IBPS RRB

Officers Scale-I
Previous Paper
with Key

2013

REASONING

Q.1-5. In the fol-lowing questions, the symbols Δ, Σ, @, © and # are used with the fol-lowing meaning as illustrated below :

'X Δ Y' means 'X' is neither greater than nor equal to Y'.

X Σ Y means 'X is not smaller than r.

'X @ Y' means 'X is not greater than Y'.

'X © Y' means 'X is neither greator than nor smaller than Y'.

X # Y' means 'X is neither smaller than nor equal to Y.

Now in each of the following questions assuming the given statements to be true, find which of the two Conclusions 1 and II given below them is/are **definitely true ?**

Give answer (1) If only Conclusion I is true.

Give answer (2) if only Conclusion II is true.

Give answer (3) if either Conclusion I or II is true.

Give answer (4) if neither Conclusion I nor II is true.

Give answer (5) if both Con-cius:ons I and II are true.

Q.1. **Statements :** R @ J, F Σ J, CΣF
Conclusions : **I.** R © C **II.** C = R

Q.2. **Statements :** W @ P, W # E, E Δ V
Conclusions : **I.** P # E **II.** V © W

Q.3. **Statements :** J © R, P Σ R, Z # P
Conclusions : **I.** R Δ Z **II.** J @ P

Q.4. **Statements :** G @ O, N © O, H # G
Conclusions : **I.** O Δ H **II.** G © N

Q.5. **Statements :** Q Δ B, M © B, K Σ M
Conclusions : **I.** K © B **II.** Q Δ K

Q.6-10. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Three ladies and four men are a group of friends i.e. R, M, T, S, L, W and Z. Each one has a dif-ferent profession i.e. Lawyer, Travel Agent, Air-hostess, Doctor, Profes-sor, Consultant and Jeweller and each one owns a different car i.e. Alto, Corolla, Santro, Lancer, Ikon, Scorpio and Esteem, not necessar-ily in that order. None of the la-dies is a Consultant or a Lawyer. T fs an Air-hostess and she owns an Ikon car. R owns a Scorpio. M is not a Doctor. L is a Jeweller and he owns Corolla. W is a Lawyer and does not own Alto. Z is a Con-sultant and owns Santro. The Doc-tor owns Esteem car whereas the Professor owns Scorpio. The Travel Agent owns an Alto. None of the ladies own a Scorpio.

Q.6. What car does S own ?
(1) Alto (2) Santro (3) Lancer (4) Esteem (5) None of these

Q.7. Who owns the car Lancer ?
(1) Z (2) M (3) W
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q.8. What is the profession of R ?
(1) Professor (2) Travel Agent (3) Doctor
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q.9. Who is the Doctor ?
(1) R (2) S (3) L
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q.10. Who are the three ladies in the group ?
(1) T, R, L (2) T, M, S (3) W, T, M
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q.11-15. In each of the questions below are given three statements followed by three Conclusions numbered I, II and III. You have to take the given state-ments to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the Conclu-sions and then decide which of the given Conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

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Q.11. **Statements :** All flowers are toys. Some toys are trees.
Some angels are trees.
Conclusions : I. Some angels are toys. II. Some trees are flowers.
III. Some flowers are angels.
(1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows (3) Only I and III follow
(4) Only IIII follows (5) None follows

Q.12. **Statements :** Some pigeons are dogs. All dogs are cats.
All pigeons are horses.
Conclusions : I. Some horses are dogs. II. Some cats are pigeons.
III. Some horses are cats.
(1) All follow (2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and III follow (4) Only I and II follow
(5) None of these

Q.13. **Statements :** All tables are streets. All streets are bottles.
All parrots are bottles.
Conclusions : I. Some streets are parrots. II. Some bottles are tables.
III. All tables are bottles.
(1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows (3) Only III follows
(4) Only II and III follow (5) None of these

Q.14. **Statements :** Some cartoons are boys. All boys are windows.
All jokers are windows.
Conclusions : I. All jokers are boys. II. Some cartoons are win-dows.
III. Some jokers are cartoons.
(1) Only I follows (2) Only II follows (3) Only III follows
(4) Only I and II follow (5) None of these

Q.15. **Statements :** Some saints are balls. All balls are bats.
Some tigers are balls.
Conclusions : I. Some bats are tigers. II. Some saints are bats.
III. All bats are balls.
(1) Only I and III follow (2) Only II follows
(3) Only I and II follow (4) Only III follows
(5) None of these

Q.16. In a certain code language **RUSTICATE** is written as **'QTTUID3SD'.** How would **STATISTIC** be written in that code?
(1) RSBUIRSJD (2) TUBUITUMB (3) RSBUITUHB
(4) RSBUJTUHB (5) None of these

Q.17. If it is possible to make only one meaningful word with the second, the fifth, the seventh and the tenth letters of the word **OMNISCIENT**, which of the following will be the third letter of that word ? If no such word can be made, give 'J' as the answer and if more than one such word can be made, give 'Q' as the answer.
(1) J (2) Q (3) I (4) M (5) S

Q.18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?
(1) Watermelon (2) Papaya (3) Jackfruit (4) Pineapple (5) Sweetlime

Q.19. How many such pairs of let-ters are there in the 'ENIG-MATIC' each of which has as many letters between them in the word as in the English al-phabet ?
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) None (5) More than five

Q.20. How many such 6s are there in the following number series, each of which is immediately preceded by 1 or 5 and immediately by 3 or 9 ?
2 6 3 7 5 6 4 2 9 6 1 3 4 1 6 3 9 1 5 6 9 2 3 1 6 5 4 3 2 1 9 6 7 1 6 3
(1) None (2) One (3) Two (4) Three (5) None of these

Q.21-22. (i) 'S × T means 'S is the brother of T.
(ii) 'S ÷ T means T is the father of S.'

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(iii) 'S +T means 'S is the sister of T.

(iv) 'S-T means 'S is the mother of T.

Q.21. Which of the following means R is the paternal uncle of B?

(a) B × Q ÷ L × R   (b) B×D÷ J×R×K   (c) R × P ÷ S × B

(1) Only (a)   (2) Only (b)   (3) Only (c)

(4) Both (a) and (b)   (5) None of these

Q.22. Which of the following statement(s) is/are superfluous to answer the above question ?

(1) (i) only   (2) (ii) only   (3) (iii) only

(4) Only (iii) and (iv)   (5) None of these

Q.23. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?

(1) 17   (2) 13   (3) 63   (4) 71   (5) 23

Q.24. In a certain code language, **SAMBLE** is written as '=/ ©$Σ%' and **STAR** is written as '= ©/Σ'. How would **TREMBLE** be written in the same code ?

(1) ©Σ%©$Σ%   (2) @ Σ % $ Σ / ©   (3) @ Σ % / $ Σ %   (4) =Σ%©$Σ %   (5) None of these

Q.25. If '**sky**' means '**star**'; '**star**' means '**cloud**'; '**cloud**' means '**earth**', '**earth**' means '**tree**' and '**tree**' means '**book**', then where do the birds fly ?

(1) sky   (2) star   (3) cloud

(4) Data inadequate   (5) None of these

Q.26-30. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

An organisation wants to recruit Management Trainees. Following are the criteria for such recruitment. The candidate must be—

(a)   a graduate in any discipline with at least 65 per cent marks.

(b)   above 24 years and not above 30 years of age as on 01.11.2012.

(c)   having a post-graduate de-gree/diploma in management or completed ICWA/CA/CS with at least 55 per cent marks,

(d)   having an experience of 0-2 years.

(e)   ready to be on probation for one year.

If a candidate satisfies all the criteria **except —**

(i)   at (c) above but is an engi-neer with minimum 70 per cent marks his/her case is to be referred to AGM-PA.

(ii)   at (d) above but has secured at least 70 per cent marks in post-graduation his/her case is to be referred to the GM-PA7.

Based on the above criteria and information provided below, make a decision in each case. You are not to assume anything. If the data given are not enough to take a decision mark your answer as 'data inadequate'. These cases are given to you as on 31.10.2012.

Mark answer (1) if candidate is to be referred to AGM-PA.

Mark answer (2) if data given is not sufficient to take any decision.

Mark answer (3) if candidate is to be selected

Mark answer (4) if candidate , is to be referred to GM-PA.

Mark answer (5) if candidate is not to be selected.

Q.26. Rajesh Chopra is a Post graduate in Management with 60 per cent marks and has been working since June 2011. He was born on 13th September, 1988. He is ready to work on probation of one year.

Q.27. Roop Kamal is an Arts gradu-ate and C.A. both with 66 per cent marks. He has been working from January 2012 and is ready to join on probation of one year. His date of birth is 3rd January, 1988.

Q.28. Indira Narayan is a Com-merce graduate and post graduate in Finance both with 68 per cent marks. She was born on 26th September, 1983. She has been working from April 2011.

Q.29. Darshan Patil is Commerce graduate and post graduate in finance both with 60 per cent marks. He is 26 years old and has been working from November 2011. He is ready to join on probation for one year.

Q.30. Vanitha Mittal is Commerce graduate with 68 per cent marks and she has completed her MBA with 70 per cent marks in 2011. Her date of birth is 30th August, 1988 and she is ready to work on probation for one year.

Q.31-35. Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements num-bered I and II given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are suf-ficient to answer the questions. Read both the statements and—

Give answer (1) if the data in Statement I alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement II alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (2) if the data in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in Statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (3) if the data either in Statement I alone or in Statement II alone are sufficient to answer the question.

Give answer (4) if the data in both the Statements I and II are not sufficient to answer the ques-tion.

Give answer (5) if data in both the Statements I and II to-gether are necessary to answer the question.

Q.31. What is the code for 'is' in the code language ?
  I.   In the code language 'shi tu ke' means 'pen is blue'.
  II.   In the same code language 'ke si re' means 'this is wonderful'.

Q.32. Which train did Harish catch to go to office ?
  I.   Harish missed his usual train of 10.25 a.m. A train comes in every 5 minutes.
  II.   Harish did not catch the 10.40 a.m. train or any train after that time.

Q.33. How is Vandana related to Prabha ?
  I.   Mallika's sister Vandana is Rajesh's wife. Prabha is Rajesh's good friend.
  II.   Prabha is Rajesh's brother's wife and Vandana is Rajesh's wife.

Q.34. Who earns the highest among the five friends ?
  I.   Priya earns more than Pinky and Sheetal and less than only Shilpa.
  II.   Sheetal earns more than Neetu but less than Pinky.

Q.35. Who is sitting to the immedi-ate right of Tanvi among five friends sitting around a circle facing the centre ?
  I.   Ansh is sitting exactly be-tween Bindu and Suresh and Neel is sitting to the immedi-ate right of Suresh.
  II.   Tanvi is sitting exactly be-tween Bindu and Neel and Ansh is sitting to the imme-diate right of Bindu.

Q.36-40. Study the following information carefully and answer the questions given below :

Seven people N, K, T, B, M, W and R have their weekly offs on different days of the week i.e. Sun-day, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday not necessarily in that order. Each of them has a liking for different cui-sine i.e. Indian, Italian, Mexican, Chinese, Spanish, Continental and Thai, not necessarily in that order. K likes Thai food and gets his weekly off on Thursday. B likes Italian food and does not have off on Sunday. M has weekly off on Saturday and R has his weekly off on Tuesday. W likes continental food whereas the one who has weekly off on Monday likes Mexican cuisine. T does not like Spanish cuisine and has weekly off on Wednesday. The one who likes In-dian food does not have a weekly off on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Q.36. Who has a weekly off on Friday?
  (1) T   (2) R   (3) W
  (4) Data inadequate   (5) None of these

Q.37. What cuisine does R like ?
  (1) Continental   (2) Indian   (3) Italian   (4) Spanish   (5) None of these

Q.38. On which day N have weekly off?
  (1) Tuesday   (2) Friday   (3) Monday   (4) Sunday   (5) None of these

Q.39. Who likes Chinese cuisine ?
  (1) T   (2) B   (3) R   (4) N   (5) None of these

Q.40. On which day does W have weekly off ?
  (1) Monday   (2) Sunday   (3) Wednesday
  (4) Data inadequate   (5) None of these

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TEST-II
QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

Q.41-45. What should come in place of th question mark (?) in the following question ?

Q.41. $2^{0.2}\times64\times8^{1.3}\times40.2=8^{?}$

(1) 2.7　　　　(2) 2.5　　　　(3) 3.7　　　　(4) 3.2　　　　(5) None of these

Q.42. 83% of 6524×12% of 225=?

(1) 146286.42　　(2) 134263.18　　(3) 139883.22　　(4) 1562218.23　(5) None of these

Q.43. $1\dfrac{1}{8}+1\dfrac{6}{7}+3\dfrac{3}{5}=\ ?$

(1) $8\dfrac{121}{140}$　　(2) $6\dfrac{163}{280}$　　(3) $9\dfrac{197}{280}$　　(4) $7\dfrac{117}{140}$　　(5) None of these

Q.44. ?+25+12=248.76

(1) 74628　　(2) 497.52　　(3) 62452　　(4) 870.66　　(5) None of these

Q.45. $(73)^3=?$

(1) 365127　　(2) 298627　　(3) 305867　　(4) 389017　　(5) None of these

Q.46-50. What should come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

Q.46. 3　4　12　?　576　27648

(1) 64　　　　(2) 96　　　　(3) 36　　　　(4) 52　(5) None of these

Q.47. 4　12　60　420　?　60060

(1) 4620　　(2) 3780　　(3) 4200　　(4) 5040　　(5) None of these

Q.48. 6　349　565　?　754　781

(1) 629　　(2) 590　　(3) 601　　(4) 690　　(5) None of these

Q.49. 1　5　4　20　128　?　10505

(1) 1044　　(2) 1048　　(3) 1548　　(4) 1052　　(5) None of these
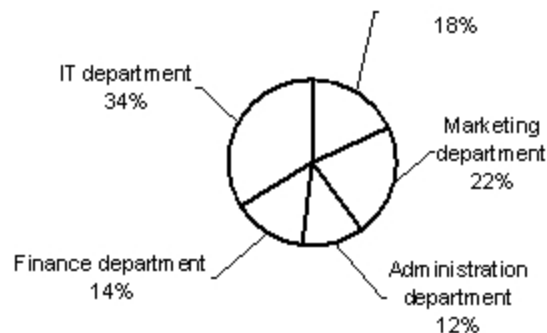
Q.50. 89250　17850　7140　1428　571.2?

(1) 228.48　　(2) 126.12　　(3) 114.24　　(4) 246.48　　(5) None of these

Q.51-55. Study the pie-charts carefully to answer the question that follow :

Percent of employees and women working in different Department of an Organisation
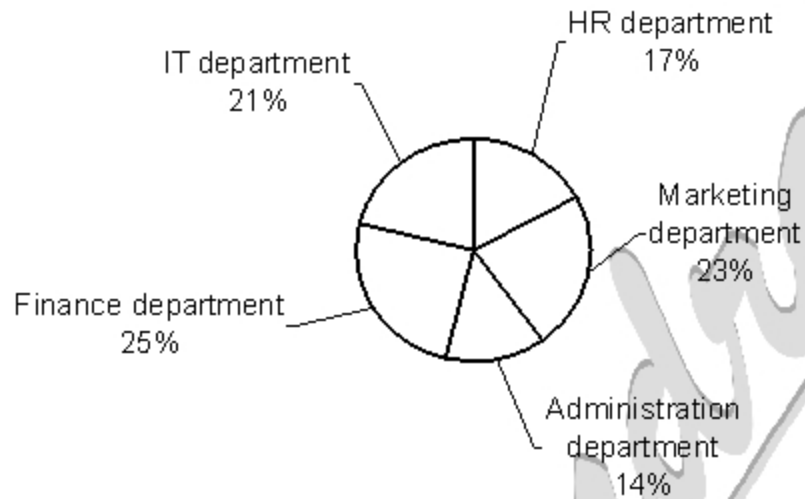
Percentage of employees working in different departments

N=8450=Total no. of employees

IT department 34%

18%

Marketing department 22%

Finance department 14%

Administration department 12%

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Percentage of women working in different department

Total No. of women = 3500

IT department
21%

HR department
17%

Marketing
department
23%

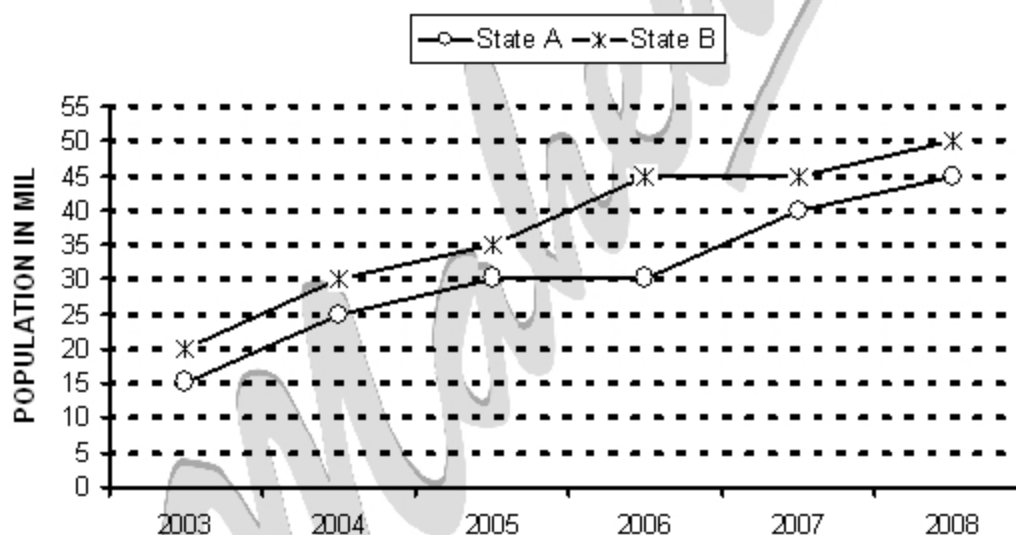Finance department
25%

Administration
department
14%

Q.51. Which department has the lowest number of Men working in it?

(1) HR (2) Marketing (3) Administration (4) Finance (5) IT

Q.52. What is the average number of men working in different departments in the organisation?

(1) 890 (2) 900 (3) 1020 (4) 780 (5) None of these

Q.53. What is the respective ration of number of women working in Administration department to the total number of employees working in that department?

(1) 6:7 (2) 245:507 (3) 7:6 (4) 243:322 (5) None of these

Q.54. Number of women working in the Finance & IT department together form what percent of total number of employees in the organisation? (round off to two digits after decimal)

(1) 19.05 (2) 26.78 (3) 95.83 (4) 59.21 (5) None of these

Q.55. What is the number of men working in the HR department?

(1) 794 (2) 823 (3) 926 (4) 683 (5) None of these

Q.56-60. Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Number of application received (in hundreds) for six different specialist posts by six different banks in a year

Specialist Post Bank	P	Q	R	S	T	U
A	25.5	38.4	43.7	18.8	28.3	40.6
B	35.3	44.2	42.0	26.6	31.2	35.9
C	38.8	41.1	38.6	23.9	24.4	25.3
D	26.6	39.6	47.2	15.4	38.9	28.5
E	29.0	35.5	30.3	29.1	42.0	20.9
F	32.3	33.4	37.8	22.4	30.3	41.8

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Q.56. Number of applications received for Specialist Post T by bank C is approximately what percent to that received by B?

(1) 58   (2) 78   (3) 63   (4) 86   (5) 92

Q.57. What is the respective raiton of number of application received by Bank D, E, & F for Specialist post S to thar received by Bank A, B & C for the same?

(1) 223:231   (2) 215:283   (3) 231:223   (4) 283:215   (5) None of these

Q.58. Which Bank has received the lowest number of applications for all Specialist posts together?

(1) D   (2) A   (3) C   (4) E   (5) None of these

Q.59. What is the average number of applications received by Bank F for all the specialist posts together?

(1) 33   (2) 3450   (3) 3300   (4) 34.5   (5) None of these

Q.60. Which Specialist post had the maximum number of applicants form all Banks together?

(1) P   (2) O   (3) T   (4) U   (5) None of these

Q.61-65. Study the following graph carefully to answer these questions :

Populations of two States (In millions) over the years.

Q.61. For state B the percent rise in population form the previous year was the highest in which of the following years?

(1) 2008   (2) 2006   (3) 2005   (4) 2004   (5) 2007

Q.62. What was the average population of State B (in millions) for all the years together?

(1) 38.5   (2) 28.5   (3) 35   (4) 26   (5) 37.5

Q.63. What is the percent rise in population of State A in 2007 form the previous year?

(1) 25   (2) $33\frac{1}{3}$ (3) 33   (4) $25\frac{1}{3}$ (5) None of these

Q.64. What is the ration between the total populations of states A and B respectively for all the years together?

(1) 37:45   (2) 37:43   (3) 43:37   (4) 45:37   (5) None of these

Q.65. Poulation of state A in 2005 os What percent of its total population for all the years together?

(1) $17\dfrac{8}{33}\%$ (2) $16\dfrac{5}{33}\%$ (3) $16\dfrac{8}{37}\%$ (4) $17\dfrac{8}{37}$ (5) None of these

Q.66. Area of a rectangle is equal to the area of teh circle whose radius is 21 cms. If the length and the breadth of the rectangle are in the ration of 14:11 respectively, what is its perimeter?

(1) 142 cms   (2) 140 cms   (3) 132 cms   (4) 150 cms   (5) None of these

Q.67. Shri Ramlal purchased a TV set for Rs. 12500 and spent Rs. 300 on transportation and Rs. 800 on installation. At what price should he sell it so as to earn an overall profit of 15%

(1) Rs. 14560   (2) Rs. 14375   (3) Rs. 15460   (4) Rs. 153758   (5) None of these

Q.68. Three girls start jogging from the same point around a circular track and each one completes one round in 24 seconds, 36 seconds and 48 seconds respectively. After how much time will they meet at one point?

(1) 2 Min., 20 sec.   (2) 2 Min., 24 sec.   (3) 4 Min.12 sec.   (4) 3 Min. 36 sec.   (5) None of these

Q.69. A 240-metre long train running at the speed of 60 km.ph. will take how much time to cross another 270-metre long train running in opposite direction at the speed of 48 km.ph.?

(1) 17 seconds   (2) 3 seconds   (3) 12 seconds   (4) 8 seconds   (5) None of these

Q.70. Sarita started a boutique inesting an amount of Rs. 50000. Six months later Neeta joined her with an amount Rs. 80000. At the end of one year they earned a profit of Rs. 18000. What is sarita's share in teh profit?

(1) Rs. 9000   (2) Rs. 8000   (3) Rs. 12000   (4) RS. 10000   (5) None of these

Q.71. A alone can make 100 baskets in 6 days and B alone can make 100 baskets in 12 days. In how many days can A and B together make 100 baskets?

(1) 3 days   (2) 5 days   (3) $2\dfrac{1}{2}$ days   (4) $3\dfrac{1}{2}$ days   (5) None of these

Q.72. Samir's age in one-fourth of his father's age and two-third of his sister Reema's age. What is the ratio of the ages of Samir, Reema and their father respectively?

(1) 3:2:8   (2) 3:4:8   (3) 2:3:8   (4) 4:3:8   (5) None of these

Q.73-75. Study the information carefylly to answer the question that follow.

A bucket contains 8 red, 3 blue and 5 green marbles.

Q.73. If 4 marbles are drawn at random, what is the probability that 2 are red and 2 are blue?

(1) $\dfrac{11}{16}$ (2) $\dfrac{3}{16}$ (3) $\dfrac{11}{72}$ (4) $\dfrac{3}{65}$ (5) None of these

Q.74. If 2 marbles are drawn at random. What is the probability that both are green?

(1) $\dfrac{1}{8}$ (2) $\dfrac{5}{16}$ (3) $\dfrac{2}{7}$ (4) $\dfrac{3}{8}$ (5) None of these

Q.76-80. In the following questions two equations numbered I and Ii are given. You have to solve both equations and Give answer if

(1)   x>y
(2)   x≥y
(3)   x<y
(4)   x≤y
(5)   x=y

or the relationship cannot be established

Q.76. I. $x^2-7x+10=0$ II. $y^2+11y+10=0$

Q.77. I. $x^2+28x+192=0$ II. $y^2+16y+48=0$

Q.78. I. $2x-3y=-3.5$ II. $3x+2y=-6.5$

Q.79. I. $x^2+8x+15=0$ II. $y^2+11y+30=0$

Q.80. I. $x = \sqrt{3136}$ II. $y^2 = 3136$

Q.81. Which of the following is NOT a measure to control Inflation adopted by the Government and/or RBI?

(1) Monetary Policy   (2) Fiscal Policy

(3) Financial Inclusion   (4) Price Control

(5) Bank Rate Policy

Q.82. As we all know the Wholesale Price index is divided in five main commodity groups. Which of the following is NOT considered separately as a group while calculating Wholesale Price Index (WPI) ?

(1) Services and/or Production by Public Sector Units

(2) Agriculture

(3) Import and'Exports

(4) Mining

(5) Manufacturing

Q.83. In terms of the economics, the total value of the output (goods and services) produced and income received in a year by domestic residents of a country put together is called

(1) Net National Product   (2) Gross National Product

(3) Gross National Income   (4) National Income

(5) None of these

Q.84. Which of the following schemes was launched a few years ago to provide wage em-ployment to the rural people in India (The programme is being run successfully in ad-dition to MNREGA) ?

(1) Indira Awas Yojana

(2) Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme

(3) Total Sanitation Campaign

(4) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

(5) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Q.85. Which of the following is TRUE about the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission ?

(A) To provide safe drinking water in urban slums

(B) To provide sustainable safe drinking water in rural areas

(C) To provide sustainable and safe drinking water in those parts of the country where ample water is not available like coastal areas and desert areas.

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C

(4) All A, B and C   (5) None of these

Q.86. Which of the following is True about the India-USA agree-ment on developing gas resources ?

(A) Both the nations will cooper-ate in exploiting gas hydrates in Krishna, Godavari and Ma-hanadi basins and deep sea of Andaman.

(B) USA will help in establishment of an IIT exclusively for re-search and training in the ar-eas of gas technology.

(C) India will send its experts to find out more gas reserves in various parts of USA particu-larly in deep sea of Alaska as they have special training in the same.

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C

(4) All A, B and C   (5) None of these

Q.87. Rural sanitation programme of the Central Government is a very popular programme in India. Which of the following was/were the objective (s) of the same ?

(A) To provide home sanitation

(B) To provide disposal of garbage

(C) To provide wage employment to poor of society in rural areas

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C   (4) Bom A and C (5) All A, B and C

Q.88. Which of the following is/are true bout the economy of China?

(A) China as a country is rich but Chinese are not so.

(B) China's growth strategy has been based mainly on exports.

(C) Despite attaining rapid growth and also bringing millions of people out of poverty, China remains a poor country.

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C   (4) Both A and C (5) All A, B and C

Q.89. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "What I Require from Life" ?

(1) J.B.S. Haldane   (2) Nirupam Sen   (3) Sonal Shah

(4) Sonia Gandhi   (5) Manmohan Singh

Q.90. Which of the following is/are major reforms the Govern-ment has introduced in Bank-ing Sector?

(A) Dismantling the complex sys-tem of interest rate controls.

(B) Eliminating prior approval of the RB'i for large loans.

(C) Introduction of capital ade-quacy norms and few other prudential norms

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C

(4) All A, B and C   (5) None of these

Q.91. Which of the following is/are recent trends noticed in Indi-an economy that have raised concern about food security, farmer's income and poverty ?

(A) Slowdown in growth in agri-culture sector

(B) Widening economic disparities between irrigated and rainfed areas

(C) Increased non-agricultural de-mand for land and water as a result of fast urbanisation

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C   (4) All A, B and C (5) None of these

Q.92. As per the reports in various news papers/magazines etc. the agricultural productivity in India is low in comparison to other countries. What are the main reasons of the same?

(A) Lack of credit and marketing facilities

(B) Uneconomic holdings

(C) Outdated agricultural tech-niques

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C   (4) Both A and C (5) All A, 3 and C

Q.93. An insurance scheme for the agriculture sector was intro-duced by the Government of India. Which of the following represents the name of the same?

(1) NAIS   (2) RIDF   (3) ALCIL   (4) CACP   (5) None of these

Q.94. Which of the following minis-tries lays down the policies and programmes for the development and regulation of the country's water resources ?

(1) Ministry of Rural Develop-ment

(2) Ministry of Agriculture

(3) Ministry of Environment and Forests

(4) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

(5) Ministry of Water Resourc-es

Q.95. Which of the following phe-nomenon is also known as cli-matic Migration ?

(1) White Revolution   (2) Green Revolution   (3) Global warming

(4) Urbanisation   (5) None of these

Q.96. The G-20 is grouping of world's most powerful 20 countries. In terms of economic representation, what percentage of wolds's economy is represented by G-20 nations ?

(1) 50%   (2) 60%   (3) 85%   (4) 70%   (5) None of these

Q.97. India is a permanent Member of which of the following organisations ?

(1) NATO   (2) Non Aligned Movement   (3) G-8

(4) OPEC   (5) None of these

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Q.98. Which of the following commissions is formed in order to guard against predatory and collusive behaviour of the business organisations and protect the interest of business organisations in order to promote economic efficiency in the country ?
(1) Knowledge Commission (2) Farmers Commission
(3) Administrative Reforms Commission (4) Labour Commission
(5) Competition Commission

Q.99. Which of the following is cor-rect about the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yoja-na?
(A) The scheme was launched in few backward states only.
(B) The aim of the scheme was to provide electricity to all villag-es having a population of 5000 and above.
(C) The scheme achieved its tar-get in less than 10 years time.
(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
(4) All A, B and C (5) None of these

Q.100. Some agro processing units make an advance agreement with the farmers and decide to purchase the entire production of certain fruits, vegetables and medicinal plants on an agreed upon cost/price. This type of arrangement is known as _____.
(1) Import farming (2) Crop farming
(3) Adoptive farming (4) Loan farming
(5) Contract farming

Q.101. India's first fully dedicated university for Humanities is established in _____ .
(1) Lucknow (2) Delhi (3) Jaipur (4) Mumbai (5) Hyderabad

Q.102. National Food Security Man-agement scheme was launched by the Government of India to achieve which of the following ?
(A) Demonstration of improved production technology
(B) Distribution of high yield va-riety seeds
(C) To distribute fertilizer subsi-dy to farmers directly in cash
(1) Only (A) (2) Only (B) (3) Only (C)
(4) Both (A) and (B) (5) All (A), (B) and (C)

Q.103. What is the full 'fornr of CFSA as used in financial sectors ?
(1) Corporation of Farmers and Subsidiary Allocation
(2) Committee on Financial Sector Assessment
(3) Committee on farming sec-tor and Agronomy
(4) Commission to Float Sci-entific Agriculture
(5) None of these

Q.104. Which of the following terms is NOT qsed in cricket ?
(1) Hoops (2) Maiden over (3) Stumped (4) Hattrick (5) Galleys

Q.105. 'Malegaon' which was-in news recently is a town in ——
(1) Bihar (2) Gujarat
(3) Madhya Pradesh (4) Chhattisgarh
(5) Maharashtra

Q.106. TRAT the name which we read very often in the newspapers is a regulatory body associated with which of the following sectors ?
(1) Transport (2) Travel & Tourism
(3) Technical Education (4) Telecom
(5) None of these

Q.107. Iron ore is found mainly in which of the following states ?
(1) Uttar Pradesh
(2) West Bengal materials visit us at www.Gr8AiTr3itionZ.com
(3) Jharkhand
(4) Uttarakhand
(5) Haryana

Q.108. Which of the following dis-eases is **NOT** caused by a vi-rus ?
(1) Cancer
(2) Rabies
(3) AIDS
(4) Severe Aoute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)
(5) Influenza

Q.109. Angelina Jolie who was on a visit to India recently is associated with which of the following areas ?
(1) Journalism   (2) Sports   (3) Politics   (4) Films   (5) Social Service

Q.110. Which of the following dance forms can not be called a classical dance ?
(1) Kathak   (2) Kuchipudi   (3) Manipuri   (4) Odissi   (5) Ghumar

Q.111. Bill Gates is associated with which of the following companies ?
(1) Infosys   (2) Microtech   (3) Intel   (4) Google   (5) None of these

Q.112. Which of the following is NOT a major IT company of India ?
(1) HAL   (2) TCS   (3) Infosys   (4) NIIT   (5) Wipro

Q.113. The present band approved by Reserve Bank of India be-tween REPO and reverse REPO is
(1) 0.5%   (2) 1%   (3) 1.5%   (4) 0.75%   (5) None of these

Q.114. The first set of Fourteen Nationalized Banks were nationalized in the year
(1) 1947   (2) 1955   (3) 1969   (4) 1973   (5) 1981

Q.115. Term LIBOR is related with which of the following?
(1) Stock market prices
(2) Commodity prices
(3) Sensitive advances
(4) Interest rates
(5) None of these

Q.116. Which are the two critical variables that generally go into monetary planning by RBI?
(1) Demand and interest rates
(2) Growth and Inflation
(3) Price and supply
(4) Growth and interest rates
(5) Movement in money mar-ket

Q.117. Who among the following was selected for the Tagore Award for Cultural Harmony in July 2013?
(1) Zubin Mehta
(2) Shiamak Dawar
(3) M S Chandramukhi
(4) P K Iyengar
(5) None of these

Q.118. Tennis star Marion Bartoli who won the women's singles title at Wimbledon 2013 announced her retirement on August 14, 2013. Bartoli is the native of
(1) Czech Republic
(2) Serbia
(3) France
(4) Argentina
(5) None of these

Q.119. What was the rank of India in the Global Innovation Index 2013 published in July 2013 ?
(1) 65th   (2) 66th   (3) 67th   (4) 68th   (5) 70th

Q.120. The annual supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, announced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry on April 18, 2013 added 47 new products under MLFPS. What is the full form of MLFPS?
(1) Market - Linked Focus Product Scheme
(2) Market - Linked Foreign Product Scheme
(3) Moratorium - Linked Fo-cus Product Securitisation
(4) Market — Liquidity Finance Parity Scheme
(5) Market-Linked Future Product Scheme for more

TEST-IV
COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

Q.121. To move to the beginning of a line of text, press the __ key.

(1) pageup   (2) a   (3) home   (4) enter   (5) None of these

Q.122. Computers use the __ number system to store data and perform calculations.

(1) binary   (2) octal   (3) decimal   (4) hexadecimal (5) None of these

Q.123. Physical components that make up your computer are known as _____.

(1) Operating System   (2) Software   (3) Hardware

(4) Web Browsers   (5) None of these

Q.124. Which key is used in combination with another key to perform a specific task ?

(1) function   (2) space bar   (3) arrow   (4) control   (5) None of these

Q.125. Ctrl, Shift and Alt are called __ keys.

(1) modifier   (2) function   (3) alphanumeric   (4) adjustment   (5) None of these

Q.126. The pattern of printed lines on most products are called_____

(1) prices   (2) OCR   (3) scanners   (4) barcodes   (5) None of these

Q.127. What is the permanent mem-ory built into your computer called ?

(1) RAM   (2) ROM   (3) CPU   (4) CD-ROM   (5) None of these

Q.128. Various applications and doc-uments are represented on the Windows desktop by _____.

(1) Symbols   (2) Labels   (3) Graphs   (4) Icons   (5) None of these

Q.129. Passwords enable users to_____.

(1) get into the system quickly

(2) make efficient use of time

(3) retain confidentiality of files

(4) simplify file structures

(5) None of- these

Q.130. When sending an e-mail, the __ line describes the con-, tents of the message.

(1) subject   (2) to   (3) contents   (4) cc   (5) None of these

Q.131. A(n) _____is a program that makes the computer easier to use.

(1) utility   (2) application   (3) operating system

(4) network   (5) None of these

Q.132. The _____ tells the com-puter how to use its components.

(1) utility   (2) network

(3) application program   (4) operating system

(5) None of these

Q.133. Files deleted from the hard disk are sent to the _____ .

(1) Recycle Bin   (2) floppy disk   (3) clipboard

(4) motherboard   (5) None of these

Q.134. A __ is a named set of char-acters that have the same characteristics.

(1) type face   (2) type style   (3) font   (4) pico   (5) None of these

RRB-PO SCALE-I

Q.135. A__ pre-designed document that already has coordinating fonts, a layout, and a back-ground.

(1) guide   (2) model   (3) ruler   (4) template   (5) None of these

Q.136. The instructions that tell a computer how to carry out the processing tasks are referred to as computer _____.

(1) programs   (2) processors   (3) input devices

(4) memory modules   (5) None of these

Q.137. RAM can be thought of as the _____ for the computer's processor.

(1) factory   (2) operating room   (3) waiting room

(4) planning room   (5) None of these

Q.138. C, BASIC , COBOL, and Java are examples of _____lan-guages.

(1) low-level   (2) Computer

(3) System programming   (4) High-level

(5) None of these

Q.139. An area of a computer that temporarily holds data wait-ing to be processed is

(1) CPU   (2) Memory   (3) Storage   (4) File   (5) None of these

Q.140. A _____ is a microprocessor-based computing device.

(1) personal computer   (2) mainframe   (3) workstation

(4) server   (5) None of these

Q.141. The taskbar is located __.

(1) one the Start menu   (2) at the bottom of the screen

(3) on the Q'uick Launch tool-bar   (4) at the top of the screen

(5) None of these

Q.142. Generally, you access the Re-cycle Bin through an icon lo-cated _____.

(1) on the desktop   (2) on the hard drive

(3) on the shortcut menu   (4) in the Properties dialog box

(5) None of these

Q.143. A MODEM is connected in be-tween a telephone line and a___

(1) Network   (2) Computer

(3) Communication Adapter   (4) Serial Port

(5) All of these

Q.144. Where is data saved permanently ?

(1) Memory   (2) Storage   (3) CPU   (4) Printer   (5) None of these

Q.145. Changing an existing docu-ment is called ___ the document.

(1) creating   (2) editing   (3) modifying   (4) adjusting   (5) None of these

Q.146. Which is not a basic function of a computer ?

(1) Copy text   (2) Accept input   (3) Process data   (4) Store data   (5) None of these

Q.147. The is the box that_____houses the most important parts of a computer system.

(1) software   (2) hardware   (3) input device   (4) system unit   (5) None of these

Q.148. The term .... refers to data storage systems that make it possible for a computer or electronic device to store and retrieve data.

(1) retrieval technology   (2) input technology

(3) output technology   (4) storage technology

(5) None of these

Q.149. The term _____ refers to any computer component that is required to perform work.

(1) bootstrap   (2) kernel   (3) resource   (4) source code (5) None of these

Q.150. A computer system includes

(1) hardware

(2) software for more materials visit us at www.Gr8AmbitionZ.com

(3) peripheral devices

(4) All of these

(5) None of these -

Q.151. _____ is the maximum amount of data that can be stored on a storage medium.

(1) Magnetic storage   (2) Optical storage

(3) Solid-state storage   (4) Storage capacity

(5) None of these

Q.152. The .___ is responsible for performing calculations and contains decision-making mechanisms.

(1) Central Processing Unit   (2) Memory Unit

(3) Arithmetic and Logic Unit   (4) Output Unit

(5) None of these

Q.153. A ___ is a large and expen-sive computer capable of si-, multaneously processing data for hundreds or thousands of users.

(1) handheld computer   (2) mainframe computer

(3) personal computer   (4) tablet computer

(5) None of these

Q.154. Which process checks to en-sure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly?

(1) Booting   (2) Processing   (3) Saving   (4) Editing   (5) None of these

Q.155. Unsolicited commercial email is commonly known as_____

(1) spam   (2) junk   (3) hoaxes   (4) hypertext   (5) None of these

Q.156. _____ is processed by the computer into information.

(1) numbers   (2) processor   (3) input   (4) data   (5) None of these

Q.157. A web site address is a unique name that identifies a specific _____ on the web.

(1) web browser   (2) web site   (3) PDA   (4) link   (5) None of these

Q.158. A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be .

(1) distributed   (2) centralised   (3) open source   (4) wireless   (5) None of these

Q.159. Editing a document consists of reading through the docu-ment you've created, then

(1) correcting your errors   (2) printing it   (3) saving it

(4) deleting it   (5) None of these

Q.160. The Internet allows you to_____.

(1) send electronic mail   (2) view web pages

(3) connect to servers all around the world   (4) All of these

(5) None of these

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Q.161-175. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Agriculture has always been celebrated as the primary sector in India. Thanks to the Green Revo-lution, India is now self-sufficient in food production. Indian agricul-ture has been making technologi-cal advancement as well. Does that mean everything is looking bright for Indian agriculture ? A superfi-cial analysis of the above points would tempt one to say yes, but the truth is far from it. The reality is that Indian fanners have to face ex-treme poverty and financial crisis, which is driving them to suicides. What are the grave adversities that drive the farmers to commit suicide, at a time when Indian economy is supposed to be gearing up to take on the world ?

Indian agriculture is predom-inantly dependent on nature. Irri-gation facilities that are currently available, do not cover the entire cultivable land. If the farmers are at the mercy of monsoons for time-ly water for their crops, they are at the mercy of the government for al-ternative irrigation facilities. Any failure of nature, directly affects the fortunes of the farmers. Secondly, Indian agriculture is largely an un-organised sector, there is no sys-tematic planning in cultivation, farmers work on lands of uneco-nomical sizes, institutional financ-es are not available and minimum purchase prices of the government do not in reality reach the poorest farmer. Added to this, the cost of agricultural inputs have been steadily rising over the years, farm-ers' margins of profits have been narrowing because the price rise in inputs is not complemented by an increase in the purchase price of the agricultural produce. Even today, in several parts of the country, ag-riculture is a seasonal occupation. In many districts, farmer's get only one crop per year and for the re-maining part of the year, they find it difficult to make both ends meet.

The farmers normally resort to borrowing from money lenders, in the absence of institutionalized fi-nance. Where institutional finance is available, the ordinary farmer does not have ᴇʟ chance of availing it because of the "procedures" in-volved in disbursing the finance. This calls for removing the elaborate formalities for obtaining the loans. The institutional finance, where available is mostly availed by the me-dium or large land owners, the small farmers do not even have the aware-ness of the existence of such facili-ties. The money lender is the only source of finance to the farmers. Should the crops fail, the farmers fall into a debt trap and crop failures piled up over the years give them no other option than ending their lives.

Another disturbing trend has been observed where farmers com-mit suicide or deliberately kill a family member in order to avail re-lief and benefits announced by the government to support the families of those who have committed sui-cide so that their families could atleast benefit from the Govern-ment's relief programmes. What then needs to be done to prevent this sad state of affairs ? There cannot be one single solution to end the woes of farmers.

Temporary measures through monetary relief would not be the so-lution. The governmental efforts should be targeted at improving the entire structure of the small where-in the relief is not given on a drought to drought basis, rather they are taught to overcome their difficulties through their own skills and capabilities. Social responsibil-ity also goes a long way to help the farmers. General public, NGOs, Cor-porate and other organisations too can play a part in helping farmers by adopting drought affected villages and families and helping them to reha-bilitate.

The nation has to realise that farmers' suicides are not minor is-sues happening in remote parts of a few states, it is a reflection of the true state of the basis of our econ-omy.

Q.161. What does the author mean by "procedures" when he says that 'farmers do not get a chance of availing institution-al finance because of proce-dures involved in it' ?
(1) He refers to the govern-ment guideline of disburs-ing finance only to medi-um and large land owners
(2) Refers to the strict govern-ment rule of providing loans to only such farmers who can guarantee a de-fault-free-tenure
(3) The formalities to avail these facilities are enor-mous and too difficult for an ordinary farmer to un-derstand
(4) Refers to the danger the farmers must face from the local money-lenders if they availed the loan from government instead
(5) None of these

Q.162. Why have many farmers re-sorted to killing family mem-bers?

(A) It is difficult for the farmers to sustain their family's live-lihood.

(B) So that the killed family mem-ber may get rid of the persis-tent adversities.

(C) To avail relief package an-nounced by the government to support the family of those who commit suicide.

(1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only B and C   (4) Only A and B (5) None of these

Q.163. According to the author why does the situation of agricul-tural sector remain grim even after making several techno-logical advances ?

(1) Indian farmers continue to face adversities from na-ture as well as the govern-ment.

(2) India has failed to match the technological advanc-|es taking place in the rest of the world

(3) Natural calamities have been very frequent in India

(4) Banks have failed to pro-vide adequate loans to the farmers

(5) None of these

Q.164. Which of the following is not true in context of the pas-sage?

(1) Many farmers struggle to sustain themselves after reaping one crop in a year

(2) The government has re-lieved the farmers from any elaborate formalities while availing the loans

(3) India was made self-suffi-cient in food production be-cause of green revolution

(4) Some farmers commit sui-cide in order to avail relief package from the govern-ment

(5) None of these

Q.165. What does the author suggest as opposed to providing tem-porary monetary relief to the farmers?

(A) To improve the entire agricul-tural setup in India instead of providing relief in the face of adversities.

(B) Providing the local money-lender with large amount of money so that small farmers can easily obtain loans from them.

(C) Empowering the farmers so that they can sustain a liveli-hood throughout life without having to face the desperation that adversity drives them to.

(1) Only A   (2) Only A and B   (3) Only B

(4) Only A and C   (5) None of these

Q.166. What are the adversities faced by Indian farmers according to the passage?

(1) Lack of adequate irrigation facilities

(2) Ownership of only a small piece of land by a majority of farmers, which fails to generate any profit

(3) Lack of financial help to the farmers

(4) All of these

(5) None of these

Q.167. According to the passage why don't farmers avail the insti-tutional finance facilities ?

(1) Banks are not willing to provide loans to the farm-ers because of high risk as-sociated with it

(2) Many NGOs and corporate organisations provide them the loans in a hassle free manner

(3) Most of the farmers do not need finance in large scale since they work on small size lands

(4) The local money-lenders charge lower interest rates as compared to such finan-cial facilities

(5) None of these

Q.168. According to the passage, how can general public lend a helping hand to the struggling farmers?

(1) By adopting the affected families and helping them to rehabilitate

(2) By acting as a relief worker in the drought hit areas

(3) To provide help for build-ing dams and better irriga-tion facilities

(4) Not specified in the passage

(5) None of these

Q.169. Why is the profit margin of farmers narrowing even after increasing the minimum purchase price?

   (A) The minimum purchase price of the government is too low to make any profit.

   (B) The quality of the inputs such as seeds and fertilizers is very poor.

   (C) There has been a continuous rise in the price of agricultur-al inputs which adversely affects the profit.

   (1) Only A   (2) Only B   (3) Only C   (4) Only A and C (5) None of these

Q.170. What is the author's main ob-jective in writing the passage?

   (1) Criticising the policy of providing relief packages to the family of farmers who commit suicide

   (2) To appeal to the non-insti-tutional money lenders for providing loans to farmers in a hassle-free manner

   (3) To applaud the dauntless spirit of the farmers

   (4) To highlight the drawbacks in the agriculture sector

   (5) None of these

Q.171-173. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q.171. BRIGHT

   (1) Glowing   (2) Radiant   (3) Dazzling   (4) Lustrous   (5) Promising

Q.172. GRAVE

   (1) Cemetery   (2) Fatal   (3) Severe   (4) Carve   (5) Trivial

Q.173. WOES

   (1) Suffering   (2) Tragedy   (3) Bitterness   (4) Anger   (5) Fear

Q.174-175. Choose the word which is **most opposite** in meaning to the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

Q.174. SUPERFICIAL

   (1) Careless   (2) Profound   (3) Extreme   (4) Articulate   (5) Fear

Q.175. NARROWING

   (1) Broadening   (2) Stretching   (3) Changing   (4) Increasing   (5) Extending

Q.176-180. Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each statement should replace the phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence to make it grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is given and 'No correction is required', mark (5) as the answer.

Q.176. The employees **offers to work** overtime without any compen-sation to increase the profit.

   (1) offering to work   (2) offer to working   (3) offered for work

   (4) offered to work   (5) No correction required

Q.177. He donated his entire wealth to an orphanage since he didn't **have a children** of his own.

   (1) have any children   (2) had any child   (3) has a child

   (4) has any children   (5) No correction required

Q.178. Psychologists are making best efforts **to understand the** reason behind unruly behaviour of adolescents.

   (1) for understand the   (2) to understanding the

   (3) to understands the   (4) to understood the

   (5) No correction required

Q.179. Although he is a reputed speaker, today his **speech were irrational** and full of ambiguities.

   (1) speeches was irrational   (2) speech was irrational

   (3) speech were irrationals   (4) speech are irrational

   (5) No correction required

Q.180. He was told for report back to the camp in the middle of the holidays when the tension at the border aggravated.

   (1) He is told to   (2) He was telling to   (3) He would told for

   (4) He was told to   (5) No correction required

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Q.181-185. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (5) i.e. 'No Error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

Q.181. He has been assigned (1)/ with that team (2)/ because he is (3)/ well qualified and experienced. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.182. The company's new project (1)/ cannot be launched (2)/ unless the approval (3) / of the Board. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.183. Instead criticizing (1)/ why don't (2)/ you help (3)/ with the presentation ? (4)/ No error (5)

Q.184. Mr. Sethi was (1)/ not given a promotion (2)/ because he is (3)/ frequent absent. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.185. Inspite of (1)/ so many hard-ships (2)/ Amar has managed (3)/ to success. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.186-190. Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions' given below them.

(A) Thus rapid development is still unable to meet demand.

(B) Surplus funds from hikes in passenger fares and cuts in staff have made this possible.

(C) This demonstrates that it has been transformed into a modern high standard design and high service reliable system.

(D) However China's railways are not problem free.

(E) China's railways have been able to generate the funds needed for the construction of new railway lines internally.

(F) For example at present about 2,80,000 cars are requested daily to transport goods but only half the requests can be met.

Q.186. Which of the following is the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement ?
(1) A   (2) C   (3) D   (4) E   (5) F

Q.187. Which of the following is the **SIXTH** (LAST) sentence after rearrangement ?
(1) A   (2) B   (3) C   (4) D   (5) F

Q.188. Which of the following is the **SECOND** sentence after rear-rangement ?
(1) A   (2) B   (3) C   (4) D   (5) E

Q.189. Which of the following is the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement ?
(1) A   (2) B   (3) C   (4) E   (5) F

Q.190. Which of the following is the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement ?
(1) A   (2) B   (3) C   (4) D   (5) E

Q.191-200. In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Although he is no longer alive, **(191)** his influence can be felt in the studio **(192)** he created cartoons and feature films which made him known and **(193)** around the world. **(194)** many people who work to create humour he took it very seriously. He would sit sadly **(195)** the funniest cartoon concentrating on some way to improve it. Walt Disney **(196)** the opinions of those working with him but the **(197)** Judgement was always his. He demanded a lot **(198)** people but he gave a lot too. When the economy was not doing well he gave every one a **(199)** and though some **(200)** of this , it gave his employees' morale a boost.

Q.191. (1) yet   (2) even   (3) and   (4) till   (5) besides
Q.192. (1) from   (2) where   (3) which   (4) while   (5) that
Q.193. (1) respect   (2) seen   (3) loved   (4) entertained   (5) laughed
Q.194. (1) for   (2) to   (3) without   (4) not   (5) like
Q.195. (1) on   (2) until   (3) front   (4) through   (5) in
Q.196. (1) saw   (2) concluded   (3) discussed   (4) discouraged   (5) valued
Q.197. (1) final   (2) ultimately   (3) important   (4) hasty   (5) lasting
Q.198. (1) by   (2) from   (3) with   (4) to   (5) many
Q.199. (1) advance   (2) share   (3) fee   (4) raise   (5) profit
Q.200. (1) credit   (2) disapproved   (3) criticized   (4) offended   (5) paid

🖊 Mahendra's

प्रश्नावली
हिन्दी

प्र161-170. नीचे दिए गए गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। कुछ शब्दों को मोटे अक्षरों में मुद्रित किया गया है, जिससे आप को कुछ प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने में सहायता मिलेगी।

सत्यजीत राय की वर्ष 1956 में आई फिल्म 'अपराजिता' का कालखंड सन् 1920 के आसपास का है। 10-साल का अपू अपने पिता हरिहर रॉय को वाराणसी से गंगा के तट पर संस्कृत के श्लोकों का पाठ कर किसी तरह अपनी आय अर्जित करते देखता है। इस संघर्षपूर्ण जीवन के बीच जब हरिहर की मौत हो गई है तो अपू और उसकी माँ के सामने आजीबिका का संकट उत्पन्न हो जाता है। अपू की माँ उसे लेकर अपने गांव बंगाल के निश्चिंदीपुर चली जाती है ताकि अपू अपने बूढ़े काका के साथ काम कर सके, जो मंदिर में पुजारी हैं। अपू की माँ को इस बात पर पूरा भरोसा है कि संस्कृत के ज्ञान और जन्म, मृत्यु तथा अन्य अवसरों पर श्लोक कह लेने की क्षमता विकसित कर अपू एक अच्छा जीवन बिता सकेगा। बहरहाल, अपू कुछ समय तक पंडिताई का प्रशिक्षण लेने के बाद संस्कृत और पूजापाठ छोड़कर एक स्कूल में दाखिला ले लेता है और उसके बाद वह कोलकाता में एक पश्चिमी शैली के कॉलेज चला जाता है। उस वक्त भी उसे यह अंदाजा होता है कि रोजगार हासिल करने के लिए किस तरह की पढ़ाई करने की आवश्यकता है।

ऐसा लगता है कि समूचे शेष भारत में अपू के उदाहरण का ही अनुसरण किया है और उसकी तरह ही उन्होंने पश्चिमी शैली की कॉलेज शिक्षा को प्राथमिकता दी है। खासतौर पर आजादी के बाद यह रूझान बढ़ा है। वर्ष 1990 के दशक से तो छात्रों में इसके लिए आपाधापी सी मच गई है। तमाम आशावादी सरकारें और कारोबारी भी इस मांग को पूरा करने में सफल नहीं हो पाए हैं। अकेले पिछले दशक के दौरान ही देश में 20,000 नए कॉलेज खुले। इनमें शिक्षा का स्तर चाहे बहुत अच्छा नहीं रहा हो लेकिन ये वाणिज्य और कंप्यूटर साइंस जैसे पाठ्यक्रमों में छात्रों को आकर्षित कर पाने में कामयाब रहे।

लेकिन धीरे-धीरे इस मनोहरी माहौल पर भी संकट के बादल नजर आने लगे। विभिन्न देशों से आने वाली रिपोर्ट का भरोसा किया जाए तो पता चलता है कि कॉलेज उत्तीर्ण करने वाले स्नातकों के वेतन में स्थिरता देखने को मिल रही है।

व न्यूयॉर्क टाइम्स में प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि अमेरिका में वर्ष 2000 से 2008 के बीच स्नातक डिग्री धारी किसी व्यक्ति की औसत आय में 2,000 डॉलर से अधिक की गिरावट आई और यह सालाना 70,332 डॉलर रह गई। इसी तरह वर्ष 2008 से लेकर गत वर्ष तक एक बार फिर इसमें 3,500 डॉलर की कमी आई। भारत में इनकी स्थिति के बारे में पुख्ता आंकड़े हासिल कर पाना तो मुश्किल भरा है लेकिन तमाम रिपोर्टों में दी गई जानकारी पर यकीन करें तो देश में कुल 4,000 से अधिक बिजनेस स्कूलों में से कुछ ने गत वर्ष अपना काम समेट लिया।

कुछ पर्यवेक्षक जहां मेहनताने में आए इस ठहराव और कॉलेजों के बंद होने के लिए मंदी को जिम्मेदार ठहरा रहे हैं वहीं क्ले शिर्की जैसे टीकाकारों का मानना है कि कॉलेज शिक्षा का स्वर्णयुग अब पीछे छूट चुका है। उनका कहना है कि यह स्वर्णयुग सन् 1960 से 1975 के बीच था। उस दौर में युवाओं ने कॉलेजों में जमकर दाखिले लिए, शिक्षकों की संख्या में भी जबरदस्त बढ़ोतरी देखने को मिली और शिक्षकों पर से दबाव में भी नाटकीय कमी आई। इतना ही नहीं सरकारों द्वारा विश्वविद्यालयों को तथा अमेरिकी सरकार द्वारा शोध कार्य को बढ़ावा देने के लिए खर्च किए जाने वाले धन में जबरदस्त बढ़ोतरी हुई। लेकिन सन् 1970 के बाद से अमेरिका में उच्च शिक्षा पर होने वाले खर्च के कर अनुपात में लगातार कमी आने लगी। वह कहते हैं कि बढ़ती लागत और घटती सब्सिडी ने औसत शिक्षा शुल्क में 1000 प्रतिशत से अधिक का इजाफा कर दिया।

हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय के विद्वानों क्लॉडिया गोल्डिन और लॉरेंस काट्ज ने अपनी पुस्तक द रेस बिटवीन एजुकेशन एंड टेक्नॉलाजी में कहा है कि कॉलेज जाने वाले संभावित छात्र लगातार यह आकलन करते रहते हैं कि आखिरकार कॉलेज में पढ़ने से उनकी आय में हाई स्कूल की डिग्री की तुलना में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हो सकती है। कॉलेज जाने का उनको यह फायदा नजर आता है। इस तरह का आकलन उससे बिल्कुल अलग नहीं है जो अपू ने सन् 1920 के दशक में भारत में किया था। उसने यह आकलन किया कि कोलकाता में कुछ साल खर्च कर एक डिग्री हासिल करने से उसे बाद के जीवन में बेहतर आय अर्जित करने में मदद मिलेगी जबकि संस्कृत पढ़कर पुजारी का जीवन बिताने से उसे कुछ खास हासिल होने वाला नहीं था।

प्रोफेसर गोल्डिन और काट्ज कहते हैं कि कॉलेज से हासिल होने वाला लाभ दरअसल मांग और आपूर्ति के नियम पर आधारित था। अगर कॉलेज स्नातकों की संख्या में **10** प्रतिशत का इजाफा हो जाए तो यह उनके वेतन के प्रीमियम में तकरीबन **6.1** प्रतिशत की कमी होती है। ऐसे में जब कॉलेज स्नातकों की संख्या में तेज गति से इजाफा होता नजर आता है तो इसका साफ मतलब है कि हमें कॉलेज प्रीमियम में कमी आती नजर आएगी। वहीं दूसरी ओर कॉलेज स्नातकों की संख्या में कमी आने से प्रीमियम में इजाफा होगा। अमेरिका में सन् **1980** से **2005** के बीच हम ऐसा देख चुके हैं। **1990** के बाद से इसमें जो तेज गिरावट हमें देखने को मिली है वह मुख्यतया इसलिए है क्योंकि कंप्यूटरीकरण के बाद लिपिकीय और उत्पादन संबंधी कामों में श्रम का महत्व कम हुआ। इतना ही नहीं हाल के दिनों में सूचना प्रोद्योगिकी में आई तेज उछाल से मझोले और निचले दर्जे के अनेक रोजगार छिन गए हैं। प्रोफेसर द्वय इसे तकनीकी बदलाव और शिक्षा के बीच की होड़ करार देते हैं। इस सदी के शुरूआती आधे हिस्से में शिक्षा तेज गति से भागी लेकिन पिछले तीस सालों के दौरान तकनीक की तीव्र गति ने उसे पीछे छोड़ दिया।

कॉलेज में बच्चे जो कुछ सीखते हैं उसका व्यावसायिक मूल्य के बाद में बदलता जाता है। संस्कृत श्लोक पढ़ने की क्षमता शायद हजारों वर्षों तक भारत में पंडित के रूप में आजीविका देती रही लेकिन जैसा कि सत्यजीत राय की फिल्म अपराजिता में अपू महसूस करता है, समय बदलता है और उसके साथ-साथ ज्ञान का बाजार मूल्य भी बदलता जाता है। शायद समस्या कॉलेज की नहीं बल्कि वहाँ दी जाने वाली शिक्षा के लागत और मूल्य की है। अगर कॉलेज अपनी समस्याओं को नहीं समझते हैं तो अपू की तरह ही विद्यार्थी समझदारी भरा फैसला लेंगें और या तो वे कॉलेज छोड़ देंगे या फिर ऐसे कॉलेज और पाठ्यक्रम चुनेंगे जो उनका भविष्य संवारने में मददगार साबित हो सकें।

प्र.161. अपू अपने पिता हरिहर राय को वाराणसी में गंगा के तट पर संस्कृत के श्लोकों का पाठ कर अपनी आय अर्जित करते हैं। इस वाक्य में प्रयुक्त शब्द आय का प्रयोग नहीं करना है तो उसकी जगह पर किस शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

(1) इन्कम (2) कमाई (3) दिहाड़ी (4) मजदूरी (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.162. गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त 'बूढ़े काका' शब्द का प्रयोग किसके लिए किया गया है।

(1) अपू के चाचा (2) अपू के मामा (3) अपू के भाई (4) अपू के नाना (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.163. दिए गये गद्यांश में पश्चिमी शैली का पर्यायवाची क्या होगा?

(1) प्राचीन शैली (2) कला शैली (3) मध्यकालीन शैली (4) पाश्चात्य शैली (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.164. अपू ने पश्चिमी शैली की पढ़ाई के लिए कहाँ पर दाखिला लिया

(1) बनारस (2) इलाहाबाद (3) बम्बई (4) कोलकाता (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.165. पश्चिमी शिक्षा का रूझान भारत में कब से बढ़ने लगा?

(1) आजादी से पहले (2) आजादी के बाद (3) 1990 के दशक में
(4) केवल 1 और 2 (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.166. शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों में कौन सी पढ़ाई छात्रों को आकर्षित करने में कामयाब रही।

(1) वाणिज्य (2) कम्प्यूटर साइंस (3) वाणिज्य और कम्प्यूटर
(4) प्रबंधन (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.167. द न्यूयार्क टाइम्स में प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अमेरिका में वर्ष 2000 से 2008 के बीच स्नातक डिग्री धारी किसी व्यक्ति की औसत आय में कितने डॉलर से अधिक की गिरावट आई?

(1) 1,000 डॉलर (2) 2,000 डॉलर (3) 3,000 डॉलर
(4) 4,000 डॉलर (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.168. प्रोफेसर गोल्डिन और काट्ज कहते हैं कि कॉलेज से हासिल होने वाला लाभ मांग और आपूर्ति के नियम पर आधारित था। मांग और आपूर्ति को दूसरे शब्द में क्या कहा जाता है।

(1) डिमांड एवं सप्लाई (2) डिमांड (3) सप्लाई
(4) लाभांश (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.169. गंद्याश सत्यजीत राय की किस फिल्म पर आधारित है जिसमें अपू महसूस करता है, समय बदलता है और उसके साथ-साथ ज्ञान का बाजार मूल्य भी बदलता जाता है?

(1) अपराजिता   (2) पाथेर पंचाली   (3) दो गज   (4) अपराजित   (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.170. अपू की तरह ही विद्यार्थी समझदारी भरा फैसला लेंगे और या तो वे कॉलेज छोड़ देंगे या फिर ऐसे कॉलेज और पाठ्यक्रम चुनेंगे जो उनका भविष्य संवारने में मददगार साबित हो सके। यहाँ पर भविष्य संवारने में क्या मददगार साबित होंगे?

(1) प्राचीन शिक्षा   (2) मध्यकालीन शिक्षा (3) आधुनिक शिक्षा   (4) पाश्चात्य शिक्षा (5) इनमें से कोई नहीं

प्र.171-175. नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में शब्दों का एक समूह या कोई वाक्यांश मोटे अक्षरों में लिखा गया है। वाक्य के नीचे (1), (2), (3) और (4) विकल्प दिए गए हैं। इनमें से उस विकल्प का चयन कीजिए जो कि वाक्य के मोटे अक्षरों वाले स्थान पर इस तरह रखा जा सके कि वह वाक्य का आशय बदले बगैर उस मोटे अक्षरों वाले भाग की जगह ले ले। अगर कोई विकल्प उस मोटे अक्षरों वाले भाग की जगह नहीं ले सकता तो उत्तर (5) दीजिए, अर्थात् 'संशोधन आवश्यक नहीं'।

प्र.171. चीन अभी सभी देशों को बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं देता।

(1) अभी अन्य देशों   (2) कभी भी राष्ट्रों   (3) कभी अन्य राष्ट्रों   (4) अभी समान देशों
(5) संशोधन आवश्यक नहीं

प्र.172. ब्याज दरों में नरमी छोटे दर्जे तक कायम रखी जाएगी।

(1) छोटे कर्जे   (2) बड़े कर्जों   (3) लघु दर्जे   (4) लम्बे अरसे   (5) संशोधन आवश्यक

प्र.173. ब्राजील के टेलीविजन उद्योग के कामकाज आंकड़े भारत के मुकाबले दोगुने है।

(1) राजस्व   (2) वर्चस्व   (3) घनत्व   (4) राजकाज   (5) संशोधन आवश्यक

प्र.174. '1991 में सैटेलाइट और केबल टीवी आने के बाद डिजिटलीकरण भारतीयय टेलिविजन के संसार में सबसे बड़ा बदलाव है।'

(1) की दुनिया का   (2) की दुनिया में   (3) के स्तर में   (4) के संसार में   (5) संशोधन आवश्यक

प्र.175. भारत दुनिया का दूसरी सबसे बड़ी टेलिविजन बाजार है।

(1) दूसरे सबसे बड़े   (2) दूसरा सबसे बढ़ा   (3) दूसरा सबमें बड़ा
(4) दूसरा सबसे बड़ा   (5) संशोधन आवश्यक

प्र.176-180. नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक रिक्त स्थान छूटा हुआ है और उसके नीचे पांच शब्द सुझाए गए हैं। इनमें से किसी एक शब्द को रिक्त स्थान पर रख देने से वह वाक्य एक अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य बन जाता है। सही शब्द को ज्ञात कर उसकी क्रम संख्या को उत्तर के रूप में अंकित कीजिए। आपको दिए गए शब्दों में से सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त शब्द का चयन करना है।

प्र.176. विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के इस युग में भाषा नित नवीन शब्दों से .... हो रही है।

(1) आबद्ध   (2) बलवान   (3) वृद्ध   (4) समृद्ध   (5) भरपुष्ट

प्र.177. हर वर्ष 15 अगस्त को देश भर में स्वतंत्रता दिवस धूमधाम से .... हैं।

(1) मानते   (2) करते   (3) मनाते   (4) गंजाते   (5) निभाते

प्र.178. आज भी बहुत से साहूकार गांवों में गरीब किसानों को अपने .... में फंसाते हैं।

(1) खेल   (2) दांव   (3) हाथ   (4) चंगुल   (5) अंगुल

प्र.179. कविताओं के इस .... में निराला की कविताएं भी हैं।

(1) आकलन   (2) परिकलन   (3) विकलन   (4) संकलन   (5) अंकन

प्र.180. अनुवाद शाब्दिक हो और उसमें उपयुक्त वाक्यांशो और मुहावरों का .... प्रयोग न हो तो भाषा बोझिल, उबाऊ और अरूचिकर प्रतीत होने लगती है।

(1) क्वचित   (2) सचित   (3) समुचित   (4) कदाचित   (5) सूचित

प्र.181-185. नीचे दिया गया हरेक वाक्य चार भागों में बांटा गया है जिन्हें (1), (2), (3) और (4) क्रमांक दिए गए हैं। आपको यह देखना है कि वाक्य के किसी भाग में व्याकरण, भाषा, वर्तनी, शब्दों के गलत प्रयोग या इसी तरह की कोई त्रुटि तो नहीं है। त्रुटि अगर होगी तो वाक्य के किसी एक भाग में ही होगी। उसी भाग को क्रमांक ही आपका उत्तर है। अगर वाक्य त्रुटिरहित है तो उत्तर (5) दीजिए।

181. एक मादा सूअर अपनी (1)/ छः बच्चों के साथ, जो (2)/अभी नौ-नौ इंच से बड़े नहीं हुए (3)/ थे रेलगाड़ी की तरह चलती जा रही थी । (4)/ त्रुटि रहित (5)

प्र.182. शराब पीकर पुलिस ने (1)/ सड़क पर टुड़दंग मचाने (2)/के लिए लड़कों को रात (3)/ भर के लिए थाने में रोक लिया (4)/ त्रुटि रहित(5)

प्र.183. बात केवल इतनी नहीं है कि (1)/ हमारा जीवन देहाती न रह कर (2)/ शहरी हो गया है उसमें बल्कि (3)/ आत्मयता के तत्व भी नष्ट हो गए हैं। (4) त्रुटि रहित(5)

प्र.184. जिस व्यक्ति ने जिनसे जितने (1)/ अधिक धक्के खाए होते (2)/ हैं उसका अनुभव उतना (3)/ ही गहन और विशाल होता है। (4) त्रुटि रहित(5)

प्र.185. खुले बाजार में कंपनियों की सफलता का (1)/ मंत्र है सबसे ज्यादा लाभ कमाना, (2)/ प्रतियोगिता को पीठ पीछे पछाड़ना और (3)/ विज्ञापन से समाज पर छा जाना (4)/ त्रुटि रहित (5)

प्र.186-190. नीचे दिए गए प्रत्येक प्रश्न में एक अंग्रेजी का वाक्य दिया गया है और उसके नीचे (1), (2), (3) और (4) क्रमांको द्वारा उस अंग्रेजी वाक्य के चार हिन्दी अनुवाद जिनमें से कोई एक ही उसकी सटीक और उचित अनुवाद है। आपको उसे पहचानना है और फिर उसके क्रमांक को उत्तर के रूप में दिखलाना है। अगर कोई भी हिन्दी रूपांतर सही नहीं है तो उत्तर (5) अर्थात 'इनमें से कोई नहीं' होगा।

प्र.186. Inflation is no doubt a serious problem.
(1) मुद्रास्फीति एक गंभीर संदेहपूर्ण समस्या है
(2) निः संदेह मुद्रास्फीति एक गंभीर समस्या है।
(3) इनमें कोई गंभीर संदेह नहीं है कि मुद्रा-अस्फीति एक समस्या है।
(4) संदेह की बात यह है कि मुद्रास्फीति एक गंभीर समस्या है नहीं
(5) मुद्रास्फीति की समस्या बड़ी गंभीर है इसमें भी संदेह है।

प्र.187. This book had long been unavailable
(1) यह पुस्तक काफी समय से बाजार में उपलब्ध है।
(2) इस लंबे समय से यह पुस्तक बाजार में मिलती थी।
(3) इस पुस्तक का लंबे समय तक प्रचार किया गया था।
(4) इस पुस्तक को लंबे समय तक याद किया जाता था।
(5) यह पुस्तक लंबे समय से अनुपलब्ध थी।

प्र.188. In many states, the demographic transition has already begun.
(1) कई राज्यों में जनसांख्यिकी परिवर्तन पहले से ही शुरू हो चुका है
(2) विभिन्न राज्यों में पृथक राज्य बनाने की मांग पहले शुरू हो गई थी
(3) कई राज्य क्षेत्रों के आधार पर पहले ही विभाजित किए जा चुके है
(4) विभिन्न राज्यों को भौगोलिक आधार पर विशेष पैकेज पहले ही दिया जा चुका है
(5) क्षेत्रीय आधार पर कई राज्यों का निर्माण किया जा चुका है

प्र.189. Himachal Pradesh and Kerela are the top-ranking statges in female employment.
(1) महिला सशक्तीकरण के क्षेत्र में हिमाचल प्रदेश और केरल अग्रणी राज्य हैं
(2) हिमाचल प्रदेश और केरल दो ऐसे राज्य है जो महिलाओं को अवसर देने में शीर्ष पर हैं
(3) महिलाओं को रोजगार देने के क्षेत्र में हिमाचल प्रदेश और केरल राज्य संयुक्त रूप से प्रथम स्थान पर हैं
(4) महिलाओं को शक्ति और सुरक्षा देने के मामले में हिमाचल प्रदेश और केरल दोनों राज्य प्रतिबद्ध हैं।
(5) महिलाओं की शिक्षा के प्रति केरल और हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य पूर्ण रूप से सजग हैं।

प्र.190. In a short span of three years. India has made impressive strides in developing its abundant solar power potential.
(1) तीन वर्ष से कम समय में भारत ने पर्याप्त विद्युत के क्षेत्र में सफलता अर्जित की है।
(2) भारत ने तीस वर्ष के समय-काल में प्रभावी ढंग से नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का विकास किया है।
(3) भारत ने तीन वर्ष की लघु-अवधि में प्रचुर मात्रा में संभावित सौर-ऊर्जा के विकास में आत्मनिर्भर बनने की दिशा में अग्रसर है

(4) तीन वर्ष के छोटे समय-काल में भारत ने संभावित आणविक ऊर्जा विकसित करने के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनने की दिशा में कदम बढ़ा दिए हैं

(5) भारत ने तीन वर्ष से कम समय में प्रचुर मात्रा में संभावित सोलर प्लेट के निर्माण में महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि हासिल कर ली है।

प्र.191-200. नीचे दिए गए परिच्छेद में कुछ रिक्त स्थान छोड़ दिए गए हैं तथा उन्हें प्रश्न संख्या से दर्शाया गया हैं। ये संख्याएं परिच्छेद के नीचे मुद्रित हैं, प्रत्येक के सामने (1), (2), (3), (4) और (5) विकल्प दिए गए हैं। इन पाँचों में से कोई एक इस रिक्त स्थान को पूरे परिच्छेद के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त ढंग से पूरा कर देता है। आपको वह विकल्प ज्ञात करना है, और उसका क्रमांक ही उत्तर के रूप में दर्शाता हैं। आपको दिए गए विकल्पों में से सबसे उपयुक्त का चयन करना है।

एक कंपनी में साल के अंत में विचार-विमर्श सत्र चल रहा था, जिसमें जेनरेशन एक्स और वाई के अधिकारियों को रोकने के तरीकों पर चर्चा चल रही थी, लेकिन करीब 50 वर्षीय मानव संसाधन सलाहकार ने सभी को बीच में रोकते हुए (191) अंदाज में कहा, 'महोदय जेन एक्स और वाई अब बीते जमाने की बात हो चुके हैं। जेन जेड के बारे में क्या ख्याल है?' दरअसल महज तीन साल में जेन जेड यानी 1995 के बाद पैदा हुए लोग भी कामकाजी जिंदगी शुरू करेंगे। 'डिजिटल निवासी' के नाम से भी मशहूर यह पीढ़ी एक संपूर्ण (192) युग में पैदा हुई है। कंपनियां अभी से कार्यस्थल पर पीढ़ी के इस अंतर से निपटने की योजना बनाना शुरू नहीं करेंगी तो देर हो जाएगी।

सलाहकार बताते हैं कि जेन जेड ऐसी पीढ़ी है, जो निरंतर आंशिक (193) की स्थिति में रहती है। उदाहरण के लिए आप अपने बेटे को ही देखिए, जो अपने दोस्त को संदेश या ईमेल भेजते हुए संगीत भी सुन रहा है जबकि (194) मम्मी का फोन होल्ड पर रखा है और उसके लैपटॉप में कॉलेज की ओर से भेजी गई पाठ्य सामग्री डाउनलोड हो रही है। इससे पहले कि आप उनके कम ध्यान देने की इस आदत पर (195) करें, जरा इसके सकारात्मक बात यह है कि जेन जेड एक (196) में एक से ज्यादा काम पर अधिक ध्यान देगी और आपके मुकाबले उसे कहीं बेहतर तरीके से करेगी।

ध्यान रखें कि भविष्य के (197) शायद ही कभी आपसे बात करने के लिए दफ्तर आए, जिसके आप आदी हैं। ज्यादातर प्रबंधक शिकायत करते हैं कि उनके युवा सहकर्मी ईमेल पर बात करने को ज्यादा तवज्जो देते हैं। प्राइसवाटरहाउस कूपर्स का यह सर्वेक्षण युवा कर्मचारियों को (198) करने की वकालत करता है। अब कुछ सवाल अहम हो जाते हैं कि क्या आपके पास यह तय करने के लिए सही जानकारी और (199) हैं कि आपको कहां बदलाव करना है और कहां निवेश की जरूरत पड़ेगी? क्या आपने अपने संगठन में मोबिलिटी, प्रतिभा विकास, उत्तराधिकार योजना और वैश्विक रिसोर्सिंग के लिए जिम्मेदार विभागों के मजबूत संबंध बनाए हैं? इनके जवाब ढूंढना जरूरी होगा क्योंकि जल्द ही (200) से रूबरू होने वाले हैं, जो उससे पुरानी पीढ़ी के मुकाबले अधिक समझदार होगी। जवाब ढूंढने के लिए आपका समय शुरू होता है अब।

प्र.191. (1) आवेश पूर्ण   (2) भावना पूर्ण   (3) नाटकीय   (4) क्रोधित   (5) रोषपूर्ण

प्र.192. (1) क्रांतिकारी   (2) औद्योगीकृत   (3) कलयुग   (4) आधुनिक   (5) डिजिटल

प्र.193. (1) क्रोध   (2) ध्यान   (3) लापरवाह   (4) खोज   (5) नशे

प्र.194. (1) उसकी   (2) अपने   (3) तुमने   (4) अवनी   (5) उसने

प्र.195. (1) चिंता   (2) ध्यान केंद्रित   (3) फ़िक्र   (4) गुस्सा   (5) आलोचना

प्र.196. (1) घंटे   (2) दिन   (3) समय   (4) पल   (5) वर्ष

प्र.197. (1) अधिकारी   (2) विद्यार्थी   (3) प्रबंधक   (4) सहकर्मी   (5) कर्मचारी

प्र.198. (1) अनुबंधित   (2) मुक्त   (3) प्रशिक्षित   (4) सभ्य   (5) सशक्त

प्र.199. (1) तकनीक   (2) समाचार   (3) योजना   (4) आंकड़े   (5) कार्यकुशलता

प्र.200. (1) जेड जेन   (2) वाई जेन   (3) जेन जेड   (4) एक्स जेन   (5) एस-वाई जेन

ANSWER

1.	3	33.	2	65.	3	97.	2	129.	3	161.	3
2.	1	34.	5	66.	4	95.	5	130.	1	162.	3
3.	5	35.	1	67.	5	99.	5	131.	1	163.	1
4.	4	36.	5	65.	2	100,	5	132.	4	164.	2
5.	2	37.	4	69.	1	101.	2	133.	1	165.	4
6.	4	38.	3	70.	4	102.	4	134.	2	168,	4
7.	3	39.	1	71.	5	103.	3	135.	4	167.	5
5.	1	40.	2	72.	3	104.	1	136.	1	168.	1
9.	2	41.	5	73.	4	305.	5	137.	2	169.	3
10.	2	42.	2	74.	5	106.	4	138.	3	170.	4
11.	5	43.	2	75.	3	107.	3	139.	2	171.	5
12.	1	44.	1	76.	1	108.	1	140,	1	172.	3
13.	4	45.	4	77.	4	109.	4	141.	2	173.	1
14.	2	46.	5	78.	3	110.	5	142.	1	174.	2
15.	3	47.	2	79.	2	111.	5	143.	2	175.	1
16.	3	45.	4	80.	5	112.	1	144.	2	176.	4
17.	5	43.	2	51.	3	113.	2	145.	2	177.	2
18.	4	50.	3	52.	3	114,	3	146.	1	178.	5
19.	1	51.	4	83.	2	115.	4	147.	4	179.	2
20.	4	52.	5	54.	4	116.	2	145.	4	180.	4
21,	2	53.	2	85.	2	117.	1	149.	3	181.	2
22.	4	54.	1	86.	1	118.	3	150.	4	182.	3
23.	3	55.	3	87.	5	119.	2	151.	4	183.	1
24.	1	56.	2	88.	5	120,	1	152.	3	184.	4
25.	2	57.	1	89.	1	121.	3	153.	2	185.	4
26.	2	55.	4	90.	3	122.	1	154	1	186.	5
27.	3	59.	3	91.	4	123.	3	155.	1	187.	1
28.	2	60.	5	92.	5	124.	4	156.	4	188.	2
29.	5	61.	4	93.	1	125.	1	157.	2	189.	3
30.	4	62.	5	94.	5	126.	4	155.	4	190.	5
31.	5	63.	2	95.	4	127,	2	159.	1	191.	1
32.	4	64.	1	96.	5	125.	4	160.	4	192.	2
193.	3	194.	5	195.	3	196.	5	197.	1	198.	2
199.	2	200.	2								

HINDI ANSWERS

161.	2	162.	1	163.	4	164.	4	165.	2	166.	3
167.	2	168.	1	169.	1	170.	4	171.	3	172.	4
173.	1	174.	2	175.	4	176.	4	177.	3	178.	4
179.	4	180.	3	131.	1	182.	1	183.	3	184.	1
185.	3	186.	2	187.	5	188.	1	189.	3	190.	3
191.	3	192.	5	193.	2	194.	1	195.	4	196.	3
197.	5	198.	2	199.	4	200.	4				

Mahendra's　　　RRB-PO SCALE-I