

1. 'जो कुछ न जानता हो' के लिए एक शब्द है -
(1) अज्ञेय (2) अज्ञ [2]
(3) अल्पज्ञ (4) अविज्ञानी
2. निम्नलिखित में से लोकोक्ति चुनिए -
(1) टांग अड़ाना (2) दम भरना [4]
(3) कमर कसना (4) एक पंथ दो काज
3. 'ईद का चाँद होना' मुहावरे का सही अर्थ है -
(1) बहुत दिनों बाद दिखाई देना [1]
(2) ईद पर चाँदी काटना
(3) ईद का त्यौहार होना
(4) ईद पर चाँद को लाना
4. 'भारमुक्त' करने के लिए अंग्रेजी का समानार्थक पारिभाषिक शब्द क्या होगा?
(1) Relax (2) Relapse [4]
(3) Reimburse (4) Relieve
5. 'Vacancy' का हिंदी समानार्थी शब्द है -
(1) नियुक्ति (2) रिक्ति [2]
(3) खाली जगह (4) स्वीकृति
6. 'वह मेरी चचेरी बहन थी।' वाक्य का सही अंग्रेजी अनुवाद होगा -
(1) She is my cousin
(2) She was not my cousin
(3) She was my cousin [3]
(4) She were not my cousin
7. 'क्या मैं आपकी सहायता कर सकता हूँ?' वाक्य का अंग्रेजी रूपांतरण होगा -
(1) Could I help you?
(2) Can I help you?
(3) May I help you?
(4) What I help you? [3]
8. किसी सरकारी पत्र का उत्तर प्राप्त होने में देरी हो जाय तो, पुनः याद दिलाने के लिए जो पत्र भेजा जाता है, उसे कहते हैं -
(1) परिपत्र (2) अनुस्मारक [2]
(3) तार भेजा (4) पृष्ठांकन
9. कौनसा पत्र 100 से अधिक संख्या में किसी को भी भेजा जा सकता है?
(1) अनुस्मारक (2) कार्यालय पत्र [3]
(3) परिपत्र (4) निविदा सूचना
10. 'पित्रनुमति' शब्द का संधि विच्छेद है -
(1) पित्रनु + मति (2) पितृ + अनुमति [2]
(3) पित्र + अनुमति (4) पितृनु + मति
11. 'अन्वेषण' शब्द में कौनसी संधि है?
(1) यण् संधि (2) विसर्ग संधि [1]
(3) व्यंजन संधि (4) अयादि संधि
12. 'विद्यालय' शब्द का सही विग्रह है -
(1) विद्या से आलय (2) विद्या को आलय [4]
(3) विद्या में आलय (4) विद्या के लिए आलय
13. 'मिताहारी' शब्द के लिए वाक्यांश छांटिए -
(1) कम खर्च करने वाला (2) कम भोजन करने वाला [2]
(3) उपवास करने वाला (4) कंजूसी बरतने वाला
14. निम्नलिखित में से लोकोक्ति का चयन कीजिए -
(1) अंगारे उगलना (2) दांत खट्टे करना [4]
(3) आँखे दिखाना (4) कौआ चले हंस की चाल
15. 'निरस्त करना' शब्द का अंग्रेजी पारिभाषिक शब्द होगा -
(1) Routine (2) Revalidate [4]
(3) Void (4) Revoke
16. 'मुसीबत में कौन तुम्हारा साथ देगा?' वाक्य का सही अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण है -
(1) Who is going to help you in adversity?
(2) Who was help you in adversity?
(3) Who will help you in adversity?
(4) Who are being help you in adversity? [3]
17. कार्यालयी पत्रों की भाषा कैसी होनी चाहिए?
(1) औपचारिक भाषा (2) मुहावरेदार भाषा [1]
(3) सरल भाषा (4) बोलचाल की भाषा
18. निम्नलिखित किस विकल्प में संधि का सही प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है?
(1) गण + ईश (2) हरि + इच्छा [3]
(3) मात्र + उपदेश (4) मधु + आचार्य
19. 'पाँच तंत्रों का समाहार' विग्रह का सही समास है -
(1) पंचातंत्र (2) पंचिकातंत्र [3]
(3) पंचतंत्र (4) पंचमतंत्र
20. निम्नलिखित में से 'सत्' उपसर्ग से बना शब्द नहीं है -
(1) सदिच्छा (2) सतर्क [2]
(3) सच्छास्त्र (4) सदूप
21. किस विकल्प में सभी प्रत्यय स्त्री बोधक 'तद्धित प्रत्यय' के हैं?
(1) ननद, शेरनी, जलज
(2) देवरानी, लेखिका, इन्द्राणी
(3) प्रिया, वारि, हथौड़ी
(4) सेठानी, मोरनी, खटोला [2]
22. वामा, कामिनी, रमणी, ललना - ये सब किस शब्द के पर्यायवाची हैं?
(1) गंगा (2) नारी [2]
(3) सरिता (4) भूमि
23. अहल्या एक पतिव्रता नारी थी। रेखांकित शब्द का उचित विलोम विकल्प चयन कीजिए -
(1) ऊढ़ा (2) वन्ध्या [3]
(3) कुलटा (4) विधवा
24. नीचे दिए गए अनेकार्थक शब्दों में से कौनसा अनुपयुक्त है?
(1) अर्थ - धन, कारण, मतलब
(2) चपला - चंचल, बिजली, लक्ष्मी
(3) दैव - भाग्य, विधाता, आकाश
(4) उमा - पार्वती, दुर्गा, शारदा [3]

25. 'प्रार्थी' शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग है -
 (1) प्रथ् (2) प्र
 (3) प्रा (4) प्रः [2]
26. 'इक' प्रत्यय से निर्मित शब्द नहीं है -
 (1) दैनिक (2) नैमित्तिक
 (3) सात्त्विक (4) मोहक [4]
27. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से एक शब्द 'शंकर' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है-
 (1) वामदेव (2) भूतेश
 (3) शशाधर (4) त्रिलोचन [3]
28. 'तामसिक' शब्द का सही विलोम होगा -
 (1) कुपित (2) सात्त्विक
 (3) राजसिक (4) सातत्य [2]
29. निम्न में से कौनसा विलोम-युग्म सही नहीं है?
 (1) उर्वर - ऊसर (2) आशा - निराशा
 (3) इष्ट - अनिष्ट (4) आधुनिक - नवीन [4]
30. 'पतंग' शब्द किस अर्थ में प्रयुक्त नहीं होता है?
 (1) कनकौआ (2) पक्षी
 (3) सूर्य (4) वादक [4]
31. स्मरण और विद्वान शब्दों के लिए उचित विकल्प चुनिए -
 (1) सुधी - सुधि (2) सुधि - सुधी
 (3) याददाशत - सुधि (4) विद्युत - विद्वत [2]
32. 'निशाकर - निशाचर' शब्द - युग्म का सही अर्थ है -
 (1) विचरण - निशि (2) राक्षस - चन्द्रमा
 (3) चन्द्रमा - राक्षस (4) रात - दिन [3]
33. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा विशेषण संज्ञा शब्द से नहीं बना है?
 (1) कंटीला (2) जहरीला
 (3) नीला (4) रौबीला [4]
34. इनमें शुद्ध शब्द कौनसा है?
 (1) सारांस (2) शारांस
 (3) शारांश (4) सारांश [4]
35. 'वह दृश्य देख मेरी आँख में आँसू आ गया।' वाक्य में अशुद्धि का कारण है -
 (1) सर्वनाम संबंधी (2) अनुपयुक्त शब्द के कारण
 (3) लिंग संबंधी (4) वचन संबंधी [4]
36. 'भगवान द्वारा हमारी रक्षा की जाती है।' वाक्य किस वाच्य से संबंधित है?
 (1) भाववाच्य (2) कर्मवाच्य
 (3) कर्तृवाच्य (4) कर्मधारय वाच्य [2]
37. 'मोहन ने अविनाश को पढ़ाया' वाक्य में कौनसी क्रिया है?
 (1) अकर्मक (2) संयुक्त क्रिया
 (3) प्रेरणार्थक (4) सकर्मक [4]
38. 'अभिज्ञ - अविज्ञ' उचित शब्द युग्म छाँटिए -
 (1) विधायक - श्रेष्ठ (2) विद्वान भाषाविद्
 (3) मूर्ख - पण्डित (4) जानकार - मूर्ख [4]
39. संज्ञा शब्द इतिहास, उपेक्षा, मूल संज्ञा शब्दों के सही विशेषण विकल्प को छाँटिए।
 (1) ऐतिहासिक, अपेक्षित (2) ऐतिहासिक, उपेक्षित
 (3) इतिहासिक, उपेक्षा (4) ऐतिहासिक, अपेक्षित [2]
40. निम्नलिखित में अशुद्ध शब्द समूह का विकल्प छाँटिए।
 (1) षडयन्त्र, ज्योत्सना, श्राप
 (2) श्रीमती, हंसिनी, मूर्ति
 (3) राजमार्ग, ऋणी, होशियार
 (4) जागृति, दिनांक, प्रभु [1]
41. अशुद्ध वाक्य है -
 (1) ईमानदारी मनुष्य का श्रेष्ठ गुण है।
 (2) वह उत्तीर्ण हो गया।
 (3) वहाँ कौन-कौन से लोग आए थे।
 (4) यह महिला बहुत विदुषी है। [3]
42. निम्नलिखित में से गलत विकल्प है -
 (1) मैं इस गर्मी में नहीं सो सकता। - कर्मवाच्य
 (2) मुझसे इतना दुःख नहीं सहा जाता। - भाववाच्य
 (3) मैं प्रतिदिन गीता-पाठ करती हूँ। - कर्तृवाच्य
 (4) मजदूर लकड़ी काट रहा है। - कर्तृवाच्य [1]
43. निम्नांकित किस वाक्य में पूर्वकालिक क्रिया का प्रयोग है?
 (1) मेघा भोजन कर रही है।
 (2) मोहन पत्र लिखता रहा है।
 (3) अंकिता खेलकर पढ़ने बैठेगी।
 (4) चिड़िया दाना चुग रही है। [3]
44. 'युद्ध की इच्छा रखने वाला' वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द है।
 (1) जिज्ञासु (2) युयुत्सु
 (3) पिपासु (4) उत्सुक [2]
45. लोकोक्ति व मुहावरे में सही अन्तर है -
 (1) लोकोक्ति पूर्ण वाक्य होती है, जबकि मुहावरा वाक्यांश मात्र होता है।
 (2) लोकोक्ति और मुहावरा, दोनों ही वाक्यांश मात्र होते हैं।
 (3) मुहावरा पूर्ण वाक्य होता है, लोकोक्ति वाक्यांश मात्र होती है।
 (4) लोकोक्ति और मुहावरा, दोनों ही पूर्ण वाक्य होते हैं। [1]
46. निम्नलिखित में से किस विकल्प में हिंदी समानार्थक नहीं है?
 (1) Academic = शैक्षणिक
 (2) Supplementary = पूरक
 (3) Gazatte = गजट
 (4) Provident Fund = वेतनविधि [3]
47. 'जलद-जलज' शब्द युग्म का अर्थ है-
 (1) कमल - पंक
 (2) कमल - बादल
 (3) बादल - कमल
 (4) कमल - मोती [3]
48. किस क्रमांक में 'इंदिरा-इंद्र' शब्द युग्म का सही अर्थ भेद है?
 (1) अर्थ - नाम (2) इन्द्र की पत्नी शची-लक्ष्मी
 (3) लक्ष्मी - इन्द्र की पत्नी शची
 (4) अर्थ - लक्ष्मी [3]

49. संज्ञा शब्द से बना विशेषण है-
 (1) हँसोड़ (2) चालू
 (3) लखनवी (4) भुलक्कड़ [3]
50. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से संज्ञा शब्द से बना विशेषण छाँटिए -
 (1) सुगंधित (2) ऊपरी
 (3) कमाऊ (4) सुअक्कड़ [1]
51. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से शुद्ध शब्द है-
 (1) अंताक्षरी (2) अजमाइश
 (3) आगामी (4) आशिर्वाद [3]
52. वर्तनी की दृष्टि से शुद्ध शब्द है-
 (1) पड़ौसी (2) प्रतिभूति
 (3) कवयित्री (4) बिमार [3]
53. शुद्ध वाक्य वाले विकल्प का चयन कीजिए-
 (1) राजस्थान के लोग मेहनती हैं।
 (2) आपका कमीज फट गया है।
 (3) मैं रविवार के दिन घूमने जाता हूँ
 (4) उसकी भाषा देवनागरी [1]
54. 'वह सबसे सुंदरतम साड़ी है।' वाक्य में अशुद्धि है -
 (1) विशेषण संबंधी (2) सर्वनाम संबंधी
 (3) संज्ञा विषयम (4) परसर्ग संबंधी [1]
55. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से कर्तृवाच्य वाक्य नहीं है-
 (1) पुस्तक पढ़ी जाती है।
 (2) रमा सितार बजाती है।
 (3) सीता पुस्तक पढ़ती है।
 (4) वह पत्र लिखता है। [1]
56. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा वाक्य कर्तृवाच्य नहीं है?
 (1) ट्रक ने सारा सामान पहुँचा दिया।
 (2) कैदी रिहा कर दिये जायें।
 (3) प्रेमचंद ने गोदान लिखा।
 (4) राधा लिख नहीं पाती। [2]
57. निम्नलिखित में से किस वाक्य में क्रिया सकर्मक रूप में है?
 (1) मछली तैरती है।
 (2) उसने आम खाया।
 (3) वह नहाकर आया
 (4) वे डूब गए। [2]
58. जिस क्रिया का फल कर्म पर न पड़कर कर्ता पर पड़ता है उसे कहता हैं-
 (1) द्विकर्मक (2) अकर्मक
 (3) सकर्मक (4) प्रेरणार्थक [2]
59. 'किसी बात से मर्म को जानने वाला' वाक्यांश के लिए सही शब्द है-
 (1) मर्मस्पर्शी (2) मर्मज्ञ
 (3) मार्मिक (4) मर्मज्ञानी [2]
60. 'परमोत्सव' शब्द में कौनसी संधि है?
 (1) वृद्धि संधि (2) यण संधि
 (3) गुण संधि (4) दीर्घ संधि [3]
61. 'सदैव' शब्द का संधि विच्छेद होगा :
 (1) सद + ऐव (2) सदा + एव
 (3) सद + एव (4) सदा + ऐव [2]
62. 'नमस्ते' में कौनसी संधि है?
 (1) अयादि संधि (2) व्यंजन संधि
 (3) दीर्घ संधि (4) विसर्ग संधि [4]
63. निम्नलिखित पदों में कर्मधारय समास का उदाहरण है-
 (1) यथाशीघ्र (2) कष्टसाध्य
 (3) महाजन (4) पीताम्बर [3]
64. जिस समास में दोनों पदों की प्रधानता होती है, वह कहलाता है-
 (1) द्वन्द्व समास (2) बहुव्रीहि समास
 (3) द्विगु समास (4) तत्पुरुष समास [1]
65. 'अधकचरा' शब्द किस उपसर्ग से बना है?
 (1) आध उपसर्ग (2) अध उपसर्ग
 (3) अ उपसर्ग (4) आधि उपसर्ग [2]
66. 'कुपात्र' में कौनसा उपसर्ग है?
 (1) कु (2) कू
 (3) क (4) कुस् [1]
67. 'उपनाम' शब्द में उपसर्ग है-
 (1) ऊ (2) उ
 (3) उप (4) उपि [3]
68. 'भुलावा' शब्द में कौनसा प्रत्यय है?
 (1) लावा (2) वा
 (3) आवा (4) इनमें से कोई नहीं [3]
69. निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द में 'ईय' प्रत्यय है?
 (1) मानवीय (2) शौर्य
 (3) उत्तरदायी (4) लावण्य [1]
70. निम्नलिखित में से कौनसा शब्द 'बादल' का पर्यायवाची है?
 (1) नीरज (2) जलज
 (3) जलद (4) नीरव [3]
71. निम्नलिखित में से 'सोना' शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है-
 (1) हाटक (2) तड़ित
 (3) हिरण्य (4) हेम [2]
72. 'हलाहल' का विलोम शब्द होगा-
 (1) सुधा (2) गरल
 (3) विष (4) वृषा [1]
73. 'कृत्रिम' के लिए उचित विलोम शब्द लिखिए-
 (1) नैसर्गिक (2) नकली
 (3) बनावटी (4) कठोर [1]
74. 'अंक' का अनेकार्थक शब्द होगा-
 (1) संख्या (2) कामदेव
 (3) विष्णु (4) चौसर के पासे [1]
75. इनमें एक शब्द ईश्वर का समानार्थी है।
 (1) कछार (2) भगवान
 (3) वाण (4) अंश [2]

76. Choose the correct synonym of the following word from the given options

Solace :

- (1) Comfort (2) Energy
(3) Source (4) Joy [1]

77. Choose the appropriate synonym of the given word.

Dismal :

- (1) nice (2) gloomy
(3) pleasant (4) cheerful [2]

78. Choose the correct synonym of the following word from the given options :

Entreat :

- (1) pray (2) pry
(3) prey (4) revolt [1]

79. Choose the correct antonym of the following word from the given options :

Artificial :

- (1) Insincere (2) Natural
(3) Unnatural (4) Sad [2]

80. Which of the following word of REFRAIN ?

- (1) Desist (2) abstain
(3) continue (4) avoid [3]

81. Choose the correct antonym of the following word from the options below :

Silent :

- (1) Noisy (2) quiet
(3) visible (4) quite [1]

82. Choose the correct antonym of the following word from the options given :

Reticent

- (1) quiet (2) coy
(3) reserved (4) outspoken [4]

83. Replace the underlined part of the following sentence with one word from the given options :

His handwriting is not clear enough to be read.

- (1) infallible (2) illegible
(3) illiterate (4) legible [2]

84. Replace the underlined part of the following sentences with one word from the options given below :

He is a child without parents.

- (1) An Orphan (2) Motherless
(3) fatherless (4) an infant [1]

85. Murder of one's child is _____.

- (1) matricide (2) pedophile
(3) patricide (4) filicide [4]

86. Choose the appropriate one word substitution.

One who copies from other writers.

- (1) Contender (2) Antagonist
(3) Plagiarist (4) Offender [3]

87. Choose the appropriate suffix to form new word.

Sweet

- (1) Body (2) heart
(3) ful (4) eyes [2]

88. Choose the correct indirect conversion of speech from the question given below.

He said to me, "What are you doing?"

- (1) He asked me what I was doing.
(2) He asked me as to what I was doing.
(3) He said to me what I was doing.
(4) He said to me as to what I was doing. [1]

89. Choose the correct form of Indirect Narration of the sentence given.

He said to his master, "Pardon me Sir, never will I do such a thing again."

- (1) He pleaded his master to pardon him and he would never do such a thing again.
(2) He begged his master to pardon him and resolved never to do such a thing again.
(3) He told his master to pardon him and he would never do such a thing again.
(4) He told his master to pardon him and promised that he would never do such a thing again. [2]

90. Choose the correct indirect speech of the following sentence from the options given below :

The teacher said to the boy, "Sit down,"

- (1) The teacher ordered the boy to sit down.
(2) The teacher requested that the boy to sit down.
(3) The teacher said to the boy to sit down.
(4) The teacher ordered to the boy that sit down [1]

91. Change from assertive to negative :

He is greater than I am.

- (1) I am not as great as he is.
(2) I am not so great as he is.
(3) I am not as great as him.
(4) I am not so great as him. [2]

92. Change from negative to assertive :

He did not live many years in India.

- (1) He lives in India for a few years.
(2) He lived in India for a few years.

- (3) He does not live in India for many years.
(4) It has been few years that he has lived in India [2]
93. Choose the correct option for Negative to Assertive transformation for the sentence given
None but a Hercules could do this.
(1) Everybody isn't Hercules.
(2) A Hercules can do this.
(3) Everyone cannot do this, only Hercules.
(4) Only a Hercules could do this. [4]
94. Choosing the correct option change the following sentence into Negative :
He was doubtful whether it was I.
(1) He was not sure that it was not I.
(2) He was sure that it was not I.
(3) He was not doubtful whether it was I.
(4) He was not sure that it was I. [4]
95. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb given in the bracket.
He _____ (go) to Bombay tomorrow.
(1) had gone (2) has gone
(3) will go (4) going [3]
96. Fill in the blank with the correct option.
We eat that we _____ live.
(1) ought to (2) would
(3) shall (4) may [4]
97. Choose the correct tense of the verb from the given options.
She looked as if she _____ for years.
(1) did not wash (2) had not washed
(3) has not washed (4) was not washed [2]
98. Fill in the blank with the correct form of verb :
'Sorry I'm late, That's all right.'
I _____ (not/wait) for long.
(1) haven't been waiting
(2) not waiting (3) have waited
(4) has not been waiting [1]
99. Select the correct transformation from active to passive.
The architect is building the apartment
(1) The apartment should be built by the architect.
(2) The apartment was being built by the architect.
(3) The apartment was built by the architect.
(4) The apartment is being built by the architect. [4]
100. Choose the correct passive form of the following sentence :
They ate the apple
(1) The apple is eaten by them.
(2) The apple was eaten by them.
(3) The apple had been eaten by them.
(4) The apple was being eaten by them. [2]
101. Choose the correct passive form of the following sentence :
Shut the door
(1) The door was to be shut.
(2) The door should have been shut.
(3) Let the door be shut.
(4) The door would be shut. [3]
102. Which of the following passive voice sentence is correctly structured ?
(1) Women is treated equally
(2) Women are not treated equally to men.
(3) Women are not treated as equals
(4) Women are treated inferior than men. [2]
103. Reeta said that her father had died the year before.
(Change into Direct)
(1) Reeta says, "Her father dies last year."
(2) Reeta said, "Her father has been died last year."
(3) Reeta said, "Her father died last year."
(4) Reeta says, "Her father had died last year"
(4) Reeta says, "Her father has died last year" [3]
104. Choose the correct interrogative of the following from the given options :
She is the leader of the party.
(1) Is she the leader of the party ?
(2) Who isn't the leader of the party ?
(3) Isn't she the leader of the party ?
(4) Can she be the leader of the party ? [3]
105. Choose the correct option for Assertive to Exclamatory transformation of the sentence given.
I would give everything to see you happy.
(1) Ah, I would give everything to see you happy !
(2) What would I not give to see you happy !
(3) Had I given everything to see you happy !
(4) Oh, wouldn't I give everything to see you happy ! [2]
106. Choose the correct option for Assertive to Interrogative transformation of the sentence given.
Nowhere in the world will you find a mountain peak higher than Everest.

- (1) Where in the world will you find a mountain peak higher than Everest?
 (2) Will you find a mountain peak higher than Everest?
 (3) Would you find a mountain peak any higher than Everest?
 (4) Is there a mountain peak higher than Everest anywhere in the world? [1]
107. Choose the correct option for Assertive to Interrogative transformation of the sentence given.
Man cannot die better than facing fearful odds.
 (1) Can man die better than having to face fearful odds?
 (2) How can man die better than facing fearful odds?
 (3) How can man die better than having to face fearful odds?
 (4) Can man die better than facing fearful odds? [4]
108. Choose the correct option changing the following sentence into assertive :
Alas! He is no more.
 (1) It is extremely sad that he is no more.
 (2) It is happy that he is no more.
 (3) It is extremely sad that he is alive.
 (4) It is sad that he is not any more. [1]
109. Choose the correct option for Assertive to Exclamatory transformation of the sentence given.
It is strange that we should meet here.
 (1) Ah, think of meeting is strange!
 (2) To think of our meeting here!
 (3) Oh, we meet here is strange!
 (4) Are we meeting here, think! [2]
110. Choose the correct option changing the following sentence into Exclamatory :
This is extremely a horrible sight.
 (1) What a horrible sight this is!
 (2) What a horrible sight?
 (3) What a horrible sight!
 (4) How a horrible sight is this! [3]
111. Choose the appropriate prefix to make the new word. **Content**
 (1) mel (2) mail
 (3) male (4) mal [4]
112. Which one of the following can be added to the word "credible" to form a new word?

- (1) mis- (2) ex-
 (3) un- (4) in- [4]
113. Select the appropriate suffix for 'violin'.
 (1) -ist (2) -en
 (3) -an (4) -ty [1]
114. Choose the correct option from the given words and fill in the blank.
The is filled with water.
 (1) pall (2) pail
 (3) pale (4) pal [2]
115. Choose the correct option from the given words and fill in the blank.
The government confirmed the for the college building.
 (1) site (2) cite
 (3) sight (4) slight [1]
116. She invited everyone Tom.
 (1) accept (2) accepted
 (3) expect (4) except [4]
117. Choose the suitable word from the choices given to make the sentence meaningful.
Don't over the past.
 (1) vale (2) wail
 (3) veil (4) well [2]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow : (Question No. 118 to 123)

It is very important that you should have a clear and accurate conception of the subject of the essay before you attempt to write on it - what exactly it is and (equally important) what is not.

Some subjects are so simple that you can scarcely make a mistake about them; but some want looking into to define them exactly. For example, "The uses of computers." The subject is not how computers work. Nor is it the history of computers. Yet some students, carelessly reading the subject, might easily take up a large part of their essay with such topics.

In a short-school-essay there is no room for irrelevant matter. You have to come to the point at once, and start away with the subject. The subject in this case is the uses of computers in offices, in industries, in aircraft, in space craft, etc. It is, therefore, very necessary that you should define the subject clearly in your mind, or you may waste much time and paper in writing on more or less irrelevant matters.

118. When one starts writing an essay, one should
(1) write whatever one knows
(2) never bother about the subject
(3) be clear and accurate about the subject of the essay
(4) be superficial [3]
119. In the writer's opinion, chances of making mistakes are minimum, in essays on
(1) computer subject
(2) simple subjects
(3) difficult subjects
(4) science subjects [2]
120. According to passage, an essay on the "Uses of computers" should tell us -
(1) about the assembly of computers
(2) about the history of computers
(3) how computers work
(4) about the uses of computers in different offices and departments [4]
121. In a short essay the matter should be -
(1) detailed (2) relevant
(3) irrelevant (4) dull [2]
122. In writing an essay, you should -
(1) discuss it with many people
(2) research on the subject for a few days
(3) come to the point at once
(4) know about computers [3]
123. "Exact" is a synonym of one of the following words used in the passage.
(1) conception (2) irrelevant
(3) scarcely (4) accurate [4]
124. Arrange principles of official letter writing in sequential order.
(A) Identify purpose
(B) Be succinct, get to the point
(C) Organise materials in paragraphs
(D) Address to the specific individual
(1) (A), (D), (B), (C)
(2) (A), (D), (C), (B)
(3) (A), (B), (C), (D)
(4) (D), (B), (C), (A) [1]
125. If you don't know the recipient's name how would you address the person and close the letter?
(1) Dear Mr/Mrs; Yours sincerely
(2) My dear; with love
(3) Dear Sir or Dear Madam; Yours faithfully
(4) Hello; affectionately yours [3]
126. Which of the following is not a function of a 'CIRCULAR' ?
(1) invite applications in office
(2) to disseminate information
(3) to invite sellers
(4) to inform employees [3]
127. Choose the appropriate option :
A company need to inform all its customers about a change of an important event happening in the company, which official letter ought to be chosen.
(1) Memo (2) Circular
(3) Letter (4) Agenda [2]
128. Choose the correct active voice of the following sentence from the options given below :
The teacher was chased.
(1) Somebody has chased the teacher.
(2) Someone had chased the teacher.
(3) Someone chased the teacher.
(4) Someone is chasing the teacher. [3]
129. Choose the correct English translation of the following sentence from the given options :
सुबह से बारिश हो रही है।
(1) It has been raining from morning.
(2) It is raining since morning.
(3) It is raining all morning.
(4) It has been raining since morning [4]
130. Which is the most correct translation of -
He had a narrow escape.
(1) वह बाल-बाल बच गया।
(2) वह इतना सा बच गया।
(3) वह बच गया था।
(4) वह थोड़े से कोने से बच गया। [1]
131. Which is the most apt translation of -
I wonder if its true.
(1) मुझे यकीन नहीं है।
(2) मैं सोच रहा हूँ क्या सच है।
(3) मुझे इसकी सच्चाई पर संदेह है।
(4) मुझे उसके सच होने पर यकीन नहीं है। [3]
132. Choose the correct option for the underlined part of the sentence.
The student told the teacher to solve the problem.
(1) said to (2) called
(3) asked (4) says [3]
133. Select the correct option.
Mary is than her sisters.

- (1) tallest (2) taller
(3) tall (4) more taller [2]
134. Fill in the blank with the correct option from the options given below.
They are poor happy.
(1) but (2) because
(3) since (4) than [1]
135. Fill in the blank with the correct option.
He is
(1) Lazy than more stupid
(2) More lazy than stupid
(3) Lazier than more stupid
(4) Lazier than stupider [4]
136. Choose the correct Hindi translation of the given word from the following : Agenda
(1) कार्यक्रम (2) सूचना
(3) कार्यसूची (4) अधिसूचना [3]
137. Choose the correct Hindi translation of the following word from the given options :
Circular
(1) निविदा (2) शपथ पत्र
(3) आदेश (4) परिपत्र [4]
138. Choose the correct Hindi translation of the following word from the options given below :
Automatic
(1) स्वावलम्बन (2) तुरन्त
(3) स्वयं (4) स्वचालित [4]
139. Choose the correct option in Hindi for the given word.
Deadlock
(1) समझौता (2) मृतताला
(3) समन्वय (4) गतिरोध [4]
140. Choose the correct synonym of the following word from the given options :
Despise
(1) antagonize (2) hate
(3) in spite of (4) penalize [2]
141. Change the following sentence from exclamatory to assertive from the options given below.
If only I could win the first prize !
(1) Winning the first prize will be my greatest ambition.
(2) My greatest ambition is to win the first prize.
(3) To win the first prize was my greatest ambition.
(4) Having won the first prize is my greatest ambition. [2]
142. Choose the appropriate articles or determiners to complete the sentences.
The Amazon in Brazil is longest river in South America.
(1) -/- (2) -/the
(3) the / - (4) a / the [3]
143. Fill in the blank with an appropriate article from the options listed below.
..... Ramayana is our epic.
(1) An (2) A
(3) The (4) Zero article [3]
144. Choose the appropriate determiner given in the options.
Jolly did not take photos when she went on a holiday.
(1) many of (2) every
(3) each (4) many [1]
145. Fill in the blank with the correct determiner.
There are students who don't care for classes.
(1) this (2) many
(3) much (4) a little [2]
146. Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.
She travelled train to Delhi.
(1) before (2) after
(3) by (4) in [3]
147. Fill in the blank with suitable preposition.
Hari killed the snake a stick.
(1) at (2) by
(3) with (4) over [3]
148. Fill in the blank with the correct preposition.
An amendment was made the act.
(1) since (2) for
(3) through (4) to [3]
149. Choose the correct prepositions from the given choices.
We are accountable God our actions.
(1) with, to (2) with, for
(3) to, for (4) to, with [3]
150. Choose the correct English translation of the following sentence from the given options :
वह कल जयपुर जाएगा।
(1) He may go to Jaipur tomorrow.
(2) He will go to Jaipur tomorrow.
(3) He ought to go to Jaipur tomorrow.
(4) He might go to Jaipur tomorrow. [2]