
HUMANITIES

ENGLISH

Direction (Q.41-45): Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

Every profession of trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

1. Special words used in technical discussion
 - (A) May become part of common speech
 - (B) Never last long
 - (C) Should resemble mathematical formula
 - (D) Should be confined to scientific fields
2. The writer of this article is
 - (A) A scientist
 - (B) A politician
 - (C) A linguist
 - (D) A businessman
3. This passage is preliminary concerned with
 - (A) Various occupations and professions
 - (B) Technical terminology
 - (C) Scientific undertakings
 - (D) A new language
4. It is true that
 - (A) Various professions and occupations often interchange words
 - (B) There is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word
 - (C) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once a technical language not meant for him
 - (D) Everyone is interested in scientific findings
5. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of
 - (A) Farming
 - (B) Fishing
 - (C) Sports
 - (D) Government

Direction (Q.46-50): Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of given word:

6. STUMBLING BLOCK

- (A) Argument
- (B) Frustration
- (C) Advantage
- (D) Hurdle

7. ANNIHILATE

- (A) Destroy
- (B) Entertain
- (C) Forward
- (D) Testify

8. HUMILITY

- (A) Anger
- (B) Dignity
- (C) Modesty
- (D) Cruelty

9. DILATE

- (A) Spin
- (B) Weaken
- (C) Widen
- (D) Push

10. TRANSIENT

- (A) Fleeting
- (B) Transparent
- (C) Feeble
- (D) Fanciful

Direction (Q.51-55): Choose the most appropriate option which is grammatically correct.

11. My neighbour is packing his bag. I think he_____.

- (A) will leave soon
- (B) shall leave soon
- (C) would Leave soon
- (D) is going to leave soon

12. The rainfall_____ India varies _____ place to place and also from year_____ year.

- (A) over, with, by
- (B) of, from, after
- (C) in, from, after
- (D) for, with, after

13. He repeated his mistake ----- purpose.

- (A) for
- (B) with
- (C) on
- (D) in

14. The stranger said to the boy. "Can you tell me the way to Raj Bhawan?"

- (A) The stranger requested the boy to take him to Raj Bhawan.
- (B) The stranger requested the boy to show him Raj Bhawan.
- (C) The stranger asked the boy if he could tell him the way to Raj Bhawan.
- (D) The stranger said to the boy to point Raj Bhawan to him.

15. The spectators said, "Bravo! Well played Virat".
(A) The spectators called Virat bravo because he played well.
(B) The spectators said that Virat played well and applauded him
(C) The spectators encouraged Virat saying he played well
(D) The spectators applauded Virat, saying that he played well

Direction (Q.56-60): Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate option.

16. The latest negotiations came to a sudden close with the ____of renewed agitation.
(A) demand
(B) threat
(C) note
(D) call
17. Shivaji Maharaj fought _____ every kind of aggression.
(A) against
(B) to
(C) with
(D) at
18. As John was the only person who visited us yesterday. It _____ be he who left the main gate open.(probability)
(A) may
(B) might
(C) will
(D) should
19. You don't need to wind this watch.
(A) This watch need not be wound
(B) This watch does not wind
(C) This watch need not be wounded.
(D) This watch need not be winded up
20. Kohli missed a _____ catch and India lost the match.
(A) critical
(B) crucial
(C) easily
(D) importance

Direction (61-65): Choose the word which is nearly opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold:

21. INTRICATE
(A) Esteem
(B) Regulated
(C) Moody
(D) Proud
22. AFFLUENT
(A) Infamous
(B) Poor
(C) Backward
(D) Ordinary

23. HUMILITY
(A) Anger
(B) Dignity
(C) Pride
(D) Cruelty
24. TACITURN
(A) Reticent
(B) secretive
(C) Tactless
(D) Loquacious
25. MORBID
(A) Liberal
(B) Healthy
(C) Progressive
(D) Stale

Direction (66-70): In questions given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given phrase/sentence.

26. One who is able to use the right and the left hand equally well.
(A) Sinister
(B) Ambidextrous
(C) Ambivalent
(D) Amateur
27. The yearly return of a date:
(A) Birthday
(B) Recurrence
(C) Anniversary
(D) Ceremony
28. A substance in the blood tending to neutralize harmful matter:
(A) Antidote
(B) Antibiotic
(C) Antiseptic
(D) Antibody
29. To examine one's own thoughts and feelings:
(A) Meditation
(B) Introspection
(C) Retrospection
(D) Reflection
30. One who possesses many talents
(A) Versatile
(B) Nubile
(C) Exceptional
(D) Gifted

HISTORY

31. In politics, liberalism emphasized:
- (A) End of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
 - (B) The inviolability of private property.
 - (C) The right to vote
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

32. Choose the correctly matched pair:

(A)	Otto Von Bismarck	Germany
(B)	Napoleon Bonaparte	Spain
(C)	Giuseppe Garibaldi	France
(D)	Bourbon Kings	Italy

33. Identify the correct statement with regards to “The Act of Union – 1707” from the following options.
- (A) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English parliament.
 - (B) The British Parliament seized power from Ireland.
 - (C) The formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’.
 - (D) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

34. Study the picture and answer the following question:



Each letter dropping out of Napoleon's bag bears:

- (A) The names of the territories he lost.
 - (B) The names of the territories he conquered.
 - (C) The names of his soldiers.
 - (D) The names of those territories who had these letters.
35. Which one of the following attributes stands for willingness to make peace?
- (A) Breastplate with eagle
 - (B) Olive branch around the sword
 - (C) Broken chain
 - (D) Rays of the rising sun
36. ‘Utopean society’ is:
- (A) A society under a benevolent monarchy
 - (B) A society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
 - (C) A society under the control of a chosen few wise men.
 - (D) A society under Parliamentary democracy.

37. Which one of the following was not a feature of the Napoleonic Code?
 (A) It established privileges based on birth.
 (B) It established equality before law.
 (C) It secured right to property.
 (D) The code was exported to the regions under French control.
38. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
 Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
 Assertion (A): Metternich describes "Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order".
 Reason (R): Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
 (D) (A) is false but (R) is true.
39. A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamberg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have to pass through _____ custom barriers.
 (A) 11
 (B) 12
 (C) 13
 (D) 14
40. Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha in 1919 against :
 (A) The oppressive plantation system.
 (B) The Rowlatt Act
 (C) The vernacular press act
 (D) British revenue policy
41. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the second round table Conference by demanding:
 (A) Abolition of untouchability.
 (B) Reserved seats for the dalits in the educational institutions.
 (C) To secure temple entry for the dalits.
 (D) Separate electorate for dalits.
42. For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant:
 (A) Reduction of revenue.
 (B) Freedom to graze cattle in the forest
 (C) The right to move freely in and out of the confined space
 (D) Abolition of Begar.
43. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
 Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:
 Assertion (A): C.R Das and Motilal Nehru formed Swaraj Party within the Congress.
 Reason (R): A young generation of Muslim leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Mahatma Gandhi about the possibility of a united mass action.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

44. Which one of the following statements is NOT related to Gandhi- Irwin Pact?
(A) Gandhiji agreed not to launch any further mass agitation against the British.
(B) Gandhiji agreed to participate in a Round Table Conference.
(C) Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement.
(D) The British agreed to release the political prisoners.
45. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to:
(A) Impose custom duty on imported goods.
(B) Abolish tariff barriers.
(C) Abolish autocracy.
(D) Introduce new rules for trade.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

46. Which of the following is an example of horizontal sharing of power ?
(A) Power sharing between different states.
(B) Power sharing between different organs of government.
(C) Power sharing between different levels of Government.
(D) Power sharing between different political parties.
47. System of 'checks and balances' means:
(A) Separation of powers
(B) Horizontal distribution of powers
(C) Federal division of powers
(D) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions.
48. In which of the following way does the judiciary control the legislature and executive ?
(A) Final authority for the making of laws.
(B) Vested with the power to keep a check on the functioning of executive and laws made by the legislature.
(C) Controls the Council of Ministers.
(D) Controls all the money that governments have.
49. Which of the following is NOT true about the Minister for Finance in India ?
(A) He has overall responsibility for the Finance portfolio.
(B) He has responsibility for Budget policy advice.
(C) He deals with formulation and monitoring of macroeconomic policies.
(D) He is not responsible to parliament.
50. The word ethnic signifies :
(A) Different regions of a country
(B) A social division based on shared culture
(C) A violent conflict between opposite groups
(D) Stability of political order
51. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion(A) and Reasoning (R).
Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Brussels was chosen as the headquarter of European Union.

Reason (R): The ethnic composition of Belgium is very complex.

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.
52. Which one of the following facilities is offered by the Election Commission to a recognised political party?
(A) Party name
(B) Election funds
(C) Election symbol
(D) Manifesto
53. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Read the statement and choose the correct option:
Assertion: Party system is something that any country can choose.
Reason: Party system evolves over a long time.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is Incorrect.
(D) Assertion (A) is Incorrect but Reason (R) is correct
54. The oldest political party in India is _____.
(A) BSP
(B) CONGRESS
(C) BJP
(D) COMMUNIST
55. In which of the following states does Shiv Sena exist as a regional political party?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Karnataka
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Madhya Pradesh

GEOGRAPHY

56. The Indian Wildlife Protection Act was implemented in:
(A) 1972
(B) 1971
(C) 2010
(D) 1982
57. Agricultural fields which are used as rain fed storage structures are called:
(A) Kuls
(B) Khadins/Johads
(C) Recharge pits
(D) None of the above
58. "Boro" is included in which of the following crop.
(A) Kharif crop
(B) Zaid crop
(C) Rabi Crop
(D) None of these
59. Jhumming in Brazil is called:

- (A) Ladang
 - (B) Masole
 - (C) Roca
 - (D) None of these
60. The percentage of India's petroleum obtained from Mumbai High is
- (A) 63%
 - (B) 36%
 - (C) 69%
 - (D) 65%
61. The locations that are connected by the longest National Highway-7 are
- (A) Delhi to Kanyakumari
 - (B) Delhi to Mumbai
 - (C) Jabalpur and Madurai
 - (D) Varanasi and Kanyakumari
62. Which one of the following is the eastern terminal of East-West Corridor?
- (A) Shilong
 - (B) Silvassa
 - (C) Silchar
 - (D) Singrauli
63. The first International Earth Summit was held at_____.
- (A) Geneva
 - (B) New York
 - (C) Japan
 - (D) Rio de Janeiro
64. The largest tea producing state of India is
- (A) Meghalaya
 - (B) Assam
 - (C) West Bengal
 - (D) Arunachal Pradesh
65. Kakrapar nuclear power station is located in the state of
- (A) Maharashtra
 - (B) Andhra Pradesh
 - (C) Karnataka
 - (D) Gujarat
66. Which one of the following is a renewable resource?
- (A) Coal
 - (B) Petroleum
 - (C) Natural gas
 - (D) Solar energy
67. Which type of farming is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land?
- (A) Commercial farming
 - (B) Plantation agriculture
 - (C) Intensive subsistence farming
 - (D) Shifting cultivation

68. Which industry uses iron ore as its basic raw material?
(A) Cotton textile industry
(B) Cement industry
(C) Iron and steel industry
(D) Sugar industry
69. Which mode of transport is known as the lifeline of the national economy for long-distance movement of goods in India?
(A) Roadways
(B) Railways
(C) Airways
(D) Pipelines
70. Which of the following measures helps in the conservation of forests?
(A) Shifting cultivation
(B) Deforestation
(C) Afforestation
(D) Mining

ECONOMICS

71. Ration shops also known as _____ keep stocks of food grains, sugar and kerosene oil for cooking.
(A) Few price shops
(B) Fair price shops
(C) Fast price shops
(D) First price shops
72. Which type of hunger is a consequence of persistently inadequate diet in terms of quality and quantity?
(A) Chronic Hunger
(B) Seasonal Hunger
(C) Chain Hunger
(D) Religious Hunger
73. In Maharashtra, Academy of development sciences (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOs for setting up _____ in different regions.
(A) Milk Banks
(B) Grain Banks
(C) Ration Banks
(D) Fruit Banks
74. Who was the finance minister during the 1991 economic reforms?
(A) Manmohan Singh
(B) P.V Narasimha Rao
(C) R.K. Shanmukham Chetty
(D) R. Venkataraman
75. Demonetization had occurred in India in the year 1964 and 1978. On which date did the third Demonetization occur?
(A) 8th Nov. 2015
(B) 8th Nov. 2016
(C) 18th Nov. 2016

(D) 18th Nov. 2015

76. Uneven distribution of poverty is due to differences in ____ and ____ infrastructure in different states.
(A) Social, Economic
(B) Cultural, Education
(C) Religion, Social
(D) Cultural, religion
77. Cargil foods, a very large American MNC has brought over smaller Indian Companies such as
(A) Tetley
(B) Parle-G
(C) Britannia
(D) Parakh foods
78. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with respect to the role of RBI in the Indian Economy?
(I) It is controller of money supply.
(II) RBI acts as a Banker to the Govt. of India.
(A) Neither (I) Nor (II)
(B) Both (I) and (II)
(C) Only (II)
(D) Only(I)
79. Most of the workers in the_____ sector enjoy job security.
(A) Unorganised
(B) Organised
(C) Private
(D) Cooperative
80. Name of the team which refers to globalization which creates opportunities for all and ensures that its benefits are better shared:
(A) Liberalisation
(B) Globalisation
(C) Fair Globalisation
(D) Privatisation
