Bachelor of Fashion Technology (GAT) - SA

1. Find the value of $-[a+\{a-(a-x)-(a+x)-a\}-a]$.
   का मान ज्ञात कीजिये $-[a+\{a-(a-x)-(a+x)-a\}-a]$.

   - a – x
   - a
   - 2a
   - x – a

   (1 mark, negative marking)

2. **Find the third proportional to 6 and 18**
   6 और 18 का तीसरा समानुपाती ज्ञात कीजिए।

   - 36
   - 364
   - 54
   - 18

   (1 mark, negative marking)

3. If a, b and c are in continued proportion, find b.
   यदि a , b और c निरंतर अनुपात में हैं, तो b *ज्ञात कीजिए* ।

   - $\pm\sqrt{ac}$
   - $\sqrt{ac}$
   - ac
   - $-\sqrt{ac}$

   (1 mark, negative marking)

4. At what percent of simple interest an amount will be doubled after 8 years?
   साधारण ब्याज के कितने प्रतिशत पर एक राशि 8 वर्ष बाद दोगुनी हो जाएगी?

   - 12.5
   - 13.5
   - 13
   - 10

   (1 mark, negative marking)

5. The ratio of 6 litres to 800 ml is

6 लीटर से 800 मिली का अनुपात है

- 13:4
- 11:6
- 16:3
- 15:2

(1 mark, negative marking)

6. The sub-duplicate ratio of 49:81 is
49:81 का सब-डुप्लिकेट अनुपात है

- 7:9
- 6:7
- 9:7
- 7:6

(1 mark, negative marking)

7. X has Rs. 90 and Y has Rs. 40; after Y has won from X a certain sum, X has then six-sevenths of what Y has; how much did Y win?
X के पास रु. 90 और Y के पास रु. 40 है; Y के X से एक निश्चित राशि जीतने के बाद, X के पास Y का छह-सातवां हिस्सा है; Y ने कितना जीता?

- Rs. 20
रु. 20
- Rs. 30
रु. 30
- Rs. 35
रु. 35
- Rs. 25
रु. 25

(1 mark, negative marking)

8. If 15% of x = 25% of y then $x : y$ is
यदि x का 15% = y का 25% है तो $x : y$ है

- 8:5
- 3:5
- 5:8
- 5:3

(1 mark, negative marking)

9. Oil refining yields 28% kerosene. How much kerosene is obtained when refining 4000 tons of oil?

तेल शोधन से 28% मिट्टी का तेल निकलता है। 4000 टन तेल के शोधन से कितना मिट्टी

का तेल प्राप्त होता है?

- 121 tons
  121 टन
- 109 tons
  109 टन
- 112 tons
  112 टन
- 110 tons
  110 टन

(1 mark, negative marking)

10. Subtract b^3+c^3-2abc from a^3+b^3-3abc.
a^3+b^3-3abc से b^3+c^3-2abc घटाएँ।

- a^3-c^3-abc
- a^3+c^3-abc
- a^3-c^3+abc
- a^3+c^3+abc

(1 mark, negative marking)

11. How should salt at Rs. 25 and Rs. 33 per kg be mixed to produce a mixture worth Rs. 30 per kg?
25 रु.और 33 रु.प्रति किलो के नमक को 30 रु. प्रति किलो का मिश्रण बनाने के लिए कैसे मिलाया जाना चाहिए?

- 3:5
- 2:5
- 5:3
- 4:5

(1 mark, negative marking)

12. The ratio of present age of two brothers is 5:3. Ten years before the ratio was 2:1. Find the present ages.
दो भाइयों की वर्तमान आयु का अनुपात 5:3 है। दस साल पहले अनुपात 2:1 था। वर्तमान आयु ज्ञात कीजिए।

- (40, 24)
- (30, 18)
- (25, 15)
- (50, 30)

(1 mark, negative marking)

13. If 1 + 2 + 3 +…….+ n = 820 then n = ?

यदि $1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots\ldots + n = 820$ तो $n = ?$

- 38
- 42
- 44
- 40

(1 mark, negative marking)

14. What sum of money will amount to Rs. 52,000 in 6 years at the same simple interest at which Rs. 1706 amount to Rs. 3412 in 20 years?

समान साधारण ब्याज पर 6 वर्ष में कितनी राशि 52,000 रु. हो जाएगी, जिस पर 1706 रु. की राशि 20 वर्षों में 3412 रु. हो जाएगी?

- Rs. 48,000
  रु. 48,000
- Rs. 42,000
  रु. 42,000
  Rs. 45,000
- रु. 45,000
- Rs. 40,000
  रु. 40,000

(1 mark, negative marking)

15. 8 men working 5 hours a day can finish a work in 6 days. Then how many men are required to finish the same job in 3 days working 4 hours a day?

8 आदमी एक दिन में 5 घंटे काम करके एक काम को 6 दिनों में पूरा कर सकते हैं। तो उसी काम को 4 घंटे प्रतिदिन काम करके 3 दिनों में पूरा करने के लिए कितने पुरुषों की आवश्यकता होगी?

- 10
- 20
- 18
- 15

(1 mark, negative marking)

16. If x: y = 2:5 and y:z = 8:11 then x:y:z is equal to

यदि $x : y = 2:5$ और $y : z = 8:11$ तो $x : y : z$ बराबर है

- 16:40:55
- 8:20:33
  2:8:11

- 2:5:11

(1 mark, negative marking)

17. Mr. X deposited a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in a bank. After 2 years he withdrew Rs. 40,000 and at the end of 5 years, he received an amount of Rs. 75,200. Find the rate of simple interest.

श्रीमान X ने 1,00,000रुपये की राशि एक बैंक में जमा की। 2 साल बाद उसने 40,000 रुपये निकाल लिए और 5 साल के अंत में, उसे 75,200 रुपये की राशि प्राप्त हुई। साधारण ब्याज की दर ज्ञात कीजिए।

- 4%
- 4.5%
- 5%
- 5.5%

(1 mark, negative marking)

18. A sum of money becomes double in 10 years at simple interest. In how many years will it be triple?

एक धनराशि साधारण ब्याज पर 10 वर्ष में दुगनी हो जाती है। यह कितने वर्षों में तिगुनी हो जाएगी?

- 20
- 30
- 15
- 25

(1 mark, negative marking)

19. A person took some loan from a bank and after 5 years he found that the interest has become $\frac{3}{10}$ th of the principal. The rate of interest per annum is

एक व्यक्ति ने एक बैंक से कुछ ऋण लिया और 5 वर्ष बाद उसने पाया कि ब्याज मूलधन का $\frac{3}{10}$ वां हो गया है। प्रति वर्ष ब्याज की दर है

- 5%
- 4%
- 6%
- 7%

(1 mark, negative marking)

20. In mixing two grades of material 1% is wasted. In what proportion must a dealer mix two grades of material which cost him Rs. 4.50 and Rs. 7.00 per kg respectively, so that to gain 8.9% by selling the mixture at Rs. 5.50 per kg?

दो ग्रेड की सामग्री को मिलाने में 1% बर्बाद होता है। एक डीलर को किस अनुपात में दो

ग्रेड की सामग्री को मिलाना चाहिए जिसकी कीमत क्रमश: 4.50 रु. और 7.00 रु. प्रति कि.ग्रा.है, ताकि मिश्रण को 5.50 रु.प्रति कि.ग्रा. पर बेचकर उसे 8.9% का लाभ प्राप्त हो?

- 5:2
- 4:3
- 2:1
- 4:1

(1 mark, negative marking)

21. The price of an item was cut by 20%, then new price was reduced by another 15% and finally, during fest season, it was decreased once again by 10%. By how many percent was the initial price cut in all?

एक वस्तु की कीमत में 20% की कटौती की गई, फिर नई कीमत में 15% की कमी की गई और अंत में, उत्सव के मौसम में, इसे एक बार फिर से 10% कम कर दिया गया। प्रारंभिक मूल्य में कुल कितने प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई?

- 40
- 40.8
- 45
- 38.8

(1 mark, negative marking)

22. A dealer mixes two varieties of grains costing Rs. 6 per kg and Rs. 15 per kg in such a way that he can gain 10% by selling the resultant mixture at Rs. 8.25 per kg. What is the proportion in which the grains are mixed?

एक डीलर 6 रु. प्रति किलो और 15 रु. प्रति किलो कीमत के दो किस्मों के अनाज को इस तरह से मिलाता है कि वह परिणामी मिश्रण को 8.25रुपये प्रति किलो पर बेचकर 10% का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकता है। अनाज किस अनुपात में मिलाया जाता है?

- 5:2
- 5:1
- 1:5
- 2:5

(1 mark, negative marking)

23. Mr. X deposited a total of Rs. 95,000 in two different banks which gives 5% and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest. If the amounts repayable by the two banks at the end of 5 years are to be equal; find the individual amount of deposit.

मिस्टर X ने कुल 95,000 रु. दो अलग-अलग बैंकों में, जो 5% और $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ ब्याज देते हैं, जमा किये। यदि 5 वर्षों के अंत में दोनों बैंकों द्वारा चुकाई जाने वाली राशि बराबर हो; तो जमा की व्यक्तिगत राशि का पता लगाएं।

- Rs. 50,000, Rs. 45,000

रु. 50,000, रु. 45,000

- Rs. 57,000, Rs. 38,000
  रु. 57,000 रु. 38,000
- Rs. 55,000, Rs. 40,000
  रु. 55,000 रु. 40,000
- Rs. 60,000, Rs. 35,000
  रु. 60,000 रु. 35,000

(1 mark, negative marking)

24. A shopkeeper allows his customer 10% discount on a marked price of the goods and still gets a profit 25%. What is the cost price of a shirt if the marked price is Rs. 1250?
एक दुकानदार अपने ग्राहक को माल के अंकित मूल्य पर 10% की छूट देता है और फिर भी 25% का लाभ प्राप्त करता है। एक कमीज का क्रय मूल्य क्या है यदि उसने अंकित मूल्य रु. 1250 किया है?

- Rs. 875
  रु. 875
- Rs. 900
  रु. 900
- Rs. 850
  रु. 850
- Rs. 925
  रु. 925

(1 mark, negative marking)

25. The simple interest on a sum of money is $\frac{1}{9}$ th of the principal and the number of years is equal to rate percent per annum. What is the rate percent?

किसी धनराशि पर साधारण ब्याज मूलधन का $\frac{1}{9}$ वां है और वर्षों की संख्या प्रति वर्ष दर प्रतिशत के बराबर है। दर प्रतिशत क्या है?

- 2.5
- $3\frac{2}{3}$
- 3
- $3\frac{1}{3}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

26. A trader promised his customers to sell rice at cost price but he cheats his customers by giving 100 gram less for every kg that he sells. His profit percentage is

एक व्यापारी ने अपने ग्राहकों से लागत मूल्य पर चावल बेचने का वादा किया; लेकिन वह अपने ग्राहकों को बेचे जानेवाले प्रत्येक किलो के लिए 100 ग्राम कम देकर धोखा देता है। उसका लाभ प्रतिशत है

- $12\frac{2}{3}$
- 10
- $10\frac{2}{9}$
- $11\frac{1}{9}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

27. How many kilograms of rice costing Rs.60 per kg must be mixed with 6 kg of rice costing Rs.80 per kg so that the resulting mixture costs Rs.72 per kg?

60 रुपये प्रति किलो की लागत वाले कितने किलोग्राम चावल को 80 रुपये प्रति किलो की लागत वाले 6 किलो चावल के साथ मिलाया जाना चाहिए; ताकि परिणामी मिश्रण की कीमत 72 रुपये प्रति किलो हो?

- 6
- 4
- 5
- 3

(1 mark, negative marking)

28. The ratio of milk and water in two containers are 3:1 and 5:2 respectively. The liquids of the containers are poured in a third container in the ratio 2:1. The ratio of milk and water in the third container is

दो बर्तनों में दूध और पानी का अनुपात क्रमश: 3:1 और 5:2 है। कंटेनरों के तरल को तीसरे कंटेनर में 2:1 के अनुपात में डाला जाता है। तीसरे कंटेनर में दूध और पानी का अनुपात है

- 7:4
- 15:2
- 35:16
- 31:11

(1 mark, negative marking)

29. P can complete a job in 16 days. He started the work and after 4 days, Q joined him. They completed the job in 4 more days. Find the number of days in which Q alone can complete it.

P एक कार्य को 16 दिनों में पूरा कर सकता है। उसने कार्य शुरू किया और 4 दिनों के बाद, Q उसके साथ जुड़ गया। उन्होंने 4 और दिनों में काम पूरा किया। उन दिनों की संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए जिनमें Q अकेला इसे पूरा कर सकता है।

- 6
- 10
- 12

8

(1 mark, negative marking)

30. If the selling price of 100 articles is equal to the cost price of 80 articles, then the loss or gain percent is
यदि 100 वस्तुओं का विक्रय मूल्य 80 वस्तुओं के क्रय मूल्य के बराबर है, तो हानि या लाभ प्रतिशत है

20% gain
20% लाभ

25% gain
25% लाभ

25% loss
25% हानि

20% loss
20% हानि

(1 mark, negative marking)

31. Choose the number which will replace the question mark.
वह संख्या चुनें जो प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह को प्रतिस्थापित करेगी।

ACEG : 16 :: NPRT : ?

70

72

69

68

(1 mark, negative marking)

32. Choose the word which will replace the question mark.
उस शब्द का चयन करें जो प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा।

LAME : OZNV :: MALE : ?

NZOV

MZOV

MZVO

NZVO

(1 mark, negative marking)

33. Choose the word which will replace the question mark.

उस शब्द का चयन करें जो प्रश्नवाचक चिन्ह को प्रतिस्थापित करेगा।

KING : JHMF :: HERO : ?

- GDNQ
- GDQN
- GNDQ
- GQDN

(1 mark, negative marking)

34. If BEHK : FILO :: JMRU : ?
यदि BEHK : FILO :: JMRU : ?

- NVQY
- NRVY
- MQVY
- NQVY

(1 mark, negative marking)

35. 'Atom' is related to 'Molecule', in the same way 'Cell' is related to
जिस प्रकार 'परमाणु' का संबंध 'अणु' से है, उसी प्रकार 'कोशिका' का संबंध इससे है

- Battery
बैटरी
- Nucleus
न्यूक्लियस
- Matter
मैटर
- Organism
जीव

(1 mark, negative marking)

36. If GATE : 22, 26, 7, 22 :: DOWN : ?
यदि GATE : 22, 26, 7, 22 :: DOWN : ?

- 4, 13, 15, 14
- 4, 15, 23, 14
- 23, 13, 3, 13
- 23, 12, 4, 13

(1 mark, negative marking)

37. If ROME : 9, 12, 14, 22 :: STOP : ?
यदि ROME : 9, 12, 14, 22 :: STOP : ?

- 8, 7, 12, 11
- 19, 20, 15, 16
- 8, 12, 11, 16
- 8, 7, 11, 12

(1 mark, negative marking)

38. If the code of ROAD is 6*1% and that of MORE is 8*%5 then the code of MODE is
यदि ROAD का कोड 6*1% है और MORE का 8*%5 है, तो MODE का कोड है

- 8*%5
- 6*%5
- 8%*5
- 8%5*

(1 mark, negative marking)

39. Find the missing number 5, 11, 23, 47, 95, 191, ?
लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए 5, 11, 23, 47, 95, 191, ?

- 382
- 383
- 381
- 385

(1 mark, negative marking)

40. Find the odd one among the following:
निम्नलिखित में से विषम का पता लगाएं:

- 49
- 147
- 343
- 2401

(1 mark, negative marking)

41. Find the odd one among the following:
निम्नलिखित में से विषम का पता लगाएं:

- Win – Lose
जीत - हार
- Spend – Earn
खर्च - प्राप्ति
- Success – Failure
सफलता - असफलता
- Gain – Profit
लाभ - लाभ

(1 mark, negative marking)

42. In a class of 52 students, 20 students play football, 16 play hockey and 10 students play both the games. How many students play neither football nor hockey?

52 छात्रों की एक कक्षा में, 20 छात्र फुटबॉल खेलते हैं, 16 हॉकी खेलते हैं और 10 छात्र

दोनों खेल खेलते हैं। कितने विद्यार्थी न तो फ़ुटबॉल और न ही हॉकी खेलते हैं?

- 24
- 22
- 26
- 20

(1 mark, negative marking)

43. Find the odd one out.
विषम का पता लगाएं।

- REPLUP
- LOITEV
- RAEZU
- KOYNED

(1 mark, negative marking)

44. Find the odd one out.
विषम का पता लगाएं।

- LEEST
- PORPEC
- NOBREZ
- NIROY

(1 mark, negative marking)

45. Insert the missing letter.
लापता अक्षर डालें।

A D G
D I N
I P ?

- W
- Y
- X
- Z

(1 mark, negative marking)

46. $\sqrt{YYV} = L : \sqrt{ZRU} = M :: \sqrt{YVU} = ?$

- P
- K

- J
- M

(1 mark, negative marking)

47. Find the missing number 1, 4, 16, 64, 256, ?
लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए।
1, 4, 16, 64, 256, ?

- 1034
- 1044
- 1042
- 1024

(1 mark, negative marking)

48. Find the missing number 1, 2, 10, 30, 260, ?
लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए। 1, 2, 10, 30, 260, ?

- 300
- 2350
- 4210
- 3130

(1 mark, negative marking)

49. Find the missing number $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{56}$, ?
लुप्त संख्या ज्ञात कीजिए। $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{20}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{42}, \frac{1}{56}$, ?

- $\frac{1}{68}$
- $\frac{1}{76}$
- $\frac{1}{72}$
- $\frac{1}{80}$

(1 mark, negative marking)

50. Six persons A, B, C, D, E and F reside on two sides of a road facing east and west. B resides in an east facing house and is not next to D; D and F reside diagonally opposite houses; C next to F resides in a west facing house and E resides in an east facing house. Who resides between B and D?

छह व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E और F एक सड़क के दो किनारों पर पूर्व और पश्चिम की

ओर मुख करके रहते हैं। B पूर्व की ओर मुख वाले घर में रहता है और D के बगल में नहीं है; D और F तिरछे विपरीत घरों में रहते हैं; F के बगल में C पश्चिम मुखी घर में रहता है और E पूर्व की ओर मुख वाले घर में रहता है। B और D के मध्य कौन रहता है?

- A
- E
- B
- C

(1 mark, negative marking)

51. Eight persons A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J are setting around a circle facing to the centre. D is third to the left of B; F is fourth to the right of B; E is fourth to the left of A who is second to the right of B; G is third to the right of C; H is not an immediate neighbour of B. Who is third to the right of H?

आठ व्यक्ति A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H और J एक वृत्त के चारों ओर केंद्र की ओर मुख करके बैठे हैं। D, B के बायें से तीसरे स्थान पर है; F, B के दायें चौथा है; E, A के बायें से चौथा है जो B के दायें से दूसरे स्थान पर है; G, C के दायें तीसरा है; H, B का निकटतम पडोसी नहीं है. H के दायें से तीसरे स्थान पर कौन है?

- B
- G
- D
- F

(1 mark, negative marking)

52. How many times in a day, do the hands of a clock coincide with each other?
दिन में कितनी बार घड़ी की सुइयां आपस में मिलती हैं?

- 12
- 22
- 24
- 44

(1 mark, negative marking)

53. At what point of time between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. both the hands of a clock will coincide with each other?
दोपहर 3 बजे से शाम 4 बजे के बीच किस समय घड़ी की दोनों सूइयां आपस में संपाती होंगी?

- 3.16 4/11 PM
- 3.05 1/11 PM
- 3.12 3/11 PM

- 3.13 2/11 PM

(1 mark, negative marking)

54. A @ B means A is the son of B.
A ? B means A is the daughter of B.

A × B means A is the father of B.

A ÷ B means A is the mother of B.
A @ B का अर्थ है A, B का पुत्र है।
A ? B का अर्थ है A, B की पुत्री है।

A × B का अर्थ है A, B का पिता है।

A ÷ B का अर्थ है A, B की माता है।

Which of the following means S is son-in-law of P?

निम्नलिखित में से किसका अर्थ है कि S, P का दामाद है?

- P@ Q÷R× S ? T
- P ×Q÷R ? S@T
- P ×Q ? R ÷S× T
- P@Q×R ? S÷T

(1 mark, negative marking)

55. P is the father of Q, R is the son of S, T is the brother of R while S is the sister of Q. How is Q related to T?
P, Q का पिता है, R, S का पुत्र है, T, R का भाई है जबकि S, Q की बहन है। Q, T से किस प्रकार संबंधित है?

Either Uncle OR Aunt

- अंकल OR आंटी
- Uncle अंकल
- Mother माँ
- Aunt आंटी

(1 mark, negative marking)

56. Which country won Copa America in 2021?
2021 में 'Copa अमेरिका' किस देश ने जीता?

- Argentina

अर्जेंटीना

- Ecuador
  इक्वाडोर
- Chile
  चिली
- Brazil
  ब्राजील

(1 mark, negative marking)

57. On whose name is the highest award of services to the development of cinema given?
सिनेमा के विकास के लिए सेवाओं का सर्वोच्च पुरस्कार किसके नाम पर दिया जाता है?

- Raj Kapur
  राज कपूर
- Meena Kumar
  मीना कुमारी
- Dlieep Kumar
  दिलीप कुमार
- Dadasaheb Phalke
  दादासाहेब फालके

(1 mark, negative marking)

58. The speed of central processing unit (CPU) of a computer is measured by
कंप्यूटर की सेंट्रल प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट (CPU) की गति किसके द्वारा मापी जाती है?

- Gigahertz
  गीगाहर्ट्ज़
- Hertz
  हर्ट्ज़
- Megahertz
  मेगाहर्ट्ज़
- Kilohertz
  किलोहर्ट्ज़

(1 mark, negative marking)

59. Which is the highest national highway in India?
भारत में सबसे ऊंचा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कौन सा है?

- NH 44
- NH 5
- NH 4
- NH 10

(1 mark, negative marking)

60. Who was the first Indian to go into the space?
अंतरिक्ष में जाने वाले पहले भारतीय कौन थे?

- Homi J Bhava
  होमी जे. भाभा
- Rakesh Sharma
  राकेश शर्मा
- Kalpana Chawla
  कल्पना चावला
- Satish Dhawan
  सतीश धवन

(1 mark, negative marking)

61. For excellence in which field is Grammy Award given?
'ग्रैमी पुरस्कार' किस क्षेत्र में उत्कृष्टता के लिए दिया जाता है?

- Painting
  पेंटिंग
- Music
  संगीत
- Literature
  साहित्य
- Sculpture
  मूर्तिकला

(1 mark, negative marking)

62. How many bits are equal to one byte?
एक बाइट के बराबर कितने बिट होते हैं?

- 8
- 4
- 6
- 2

(1 mark, negative marking)

63. Which is the International Mother Language Day?
अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मातृभाषा दिवस कौन सा है?

- February 19
  19 फरवरी
- February 21
  21 फरवरी
- February 22
  22 फरवरी

February 20

- 20 फरवरी

(1 mark, negative marking)

64. The abbreviation ATM stands for
संक्षिप्त नाम एटीएम का अर्थ है

- Automated Teller Money
  ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मनी
- All Time Money
  ऑल टाइम मनी
- Automatic Teller Machine
  ऑटोमॅटिक टेलर मशीन
- Automated Teller Machine
  ऑटोमेटेड टेलर मशीन

(1 mark, negative marking)

65. The longest sea beach of India is
भारत का सबसे लंबा समुद्र तट है

- Marina Beach
  मरीना बीच
- Juhu Beach
  जुहू बीच
- Palolem Beach
  पालोलेम बीच
- Calangute Beach
  कलंगुट बीच

(1 mark, negative marking)

66. World's Ocean's Day is celebrated on
विश्व महासागर दिवस इस दिन मनाया जाता है

- 5th May
  5 मई
- 4th June
  4 जून
- 8th June
  8 जून
- 2nd June
  2 जून

(1 mark, negative marking)

67. India's first National Sports University has been launched in
भारत का पहला राष्ट्रीय खेल विश्वविद्यालय कहाँ शुरू किया गया है?

- Goa
  गोवा
- Kerala
  केरल
- Gujarat
  गुजरात
- Manipur
  मणिपुर

(1 mark, negative marking)

68. How many gold medals won by athlete Milkha Singh in Asian Games?
एशियाई खेलों में एथलीट मिल्खा सिंह ने कितने स्वर्ण पदक जीते?

- 4
- 6
- 5
- 3

(1 mark, negative marking)

69. India's first private Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facility plant is situated at

भारत का पहला निजी तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस (LNG) सुविधा संयंत्र इस शहर में स्थित है

- Bengaluru
  बेंगलुरु
- Hyderabad
  हैदराबाद
- Nagpur
  नागपुर
- Chennai
  चेन्नई

(1 mark, negative marking)

70. Who wrote the book "My Truth"?
"माय ट्रुथ" पुस्तक किसने लिखी है?

- Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
  प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी
- Jai Sankar Prasad
  जय शंकर प्रसाद
- Jawaharlal Nehru
  जवाहरलाल नेहरू

- Indira Gandhi
  इंदिरा गांधी

(1 mark, negative marking)

71. The recipient of Polly Umrigar Award 2018-19 is
पॉली उम्रीगर पुरस्कार 2018-19 के प्राप्तकर्ता है

- Jasprit Bumrah
  जसप्रीत बुमराह
- Rohit Sharma
  रोहित शर्मा
- Virat Kohli
  विराट कोहली
- Mohammaed Shami
  मोहम्मद शमी

(1 mark, negative marking)

72. Which team won the ICC Under 19 World Cup 2020?
आईसीसी अंडर 19 विश्व कप 2020 किस टीम ने जीता?

- Pakistan
  पाकिस्तान
- India
  भारत
- New Zealand
  न्यूजीलैंड
- Bangladesh
  बांग्लादेश

(1 mark, negative marking)

73. Which of the following is an operating system?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम है?

- Google Chrome
  गूगल क्रोम
- Mozilla
  मोज़िला
- Debugger
  डीबगर
- Linux
  लिनक्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

74. The world's largest cricket stadium is
विश्व का सबसे बड़ा क्रिकेट स्टेडियम है

- Gabba
  गब्बा
- Melbourne
  मेलबर्न
- Lords
  लॉर्ड्स
- Motera
  मोटेरा

(1 mark, negative marking)

75. Who invented the television?
टेलीविजन का आविष्कार किसने किया?

- Marconi
  मार्कोनी
- Newton
  न्यूटन
- Galileo
  गैलीलियो
- J.L.Baird
  जे.एल. बेयर्ड

(1 mark, negative marking)

76. Who wrote “Dragons Seed”?
"ड्रेगन सीड" किसने लिखा था?

- William Wordsworth
  विलियम वर्ड्सवर्थ
- Pearl S Buck
  पर्ल एस. बक
- Shelly
  शैली
- Keats
  कीट्स

(1 mark, negative marking)

77. Who is the winner of Nobel Prize 2020 in literature?
साहित्य में नोबेल पुरस्कार 2020 के विजेता कौन हैं?

- Paul R. Milgrom
  पॉल आर. मिलग्रोम
- Abhijit Banerjee
  अभिजीत बनर्जी
- Louise Gluck
  लुईस ग्लुक

- Roger Penrose
  रॉजर पेनरोज़

(1 mark, negative marking)

78. Number of recipients of Praadhan Mantri Rashtriyaa Bal Puraskar 2021 is
प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय बाल पुरस्कार 2021 प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या है

- 28
- 34
- 32
- 30

(1 mark, negative marking)

79. What is the position of India in Democracy Index 2020?
लोकतंत्र सूचकांक 2020 में भारत का कौन सा स्थान है?

- 55^{th}
  55 वां
- 53^{rd}
  53 वां
- 54^{th}
  54 वां
- 50^{th}
  50 वां

(1 mark, negative marking)

80. **The motif of "Ellora Caves" is printed on the reverse side of which currency note?**
"एलोरा गुफाओं" की आकृति किस मुद्रा नोट के पीछे की तरफ छपी है?

- Rs. 50
  रु. 50
- Rs. 500
  रु. 500
- Rs. 100
  रु. 100
- Rs. 20
  रु. 20

(1 mark, negative marking)

81. Antonym of **Unravel** is

- Complicate
- Edible
- Demon
- Enlarge

(1 mark, negative marking)

82. Antonym of **Feasible** is

- Fault
- Heat
- Implausible
- Grow

(1 mark, negative marking)

83. Antonym of **Perspicacious** is

- Grand
- Halt
- Ignorant
- Famous

(1 mark, negative marking)

84. Antonym of **Pillage** is

- Known
- Protect
- Lavish
- Induce

(1 mark, negative marking)

85. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Hang Together

- Live together
- Go together
- Hand with each other
- Be united

(1 mark, negative marking)

86. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
He was in **doldrums** after the quarrel with his brother.

- Left the house
- Jubilant
- In low spirits
- Angry

(1 mark, negative marking)

87. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:
Carry weight

- Carry the day
- To carry burden
- Carry through
- Be important

(1 mark, negative marking)

88. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:

Turn down

- Twist
- Reject
- Weave
- To accept

(1 mark, negative marking)

89. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the expression in bold:

Die hard

- Arrogant
- Ready to change
- Egoist
- Unwilling to change

(1 mark, negative marking)

90. **Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.**

VEHEMENCE

- Axterous
- Ardour
- Aggrandize
- Alpathy

(1 mark, negative marking)

91. **Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.**

DEMAGOGUE

- Egregious

- Rabble -Rouser
- Bailure
- Phlegmatic

(1 mark, negative marking)

92. **Below each of the following words (in capital letters) four words are given. Pick out the word that is nearest in meaning to the words given in the capital letters.**

QUID PRO QUO

- Trade-off
- Travesty
- Convivial
- Lambster

(1 mark, negative marking)

93. **Fill up the blanks with appropriate Preposition .**

That book deals …life in the United States.

- with
- on
- to
- in

(1 mark, negative marking)

94. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Lore

- Folklore
- Deprivation
- Denial
- Forfeiture

(1 mark, negative marking)

95. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Infringement

- Efficacious
- Weasel
- Non compliance
- Sporadically

(1 mark, negative marking)

96. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Modicum

- Morose
- Bit
- Simian
- Monastic

(1 mark, negative marking)

97. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Rhapsodic

- Enthusiastic
- Versification
- Derision
- Recompense

(1 mark, negative marking)

98. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Domicile

- Residence
- Somnolent
- Hegemony
- Slumbering

(1 mark, negative marking)

99. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Appall

- Penitent
- Dismay
- Regretful
- Contrite

(1 mark, negative marking)

100. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Din

- Noise
- Dreary

- Compact
- Miniature

(1 mark, negative marking)

101. Out of the options given ,find out the most similar in meaning for the given word.

Whisk

- Shave
- Devoted
- Rush
- Carve

(1 mark, negative marking)

102. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Maalti is fed up _____ the weather

- over
- with
- from
- about

(1 mark, negative marking)

103. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

These boxes are very heavy. They are full ____ books

- from
- with
- in
- of

(1 mark, negative marking)

104. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Raman is very good ___ telling stories.

- to
- at
- in
- on

(1 mark, negative marking)

105. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Samir is thinking _____ going to London next week.

- None of these
- about
- to
- for

(1 mark, negative marking)

106. **Pick out the most suitable prepositions from the given options to complete the sentence.**

Have you read any book ___ Salman Rushdie

- on
- about
- All of these
- by

(1 mark, negative marking)

107. Jio Platforms Ltd. has announced an investment of US$ 15 million in Two Platforms Inc., a Silicon Valley based deep tech startup founded by Pranav Mistry, for a 25% equity stake on a fully diluted basis.
Two is an Artificial Reality company with focus on building interactive and immersional AI experiences. After text and voice, it believes the next chapter of AI is visual and interactive.

Its Artificial Reality platform enables real-time AI voice and video calls, digital humans, immersive spaces and lifelike gaming.Two plans to bring its interactive AI technologies first to consumer applications, followed by entertainment and gaming, as well as enterprise solutions including retail, services, education, health and wellness.
Akash Ambani, Director, Jio, said, “We are impressed with the strong experience and capabilities of the founding team at TWO in the areas of AI/ ML, AR, metaverse and Web 3.0.”“We look forward to working together with TWO to help expedite development of new products in the areas of interactive AI, immersive gaming and metaverse. This acquisition will also help strengthen our internal team to move on these fronts at a faster pace than what they were able to do uptil now. It will also help is improving our top line as it showed lack lustre growth in the previous year, he said.

“ We feel Jio will be the right strategic partner that we needed” added Pranav.

'टू प्लेटफॉर्म्स इंक' एक आर्टिफिशियल रियालिटी कंपनी है जो इंटरैक्टिव और इमर्सनल AI अनुभवों के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। टेक्स्ट और वॉयस के बाद, यह मानता है कि AI का अगला अध्याय दृश्य और संवादात्मक है

इसका आर्टिफिशियल रियालिटी प्लेटफॉर्म रीयल-टाइम AI वॉयस और वीडियो कॉल, डिजिटल ह्यूमन, इमर्सिव स्पेस और लाइफलाइक गेमिंग को सक्षम बनाता है। 'टू प्लेटफॉर्म्स' अपने इंटरैक्टिव AI प्रौद्योगिकियों को पहले उपभोक्ता अनुप्रयोगों में लाने की योजना रखता हैं, साथ ही मनोरंजन और गेमिंग के साथ-साथ खुदरा,सेवाओं,शिक्षा,स्वास्थ्य और कल्याण सहित उद्यम समाधान भी इसमें शामिल हैं।

जियो के निदेशक आकाश अंबानी ने कहा, "हम AI/ML, AR, मेटावर्स और वेब 3.0 के क्षेत्रों में 'टू प्लेटफॉर्म्स' में संस्थापक टीम के मजबूत अनुभव और क्षमताओं से प्रभावित हैं।" " इंटरैक्टिव AI, इमर्सिव गेमिंग और मेटावर्स के क्षेत्रों में नए उत्पादों के विकास में तेजी लाने में मदद करने के लिए हम 'टू प्लेटफॉर्म्स' के साथ मिलकर काम करने के लिए तत्पर है। यह अधिग्रहण हमारी आंतरिक टीम को इन मोर्चों पर तेजी से आगे बढ़ने में मदद करेगा, जो वे अब तक करने में सक्षम थे। उन्होंने कहा कि इससे हमारी शीर्ष पंक्ति में सुधार करने में भी मदद मिलेगी क्योंकि पिछले वर्ष में इसमें कमी आयी थी।

प्रणव ने कहा, "हमें लगता है कि जियो सही रणनीतिक साझेदार होगा जिसकी हमें जरूरत थी।"

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

Two Platforms Inc was looking for a strategic partner to grow
'टू प्लेटफॉर्म्स इंक' विकसित होने के लिए एक रणनीतिक साझेदार की तलाश में था

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

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'टू प्लेटफॉर्म्स इंक' एक आर्टिफिशियल रियालिटी कंपनी है जो इंटरैक्टिव और इमर्सनल AI अनुभवों के निर्माण पर ध्यान केंद्रित करती है। टेक्स्ट और वॉयस के बाद, यह मानता है कि AI का अगला अध्याय दृश्य और संवादात्मक है

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Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

Use of AI in Virtual reality platforms can be the next big disruption
वर्चुअल रियालिटी प्लेटफॉर्म्स में AI का इस्तेमाल अगला बड़ा व्यवधान हो सकता है

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions'
  निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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Jio Platforms Ltd. wants to work fast in the fields of immersive gaming, interactive AI & metaverse

जियो प्लेटफॉर्म्स लिमिटेड इमर्सिव गेमिंग, इंटरेक्टिव AI और मेटावर्स के क्षेत्र में तेजी से काम करना चाहता है

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
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Jio Platforms’s own team was struggling to move fast on these new technologies
जियो प्लेटफॉर्म्स की अपनी टीम इन नई तकनीकों पर तेज़ी से आगे बढ़ने के लिए संघर्ष कर रही थी

- Minor factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- Major objective in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- Major assumption in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

Major factor in making the decisions

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(1 mark, negative marking)

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Jio Platforms were seeing lacklustre growth in the previous year
जियो प्लेटफॉर्म्स में पिछले वर्ष की वृद्धि में कमी देखी जा रही थी

The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा

The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions

- निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

(1 mark, negative marking)

112. FedEx Express, a subsidiary of FedEx Corp., has announced the start of electric vehicle (EV) trials in India as part of its global goal to achieve carbon neutral operations by 2040.
The trial, which is expected to conclude in a month in Bengaluru, will test the vehicle technology within the company's operations, assessing the vehicles' operational effectiveness on a standard route fully loaded with packages, FedEx Express said. Upon positive results, the company said it would extend the trials to Delhi. The trials are also being done as it was suggested as an idea by the Chief Minister of Karnataka in a meeting with FedEx CEO.

Mohamad Sayegh, V-P, India Operations for FedEx Express said, "With the growth of e-commerce in India, we are constantly looking for ways to support this momentum while reducing environmental impact. The commencement of EV trials brings us one step closer to this vision especially since a lot of people feel that this technology can be most useful for last mile deliveries of E-Commerce companies."

The company is approaching vehicle electrification goal through a phased manner to replace the existing carbon emitting vehicles. The aim is for 50% of the company's global pickup and delivery vehicle purchases to be EVs by 2025, rising to 100% by 2030. "The trial is a critical part of the integration of EV technology across our operations. Finding the right technology to serve our business, our customers, and our team members will play a key role in the successful integration of EV into the fleet," Mr. Sayegh said.

FedEx Corp. की सहायक कंपनी FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने 2040 तक कार्बन न्यूट्रल संचालन प्राप्त करने के अपने वैश्विक लक्ष्य के हिस्से के रूप में भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (EV) परीक्षण शुरू करने की घोषणा की है।

परीक्षण, जो बेंगलुरु में एक महीने में समाप्त होने की उम्मीद है, कंपनी के संचालन के भीतर वाहन प्रौद्योगिकी का परीक्षण करेगा, पैकेजों से भरे मानक मार्ग पर वाहनों की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करेगा, FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने कहा। सकारात्मक परिणामों पर, कंपनी ने कहा कि वह दिल्ली में परीक्षणों का विस्तार करेगी। परीक्षण भी किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यह कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा FedEx के सीईओ के साथ बैठक में एक विचार के रूप में सुझाया गया था।

FedEx एक्सप्रेस के इंडिया ऑपरेशंस के वीपी मोहम्मद सईघ ने कहा, "भारत में ई-कॉमर्स के विकास के साथ, हम पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करते हुए इस गति का समर्थन करने के तरीकों की लगातार तलाश कर रहे हैं। EV परीक्षणों की शुरुआत हमें इस दृष्टि के एक कदम और करीब लाती है, खासकर जब से बहुत से लोगों को लगता है कि यह तकनीक ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों की अंतिम मील डिलीवरी के लिए सबसे उपयोगी हो सकती है।

कंपनी मौजूदा कार्बन उत्सर्जक वाहनों को बदलने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से वाहन विद्युतीकरण लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंच रही है। इसका उद्देश्य 2025 तक कंपनी की वैश्विक पिकअप और डिलीवरी वाहन खरीद का 50% EV होना है, जो 2030 तक 100% तक बढ़ रहा है। "परीक्षण हमारे सभी परिचालनों में EV प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे व्यवसाय, हमारे ग्राहकों और हमारी टीम के सदस्यों की सेवा के लिए सही तकनीक का पता लगाना EV के बेड़े में सफल एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा, "श्री सईघ ने कहा।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

FedEx wants to become Carbon Neutral by 2040
FedEx 2040 तक कार्बन न्यूट्रल बनना चाहता है

- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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परीक्षण, जो बेंगलुरु में एक महीने में समाप्त होने की उम्मीद है, कंपनी के संचालन के भीतर वाहन प्रौद्योगिकी का परीक्षण करेगा, पैकेजों से भरे मानक मार्ग पर वाहनों की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करेगा, FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने कहा। सकारात्मक परिणामों पर, कंपनी ने कहा कि वह दिल्ली में परीक्षणों का विस्तार करेगी। परीक्षण भी किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यह कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा FedEx के सीईओ के साथ बैठक में एक विचार के रूप में सुझाया गया था।

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कंपनी मौजूदा कार्बन उत्सर्जक वाहनों को बदलने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से वाहन विद्युतीकरण लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंच रही है। इसका उद्देश्य 2025 तक कंपनी की वैश्विक पिकअप और डिलीवरी वाहन खरीद का 50% EV होना है, जो 2030 तक 100% तक बढ़ रहा है। "परीक्षण हमारे सभी परिचालनों में EV प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे व्यवसाय, हमारे ग्राहकों और हमारी टीम के सदस्यों की सेवा के लिए सही तकनीक का पता लगाना EV के बेड़े में सफल एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा, "श्री सईघ ने कहा।

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नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

EVs produce less carbon emissions than traditional vehicles

EV पारंपरिक वाहनों की तुलना में कम कार्बन उत्सर्जन करते हैं

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
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(1 mark, negative marking)

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E-commerce growth requires purchase of new vehicles by FedEx

ई-कॉमर्स विकास के लिए FedEx द्वारा नए वाहनों की खरीद की आवश्यकता है

- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

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FedEx एक्सप्रेस के इंडिया ऑपरेशंस के वीपी मोहम्मद सईघ ने कहा, "भारत में ई-कॉमर्स के विकास के साथ, हम पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करते हुए इस गति का समर्थन करने के तरीकों की लगातार तलाश कर रहे हैं। EV परीक्षणों की शुरुआत हमें इस दृष्टि के एक कदम और करीब लाती है, खासकर जब से बहुत से लोगों को लगता है कि यह तकनीक ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों की अंतिम मील डिलीवरी के लिए सबसे उपयोगी हो सकती है।

कंपनी मौजूदा कार्बन उत्सर्जक वाहनों को बदलने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से वाहन विद्युतीकरण लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंच रही है। इसका उद्देश्य 2025 तक कंपनी की वैश्विक पिकअप और डिलीवरी वाहन खरीद का 50% EV होना है, जो 2030 तक 100% तक बढ़ रहा है। "परीक्षण हमारे सभी परिचालनों में EV प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे व्यवसाय, हमारे ग्राहकों और हमारी टीम के सदस्यों की सेवा के लिए सही तकनीक का पता लगाना EV के बेड़े में सफल एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा, "श्री सईघ ने कहा।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

EVs can help service E-commerce company needs
EV ई-कॉमर्स कंपनी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में मदद कर सकते हैं

- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख कारक
- The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions

निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य

The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक

(1 mark, negative marking)

116. FedEx Express, a subsidiary of FedEx Corp., has announced the start of electric vehicle (EV) trials in India as part of its global goal to achieve carbon neutral operations by 2040.
The trial, which is expected to conclude in a month in Bengaluru, will test the vehicle technology within the company's operations, assessing the vehicles' operational effectiveness on a standard route fully loaded with packages, FedEx Express said. Upon positive results, the company said it would extend the trials to Delhi. The trials are also being done as it was suggested as an idea by the Chief Minister of Karnataka in a meeting with FedEx CEO.
Mohamad Sayegh, V-P, India Operations for FedEx Express said, "With the growth of e-commerce in India, we are constantly looking for ways to support this momentum while reducing environmental impact. The commencement of EV trials brings us one step closer to this vision especially since a lot of people feel that this technology can be most useful for last mile deliveries of E-Commerce companies."
The company is approaching vehicle electrification goal through a phased manner to replace the existing carbon emitting vehicles. The aim is for 50% of the company's global pickup and delivery vehicle purchases to be EVs by 2025, rising to 100% by 2030. "The trial is a critical part of the integration of EV technology across our operations. Finding the right technology to serve our business, our customers, and our team members will play a key role in the successful integration of EV into the fleet," Mr. Sayegh said.

FedEx Corp. की सहायक कंपनी FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने 2040 तक कार्बन न्यूट्रल संचालन प्राप्त करने के अपने वैश्विक लक्ष्य के हिस्से के रूप में भारत में इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन (EV) परीक्षण शुरू करने की घोषणा की है।

परीक्षण, जो बेंगलुरु में एक महीने में समाप्त होने की उम्मीद है, कंपनी के संचालन के भीतर वाहन प्रौद्योगिकी का परीक्षण करेगा, पैकेजों से भरे मानक मार्ग पर वाहनों की परिचालन प्रभावशीलता का आकलन करेगा, FedEx एक्सप्रेस ने कहा। सकारात्मक परिणामों पर, कंपनी ने कहा कि वह दिल्ली में परीक्षणों का विस्तार करेगी। परीक्षण भी किए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि यह कर्नाटक के मुख्यमंत्री द्वारा FedEx के सीईओ के साथ बैठक में एक विचार के रूप में सुझाया गया था।

FedEx एक्सप्रेस के इंडिया ऑपरेशंस के वीपी मोहम्मद सईघ ने कहा, "भारत में ई-कॉमर्स के विकास के साथ, हम पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करते हुए इस गति का समर्थन करने के तरीकों की लगातार तलाश कर रहे हैं। EV परीक्षणों की शुरुआत हमें इस दृष्टि के एक कदम और करीब लाती है, खासकर जब से बहुत से लोगों को लगता है कि यह तकनीक ई-कॉमर्स कंपनियों की अंतिम मील डिलीवरी के लिए सबसे उपयोगी हो सकती है।

कंपनी मौजूदा कार्बन उत्सर्जक वाहनों को बदलने के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से वाहन विद्युतीकरण लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंच रही है। इसका उद्देश्य 2025 तक कंपनी की वैश्विक पिकअप और डिलीवरी वाहन खरीद का 50% EV होना है, जो 2030 तक 100% तक बढ़ रहा है। "परीक्षण हमारे सभी परिचालनों में EV प्रौद्योगिकी के एकीकरण का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है। हमारे व्यवसाय, हमारे ग्राहकों और हमारी टीम के सदस्यों की सेवा के लिए सही तकनीक का पता लगाना EV के बेड़े में सफल एकीकरण में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा, "श्री सईघ ने कहा।

Read the statements given below and choose the most appropriate classification of the statement from the options given:

नीचे दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और दिए गए विकल्पों में से कथन का सबसे उपयुक्त वर्गीकरण चुनिए:

The CM of Karnataka had suggested choosing Delhi as the first place for trials
कर्नाटक के सीएम ने ट्रायल के लिए दिल्ली को पहले स्थान के रूप में चुनने का सुझाव दिया था

The statement is a Major assumption in making the decisions

- निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख धारणा
- The statement is a Major objective in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में प्रमुख उद्देश्य
- The statement is a Minor factor in making the decisions
  निर्णय लेने में मामूली कारक
- The statement is a Major factor in making the decisions
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(1 mark, negative marking)

117. Corrugated packaging industry has landed in deep trouble as prices of its principal raw material - kraft paper have started shooting up over the past few days. This is along with increase in other raw material and logistics cost. There has been a sharp price increase of Rs 5000 per tonne of kraft paper within a span of 10 days. The mills say that this is not the end and expect further increase in the coming days, said Federation of Corrugated Box Manufacturers of India (FCBM) in a release issued on Monday.

    With China facing a severe electricity shortage the demand for finished paper from India and other parts of the world has started to become stronger. This has created a sense of optimism in the Indian markets as it can fulfill the capacity available. Imported waste paper is touching all-time highs every day due to sustained self-consumption. There has been an almost seven-fold increase in global container freight charges and has only added fuel to the raging spike in imported waste paper prices.

    The recent move of the Centre to increase the GST levied on corrugated boxes from 12% to 18% has irreversibly halted the gradual switchover from plastic to paper in the above-mentioned sectors. Governments need to incentivize the adoption of eco-friendly packaging and replacement of plastic by lowering the GST for these sectors, thereby providing an incentive for shifting mindsets towards paper-based packaging. The resultant impact on working capital requirements for our members predominantly in the MSME sector has been crippling.

    In line with the global trend, India has also been witnessing widespread awareness of the effects of climate change and harmful aftereffects of single-use plastic products. The majority consumption of single-use plastic is in the unorganized retail sector, hotel & hospitality sector, and in agriculture/ horticulture sectors where the end-user/ farmer is not able to take credit of GST charged on eco-friendly corrugated packaging.

    नालीदार पैकेजिंग उद्योग गहरे संकट में आ गया है क्योंकि पिछले कुछ दिनों में इसके प्रमुख कच्चे माल - क्राफ्ट पेपर की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी शुरू हो गई है। यह अन्य कच्चे माल और रसद लागत में वृद्धि के साथ है। 10 दिनों की अवधि के भीतर क्राफ्ट पेपर की कीमत में 5000 रुपये प्रति टन की तेज वृद्धि हुई है। फेडरेशन ऑफ कॉरगेटेड बॉक्स मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ऑफ इंडिया (FCBM) ने सोमवार को जारी एक विज्ञप्ति में कहा कि मिलों का कहना है कि यह अंत नहीं है और आने वाले दिनों में और वृद्धि की उम्मीद है।

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वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति के अनुरूप, भारत में भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों और एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के हानिकारक प्रभावों के बारे में व्यापक जागरूकता देखी जा रही है। एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक की अधिकांश खपत असंगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र, होटल और आतिथ्य क्षेत्र में और कृषि/बागवानी क्षेत्रों में होती है; जहां अंतिम उपयोगकर्ता/किसान पर्यावरण के अनुकूल नालीदार पैकेजिंग पर लगाए गए GST का क्रेडिट लेने में सक्षम नहीं है।

The Electricity shortage in China has led to

चीन में बिजली की किल्लत से.....

- Shortage of Kraft Paper in India
  भारत में क्राफ्ट पेपर की कमी
- Shortage of supply in Finished paper in the World Markets
  विश्व बाजार में तैयार कागज की आपूर्ति में कमी
- Increase in demand of Packaging material in India
  भारत में पैकेजिंग सामग्री की मांग में वृद्धि
- Shortage of Supply in Packaging Material in World Markets
  विश्व बाजारों में पैकेजिंग सामग्री में आपूर्ति की कमी

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GST has been increased on Corrugated Boxes. This has led to

नालीदार बक्सों पर GST बढ़ा दिया गया है,इस वजह से .....

- None of these
  इनमे से कोई भी नहीं
- Increase in supply of paper
  कागज की आपूर्ति में वृद्धि
- Increase in prices of corrugated packaging material
  नालीदार पैकेजिंग सामग्री की कीमतों में वृद्धि

Increase in demand for paper
कागज की मांग में वृद्धि

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चीन को बिजली की गंभीर कमी का सामना करने के साथ भारत और दुनिया के अन्य हिस्सों से तैयार कागज की मांग मजबूत होने लगी है। इसने भारतीय बाजारों में आशावाद की भावना पैदा की है क्योंकि यह उपलब्ध क्षमता को पूरा कर सकता है। निरंतर स्व-उपभोग के कारण आयातित बेकार कागज हर दिन सर्वकालिक उच्च स्तर को छू रहा है। वैश्विक कंटेनर माल ढुलाई शुल्क में लगभग सात गुना वृद्धि हुई है और आयातित बेकार कागज की कीमतों में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है।

नालीदार बक्से पर लगाए गए GST को 12% से बढ़ाकर 18% करने के केंद्र के हालिया कदम ने उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में प्लास्टिक से कागज पर क्रमिक स्विचओवर को अपरिवर्तनीय रूप से रोक दिया है। सरकारों को इन क्षेत्रों के लिए GST को कम करके पर्यावरण के अनुकूल पैकेजिंग को अपनाने और प्लास्टिक के प्रतिस्थापन को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे कागज आधारित पैकेजिंग की ओर मानसिकता बदलने के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान किया जा सके। मुख्य रूप से MSME क्षेत्र में हमारे सदस्यों के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी आवश्यकताओं पर परिणामी प्रभाव बहुत रहा है।

वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति के अनुरूप, भारत में भी जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों और एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक उत्पादों के हानिकारक प्रभावों के बारे में व्यापक जागरूकता देखी जा रही है। एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक की अधिकांश खपत असंगठित खुदरा क्षेत्र, होटल और आतिथ्य क्षेत्र में और कृषि/बागवानी क्षेत्रों में होती है; जहां अंतिम उपयोगकर्ता/किसान पर्यावरण के अनुकूल नालीदार पैकेजिंग पर लगाए गए GST का क्रेडिट लेने में सक्षम नहीं है।

Corrugated Boxes are
नालीदार बक्से.....हैं

- Made from Kraft Paper
  क्राफ्ट पेपर से बने
- All of these
  ऊपर के सभी
- Good for the Environment
  वातावरण के लिए अच्छे
- More expensive than Single use plastic
  सिंगल यूज प्लास्टिक से ज्यादा महंगे

(1 mark, negative marking)

120. Corrugated packaging industry has landed in deep trouble as prices of its principal raw material - kraft paper have started shooting up over the past few days. This is along with increase in other raw material and logistics cost. There has been a sharp price increase of Rs 5000 per tonne of kraft paper within a span of 10 days. The mills say that this is not the end and expect further increase in the coming days, said Federation of Corrugated Box Manufacturers of India (FCBM) in a release issued on Monday.

    With China facing a severe electricity shortage the demand for finished paper from India and other parts of the world has started to become stronger. This has created a sense of optimism in the Indian markets as it can fulfill the capacity available. Imported waste paper is touching all-time highs every day due to sustained self-consumption. There has been an almost seven-fold increase in global container freight charges and has only added fuel to the raging spike in imported waste paper prices.

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Why has the working capital requirement increased for Corrugated Box manufacturers ?
नालीदार बॉक्स निर्माताओं के लिए कार्यशील पूंजी की आवश्यकता क्यों बढ़ गई है?

- The price of other Raw material has increased
  अन्य कच्चे माल की कीमत में वृद्धि हुई है
- The price of Paper has increased
  कागज के दाम बढ़े
- All of these
  ऊपर के सभी
- The logistics cost has increased

रसद लागत में वृद्धि हुई है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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What is the increase in GST on finished paper ?
तैयार कागज पर GST में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है?

- 6%
- 7%
- 5%
- Not clear from the facts
  तथ्यों से स्पष्ट नहीं

(1 mark, negative marking)

122. Mahindra South Africa has set a new record for monthly sales since it first started selling its range of automotive vehicles in the country 18 years ago.
Figures released by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA) showed that Mahindra hit a new all-time best sales figure of 1,010 in January 2022. This is a massive 77% improvement over the same month in 2021 and comes despite severe stock shortages and other COVID-19-related disruptions.

The locally-manufactured Mahindra Pik Up range remained the company's best-seller, with 618 units sold in January, continuing a trend of being one of South Africa's three fastest-growing models in what is known locally as the 'bakkie'.

In its range of SUVs, the KUV100 NXT and Scorpio both outperformed expectations. The former found favour with budget-conscious buyers looking for a frugal and highly capable compact SUV and the latter's Adventure model proved very popular among South African families.

"The new sales record is testament to the hard work of our team at Mahindra SA and each of our 72 dealers," said Rajesh Gupta, CEO of Mahindra South Africa.

In the past four years, this growth was accelerated with several large investments, including an assembly facility in Durban.

In Gauteng province, the economic hub of South Africa, Mahindra opened a new, larger and more modern training facility for technical and sales staff and a specialised vehicle fitment centre.

"We have a very ambitious target for the new year and set very high standards for our customer service team and our dealers. Like before, we will make sure our customer service and dealer capacity grow in step with our sales,

and we trust that this will continue to win us many more fans," Gupta concluded.

महिंद्रा दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने 18 साल में मासिक बिक्री का एक नया रिकॉर्ड बनाया है। उसने 18 साल पहले देश में पहली बार ऑटोमोटिव वाहनों की बिक्री शुरू की थी।

नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ऑफ साउथ अफ्रीका (NAAMSA) द्वारा जारी किए गए आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिंद्रा ने जनवरी 2022 में 1,010 का एक नया सर्वकालिक सर्वश्रेष्ठ बिक्री आंकड़ा हासिल किया। यह 2021 में उसी महीने में 77% का भारी सुधार है और स्टॉक की कमी और अन्य COVID-19-संबंधी व्यवधान आदि से परिस्थिति गंभीर होने के बावजूद यह सुधार आया है।

स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित महिंद्रा पिक अप रेंज जनवरी में बेची गई 618 इकाइयों के साथ कंपनी की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली बनी रही, जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका के तीन सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते मॉडल में से एक होने की प्रवृत्ति को जारी रखती है, जिसे स्थानीय रूप से 'बक्की' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

SUV की अपनी रेंज में, KUV 100 NXT और स्कॉर्पियो दोनों ने उम्मीदों से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया। एक किफायती और अत्यधिक सक्षम कॉम्पैक्ट SUV की तलाश में बजट के प्रति जागरूक खरीदारों के साथ पूर्व मॉडल को पसंद किया गया और बाद का एडवेंचर मॉडल दक्षिण अफ्रीकी परिवारों के बीच बहुत लोकप्रिय साबित हुआ।

महिंद्रा साउथ अफ्रीका के सीईओ राजेश गुप्ता ने कहा, "नया बिक्री रिकॉर्ड महिंद्रा SA और हमारे 72 डीलरों में से प्रत्येक में हमारी टीम की कड़ी मेहनत का प्रमाण है।"

पिछले चार वर्षों में, कई बड़े निवेशों के साथ इस वृद्धि में तेजी आई है, जिसमें डरबन में एक असेंब्ली सुविधा भी शामिल है।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के आर्थिक केंद्र, गौतेंग प्रांत में, महिंद्रा ने तकनीकी और बिक्री कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई, बड़ी और अधिक आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधा और एक विशेष वाहन फिटमेंट केंद्र खोला।

"हमारे पास नए साल के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य है और हमारी ग्राहक सेवा टीम और हमारे डीलरों के लिए बहुत उच्च मानक निर्धारित किए हैं। पहले की तरह, हम यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि हमारी ग्राहक सेवा और डीलर क्षमता हमारी बिक्री के साथ-साथ बढ़े, और हमें भरोसा है कि हम कई और प्रशंसकों को जीतना जारी रखेंगे, "गुप्ता ने निष्कर्ष निकाला।

Mahindra South Africa owes its success to which of the factors given :
महिंद्रा साउथ अफ्रीका की सफलता का श्रेय निम्नलिखित में से किस कारक को जाता है:

- All of these
  ऊपर के सभी
- Dealer network
  डीलर नेटवर्क
- Investments in training & local assembly
  प्रशिक्षण और स्थानीय असेंब्ली में निवेश
- Mahindra SA team
  महिंद्रा SA टीम

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Figures released by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA) showed that Mahindra hit a new all-time best sales figure of 1,010 in January 2022. This is a massive 77% improvement over the same month in 2021 and comes despite severe stock shortages and other COVID-19-related disruptions. The locally-manufactured Mahindra Pik Up range remained the company's best-seller, with 618 units sold in January, continuing a trend of being one of South Africa's three fastest-growing models in what is known locally as the 'bakkie'.

In its range of SUVs, the KUV100 NXT and Scorpio both outperformed expectations. The former found favour with budget-conscious buyers looking for a frugal and highly capable compact SUV and the latter's Adventure model proved very popular among South African families.

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महिंद्रा दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने 18 साल में मासिक बिक्री का एक नया रिकॉर्ड बनाया है। उसने 18 साल पहले देश में पहली बार ऑटोमोटिव वाहनों की बिक्री शुरू की थी।

नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ऑफ साउथ अफ्रीका (NAAMSA) द्वारा जारी किए गए आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिंद्रा ने जनवरी 2022 में 1,010 का एक नया सर्वकालिक सर्वश्रेष्ठ बिक्री आंकड़ा हासिल किया। यह 2021 में उसी महीने में 77% का भारी सुधार है और स्टॉक की कमी और अन्य COVID-19-संबंधी व्यवधान आदि से परिस्थिति गंभीर होने के बावजूद यह सुधार आया है।

स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित महिंद्रा पिक अप रेंज जनवरी में बेची गई 618 इकाइयों के साथ कंपनी की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली बनी रही, जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका के तीन सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते मॉडल में से एक होने की प्रवृत्ति को जारी रखती है, जिसे स्थानीय रूप से 'बक्की' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

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Which model is the highest selling model for Mahindra SA ?
महिंद्रा SA के लिए कौन सा मॉडल सबसे ज्यादा बिकने वाला मॉडल है?

- Scorpio
  स्कॉर्पियो

- Bakkie
  बक्की
- KUV 100 NXT
- XUV 500

(1 mark, negative marking)

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नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ऑफ साउथ अफ्रीका (NAAMSA) द्वारा जारी किए गए आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिंद्रा ने जनवरी 2022 में 1,010 का एक नया सर्वकालिक सर्वश्रेष्ठ बिक्री आंकड़ा हासिल किया। यह 2021 में उसी महीने में 77% का भारी सुधार है और स्टॉक की कमी और अन्य COVID-19-संबंधी व्यवधान आदि से परिस्थिति गंभीर होने के बावजूद यह सुधार आया है।

स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित महिंद्रा पिक अप रेंज जनवरी में बेची गई 618 इकाइयों के साथ कंपनी की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली बनी रही, जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका के तीन सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते मॉडल में से एक होने की प्रवृत्ति को जारी रखती है, जिसे स्थानीय रूप से 'बक्की' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

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महिंद्रा साउथ अफ्रीका के सीईओ राजेश गुप्ता ने कहा, "नया बिक्री रिकॉर्ड महिंद्रा SA और हमारे 72 डीलरों में से प्रत्येक में हमारी टीम की कड़ी मेहनत का प्रमाण है।"

पिछले चार वर्षों में, कई बड़े निवेशों के साथ इस वृद्धि में तेजी आई है, जिसमें डरबन में एक असेंब्ली सुविधा भी शामिल है।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के आर्थिक केंद्र, गौतेंग प्रांत में, महिंद्रा ने तकनीकी और बिक्री कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई, बड़ी और अधिक आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधा और एक विशेष वाहन फिटमेंट केंद्र खोला।

"हमारे पास नए साल के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य है और हमारी ग्राहक सेवा टीम और हमारे डीलरों के लिए बहुत उच्च मानक निर्धारित किए हैं। पहले की तरह, हम यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि हमारी ग्राहक सेवा और डीलर क्षमता हमारी बिक्री के साथ-साथ बढ़े, और हमें भरोसा है कि हम कई और प्रशंसकों को जीतना जारी रखेंगे, "गुप्ता ने निष्कर्ष निकाला।

Which products were able to sell more than planned from those given below :
नीचे दिए गए उत्पादों में से कौन से उत्पाद योजना से अधिक बिकने में सक्षम थे:

- Bakkie
  बक्की
- KUV 100 NXT
- None of these
  इनमे से कोई भी नहीं
- XUV 500

(1 mark, negative marking)

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स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित महिंद्रा पिक अप रेंज जनवरी में बेची गई 618 इकाइयों के साथ कंपनी की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली बनी रही, जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका के तीन सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते मॉडल में से एक होने की प्रवृत्ति को जारी रखती है, जिसे स्थानीय रूप से 'बक्की' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

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स्कॉर्पियो दोनों ने उम्मीदों से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया।
एक किफायती और अत्यधिक सक्षम कॉम्पैक्ट SUV
की तलाश में बजट के प्रति जागरूक खरीदारों के साथ
पूर्व मॉडल को पसंद किया गया और बाद का एडवेंचर
मॉडल दक्षिण अफ्रीकी परिवारों के बीच बहुत लोकप्रिय साबित हुआ।

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ने तकनीकी और बिक्री कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई,
बड़ी और अधिक आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधा और एक
विशेष वाहन फिटमेंट केंद्र खोला।

"हमारे पास नए साल के लिए एक बहुत ही
महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य है और हमारी ग्राहक सेवा टीम
और हमारे डीलरों के लिए बहुत उच्च मानक
निर्धारित किए हैं। पहले की तरह, हम यह सुनिश्चित
करेंगे कि हमारी ग्राहक सेवा और डीलर क्षमता
हमारी बिक्री के साथ-साथ बढ़े, और हमें भरोसा है
कि हम कई और प्रशंसकों को जीतना जारी रखेंगे,
"गुप्ता ने निष्कर्ष निकाला।

Mahindra SA has seen huge growth in sales numbers. Which of the following is correct ?
महिंद्रा SA ने बिक्री संख्या में भारी वृद्धि देखी है।
निम्न में से कौन सा सही है ?

- None of these
  इनमे से कोई भी नहीं
- Much higher than the same month last year
  पिछले साल के इसी महीने की तुलना में बहुत अधिक
- 75% higher than last year annual numbers
  पिछले साल की वार्षिक संख्या की तुलना में 75% अधिक
- 77% higher than last year annual numbers
  पिछले साल की वार्षिक संख्या की तुलना में 77% अधिक

(1 mark, negative marking)

126. Mahindra South Africa has set a new record for monthly sales since it first started selling its range of automotive vehicles in the country 18 years ago.
Figures released by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa (NAAMSA) showed that Mahindra hit a new all-time best sales figure of 1,010 in January 2022. This is a massive 77% improvement over the same month in 2021 and comes despite severe stock shortages and other COVID-19-related disruptions.

The locally-manufactured Mahindra Pik Up range remained the company's best-seller, with 618 units sold in January, continuing a trend of being one of South Africa's three fastest-growing models in what is known locally as the 'bakkie'.

In its range of SUVs, the KUV100 NXT and Scorpio both outperformed expectations. The former found favour with budget-conscious buyers looking for a frugal and highly capable compact SUV and the latter's Adventure model proved very popular among South African families.

"The new sales record is testament to the hard work of our team at Mahindra SA and each of our 72 dealers," said Rajesh Gupta, CEO of Mahindra South Africa.

In the past four years, this growth was accelerated with several large investments, including an assembly facility in Durban.

In Gauteng province, the economic hub of South Africa, Mahindra opened a new, larger and more modern training facility for technical and sales staff and a specialised vehicle fitment centre.

"We have a very ambitious target for the new year and set very high standards for our customer service team and our dealers. Like before, we will make sure our customer service and dealer capacity grow in step with our sales, and we trust that this will continue to win us many more fans," Gupta concluded.

महिंद्रा दक्षिण अफ्रीका ने 18 साल में मासिक बिक्री का एक नया रिकॉर्ड बनाया है। उसने 18 साल पहले देश में पहली बार ऑटोमोटिव वाहनों की बिक्री शुरू की थी।

नेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ ऑटोमोबाइल मैन्युफैक्चरर्स ऑफ साउथ अफ्रीका (NAAMSA) द्वारा जारी किए गए आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि महिंद्रा ने जनवरी 2022 में 1,010 का एक नया सर्वकालिक सर्वश्रेष्ठ बिक्री आंकड़ा हासिल किया। यह 2021 में उसी महीने में 77% का भारी सुधार है और स्टॉक की कमी और अन्य COVID-19-संबंधी व्यवधान आदि से परिस्थिति गंभीर होने के बावजूद यह सुधार आया है।

स्थानीय रूप से निर्मित महिंद्रा पिक अप रेंज जनवरी में बेची गई 618 इकाइयों के साथ कंपनी की सबसे अधिक बिकने वाली बनी रही, जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका के तीन सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते मॉडल में से एक होने की प्रवृत्ति को जारी रखती है, जिसे स्थानीय रूप से 'बक्की' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

SUV की अपनी रेंज में, KUV 100 NXT और स्कॉर्पियो दोनों ने उम्मीदों से बेहतर प्रदर्शन किया। एक किफायती और अत्यधिक सक्षम कॉम्पैक्ट SUV की तलाश में बजट के प्रति जागरूक खरीदारों के साथ पूर्व मॉडल को पसंद किया गया और बाद का एडवेंचर मॉडल दक्षिण अफ्रीकी परिवारों के बीच बहुत लोकप्रिय साबित हुआ।

महिंद्रा साउथ अफ्रीका के सीईओ राजेश गुप्ता ने कहा, "नया बिक्री रिकॉर्ड महिंद्रा SA और हमारे 72 डीलरों में से प्रत्येक में हमारी टीम की कड़ी मेहनत का प्रमाण है।"

पिछले चार वर्षों में, कई बड़े निवेशों के साथ इस वृद्धि में तेजी आई है, जिसमें डरबन में एक असेंब्ली सुविधा भी शामिल है।

दक्षिण अफ्रीका के आर्थिक केंद्र, गौतेंग प्रांत में, महिंद्रा ने तकनीकी और बिक्री कर्मचारियों के लिए एक नई, बड़ी और अधिक आधुनिक प्रशिक्षण सुविधा और एक विशेष वाहन फिटमेंट केंद्र खोला।

"हमारे पास नए साल के लिए एक बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य है और हमारी ग्राहक सेवा टीम और हमारे डीलरों के लिए बहुत उच्च मानक निर्धारित किए हैं। पहले की तरह, हम यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि हमारी ग्राहक सेवा और डीलर क्षमता हमारी बिक्री के साथ-साथ बढ़े, और हमें भरोसा है कि हम कई और प्रशंसकों को जीतना जारी रखेंगे, "गुप्ता ने निष्कर्ष निकाला।

Which type of consumer is likely to buy a KUV 100 NXT in South Africa ?
दक्षिण अफ्रीका में किस प्रकार के उपभोक्ता KUV 100 NXT खरीदने की संभावना है?

- None of these
  इनमे से कोई भी नहीं
- Budget conscious
  बजट के प्रति जागरूक
- Luxury good lovers
  लक्ज़री वस्तु प्रेमी
- Adventure lovers
  साहसप्रेमी

(1 mark, negative marking)

127. Seeking the government's intervention, the Aluminium Association of India (AAI) has said the sector's captive power plants are facing "alarmingly" depleted coal stock of only three-four days as against the prescribed level of 15 days. The aluminium industry has also made a plea to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations.
Even though there is improved availability of coal, the non-availability of rakes for non-regulated sectors is a major concern, the letter said.

It added that since August 2021, the non-regulated sector is struggling to get uninterrupted coal supplies for continued operations, with supplies limited to just 40-50 per cent of the required coal.

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It also said the power sector coal inventory situation has drastically improved to around 10 days from two-three days in September-October 2021.

"So, to avoid closure of the aluminium industry, we earnestly request your kind intervention to normalise the precarious situation with the immediate resumption of coal and rakes supply for highly power-intensive aluminium industry CPPs," the AAI said in the letter to the Union coal secretary.

It urged the government to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations.

सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की मांग करते हुए, एल्युमीनियम एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (AAI) ने कहा है कि सेक्टर के कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट 15 दिनों के निर्धारित स्तर के मुकाबले केवल तीन-चार दिनों के कोयला- भंडार के चिंताजनक स्तर का सामना कर रहे हैं। एल्युमीनियम उद्योग ने भी आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और टिकाऊ उद्योग संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम 25-30 कोयला रेक निर्धारित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

पत्र में कहा गया है कि भले ही कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्रों के लिए रेक की अनुपलब्धता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है।

इसमें कहा गया है कि अगस्त 2021 से, गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र, निरंतर संचालन के लिए निर्बाध कोयले की आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, आपूर्ति आवश्यक कोयले के केवल 40-50 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है।

AAI ने कहा कि 6,000 से अधिक कोयला रेक का बैकलॉग है क्योंकि अधिकांश उपलब्ध कोयले और रेक को "प्राथमिकता वाले कोयले की आपूर्ति" के रूप में बिजली क्षेत्र की ओर मोड़ा जा रहा है।

इसने यह भी कहा कि बिजली क्षेत्र की कोयला सूची की स्थिति सितंबर-अक्टूबर 2021 में दो-तीन दिनों से लगभग 10 दिनों तक सुधरी है।

AAI ने संघ कोयला सचिव को लिखे पत्र में कहा, "इसलिए, एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग को बंद करने से बचने के लिए, हम अत्यधिक बिजली-गहन एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग CPP के लिए कोयले और रेक की आपूर्ति को तत्काल फिर से शुरू करने के साथ, अनिश्चित स्थिति को सामान्य करने के लिए आपके हस्तक्षेप का अनुरोध करते हैं।"

इसने सरकार से आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और टिकाऊ उद्योग संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम 25-30 कोयला रेक निर्धारित करने का आग्रह किया।

Aluminium is part of which category of consumers ? What can you infer from the passage ?

एल्युमीनियम, उपभोक्ताओं की किस श्रेणी का हिस्सा है ?
परिच्छेद से आप क्या निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं?

- Regulated
  विनियमित
- None of these
  इनमे से कोई भी नहीं
- Non-regulated
  गैर विनियमित
- Govt owned
  सरकार के स्वामित्व वाला

(1 mark, negative marking)

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पत्र में कहा गया है कि भले ही कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्रों के लिए रेक की अनुपलब्धता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है।

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What is the issue ?

मुद्दा क्या है?

- Both Coal and Rakes are not adequate for Aluminium Industries
  एल्युमीनियम उद्योगों के लिए कोयला और रेक दोनों पर्याप्त नहीं हैं
- Coal is available but Rakes are not available for Aluminium Industries
  कोयला उपलब्ध है लेकिन एल्युमीनियम उद्योगों के लिए रेक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं
- Power is not available in the country
  देश में बिजली नहीं है
- Aluminium is not in demand

एल्युमीनियम की मांग नहीं है

(1 mark, negative marking)

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पत्र में कहा गया है कि भले ही कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्रों के लिए रेक की अनुपलब्धता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है।

इसमें कहा गया है कि अगस्त 2021 से, गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्र, निरंतर संचालन के लिए निर्बाध कोयले की आपूर्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है, आपूर्ति आवश्यक कोयले के केवल 40-50 प्रतिशत तक सीमित है।

AAI ने कहा कि 6,000 से अधिक कोयला रेक का बैकलॉग है क्योंकि अधिकांश उपलब्ध कोयले और रेक को "प्राथमिकता वाले कोयले की आपूर्ति" के रूप में बिजली क्षेत्र की ओर मोड़ा जा रहा है।

इसने यह भी कहा कि बिजली क्षेत्र की कोयला सूची की स्थिति सितंबर-अक्टूबर 2021 में दो-तीन दिनों से लगभग 10 दिनों तक सुधरी है।

AAI ने संघ कोयला सचिव को लिखे पत्र में कहा, "इसलिए, एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग को बंद करने से बचने के लिए, हम अत्यधिक बिजली-गहन एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग CPP के लिए कोयले और रेक की आपूर्ति को तत्काल फिर से शुरू करने के साथ, अनिश्चित स्थिति को सामान्य करने के लिए आपके हस्तक्षेप का अनुरोध करते हैं।"

इसने सरकार से आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और टिकाऊ उद्योग संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम 25-30 कोयला रेक निर्धारित करने का आग्रह किया।

What is the approximate shortfall in coal for the Aluminium Industry envisaged ?
एल्युमीनियम उद्योग के लिए कोयले में अनुमानित कमी कितनी है ?

- Around 25%
  लगभग 25%
- Cannot be ascertained from the facts given
  दिए गए तथ्यों से पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है
- Around 10%
  लगभग 10%
- Around 40-50%
  लगभग 40-50%

(1 mark, negative marking)

130. Seeking the government's intervention, the Aluminium Association of India (AAI) has said the sector's captive power plants are facing "alarmingly" depleted coal stock of only three-four days as against the prescribed level of 15 days. The aluminium industry has also made a plea to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations.
Even though there is improved availability of coal, the non-availability of rakes for non-regulated sectors is a major concern, the letter said.
It added that since August 2021, the non-regulated sector is struggling to get uninterrupted coal supplies for continued operations, with supplies limited to just 40-50 per cent of the required coal.
There is a backlog of over 6,000 coal rakes as most of the available coal and rakes are being diverted to the power sector as "priority coal supplies", the AAI stated.
It also said the power sector coal inventory situation has drastically improved to around 10 days from two-three days in September-October 2021.

"So, to avoid closure of the aluminium industry, we earnestly request your kind intervention to normalise the precarious situation with the immediate resumption of coal and rakes supply for highly power-intensive aluminium industry CPPs," the AAI said in the letter to the Union coal secretary.

It urged the government to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations.

सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की मांग करते हुए, एल्युमीनियम एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया (AAI) ने कहा है कि सेक्टर के कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट 15 दिनों के निर्धारित स्तर के मुकाबले केवल तीन-चार दिनों के कोयला- भंडार के चिंताजनक स्तर का सामना कर रहे हैं। एल्युमीनियम उद्योग ने भी आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और टिकाऊ उद्योग संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम 25-30 कोयला रेक निर्धारित करने का अनुरोध किया है।

पत्र में कहा गया है कि भले ही कोयले की उपलब्धता में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन गैर-विनियमित क्षेत्रों के लिए रेक की अनुपलब्धता एक प्रमुख चिंता का विषय है।

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AAI ने कहा कि 6,000 से अधिक कोयला रेक का बैकलॉग है क्योंकि अधिकांश उपलब्ध कोयले और रेक को "प्राथमिकता वाले कोयले की आपूर्ति" के रूप में बिजली क्षेत्र की ओर मोड़ा जा रहा है।

इसने यह भी कहा कि बिजली क्षेत्र की कोयला सूची की स्थिति सितंबर-अक्टूबर 2021 में दो-तीन दिनों से लगभग 10 दिनों तक सुधरी है।

AAI ने संघ कोयला सचिव को लिखे पत्र में कहा, "इसलिए, एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग को बंद करने से बचने के लिए, हम अत्यधिक बिजली-गहन एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग CPP के लिए कोयले और रेक की आपूर्ति को तत्काल फिर से शुरू करने के साथ, अनिश्चित स्थिति को सामान्य करने के लिए आपके हस्तक्षेप का अनुरोध करते हैं।"

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What is being suggested by the AAI ?

AAI द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिया जा रहा है?

- The Goverment is not reviewing the Coal supply situation
  सरकार कोयला आपूर्ति की स्थिति की समीक्षा नहीं कर रही
- None of these
  इनमे से कोई भी नहीं
- The Government is favoring the Power Sector
  सरकार बिजली क्षेत्र का पक्ष ले रही है
- The Aluminium industry is making lower profits

एल्युमीनियम उद्योग कम मुनाफा कमा रहा है

(1 mark, negative marking)

131. Seeking the government's intervention, the Aluminium Association of India (AAI) has said the sector's captive power plants are facing "alarmingly" depleted coal stock of only three-four days as against the prescribed level of 15 days. The aluminium industry has also made a plea to earmark at least 25-30 coal rakes per day for economically viable and sustainable industry operations.

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AAI ने संघ कोयला सचिव को लिखे पत्र में कहा, "इसलिए, एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग को बंद करने से बचने के लिए, हम अत्यधिक बिजली-गहन एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग CPP के लिए कोयले और रेक की आपूर्ति को तत्काल फिर से शुरू करने के साथ, अनिश्चित स्थिति को सामान्य करने के लिए आपके हस्तक्षेप का अनुरोध करते हैं।"

इसने सरकार से आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य और टिकाऊ उद्योग संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन कम से कम 25-30 कोयला रेक निर्धारित करने का आग्रह किया।

How many days of stock of Coal is available with the Captive Power Plants of Aluminium industries on average ?
एल्युमीनियम उद्योगों के कैप्टिव पावर प्लांटों के पास औसतन कितने दिनों के कोयले का स्टॉक उपलब्ध है ?

- 3-4
- 10
- 15
- Not clear from the facts mentioned
  उल्लिखित तथ्यों से स्पष्ट नहीं है

(1 mark, negative marking)

132. Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late. When I went to see a movie last weekend, I was astonished to find three sequels, two remakes, and a half dozen formulaic romantic comedies or superhero movies that feel even less original than the remakes. However, unlike many critics, I'm not so quick to dismiss remakes altogether. While none of the movies at my local theater are great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant. After all, in a way, isn't all art just a rehashing of past events or stories? The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost. We shouldn't take anything away from Michelangelo or Milton simply because neither created an original story in his work. Rather, they should be celebrated for using existing stories to make unique statements about the human spirit—or what is commonly known as "art." Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-touse formula that has proven commercially successful in the past. But let's not get carried away and outright dismiss retreads because Hollywood executives are greedy. A filmmaker could someday create a film remake that is as superb as Milton's great retread. And while I have to admit that I have yet to see a film remake on par with Paradise Lost, I don't think we should close our minds to the possibility

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- The author makes an appeal to reason based on a mixture of scientific data and anecdotal evidence.
- The author introduces a point, refutes it using anecdotal evidence, and then makes a different point backed by scientific data.
- The author uses an anecdote to introduce a paradox the passage later resolves through a specific example.
- The author uses an anecdote to introduce a viewpoint that is then refuted and supported by a specific example.

(1 mark, negative marking)

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The author uses all of the following terms to reference updated versions of past works EXCEPT for which one?

- a rehashing
- remake
- rework
- re-imagining

(1 mark, negative marking)

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The author apparently believes that in order for work to be considered "great art" it must be

I. a rehashing of a past event and stand up over time.
II. based on an original concept, never before seen.
III. commercially successful and marketable in galleries.

- II and III only
- II only
- I only
- I and II only

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Which of the following sentences from the passage best summarizes the author's main idea?

- Retreads seem to be the dominant "creative" (if we can even call it that) form of late.
- The tales from the Bible, for instance, inspired most of the great paintings of the Renaissance, not to mention one of the greatest poetic works of all time, John Milton's Paradise Lost.
- While all of the movies at my local theater are not great artistic efforts (nor are most of them intended to be), re-imaginings can actually be quite brilliant.
- Today's filmmakers keep reusing the same stories for entirely the opposite reason: they have found an easy-to-use formula that has proven commercially successful in the past.

(1 mark, negative marking)

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As used in the passage, the word brilliant most nearly means

- glowing
- shining brightly
- ingenious
- high quality

(1 mark, negative marking)

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The author's tone in discussing "Hollywood executives" in the third-to-last sentence can best be described as

- critical
- saccharine
- creative
- condescending

(1 mark, negative marking)

138. It is commonplace amongst cultural theorists to argue that modern society is a Big Brother state, with certain powerful individuals eyeing our every move and decision, not unlike Big Brother in George Orwell's classic tale of a totalitarian dystopia, 1984. But such arguments miss a larger point: For there to be a Big Brother state, there has to be someone watching us. What we actually live in is a voluntary, self-policing panopticon. That is, we all submit every aspect of our lives to be monitored, but someone is not necessarily watching.

As conceived by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham, the panopticon would be a way of making a cheaper, more efficient prison. In his design, a central tower would house all the prison guards, and, through holes in each cell, they would be able to monitor the prisoners' every movement from within. Bentham believed that the mere act of potentially being monitored would prevent the prisoners from misbehaving, allowing the prison to not even have a guard on duty at all times. Thus, the watched would effectively do the watching.

Does this not describe our self-obsessed realities? We create online identities for ourselves to broadcast to the world, constantly thinking about how any potential action would be viewed by others online. In doing so, we police ourselves and prevent originality or deviant behaviors, not wanting to rock the proverbial boat. Social media thus becomes the panopticon, and we its prisoners. And, just like in the panopticon, we cannot be certain that anyone is actually watching what we do, but we let the mere fact that someone might be watching dictate our behavior.

Which of the following statements best summarizes the author's principal objection to the argument put forth by "cultural theorists" in paragraph 1?

- Big Brother is not a group of powerful individuals but, rather, the Internet.
- Nobody would voluntarily subject oneself to constant surveillance.
- There only might be someone surveilling us, not that there actually is a monitor.
- Jeremy Bentham better described our world than did George Orwell.

(1 mark, negative marking)

139. It is commonplace amongst cultural theorists to argue that modern society is a Big Brother state, with certain powerful individuals eyeing our every move and decision, not unlike Big Brother in George Orwell's classic tale of a totalitarian dystopia, 1984. But such arguments miss a larger point: For there to be a Big Brother state, there has to be someone watching us. What we actually live in is a voluntary, self-policing panopticon. That is, we all submit every aspect of our lives to be monitored, but someone is not necessarily watching.
As conceived by English philosopher Jeremy Bentham, the panopticon would be a way of making a cheaper, more efficient prison. In his design, a central tower would house all the prison guards, and, through holes in each cell, they would be able to monitor the prisoners' every movement from within. Bentham believed that the mere act of potentially being monitored would prevent the prisoners from misbehaving, allowing the prison to not even have a guard on duty at all times. Thus, the watched would effectively do the watching.
Does this not describe our self-obsessed realities? We create online identities for ourselves to broadcast to the world, constantly thinking about how any potential action would be viewed by others online. In doing so, we police ourselves and prevent originality or deviant behaviors, not wanting to rock the proverbial boat. Social media thus

becomes the panopticon, and we its prisoners. And, just like in the panopticon, we cannot be certain that anyone is actually watching what we do, but we let the mere fact that someone might be watching dictate our behavior.

Which of the following best describes the function of paragraph 2?

- It elaborates on a theory put forth earlier in the passage.
- It challenges a commonly held misconception about a historical term.
- It defines a metaphor the author elaborates on in the passage.
- It changes the focus of the passage to a historical perspective.

(1 mark, negative marking)

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It can be inferred from the passage that the panopticon

- existed in theory only
- required more guards than did other prisons
- was a precursor to the Internet
- was not understood by George Orwell

(1 mark, negative marking)

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As used in paragraph 3, the word deviant most nearly means

- abhorrent
- abnormal
- abusing
- abashed

(1 mark, negative marking)

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The author of this passage is most interested in discussing

- rival historic perspectives through a philosophical lens
- literary theory through the lens of modern culture
- modern culture through a literary perspective
- modern culture through a historical philosophical lens

(1 mark, negative marking)

143. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings.

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Based on its use in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that the word portentous belongs to which of the following word groups?

- imaginary, fictitious, pretend
- premonitory, ominous, threatening
- tragic, disastrous, terrible
- terrifying, nefarious, evil

(1 mark, negative marking)

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The first paragraph makes an allusion to

- a childhood memory
- a biblical sermon
- a period drama
- a horror movie

(1 mark, negative marking)

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According to the passage, the tragic event the narrator alludes to I. involved the death of the narrator's friends II. happened the weekend before the start of school III. could not have been foreseen

- II and III only
- I only
- III only
- I and II only

(1 mark, negative marking)

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Paragraph 4 makes use of which of the following literary devices?

- Aphorism, characterized by the use of a concise statement that is made in a matter of fact tone to state a principle or an opinion that is generally understood to be a universal truth
- Irony, characterized by the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning
- Hyperbole, characterized by the use of specific words and phrases that exaggerate and overemphasize the core of the statement in order to produce a grander, more noticeable effect
- Allegory, characterized by the use of symbolic representation to convey the meaning of an often abstract concept

(1 mark, negative marking)

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    As used in paragraph 4, the word propagate most nearly means to

    - ◯ bother
    - ◯ spread
    - ◯ confuse
    - ◯ invent

    (1 mark, negative marking)

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Today, the narrator is principally upset that people

- often ignore signs and signals
- embrace falsehoods instead of realities
- never believe the truth in tragedies
- are overly concerned with providing knowledge

(1 mark, negative marking)

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In this passage, the narrator does each of the following EXCEPT

- describes a tragic event in detail
- suggests that people often prefer fiction to reality
- considers an event that happened in his or her past
- criticizes human behavior years after a tragedy

(1 mark, negative marking)

150. There was no reason for us to have been actually scared before the weekend, and, at the time, we certainly weren't scared, at least not until the tragedy struck. Yet, when each of us recalls the event in the present, it seems we all recall feeling trepidations about the camping trip, as though there was something portentous about the trip that, in retrospect, we all should've been able to correctly interpret as an omen. Yes, we all should've known that the trip was cursed. Remember the eerie cloud formation, the crazy old man who told us not to go into the hills, the bloody footprints we saw on the path through the woods? None of us did of course, but we might embellish the truth with such atmospheric details so that we, like a movie audience, could retroactively shout, "Don't go in there!" But, just like the teenage girl running from the serial killer on the screen, we could not heed the warnings. Unlike her, though, it was because there simply were no warnings.

When you think about it, it seems stupid to try to pretend that the warnings did exist. How did it make us look better to have ignored obvious omens and signals of danger? Maybe it didn't, but it certainly did make the story more interesting. Thus, when we recalled it to others—even decades later—the story would always start the same. "We had been planning the camping trip for months, and we knew it was the last possible weekend we could go out to Shady Rock, for the next weekend, we all had to return to school. And yet there was something telling us not to go. I had this feeling in my stomach that the trip could not end well. But the others assured me that I was just overreacting."
That's the other part of it that is seemingly invariable. We all want to blame the others for what happened. We alone knew better, but peer pressure convinced us otherwise. I suppose that is human nature, blaming others for our own mistakes, or, in this case, freak events that were beyond basic levels of prediction. But passing blame on others allows us to pretend that events like what we experienced are controllable. And, if the warnings come like they do in stories and movies we all know, the events become less chaotic, more planned, more intentional. Such intentionality allows us to pretend that things happen for a reason, when, really, such events should convince us that there are things that just happen, free of any plan.
If I sound bitter and overly reflective about this event, that should be expected. However, I think I've come to terms with what actually happened and the random forces of nature that conspired to destroy us that weekend. What I find harder to accept is the fact that none of the rest of us has come to terms with the event. It appalls me that each of us continues to propagate a distorted reality of events, a vision of what we would like to say happened rather than what actually happened. What disturbs me the most is that, even in the face of insurmountable evidence that shows that life is not like it is in fictions, we still cling to the fictions we know and pass them as though they are the truth.

I would be remiss if I told you that I was no different. See, I still do it too. Whenever someone asks me, I resort to the same clichés. That's why I had to write this. It is my confession to what really happened and also my admission that even those of us who are the most certain and dogmatic often contradict ourselves. What I want to

do and what I actually do are, sadly, not usually the same. I hope that in writing this, I can at least finally get the truth—not the embellished truth but the actual verity of the event—out to the rest of the world.

The last paragraph implies that this passage is

- an impartial recollection of events
- an introduction to a larger work
- being used as evidence in a trial
- the end of a collection of fiction stories

(1 mark, negative marking)