

1. The correct sequence of communication is—
 - (A) Message → Sender → Receiver
 - (B) Message → Receiver → Sender
 - (C) Sender → Message → Receiver
 - (D) Receiver → Sender → Message
2. Which of the following is the conveyance of message communication?
 - (A) Spoken
 - (B) Written
 - (C) Gesture and Symbols
 - (D) All of these
3. Which of the following is known as effective communication?
 - (A) When message and symbol are transmitted accurately
 - (B) When speaker and listener have equal quality
 - (C) When message source is technically advanced
 - (D) When speaker has good knowledge of the subject
4. Which of the following is **not** the communication context?
 - (A) Religious context
 - (B) Physical or Environmental context
 - (C) Social context
 - (D) Psychological context
5. Which of the following is a source of non-verbal communication?
 - (A) To give examples
 - (B) Pictorial representation
 - (C) To tell stories
 - (D) To ask questions
6. Which of the following is a psychological barrier for effective communication?
 - (A) Wrong perception
 - (B) Wrong pronunciation
 - (C) Wrong place
 - (D) Wrong gesture
7. Which of the following is *correct* about communication?
 - (A) It is a dynamic process
 - (B) It is a static process
 - (C) It is both dynamic and static process
 - (D) It is neither dynamic nor static process
8. Which of the following is most useful listening skill in communication?
 - (A) Competitive listening
 - (B) Passive listening
 - (C) Active listening
 - (D) Biased listening
9. Which of the following principles is **not** related to effective communication?
 - (A) Clarity
 - (B) Attention
 - (C) Coordination
 - (D) Hierarchy
10. The essential condition for non-verbal communication is—
 - (A) Sender and receiver both must be physically fit
 - (B) Receiver must have high mental ability
 - (C) Sender and receiver both must belong to same cultural context
 - (D) Sender should have high language efficiency
11. Which of the following is most suitable parameter of evaluation of communication skill?
 - (A) Barrier free communication
 - (B) Simple language
 - (C) Face to face contact
 - (D) Feedback

Directions—(Q. 12 and 13) In the following questions statements are followed by conclusions. Choose the answer response that gives the correct conclusion which logically follows from the given statements. You have to take the given statements as true even if they seem at variance with commonly known facts.

12. Statements :
Some scientists are literate.
No literate is intelligent.
Conclusions :
I. Some literates are scientists.
II. Some intelligents are scientists.
III. Some scientists are not intelligent.
IV. All intelligents are scientists.
(A) Only I and II follow
(B) Only II and III follow
(C) Only III and IV follow
(D) Only I and III follow
13. Statements :
All dogs are vegetarians.
All blacks are white.
Some vegetarians are black.
Conclusions :
I. Some whites are dogs.
II. Some blacks are dogs
III. Some whites are vegetarians.
(A) Only I conclusion follows
(B) Only II conclusion follows
(C) Only III conclusion follows
(D) Both conclusions II and III follow
14. Directions—The following statement is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. Decide which of the options is correct about the given arguments.
Statement: Should so much money be spent on education?
Arguments :
I. Yes, It is essential for all round development of the person.

- II. No, It leads to wastage of resources.
- (A) Only argument I is strong
 (B) Only argument II is strong
 (C) Both I and II arguments are strong
 (D) Neither I nor II is strong

15. **Directions**—This question contains six statements followed by four set of combinations. Choose the set in which the statements are logically related.

Statements :

- I. Some social workers are honest people.
 II. Some social workers are laborious.
 III. All honest people are laborious.
 IV. All laborious people are honest.
 V. Some laborious people are social workers.
 VI. Some who are honest, are social workers.

- (A) I, II, III (B) III, II, IV
 (C) V, VI, IV (D) III, VI, II

16. **Directions**—In the question given below a statement is followed by two assumptions I and II. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the given statement.

Statement :

"A house is required on rent."
 — an advertisement.

Assumptions :

- I. Houses are usually available on rent.
 II. People will read and respond to the advertisement.
- (A) Only assumption I is implicit
 (B) Only assumption II is implicit
 (C) Both I and II are implicit
 (D) Neither I nor II is implicit

17. **Directions :** In the following question a statement is followed by two courses of actions I and II. A course of action is a step to be taken for improvement or follow up in regard to the problem, policy etc. on the basis of the information given in the statement. You have to assume every-

thing in the statement to be true, then decide which of the two given suggested courses of actions logically follows for pursuing.

Statement : The sale of shoes has gone down considerably causing great concern to the company.

Courses of action :

- I. The price of shoes should be reduced.
 II. The company should make a study carefully about other brands of shoes in the market.

- (A) Only I follows
 (B) Only II follows
 (C) Both I and II follow
 (D) Either I or II follows

Directions—(Q. 18 and 19) In the following questions a passage is followed by some possible inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark Answer—

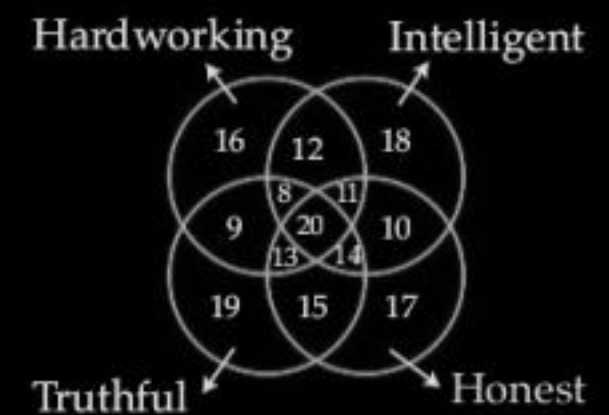
- (A) If you think the inference is 'definitely true'
 (B) If inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given
 (C) If "the data given is inadequate", *i.e.*, from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false
 (D) If the inference is 'definitely false', *i.e.*, it contradicts the given facts.





Passage

Many parents who were unsuccessful at Science and Maths themselves have the depressing experience when their children also showing poor performance in the Science and Maths. Being hopeless in these subjects seems to run in families; or does it? While certainly it seems likely that 'confidence' in Science and Maths passes from parent to child, it is less certain that 'logical and mathematical' abilities are inherited in this way.

18. Logical and Mathematical abilities are acquired.
 19. In some families, some generations together have been found to be poor in science and mathematics.

Directions—(Q. 20 to 22) A figure is given below with four intersecting circles, each circle representing a group of persons having the quality written against it. Study the figure carefully and answer the questions that follow. The number represents the number of persons of related quality.



20. What is the number of persons who have all four qualities?
 (A) 89 (B) 67
 (C) 20 (D) 45
21. The largest number of persons related to the quality—
 (A) Honest
 (B) Hardworking
 (C) Truthful
 (D) Intelligent
22. How many persons have quality of being honest as well as intelligent?
 (A) 45 (B) 69
 (C) 72 (D) 55
23. Which of the following diagrams best depicts the relationship between teacher, female and mother?
 (A)  (B) 
 (C)  (D) 

Directions—(Q. 24 to 26) Read the following informations carefully and answer the questions given below : There is a group of six persons A, B, C, D, E and F in a family. They are Psychologist, Manager, Lawyer, Jeweller, Doctor and Engineer. The doctor is the grandfather of F who is a psychologist. The manager D is married to A. C, the Jeweller, is married to the lawyer. B is the mother of F and E. There are two married couples in the family.

24. How is A related to E?
 (A) Father
 (B) Grandfather
 (C) Uncle
 (D) Brother

25. Which of the following are the married couple in the family ?
 (A) AD and CE
 (B) AD and FC
 (C) AD and BE
 (D) AD and BC
26. What is the profession of E ?
 (A) Lawyer
 (B) Doctor
 (C) Engineer
 (D) Cannot be determined
27. While walking along the river bank you hear someone shouting—save ! save !! You would—
 (A) Also shout for help
 (B) Jump into the river to save the person
 (C) Ask the coastguard to save the person
 (D) Do nothing and let the person shout
28. When you pass by a meeting hall in your office, you see that all the fans and lights are on and nobody is there in the hall. What will you do ?
 (A) Report to the officer in charge
 (B) Call the peon to switch off the fans and lights
 (C) You will switch off the fans and lights yourself
 (D) You will do nothing and pass by thinking that it is not your business
29. You need money to deposit examination fees soon. While walking on the road you find a wallet containing money—
 (A) You would keep the money and deposit your examination fees
 (B) You would try to find out the owner of the wallet
 (C) You would handover the wallet to the police
 (D) You would distribute the money among the poor
30. You get invitation card of your friend's 10-year old daughter's marriage. You would—
 (A) Attend the marriage
 (B) Report the matter to the police
 (C) Neither attend the marriage nor report the matter to the police
 (D) Point out to your friend the illegality of the matter
31. A house in your neighbourhood suddenly is set on fire. What would you do ?
 (A) Try to save your own house first of all
 (B) Shout to collect the people
 (C) Inform the fire brigade
 (D) Try to extinguish fire by yourself and inform the fire brigade
32. On your way to office you notice a man lying on the road who was hit by a two-wheeler. You are in hurry to reach the office in time as you will have to attend an urgent meeting. What would you do ?
 (A) You would not take notice of it and go away
 (B) You would simply inform the police telephonically
 (C) You would take the injured to the hospital
 (D) You would ask others to take the injured to hospital
33. Your sister is appearing at a competitive examination. You are appointed as a paper setter of one of the subjects of this exam. What would you do ?
 (A) Accept the offer and set the paper
 (B) Refuse the offer and not set the paper
 (C) Set the paper because your sister is not appearing at exam of that subject
 (D) Keep the whole matter confidential
34. You require an assistant. You are asked to select a young man from the group of interviewees. You would select—
 (A) One who is physically strong
 (B) One who is both physically and mentally strong
 (C) One who is only clever and good looking
 (D) One who is honest though physically weak
35. The first step in the decision-making process is which of the following ?
 (A) Developing decision criteria
 (B) Allocating weights to the criteria
 (C) Analyzing alternatives
 (D) Identifying a problem
36. Which of the following factor(s) is/are considered while making decision ?
 (A) Facts
 (B) Legal limitations
 (C) Nature of the programme
 (D) All of these
37. You have been invited to attend interview for the post of Civil Supply Officer by Public Service Commission of your state. You reach the railway station but there is a long queue at the booking window. The train is about to leave. You board the train without ticket. Ticket checker enters your coach. Seeing him you decide to—
 (A) Hide yourself in the toilet
 (B) Request the ticket checker to let you travel on urgency of attending the interview
 (C) Produce yourself for necessary legal action
 (D) Begin to quarrel with the ticket checker
38. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of effective decision makers ?
 (A) Initiative
 (B) Comprehensiveness
 (C) Flexibility
 (D) Dogmatism
39. One of your subordinates is in the habit of eating meals in a restaurant without payment. You come to know this through someone. You would—
 (A) Enquire from the restaurant owner
 (B) Call the subordinate to your room and reprimand and suspend him
 (C) Shout at the subordinate and ask him to pay the amount
 (D) Turn a blind eye thinking that it is a minor event

40. While travelling by a crowded bus you notice that an old lady having a small child in lap is standing as there is no seat for her to sit. What would you do ?
 (A) Ask the conductor to make a seat available for the lady
 (B) Ask the lady to sit where you are sitting
 (C) Ask the lady not to travel by the crowded bus
 (D) Ask someone to offer his seat to the lady

41. In a certain code, COMPUTER is written as LNBVQSFU. How is BULKHEAD written in that code ?
 (A) MVCILEBF
 (B) KTAILEBF
 (C) MTAGJEBF
 (D) KTAGJEBF

42. If the letters in the word POWERFUL are rearranged as they appear in the English alphabet, then the position of how many letters will remain unchanged after the rearrangement ?
 (A) None (B) One
 (C) Two (D) Three

43. Find the missing number—
 5, 16, 49, 104, ?, 280
 (A) 115 (B) 148
 (C) 170 (D) 181

44. In a certain code language CAT is coded as 24, what will be the code number for BAT in the same code language ?
 (A) 32 (B) 21
 (C) 23 (D) 42

45. How many rectangles are there in the following figure ?



- (A) 15 (B) 16
 (C) 17 (D) 18
46. If $XY = 600$, $ABC = 6$, then $GO + DO$ will be equal to—
 (A) 150 (B) 180
 (C) 165 (D) 155

47. A man is facing north. He turns 45° in the clockwise direction and then 90° in the anticlockwise

- direction. Which direction is he facing now ?
 (A) South-west
 (B) North-west
 (C) South-east
 (D) North-east

48. Pointing to a woman in a photograph a man says, "Her mother's mother is the mother of my father." How is the man related to the woman in the photograph ?
 (A) Uncle
 (B) Grandson
 (C) Nephew
 (D) Maternal Cousin

49. If 'sky' is called 'sea', 'sea' is called 'water', 'water' is called 'air', 'air' is called 'cloud' and 'cloud' is called 'river', then what do we drink when thirsty ?
 (A) Sky (B) Air
 (C) Water (D) Sea

50. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between travellers, train and bus ?
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)

51. Which of the following **does not** belong to the others ?
 (A) Guitar (B) Violin
 (C) Flute (D) Harp

52. Find out the alternative which will replace the question mark ?
 College : Student :: Hospital : ?
 (A) Nurse
 (B) Doctor
 (C) Treatment
 (D) Patient

53. Kavita walked from A to B in the East 10 feet. Then she turned to the right and walked 3 feet. Again she turned to the right and walked 14 feet. Now, how far is she from A ?
 (A) 27 feet (B) 24 feet
 (C) 5 feet (D) 4 feet

54. If + means \times , \times means \div and \div means +, then $16 \div 4 \times 2 - 5 + 8 = ?$
 (A) 58 (B) 18
 (C) 44 (D) 42

55. Four different positions of a cube is given below. Which number is contained on the face opposite to that containing 3 ?



- (A) 2 (B) 6
 (C) 4 (D) 5
56. The sum of four consecutive two digit odd numbers, when divided by 10 becomes a perfect square. Which of the following can possibly be one of these four numbers ?
 (A) 21 (B) 25
 (C) 41 (D) 67

57. In a class of 50 students, 18 take Music, 26 take Art and 2 take both Art and Music. How many students in the class are **not** enrolled in either Music or Art ?
 (A) 6 (B) 8
 (C) 10 (D) 16

58. Consider the number $n(n+1)(2n+1)$, where n is a positive integer. Then which of the following is necessarily false ?
 (A) $n(n+1)(2n+1)$ is always even
 (B) $n(n+1)(2n+1)$ is always divisible by 3
 (C) $n(n+1)(2n+1)$ is always divisible by the sum of squares of first ' n ' integers
 (D) $n(n+1)(2n+1)$ is never divisible by 237

59. Satish was given some money by his father on his birthday. Satish spent all of it in five stores. In each store he spent one rupee more than half of what he had when he came in. How much did he get from his father ?
 (A) ₹ 25 (B) ₹ 30
 (C) ₹ 46 (D) ₹ 62

60. The total age of some 7 years old and some 5 years old children is 60 years. If a team is to be selected from these children such that their total age is 48 years, in how many ways can it be done ?
 (A) 1 (B) 2
 (C) 3 (D) 4

61. By how much is $\frac{3}{4}$ th of 52 lesser than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of 99 ?
 (A) 27 (B) 33
 (C) 39 (D) 29

62. If a number is subtracted from the square of its one-half, the result is 48. Which of the following is a square root of that number ?
 (A) 8 (B) 6
 (C) 4 (D) 2

63. The value of $\left(2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) \left(2 - \frac{3}{5}\right) \left(2 - \frac{5}{7}\right) \dots \left(2 - \frac{997}{999}\right)$ is—
 (A) $\frac{5}{999}$ (B) $\frac{1001}{5}$
 (C) $\frac{1001}{999}$ (D) $\frac{1001}{3}$

64. If the numerator of a fraction is increased by 20% and its denominator be decreased by 10%, the value of the fraction is $\frac{16}{21}$. The original fraction is—
 (A) $\frac{3}{5}$ (B) $\frac{4}{7}$
 (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) $\frac{5}{7}$

65. The value of $\left[\left\{\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2\right\}^{-2}\right]^{-1}$ is—
 (A) $-\frac{1}{81}$ (B) $\frac{1}{81}$
 (C) -81 (D) 81

Directions—(Q. 66 and 67) The pie diagram given below shows the spending of a family on various items and its savings during a month. Study the pie diagram and answer the following questions—



66. If the total income of the family is ₹ 60,000, then the difference in expenses on food and education is—
 (A) ₹ 6,000 (B) ₹ 4,000
 (C) ₹ 3,000 (D) ₹ 4,500

67. Total spending by the family per month is—
 (A) ₹ 42,800 (B) ₹ 44,200
 (C) ₹ 48,400 (D) ₹ 49,200

Directions—(Q. 68 and 69) These questions are followed by two statements X and Y. Choose the correct answer on the basis of the given alternatives—

- (A) Statement X alone is sufficient to answer the question asked but the statement Y itself is not sufficient to answer the question.
 (B) Statement Y alone is sufficient to answer the given question, but statement X alone is not sufficient to answer the question.
 (C) Both the statements X and Y together are sufficient to answer the given question but neither statement by itself is sufficient to answer the question.
 (D) Two statements X and Y even when taken together are not sufficient to answer the question.

68. Z is a number between 10 and 20. What is the value of Z ?
 Statement X : Z is an even number.
 Statement Y : Z is a solution of equation $Z^2 - 23Z + 132 = 0$

69. What time will it take to travel from E to F ? Travelling from E to F and coming back from F to E takes 5 hours.

Statement X : It takes 20% more time to travel from E to F than it takes to travel from F to E.

Statement Y : G is midway between E and F and it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours to travel from E to G and back to E.

70. The average of 8 readings is 24.3, out of which the average of first two is 18.5 and that of next three is 21.2. If the sixth reading is 3 less than seventh and 8 less than eighth, what is the sixth reading ?
 (A) 24.8 (B) 26.5
 (C) 27.6 (D) 29.4

Directions—Read the following passages and answer the questions given below—

Passage-I

People moan about poverty as a great evil, and it seems to be an accepted belief that if people had plenty of money, they would be happy and useful and get more out of life. As a rule there is more genuine satisfaction in life and more obtained from life in humble cottages of the poor man than in the palaces of the rich. I always pity the sons and daughters of the rich man, who are attended by servants and have governesses at a later stage; at the same time, I am glade to think that they do not know what they have missed.

It is because I know how sweet, happy and pure the home of honest poverty, is how free from perplexing care and from social envies and jealousies—how loving and united the members are in the common interest of supporting the family, that I sympathise with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's son. It is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor so many strong, eminent self-reliant men have always sprung and must always spring. If you will read the list of the "Immortals who were born not to die", you will find that most of them have been poor.

71. People moan about poverty as a great evil because—
 1. They cannot be happy in poverty.
 2. They cannot be useful in life.
 3. They get less in poverty.
 4. They fail to get genuine satisfaction.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 4
 (C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 2
72. Why does the writer sympathise with the rich man's boys ? Because they do not know that—
 1. The house of the poor people is sweet and pure.
 2. The house of the poor people is free from perplexing care.
 3. The house of the poor people is free from social competition.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 3 (B) 1 and 2
(C) 1 only (D) 2 only

73. Which type of people have sprung and will spring from the ranks of the poor ?

- (A) Strong, dominating and eminent
(B) Eminent, dominating and self-reliant
(C) Self-reliant, eminent and strong
(D) Self-reliant, eminent and God fearing

74. Why does the writer call the cottages of the poor—humble cottages ?

He call them so because—

- (A) They are moderately furnished
(B) They are poorly furnished
(C) They are not attractive
(D) They have nothing inside them

75. The house of the poor is—

1. Sweet, happy and pure
2. Free from perplexing care
3. Free from social evils

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 3 (B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 2 only

Passage-II

Science has made human life happier in many ways. It is difficult to enumerate the advantages it has conferred upon man. The last and not the least important way in which science has changed people and made them more civilized is by making them more tolerant.

A tolerant person is one who does not interfere with other people, even if he thinks they are wrong, he may try to persuade them to believe differently, but he will not try to force them. A great deal of misery of mankind in the past has sprung from people being unwilling to tolerate other people thinking differently from themselves. This intolerance has been particularly common in religious matters. People who did not share the religious views of the rulers were tortured and burnt alive. Two

persons, cherishing different religions fought bloody battles. Science has enabled man to reason and control over-flowing passions that arise from intolerance. In the present, the countries, firmly believing in two different political ideologies are coming together because they are becoming more and more tolerant. If science has increased the horrors of war, it has increased the possibility of eternal peace, too, which will come from tolerance.

76. Science has made man tolerant by—

- (A) Making him think and reason
(B) Making him more intelligent
(C) Making him more civilized
(D) Making him happier

77. A tolerant person is one who—

1. Accepts the views of others.
2. Allows others to believe what they believe without punishing him.
3. Shows kindness to suffering people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 3 (B) 1 only
(C) 1 and 2 (D) 2 and 3

78. Science has increased—

1. Horrors of wars.
2. Possibility of torturing others.
3. Possibility of eternal peace.
4. Intolerance in man.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 only
(C) 1 and 3 (D) 2 and 4

79. In past bloody battles were fought due to—

- (A) Scientific progress
(B) Advancement of civilization
(C) Persons having different religious views
(D) Inventions of weapons

80. Science has enabled man to—

1. Think and reason.
2. Control over intolerance.
3. Fight bloody wars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 only (D) 2 only

Passage-III

So wise men of all nations have got together to see if they cannot find a way to getting rid of war together. The first thing that is wanted is cooperation among all the nations. Cooperation is a big word but it simply means working together. If nations can learn to work together as friends, they will soon find a way of settling their disputes in a friendly way. Instead of being jealous and proud of their rights, they must learn to be friendly, reasonable and anxious to help each other. The second thing that is wanted is the rule of law. Just as the citizens of a country have laws and agree to obey these laws, so all the nations must agree to laws and feel bound to obey and support them. If all the nations work together for the common good of mankind and agree to obey these laws, they will never fight with each other and there will be no war.

81. The world can get rid of war if—

1. There is cooperation among all the nations.
2. Nations settle their disputes in a friendly way.
3. Nations are proud of their rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 3 (D) 1 and 2

82. When will nations find a way to settle their disputes in a friendly way ?

- (A) When they learn to obey laws
(B) When they learn to work together
(C) When they cease to be proud of their rights
(D) When they agree to be negligent of others

83. Nations will never fight if they—

1. Agree to work for the common good of mankind.
2. Learn to help others and obey rules.
3. Learn to feel proud of their possessions.
4. Agree to disagree.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 1 only
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 3

84. All nations must agree to laws and feel bound to obey and support them. This means—

- (A) All nations must be outwardly forced to obey the laws
(B) All nations must willingly feel obliged to obey the laws
(C) All nations must stick together to obey laws
(D) All nations must promise to obey laws

85. Through which of the following channels a healthy person acquires maximum knowledge ?

- (A) Sight (B) Hearing
(C) Smell (D) Touch

गद्यांश

कला और जीवन का सम्बन्ध अन्योन्याश्रित है. कलाकार कल्पना और यथार्थ का समन्वय कर समाज के समक्ष आदर्श रूप प्रस्तुत करता है. इसी कारण जीवन का कला के स्वरूप पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ता है. कलाकार जीवन के यथार्थ रूप को ही चित्रित नहीं करता, वरन् वह आदर्श रूप को प्रस्तुत करता है. इस प्रकार जीवन का कला पर और कला का जीवन पर व्यापक प्रभाव पड़ता है. कलावाद अर्थात् 'कला कला के लिए' सम्बन्धी विचारों में जीवन के लिए उपयोगी कला ही श्रेयस्कर मानी गई है. कवि श्री मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने लिखा है—

“केवल मनोरंजन ही न कवि का कर्म होना चाहिए

उसमें उचित उपदेश का भी मर्म होना चाहिए

मानते हैं जो कला को कला के अर्थ ही स्वार्थिनी करते कला को व्यर्थ ही.”

86. “कला और जीवन अन्योन्याश्रित हैं” का क्या तात्पर्य है ?

- (A) एक-दूसरे से पृथक् हैं
(B) एक-दूसरे पर आश्रित हैं
(C) किसी अन्य तत्व पर आश्रित हैं
(D) जीवन में दोनों उपयोगी हैं

87. कौनसी कला श्रेष्ठ मानी गई है ?

- (A) जो नग्न यथार्थ का चित्रण करती हो
(B) जो कल्पना पर आधारित हो
(C) जो जीवनोपयोगी हो
(D) जो कलावाद पर आधारित हो

88. कवि श्री मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने कवि-कर्म के विषय में कहा है कि—

- (A) कविता से मनोरंजन होना चाहिए
(B) कविता से समाज को उपदेश मिले
(C) कवि का उद्देश्य मात्र कविता लिखना है
(D) कविता में मनोरंजन के साथ-साथ उचित उपदेश भी होना चाहिए

राष्ट्रीयता किसी देश की एकता का मूल आधार है. राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को सुदृढ़ करने में राष्ट्रभाषा की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण होती है. राजनैतिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक एकता की दृष्टि से भी एक राष्ट्र की एक राष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिए. राष्ट्रभाषा ही देश की सभ्यता और संस्कृति की वाहक और प्रतीक है. आज हिन्दी किसी क्षेत्र विशेष की नहीं, अपितु सारे राष्ट्र की भाषा है. उसमें वे सभी गुण और क्षमता विद्यमान हैं, जो एक राष्ट्रभाषा में होनी चाहिए. हिन्दीभाषियों की संख्या सर्वाधिक है, हिन्दी में ही सर्वाधिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन होता है. आकाशवाणी, दूरदर्शन और सिनेमा भी हिन्दी भाषा में प्रस्तुत होने के कारण लोकप्रिय तथा व्यावसायिक रूप से सक्षम हैं. ज्ञान-विज्ञान और तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में हजारों पुस्तकों की हिन्दी में रचना हो रही है. अतः हिन्दी ही निर्विवाद रूप से भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा है.

89. हिन्दी भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा है, क्योंकि—

- (A) हिन्दी में राष्ट्रभाषा के सभी गुण और क्षमता विद्यमान हैं
(B) यह सम्पूर्ण हिन्दीभाषी प्रान्तों की बोलचाल की भाषा है
(C) हिन्दी क्षेत्र का वर्चस्व देश की राजनीति में रहा है
(D) हिन्दी में सर्वाधिक पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन होता है

90. राष्ट्रभाषा की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है ?

- (A) सभ्यता और संस्कृति के ज्ञान के लिए
(B) राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना के संवर्धन के लिए
(C) राजनैतिक कार्यकलाप के लिए
(D) परस्पर विचारों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए

ईर्ष्या-द्वेष से प्रेरित होती है—परनिन्दा. दूसरों की निन्दा करने वाला स्वयं भी दुःखी ही रहता है. वह ईर्ष्या-द्वेष की अग्नि में सदा जलता रहता है और परनिन्दा का जल छिड़क कर कुछ समय के लिए शान्ति का अनुभव करता है. ऐसा निन्दक बहुत दयनीय

होता है. अपनी अक्षमता से पीड़ित वह बेचारा दूसरों की क्षमता के चाँद को देखकर सारी रात श्वान जैसा भौंकता रहता है. ऐसे निन्दक को कोई दण्ड देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है. वह स्वयं दण्डित होता रहता है. वह जलन के कारण सो भी नहीं पाता. इससे बढ़कर दण्ड और क्या होगा ?

91. निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौनसा कथन सत्य है ?

- (A) ईर्ष्या-द्वेष से प्रेरित निन्दक सदैव ही आत्मविभोर रहता है
(B) निन्दा करने वाला जीवन में यातना नहीं भोगता
(C) अपनी अक्षमता से पीड़ित निन्दक दूसरों की सक्षमता से दुःखी रहता है
(D) निन्दक चैन से सोता रहता है

92. 'ईर्ष्या-द्वेष' सामासिक पद में निम्न-लिखित समास है—

- (A) तत्पुरुष (B) कर्मधारय
(C) द्वन्द्व (D) बहुव्रीहि

93. 'चाँद को देखकर श्वान जैसा भौंकने' से लेखक का आशय निम्नलिखित है—

- (A) चन्द्रमा पर लगे दाग से दुःखी होना
(B) बिना कारण चिल्लाना
(C) चाँद के सौन्दर्य से ईर्ष्या करना
(D) दूसरों के गुणों की अवहेलना कर अनर्गल प्रलाप करना

सुबुद्धि की आंतरिक प्रेरणाएं मनुष्य को कुमार्ग पर जाने से रोकती हैं. यही कारण है कि चोर प्राथमिक अवस्था में चोरी करते विचलित होता है, उसका शरीर काँपने लगता है, कुछ समय के लिए वह किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़ हो जाता है, पर सुबुद्धि की विजय होती है और वह चोरी कर लेता है. यही घटना कई बार होती है, तो सुबुद्धि की प्रेरणाओं का बल क्रमशः क्षीण होता चला जाता है. अन्त में ये प्रेरणाएं बन्द हो जाती हैं—मनुष्य बड़े-बड़े पाप करने में भी आगा-पीछा नहीं सोचता. पाप उसकी रग-रग में समा जाता है—उसे अर्थ-अनर्थ का ज्ञान नहीं रहता. यही मानव के दानव का रूप है.

94. प्राथमिक अवस्था में चोर क्यों विचलित होता है ?

- (A) सुबुद्धि की आंतरिक प्रेरणा के कारण
(B) भय के कारण
(C) कानून और दण्ड के कारण
(D) भविष्य के अनिष्ट के विचार के कारण

95. मानव का दानव रूप कब प्रकट होता है ?

- (A) जब वह अपने कर्म का आगा-पीछा सोचता है
- (B) जब वह शक्तिशाली हो जाता है
- (C) जब वह स्वयं को ही सर्वश्रेष्ठ मान लेता है
- (D) जब सुबुद्धि की प्रेरणाएं बन्द हो जाती हैं

96. 'किंकर्तव्यविमूढ़' का क्या तात्पर्य है ?

- (A) अत्यन्त मूर्ख होना
- (B) कर्तव्य-परायण होना
- (C) विचित्र परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होना
- (D) 'क्या करें, क्या न करें'—यह समझ में न आना

मनुष्य जीवन इस सृष्टि की सबसे श्रेष्ठ रचना है. जो गुण और विशेषताएं मनुष्य को प्राप्त हैं, वे किसी अन्य प्राणी को नहीं. अपनी बुद्धि और पौरुष के बल पर मनुष्य अपने से अधिक शक्तिशाली, खतरनाक और विशाल प्राणियों को भी अपने वश में कर लेता है. अपनी बुद्धि और कल्पना से मनुष्य ने ज्ञान-विज्ञान की कितनी ही खोजें कर डाली हैं, जिनके कारण मानव समाज सभ्य समाज कहलाता है.

97. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश के अनुसार मनुष्य की श्रेष्ठता का मूल आधार क्या है ?

- (A) बुद्धि, पौरुष और कल्पनाशीलता
- (B) श्रमशीलता
- (C) शिक्षा
- (D) सभ्यता

पंचायत हमारे ग्रामीण समाज की अति प्राचीन व्यवस्था है. समाज में शान्ति, व्यवस्था और न्याय की स्थापना के लिए पंचायत प्रणाली का उदय हुआ. पंचायत की सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा और सर्वमान्यता हेतु विधान बनाए गए. इससे यह धारणा बलवती हुई कि पंच परमेश्वर होता है—पंचों का फैसला सत्य और न्याय पर आधारित होता है तथा उसे स्वीकार करना सभी का नैतिक कर्तव्य है. यह धारणा ही ग्राम-स्वराज्य की बुनियाद है.

98. पंचों को परमेश्वर माना गया है; क्योंकि—

- (A) पंच प्रणाली अत्यन्त प्राचीन व्यवस्था है
- (B) पंचायत-स्थापना के लिए विधान बना है
- (C) पंचों का फैसला सत्य और न्याय पर आधारित होता है
- (D) पंचायत नैतिकता से बँधी होती है

99. पंचायत-प्रणाली का उदय इसलिए हुआ कि—

- (A) पंचायतयुगीन आवश्यकता थी
- (B) समाज में शांति, व्यवस्था और न्याय की स्थापना आवश्यक थी
- (C) पंचायत की समाज में प्रतिष्ठा थी
- (D) पंचायत इस हेतु निर्मित विधान से शासित होती थी

साहित्य जीवन को संस्कारित करता है. वह जीवन में संवेदना-विस्तार का आधार बनता है और मनुष्य को विवेकसम्पन्न भी बनाता है. साहित्य जीवन में अक्षय आनंद का स्रोत है. उसमें निहित अनुभूति समाज और व्यक्ति के बीच सामंजस्य को प्रकट करती है. इसमें परम्पराओं, इतिहास और संस्कृति का रचनात्मक स्तर पर समावेश रहता है. इस आधार पर साहित्य, जीवनबोध को जगाने में अपनी सार्थक भूमिका निभाता है.

100. गद्यांश के अनुसार जीवन में साहित्य की क्या भूमिका है ?

- (A) साहित्य जीवन में संवेदना का संचार नहीं करता है
- (B) मनुष्य को विवेकसम्पन्न बनाने में साहित्य का योगदान नगण्य होता है
- (C) साहित्य जीवन में वैचारिकता पैदा करता है
- (D) साहित्य जीवन में अक्षय आनन्द का स्रोत है