साहित्यकार नहीं हैं ?
A	Kumbhandas	कुम्भनदास
B	Gajadhar bhat	गजाधर भट्ट
C	Gorelal purohit	गोरेलाल पुरोहित
D	Bhavbhuti	भवभूति
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 29	Parvati Parinay , Chandishatak and Mukut Taddik are written by	पार्वती परिणय, चण्डी शतक एवं मुकुट ताड़िक लिखी गयी हैं -
A	Kalidas	कालीदास द्वारा
B	Keshavdas	केशवदास द्वारा
C	Padmakar Bhatt	पद्माकर भट्ट द्वारा
D	Banbhatt	बाणभट्ट द्वारा
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 30	When M.P Urdu academy is established in Bhopal ?	मध्यप्रदेश उर्दू अकादमी भोपाल की स्थापना कब की गयी ?
A	1966	1966
B	1976	1976
C	1989	1989
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	B	

Q.No: 31	First Tantya Bhil Samman in M.P is given to whom?	प्रथम टंटया भील सम्मान मध्यप्रदेश में किसे दिया गया ?
A	Rajaram Mourya	राजाराम मौर्य
B	Bheema Nayak	भीमा नायक
C	Shankarshah	शंकरशाह
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	A	

Q.No: 32	Korku schedule tribe of Panchmarhi region are known as	पंचमढ़ी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले कोरकू जनजाति के लोग कहलाते हैं -
A	Mowasi	मोवासी
B	Bawaria	बावरिया
C	Ruma	रुमा
D	Bandoria	बंदोरिया
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 33	The biggest and smallest National highways in M.P are	मध्यप्रदेश में सर्वाधिक लम्बा तथा सबसे छोटा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं -
A	NH 3, NH 25	एन.एच-3 - एन.एच-25
B	NH 3, NH 27	एन.एच-3 - एन.एच-27
C	NH 3, NH 76	एन.एच-3 - एन.एच-76
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	C	

Q.No: 34	Where is Geo-Satelite Telecommunication discovery centre in M.P?	मध्यप्रदेश में भू-उपग्रह दूरसंचार अन्वेषण केन्द्र कहाँ है ?
A	Bhopal	भोपाल
B	Indore	इन्दौर
C	Guna	गुना
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	C	

Q.No: 35	Who is the writer of book "Raha Kinare Baith"	"रहा किनारे बैठ" पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं -
A	Subhadra kumari chouhan	सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान
B	Shivmangal singh Suman	शिवमंगल सिंह सुमन
C	Keshvdas	केशवदास
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 36	For the eligibility of Ladli Laxmi Yojna, the birth of girl should be	लाइली लक्ष्मी योजना के लिए पात्र बालिका का जन्म हुआ हो -
A	1 Jan 2006 or after	1 जनवरी 2006 या उसके बाद
B	1 Jan 2007 or after	1 जनवरी 2007 या उसके बाद
C	1 Jan 2008 or after	1 जनवरी 2008 या उसके बाद
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	A	

Q.No: 37	When Cheif Minister Gramsadak Yojna started in M.P ?	"मुख्यमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" मध्यप्रदेश में कब प्रारंभ की गयी ?
A	April 2010	अप्रैल-2010
B	April 2007	अप्रैल-2007
C	April 2008	अप्रैल-2008
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	A	

Q.No: 38	The birth date of Dr. Bheemrao Ambedkar (Indian constitution writter) is	संविधान निर्माता डॉ भीमराव अम्बेडकर का जन्म दिवस है -
A	14 April 1890	14 अप्रैल 1890
B	14 April 1891	14 अप्रैल 1891
C	14 April 1892	14 अप्रैल 1892
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	B	

Q.No: 39	When High Court in Madhyapradesh was established ?	मध्यप्रदेश में उच्च न्यायालय की स्थापना कब हुई ?
A	1884	1884
B	1882	1882
C	1887	1887
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 40	Where is Alkalide Factory in M.P ?	मध्यप्रदेश में एल्केलाइड कारखाना कहाँ है ?
A	Neemuch	नीमच
B	Barwani	बड़वानी
C	Datia	दतिया
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer A		

Q.No: 41	Who is known as "Kabir of Music World"	"संगीत जगत का कबीर" के रूप में कौन जाना जाता है ?
A	Tansen	तानसेन
B	Kumar Gardharva	कुमार गंधर्व
C	Ustad Alauddin Khan	उस्ताद अलाउद्दीन खाँ
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer B		

Q.No: 42	In "Devi Ahilya Samman" which is given to woman folk artist, how much amount is given	महिला लोक कलाकारों को दिये जाने वाले "देवी अहिल्या सम्मान " में कितनी राशि प्रदान की जाती है ?
A	Two Lakh	दो लाख
B	Three Lakh	तीन लाख
C	One Lakh	एक लाख
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer A		

Q.No: 43	"Narwar" the capital of Raja Nal is situated in which district of M.P?	राजा नल की राजधानी 'नरवर' मध्यप्रदेश के किस जिले में स्थित है ?
A	Gwalior	ग्वालियर
B	Datia	दतिया
C	Shivpuri	शिवपुरी
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं

Correct Answer C

Q.No: 44	The year of establishment of M.P Sanskrit Academy is	मध्यप्रदेश संस्कृत अकादमी का स्थापना वर्ष है -
A	1985	1985
B	1995	1995
C	1988	1988
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	A	

Q.No: 45	Where is "Bidesiya Songs" are sung?	"बिदेसिया गायन" मध्यप्रदेश में कहाँ गाया जाता है ?
A	BundelKhand	बुन्देलखण्ड
B	BaghelKhand	बघेलखण्ड
C	Nimar	निमाड़
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	B	

Q.No: 46	The house of Bhils are known as ?	भीलों के मकानों को क्या कहा जाता है ?
A	Koo	कू
B	Hoo	हू
C	Soo	सू
D	None of these are correct	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	A	

Q.No: 47	The agricultural method performed by the Bhills is known as	भीलों के द्वारा की जाने वाली कृषि को क्या कहते हैं ?
A	Chimata	चिमाता
B	Bewar	बैवार
C	Zooming	झूमिंग
D	Padhat	पढत
Correct Answer	A	

Q.No: 48	Which tribe performs Lahangi dance?	"लहंगी नृत्य" किस जनजाति का नृत्य है ?
A	Bhil	भील
B	Baiga	बैगा
C	Koul	कोल
D	Sahariya	सहरिया
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 49	Main god of Gond tribe is	गोंड जनजाति के प्रमुख देवता हैं -
A	Budha Dev	बूढ़ा देव
B	Thakur Dev	ठाकुर देव
C	Dulha Dev	दूल्हा देव
D	All of these are correct	ये सभी
Correct Answer	D	

Q.No: 50	Where is the Fair of Mahamritunjay of M.P is held ?	मध्यप्रदेश में महामृत्युंजय का मेला कहाँ लगता है ?
A	Rewa	रीवा
B	Ujjain	उज्जैन
C	Omkareshwar	ओंकारेश्वर
D	Pachmarhi	पचमढ़ी
Correct Answer	A	

Q.No: 51	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering same of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses. This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape</p>
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	<p>and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick -tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>The passage is mainly about :-</p>
A	The process of developing meaning
B	The art of language
C	Adult learning versus adolescent process
D	None of these are correct
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 52	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses. This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick -tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>A child uses expression like 'bow vow' to</p>
A	Relate meaning with object
B	Relate meaning with size
C	Relate meaning with sound
D	Relate meaning with colour
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 53	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage certain words/phrases in the</p>
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	<p>passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses. This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick -tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>'Over-extension' means</p>
A	Not understanding
B	Bring additional meaning
C	Rejecting the word
D	Maintaining silence
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 54	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses. This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick -tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>'Precisely' in the text means :</p>
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A	Perhaps
B	unmatched
C	somewhat
D	exactly
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 55	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses.</p> <p>This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick -tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>Why does a child use strange words?</p>
A	To learn language and it's process
B	The parents don't teach the child
C	The child lives alone
D	The child can't hear the correct sound
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 56	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses.</p> <p>This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape</p>
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	<p>and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick - tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>Size and sound relate to :</p>
A	Eyes and nose
B	Eyes and taste
C	Eyes and ears
D	Ears and nose
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 57	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses. This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick - tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>Moon here is used as</p>
A	Round object
B	A satellite
C	A toy
D	Celestial body
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 58	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below them in context of the passage certain words/phrases in the</p>
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	<p>passage are printed in bold fonts to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.</p> <p>The incidents that parents retell about their child's early speech usually involve examples of the strange use of words .Having been warned that the flies bring germs into the house, one child was asked what 'germs' were and the answer was "some toy the flies play with ", It is not always possible to attach so precisely the meaning that children give to the words they use. It seems that during the early childhood many children use their limited vocabulary to refer to a large number of unrelated objects. One child first used 'bow-vow' to refer to a dog and then to a fur piece with glass eyes .Other children often relate 'bow -vow' to cows or horses. This process is called overextension .The most common process is to over extend the meaning of a word on the basis of understanding of size ,shape and sound ,Next come movement and texture ,Thus the word 'ball 'extends to all kind of round objects, including a doorknob and the moon or a 'tick -tock' many initially mean a watch but can also be used for the car -horn .This overextension is then followed by narrowing down each term as the word is learnt .for example a child may mean 'ball' for each round object like tomato, apple or a ball but has no confusion in picking out the apple when asked to.</p> <p>The child learn through antonyms much later .By the age of five years the child has completed the greater part of the basic language acquisition process.</p> <p>What happens by the age of five to the child?</p>
A	He loses memory of the past
B	Completes acquiring basic knowledge of language
C	Starts quarreling
D	Can't still identify objects
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 59	<p>Note: - To make each sentence correct change the forms of the underlined word.</p> <p>I'm afraid tonight's performance is <u>cancellation</u>.</p>
A	Cancel
B	cancelled
C	cancelling
D	No change
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 60	<p>Note: - To make each sentence correct change the forms of the underlined word.</p> <p>Contractor was told to use <u>strongful</u> material for the bridge</p>
A	Strengthen
B	Strongly
C	Strong
D	Strongs

Correct Answer C

Q.No: 61	Note: - To make each sentence correct change the forms of the underlined word. Why some people act 80 <u>child</u>?
A	childlike
B	childishly
C	childish
D	children
Question Deleted	

Q.No: 62	Note: - To make each sentence correct change the forms of the underlined word. <u>Tourist</u> is a major industry in Nepal.
A	Tourism
B	Tour
C	Touring
D	No change
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 63	Note: - To make each sentence correct change the forms of the underlined word. To protect people is the <u>responsible</u> of the government
A	response
B	responding
C	responded
D	responsibility
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 64	Note: - To make each sentence correct change the forms of the underlined word. What can you <u>conclusion</u> from the fact?
A	Concluded
B	concludingly
C	concluding
D	conclude
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 65	Choose the correct alternative for each indirect speech from the given options He said,"God knows. I have committed no sin ",
A	He called upon God to cry that he had committed no sin
B	He prayed to God that he had committed no sin
C	He called upon God to witness that he had committed no sin
D	He told God that he had committed no sin
Question Deleted	

Q.No: 66	Choose the correct alternative for each indirect speech from the given options He said "They will go to Chennai",
A	He said that they would go to Chennai
B	He confirmed that they will leave to Chennai
C	He doubted that they would go to Chennai
D	He told that they would have to go to Chennai
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 67	Choose the correct alternative for each indirect speech from the given options His friends condoled _____ him _____ his bereavement.
A	in, with
B	with, in
C	for, to
D	with, on
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 68	Select the most appropriate word for the blank from the options:- If kirit speaks the truth, he _____.
A	will be acquitted
B	acquits
C	will acquit
D	will be acquitting
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 69	Select the most appropriate word for the blank from the options:- I carry some money in my pocket _____ I loose my purse .
A	if
B	unless
C	when
D	in case
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 70	Choose the correct conversion of the sentence given below : Mumbai is one of the richest towns in India.
A	Mumbai is richer than all towns in India
B	Very few towns in India are as rich as Mumbai
C	No towns in India is as rich as Mumbai
D	Mumbai is the richest town in India
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 71	Choose the correct conversion of the sentence given below : Promises should be kept
A	One should keep one's promises.
B	You should keep your promises.
C	Promises should be remembered.
D	Keep your promise.
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 72	How many parts of speech in English grammar?
A	Six
B	Seven
C	Eight
D	Nine
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 73	The passive voice of the sentence "Open the door" is
A	The door should be opened
B	The door must be opened
C	Let the door be opened

D	Let it be opened by you
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 74	"I am going to Mumbai tomorrow". In this sentence the word 'tomorrow' is
A	Noun
B	Pronoun
C	Verb
D	Adverb
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 75	Turn the following sentence into Active voice "Football is being played by John" Choose the correct one from the following alternatives.
A	John has played football
B	John has been played football
C	John is playing football
D	John has been playing football
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 76	इनमें कौन-सा शब्द जातिवाचक संज्ञा है ?
A	गंगा
B	मनुष्य
C	स्वर्ग
D	मण्डल
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 77	आप भला, तो जग भला , - में 'आप' कौन -सा सर्वनाम है ?
A	संबंधवाचक
B	प्रश्नवाचक
C	निजवाचक
D	निश्चयवाचक
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 78	इनमें से कौन-सा उदाहरण विसर्ग संधि का नहीं है ?
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A	चतुष्पाद
B	मनोविज्ञान
C	अधोगति
D	अत्याचार
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 79	'सूखा' का तत्सम रूप है _
A	सुष्क
B	शुष्क
C	सूख
D	सूका
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 80	कौन-सा शब्द प्रशासनिक शब्दावली का है ?
A	सहृदय
B	उत्पल
C	अनभिज्ञ
D	निकाय
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 81	'बिध गया सो मोती रह गया सो सीप' कहावत का अर्थ है _
A	मोती और सीप की माला गूथना ।
B	अच्छा-अच्छा लेना और खराब को छोड़ देना ।
C	जितना काम हो जाए वही ठीक है ।
D	जितना मिल जाए उतने में संतोष ।
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 82	'इहलोक' किस शब्द का विलोम है ?
A	स्वर्गलोक
B	परलोक
C	देवलोक
D	अर्यमालोक

Correct Answer B

Q.No: 83	'अधुनातन'का पर्यायवाची शब्द है _
A	पुरातन
B	आधुनिक
C	विगत
D	प्राचीन
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 84	इनमें एक विशेषण नहीं है _
A	तांत्रिक
B	उपार्जित
C	आदरणीय
D	उपनिवेश
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 85	'सोऽहम्' में कौन-सी संधि है ?
A	विसर्ग संधि
B	स्वर संधि
C	व्यंजन संधि
D	इनमें से कोई सही नहीं
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 86	'उसकी सौजन्यता से सभी प्रभावित हैं; ' वाक्य में किस प्रकार की अशुद्धि है ?
A	कर्ता संबंधी
B	क्रिया संबंधी
C	संज्ञा संबंधी
D	अव्यय संबंधी
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 87	'कपटी मित्र' किस मुहावरे का अर्थ है ?
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A	गुदड़ी का लाल
B	आस्तीन का साँप
C	आँखों का तारा
D	गाँठ का पूरा
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 88	इनमें एक शब्द तदभव है _
A	हल्दी
B	क्षीर
C	तिक्त
D	चंचु
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 89	इनमें से एक शब्द का सदा बहुवचन में प्रयोग होता है _
A	हाथ
B	प्राण
C	शिशु
D	घोड़ा
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 90	'एकाएक' में समास है _
A	अव्ययीभाव
B	तत्पुरुष
C	कर्मधारय
D	बहुव्रीहि
Correct Answer	A

Q.No: 91	इनमें से एक में कर्मधारय समास है _
A	मुनिवर
B	मनसिज
C	अनजाने
D	पतझड़

Correct Answer A

Q.No: 92	'दिन के बाद दिन' विग्रह का समस्त पद है _
A	प्रतिदिन
B	दिनानुदिन
C	दिन-दिन
D	दिनोंदिन
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 93	'रसोईघर' का समास विग्रह है _
A	रसोई का घर
B	रसोई के लिए घर
C	घर की रसोई
D	घर में रसोई
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 94	'नायक' का सही संधि-विच्छेद है _
A	ने + अक
B	नय + अक
C	नाय + क
D	नै + अक
Correct Answer	D

Q.No: 95	इनमें से एक की वर्तनी शुद्ध है _
A	आधीन
B	संग्रहीत
C	अनधिकृत
D	पक्षीगण
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 96	इनमें से एक वाक्य अशुद्ध है _
A	मैं आपके दर्शन करने आया हूँ ।

B	वह अपनी बात के स्पष्टीकरण के लिए तैयार है ।
C	अध्यापक ने छात्र से प्रश्न पूछा ।
D	तब यह काम जरूर होगा ।
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 97	इनमें से एक वाक्य शुद्ध है _
A	ऐसा करने पर कोई हानि नहीं है ।
B	आपके हाथ कुछ नहीं आया ।
C	वह अपने बच्चों को प्यार करता है ।
D	मेरे आगे कोई नहीं ठहर सकता ।
Correct Answer	B

Q.No: 98	इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द 'विष्णु' का पर्यायवाची है ?
A	नीलकण्ठ
B	चतुर्मुख
C	गरुडध्वज
D	मघवा
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 99	इनमें एक भाववाचक संज्ञा है _
A	स्पष्ट
B	शिष्ट
C	सौंदर्य
D	यथेष्ट
Correct Answer	C

Q.No: 100	इनमें से एक संयुक्त वाक्य है _
A	परिश्रम करके सफलता प्राप्त करो ।
B	वह मुझसे कहता है कि मेरे घर आओ ।
C	जब अतिथि विदा हुए तब हम सोने चले गए ।
D	नाव डूब गई पर यात्रियों को बचा लिया गया ।
Correct Answer	D