

## Study Circle Career Development Institute

महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा (गट ब)/(गट क) मुख्य परीक्षा २०२३

पेपर क्रमांक - १ : मराठी व इंग्रजी



(१०) इंग्रजी उताऱ्यावरील प्रश्नोत्तरे

महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा आयोगाच्या परीक्षा २०२३

इंग्रजी उतान्यावरील प्रश्नोत्तरे घटकावर प्रश्न असणाऱ्या परीक्षा

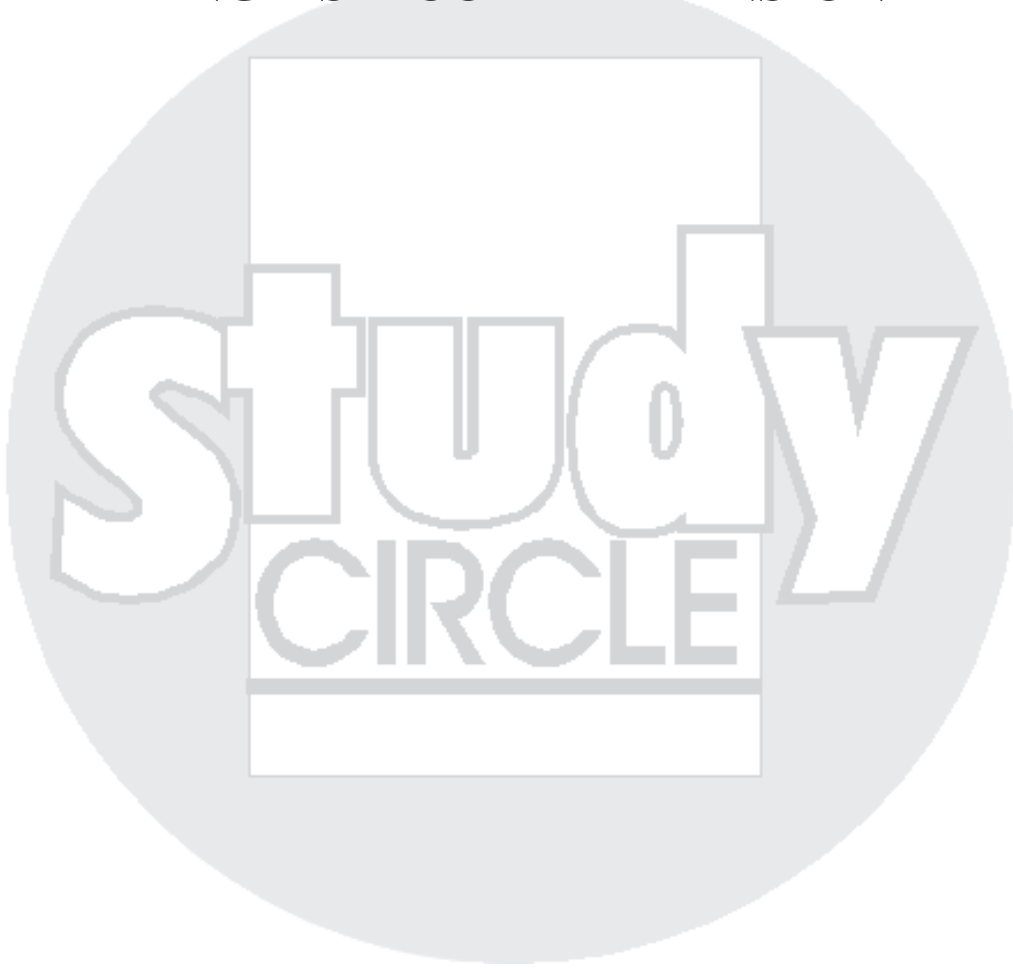
- १) सहायक रासायनिक विश्लेषक चाळणी परीक्षा, १९ जानेवारी २०२३
- २) दंत शल्यचिकित्सक चाळणी परीक्षा, २०२३
- ३) मुख्य प्रशासकीय अधिकारी चाळणी परीक्षा २०२३
- ४) सहायक मत्स्य आयुक्त चाळणी परीक्षा २०२३
- ५) **राज्यसेवा मुख्यपरीक्षा पेपर्स १ ते ४, २०२३**
- ६) **महाराष्ट्र गट क मुख्य परीक्षा पेपर १, २००३**
- ७) फार्मासिस्ट, वैद्यकीय महविद्यालये चाळणी परीक्षा २०२३
- ८) सांख्यिकी अधिकारी, सार्वजनिक आरोग्य चाळणी परीक्षा २०२३
- ९) कायदा अधिकारी, नगरनियोजन चाळणी परीक्षा २०१३
- १०) सहायक संचालक, नगरनियोजन चाळणी परीक्षा २०२३
- ११) सहायक कायदेशीर सल्लागार/अव्वर सचिव, नगरनियोजन चाळणी परीक्षा , २०१३
- १२) नगरनियोजन अधिकारी चाळणी परीक्षा २०२३
- १३) लिपिक टंकलेखक (मुख्य) परीक्षा, १२ फेब्रुवारी २०२३
- १४) दुय्यम निरीक्षक राज्य उत्पादन शुल्क (मुख्य) परीक्षा २०२३
- १५) कर सहायक (मुख्य परीक्षा) ४ मार्च २०२३
- १६) उद्योग निरीक्षक, गट क (मुख्य) परीक्षा, ११ मार्च २०२३
- १७) सहायक आयुक्त (औषधे ) चाळणी परीक्षा, १७ मार्च २०२३
- १८) सहाय्यक (विधी) चाळणी परीक्षा, १७ मार्च २०२३
- १९) कनिष्ठ भूवैज्ञानिक चाळणी परीक्षा, १७ मार्च २०२३
- २०) कार्यकारी अभियंता (विद्युत) चाळणी परीक्षा, २० मार्च २०२३
- २१) उपअभियंता (विद्युत-यांत्रिकी) चाळणी परीक्षा, २० मार्च २०२३
- २२) महाराष्ट्र वनसेवा मुख्य परीक्षा, १६ एप्रिल २०२३
- २३) महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित गट ब व क सेवा, संयुक्त पूर्वपरीक्षा, ३० एप्रिल २०२३
- २४) महाराष्ट्र अभियांत्रिकी (सिव्हिल) मुख्य परीक्षा, २३ एप्रिल २०२३
- २५) उपसंचालक आरोग्यसेवा चाळणी परीक्षा, १२ मे २०२३
- २६) महाराष्ट्र अभियांत्रिकी (विद्युत) मुख्य परीक्षा, १३ मे २०२३
- २७) महाराष्ट्र कृषीसेवा मुख्य परीक्षा, १३ मे २०२३
- २८) उपसंचालक औद्योगिक सुरक्षा चाळणी परीक्षा, १६ मे २०२३
- २९) **महाराष्ट्र राजपत्रित नागरी सेवा संयुक्त पूर्वपरीक्षा, ४ जून २०२३**
- ३०) वैद्यकीय अधिकारी चाळणी परीक्षा, ८ जुलै २०२३

महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा (गट ब)/(गट क) २०२३

पेपर क्रमांक - १ : मराठी व इंग्रजी

(१०) इंग्रजी उताऱ्यावरील प्रश्नोत्तरे

**ENGLISH COMPREHENSION**



# महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा (गट ब) / (गट क) २०२३

## पेपर क्रमांक - १ : मराठी व इंग्रजी

### (१) मराठी भाषा (५०)

- (१) सर्वसामान्य शब्दसंग्रह / १५
- (२) वाक्यरचना / १३
- (३) व्याकरण / १२
- (४) म्हणी व वाक्प्रचार (अर्थ व उपयोग) / ५
- (५) उतान्यावरील प्रश्नोत्तरे / ५

### (२) इंग्रजी भाषा / ५०

- (6) Common Vocabulary / 10
- (7) Sentence Structure / 20
- (8) Grammar / 10
- (9) Use of Idioms and Phrases / 5
- (10) Comprehension / 5

## पेपर क्रमांक - २ : सामान्य अध्ययन व बुद्धिमापन चाचणी

- १) सामान्य बुद्धिमापन व आकलन / १०
- २) चालू घडामोडी - जागतिक तसेच महाराष्ट्रासह भारतातील / १०
- ३) अंकगणित आणि सांख्यिकी / १०
- ४) अ) माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम, २००५ / ५  
ब) महाराष्ट्र लोकसेवा हक्क, २०१५ / ५
- ५) भारतीय संघराज्य व्यवस्था, राज्यघटना, स्थानिक स्वराज्य व्यवस्था, कार्यकारी मंडळ, न्यायमंडळ, विधीमंडळ / १५
- ६) अ) भारताचा व महाराष्ट्राचा भूगोल / १०  
ब) पर्यावरण / ५
- ७) सामान्य विज्ञान व तंत्रज्ञान / १५ -  
अ) भौतिकशास्त्र (फिजिक्स) / २  
ब) रसायनशास्त्र (केमिस्ट्री) / २  
क) प्राणीशास्त्र (झूलॉजी) / २  
ड) वनस्पतिशास्त्र (बॉटनी) / २  
इ) दूरसंवेदन, हवाई व ड्रोन छायाचित्रण, भौगोलिक माहिती प्रणाली व त्याचे उपयोजन / २  
फ) माहिती व संप्रेषण तंत्रज्ञान / ५
- ८) अर्थव्यवस्था व नियोजन, विकास विषयक अर्थशास्त्र आणि कृषी / १५  
१) समग्रलक्षी अर्थशास्त्र, विकास विषयक अर्थशास्त्र / ६  
२) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था आणि कृषी / ९

**महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा (गट ब)**  
**Maharashtra Non Gazetted Services Main Examination (Group B)**

**-: परीक्षा योजना :-**

प्रश्नपत्रिकांची संख्या - दोन

पेपर क्र.-१ - २०० गुण

पेपर क्र.-२ - २०० गुण

एकूण - ४०० गुण

शारीरिक चाचणी व मुलाखत - केवळ पोलीस उप निरीक्षक पदाकरीता

(शारीरिक चाचणी - १०० गुण, मुलाखत - ४० गुण)

पेपर क्र. व संकेतांक	विषय	प्रश्नसंख्या	गुण	दर्जा	माध्यम	परीक्षेचा कालावधी	प्रश्नपत्रिकेचे स्वरूप
१ (सांकेतांक १०६२)	मराठी	५०	१००	बारावी	मराठी	एक तास	वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी
	इंग्रजी	५०	१००	पदवी	इंग्रजी		
२ (सांकेतांक १०६३)	सामान्य अध्ययन व बुद्धिमत्ता चाचणी	१००	२००	पदवी	मराठी व इंग्रजी	एक तास	वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी

**नकारात्मक गुणदान -**

१) प्रत्येक चुकीच्या उत्तराकरीता २५% किंवा १/४ एवढे गुण एकूण गुणांमधून वजा/ कमी करण्यात येतील.
२) एखाद्या प्रश्नाची एकापेक्षा अधिक उत्तरे दिली असल्यास अथवा ज्या उमेदवाराने उत्तरपत्रिकेत पूर्ण वर्तुळ चिन्हांकित केले नसेल अशा प्रश्नाचे उत्तर चुकीचे समजण्यात येऊन त्या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराकरीता २५% किंवा १/४ एवढे गुण एकूण गुणांमधून वजा/कमी करण्यात येतील.
३) वरीलप्रमाणे कार्यपध्दतीचा अवलंब करताना एकूण अंतिम गुणांची बेरीज अपूर्णाकात आली तरीही ती अपूर्णाकातच राहिल व पुढील कार्यवाही त्याच्या आधारे करण्यात येईल.
४) एखाद्या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर अनुत्तरित असेल तर, अशा प्रकरणी नकारात्मक गुणांची पध्दत लागू असणार नाही.

**-: अभ्यासक्रम :-**

पेपर क्रमांक - १ - मराठी, इंग्रजी या विषयामध्ये खालील घटक/ उपघटकांचा समावेश असेल.

अ.क्र.	विषय
१	<b>मराठी :-</b> सर्वसामान्य शब्दसंग्रह, वाक्यरचना, व्याकरण, म्हणी व वाक्यचार यांचा अर्थ आणि उपयोग तसेच उताऱ्यावरील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे
२	<b>इंग्रजी :-</b> Common Vocabulary, Sentence structure, Grammar, use of Idioms and phrases & their meaning and comprehension of passage.

**महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा (गट क)**  
(सहायक मोटार वाहन निरीक्षक पद वगळून अन्य पदांकरीता)

**Maharashtra Non Gazetted Services Main Examination (Group C)**  
(All posts excluding Assistant Motor Vehicle Inspector Post)

-: परीक्षा योजना :-

प्रश्नपत्रिकांची संख्या - दोन

पेपर क्र.-१ - २०० गुण

पेपर क्र.-२ - २०० गुण

एकूण - ४०० गुण

पेपर क्र. व संकेतांक	विषय	प्रश्नसंख्या	गुण	दर्जा	माध्यम	परीक्षेचा कालावधी	प्रश्नपत्रिकेचे स्वरूप
१ (सांकेतांक १०६४)	मराठी	५०	१००	बारावी	मराठी	एक तास	वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी
	इंग्रजी	५०	१००	पदवी	इंग्रजी		
२ (सांकेतांक १०६५)	सामान्य अध्ययन व बुद्धिमत्ता चाचणी	१००	२००	पदवी	मराठी व इंग्रजी	एक तास	वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी

नकारात्मक गुणदान -

१) प्रत्येक चुकीच्या उत्तराकरीता २५% किंवा १/४ एवढे गुण एकूण गुणांमधून वजा/ कमी करण्यात येतील.
२) एखाद्या प्रश्नाची एकापेक्षा अधिक उत्तरे दिली असल्यास अथवा ज्या उमेदवाराने उत्तरपत्रिकेत पूर्ण वर्तुळ चिन्हांकित केले नसेल अशा प्रश्नाचे उत्तर चुकीचे समजण्यात येऊन त्या प्रश्नाच्या उत्तराकरीता २५% किंवा १/४ एवढे गुण एकूण गुणांमधून वजा/कमी करण्यात येतील.
३) वरीलप्रमाणे कार्यपध्दतीचा अवलंब करताना एकूण अंतिम गुणांची बेरीज अपूर्णाकात आली तरीही ती अपूर्णाकातच राहिल व पुढील कार्यवाही त्याच्या आधारे करण्यात येईल.
४) एखाद्या प्रश्नाचे उत्तर अनुत्तरितअसेल तर, अशा प्रकरणां नकारात्मक गुणांची पध्दत लागू असणार नाही.

-: अभ्यासक्रम :-

पेपर क्रमांक - १ - मराठी, इंग्रजी या विषयामध्ये खालील घटक/ उपघटकांचा समावेश असेल.

अ.क्र.	विषय
१	मराठी :- सर्वसामान्य शब्दसंग्रह, वाक्यरचना, व्याकरण, म्हणी व वाक्यप्रचार यांचा अर्थ आणि उपयोग तसेच उताऱ्यावरील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे
२	इंग्रजी :- Common Vocabulary, Sentence structure, Grammar, use of Idioms and phrases & their meaning and comprehension of passage.



महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा (गट ब)/(गट क) २०२३

पेपर क्रमांक - १ : मराठी व इंग्रजी सविस्तर अभ्यासक्रम

(१) मराठी (५०)

(१) सर्वसामान्य शब्दसंग्रह / १५

- १) समानार्थी शब्द-विरुद्धार्थी शब्द
- २) शब्दार्थ-संज्ञांचे अर्थ
- ३) शब्दसमूहाबद्दल एक शब्द
- ४) शब्दव्युत्पत्ती - तत्सम / तद्भव
- ५) देशी / भारतीय / परभाषेतील शब्द
- ६) शब्दसिद्धी - सिद्ध शब्द / धातू
- ७) उपसर्गघटित शब्द
- ८) प्रत्ययसाधित शब्द - कृदंत - धातू साधित / तद्धित - शब्द साधित
- ९) अभ्यस्त शब्द - पूर्णाभ्यस्त / अंशाभ्यस्त / अनुकरण वाचक
- १०) अलंकारिक / सामासिक / ग्रामीण व नागरी शब्द
- ११) शब्दार्थ न जुळणारा शब्द, पर्यायी शब्द / पर्यायी नसलेला शब्द
- १२) विविधार्थी एक शब्द
- १३) संदर्भ शब्द रिकाम्या जागी निवडणे
- १४) शब्दांचे शुद्धलेखन - शब्दाचा प्रकार, जोडशब्द
- १५) लिपी, शब्दशक्ती/शब्दांचे काव्यगुण

(२) वाक्यरचना / १३

- १) वाक्याचे पृथक्करण - उद्देश व उद्देशविस्तार, विधेय व विधेयविस्तार
- २) वाक्य संश्लेषण व वाक्यनिर्मिती
- ३) वाक्यातील कर्ता व कर्म
- ४) कर्तरी प्रयोग, कर्मणी प्रयोग
- ५) भावे प्रयोग, नवीन प्रकार
- \* वाक्यरचनेनुसार प्रकार व रूपांतर
- ६) केवलवाक्य, मुख्य आणि गौण वाक्ये
- ७) संयुक्तवाक्य व वाक्य रूपांतर
- ८) मिश्रवाक्य व वाक्य रूपांतर
- \* अर्थावरून प्रकार व वाक्य रूपांतर
- ९) होकारार्थी, नकारार्थी व वाक्य रूपांतर
- १०) प्रश्नार्थक व वाक्य रूपांतर
- ११) उद्गारवाचक, आज्ञार्थी व वाक्य रूपांतर
- १२) वाक्यातील काळ आणि आख्यात
- १३) योग्य विरामचिन्हांचा वापर

**(३) व्याकरण/१२**

- १) वर्णाक्षरे व शब्दांच्या जाती
  - १) वर्णाक्षर व मूलध्वनी
  - २) स्वर
  - ३) व्यंजन
  - ४) अनुनासिके
  - ५) वर्णरचना
  - ६) जोडाक्षर
  - ७) शब्दांच्या जाती
- २) नाम व नामाचे प्रकार
- ३) सर्वनाम
- ४) विशेषण
- ५) क्रियापदांचे प्रकार, रूप व धातुसाधिते
- ६) क्रियाविशेषण व शब्दयोगी अव्यय
- ७) उभयान्वयी व केवलप्रयोगी अव्यय
- ८) सामान्यरूप व विभक्ती
- ९) लिंग व वचन
- १०) संधी व समास
- ११) अलंकार, वृत्ते, पद्यरचना - काव्य/ओव्या
- १२) वाङ्मयीन इतिहास व भाषिक सामान्यज्ञान

**(४) म्हणी व वाक्प्रचार (अर्थ व उपयोग)/५**

- ४१) म्हणीचा योग्य अर्थ
- ४२) वाक्प्रचाराचा योग्य अर्थ
- ४३) योग्य अर्थाची म्हण/पर्यायी म्हण निवडणे
- ४४) पर्यायी वाक्प्रचार
- ४५) म्हणीचा/वाक्प्रचाराचा वाक्यात उपयोग

**(५) उतान्यावरील प्रश्नोत्तरे/५**

- ४६) उतारा क्र.१ प्रश्न क्र.१
- ४७) उतारा क्र.१ प्रश्न क्र.२
- ४८) उतारा क्र.१ प्रश्न क्र.३
- ४९) उतारा क्र.१ प्रश्न क्र.४
- ५०) उतारा क्र.१ प्रश्न क्र.५



**(२) इंग्रजी / ५०**

**(6) Common Vocabulary /10**

- 51) Synonyms / Homonym
- 52) Antonyms
- 53) One Word substitution
- 54) Meaning / Wrong meaning of words, underlined words
- 55) Correct spelling
- 56) Names for groups/collection
- 57) Use of correct word
- 58) Word formation / Construction / building
- 59) Confusing words & Full form
- 60) Fill in the blanks

**(7) Sentence Structure /20**

- 61) Types of sentences - structure
- 62) Types of sentences - meaning
- 63) Types of clauses
- 64) Question tags and Interrogative sentences
- 65) Grammatically Correct sentence
- 66) Grammatical error part
- 67) Punctuation
- 68) Direct - Indirect Speech
- 69) Active & Passive Voice
- 70) Degrees
- 71) Transformation
- 72) Completion of clauses
- 73) Meaning of sentence
- 74) Sentence completion
- 75) Sentence construction
- 76) Types of sentences - structure/meaning
- 77) Types of clauses
- 78) Grammatically Correct /error part/Punctuation
- 79) Direct - Indirect Speech
- 80) Active & Passive Voice

**(8) Grammar /10**

- 81) Types and use of Noun, Pronouns
- 82) Types and use of correct Adjectives
- 83) Types and use of Verbs, Modals
- 84) Types of Tenses
- 85) Use of correct Adverb
- 86) Use of correct Preposition
- 87) Use of correct Conjunction and Interjection
- 88) Use of Articles
- 89) Singular & Plural, Gender
- 90) Figure of Speech

**(9) Use of Idioms and Phrases / 5**

- 91) Correct meaning of a phrase
- 92) Correct meaning of an idiom
- 93) Correct use of phrase
- 94) Correct use of an idiom
- 95) Gerundial phrase, Substitution of phrase / idiom

**(10) Comprehension / 5**

- 96) Passage no.2, Q.no.1
- 97) Passage no.2, Q.no.2
- 98) Passage no.2, Q.no.3
- 99) Passage no.2, Q.no.4
- 100) Passage no.2, Q.no.5

महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा (गट ब) / (गट क) २०२३

पेपर क्रमांक - १ : मराठी व इंग्रजी

**(१०) इंग्रजी उताऱ्यावरील प्रश्नोत्तरे**

**Passage -1**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

On top of nuclear war, in the coming decades humankind will face a new existential threat that hardly registered on the political radars in 1964 : ecological collapse. Humans are destabilising the global biosphere on multiple fronts. We are taking more and more resources out of the environment, while pumping back into it enormous quantities of waste and poison, thereby changing the composition of the soil, the water and the atmosphere.

We are hardly even aware of the myriad ways in which we disrupt the delicate ecological balance that has been shaped over millions of years. Consider, for example, the use of phosphorus as a fertiliser. In small quantities it is an essential nutrient for the growth of plants. But in excessive amounts it becomes toxic. Modern industrial farming is based on artificially fertilising the fields with plenty of phosphorus, but the high-phosphorus run-off from the farms subsequently poisons rivers, lakes and oceans, with a devastating impact on marine life. A farmer growing corn in Iowa might thus inadvertently kill fish in the Gulf of Mexico.

As a result of such activities, habitats are degraded, animals and plants are becoming extinct, and entire ecosystems such as the Australian Great Barrier Reef and the Amazon rainforest might be destroyed. For thousands of years Homo sapiens behaved as an ecological serial killer; now it is morphing into an ecological mass murderer. If we continue with our present course it will cause not just the annihilation of a large percentage of all life forms, but it might also sap the foundations of human civilisation.

Most threatening of all is the prospect of climate change. Humans have been around for hundreds of thousands of years, and have survived numerous ice ages and warm spells. However, agriculture, cities and complex societies have existed for no more than 10,000 years. During this period, known as the Holocene, Earth's climate has been relatively stable. Any deviation from Holocene standards will present human societies with enormous challenges they never encountered before. It will be like conducting an open-ended experiment on billions of human guinea pigs. Even if human civilisation eventually adapts to the new conditions, who knows how many victims might perish in the process of adaptation.

- 1) Which threat was not recognized by global politicians during the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century?
  - 1) Nuclear war threat
  - 2) Ecological destruction
  - 3) Threat of degradation of human life
  - 4) None of the above

- 2) What is the reason of destructive effects on sea life, according to the passage ?
- 1) Use of artificial nutrients
  - 2) Over use of natural resources
  - 3) Excessive use of phosphorus in farming that gets washed into sea, rivers and make them toxic.
  - 4) Nuclear Testing
- 3) Which of the following statements are true in the context of the given passage ?
- a) Human beings fully know that they are causing ecological imbalance
  - b) During Holocene period, climate was stable
  - c) Modern industrial farming is based on overuse of phosphorus
  - d) Amazon rain forest will not get destroyed irrespective of man's disruptive activities.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) a and b                      2) b and d                      3) b and c                      4) only b

- 4) Match the following.

**(A)**

- a) exist
- b) enormous
- c) encounter
- d) annihilation
- e) myriad

**(B)**

- I) be faced with
- II) large number of something
- III) ncomplete destruction
- IV) survive
- V) extremely large

**Answer Options :**

- |    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | II  | I   | III | IV  | V   |
| 2) | III | II  | I   | IV  | V   |
| 3) | IV  | V   | I   | III | II  |
| 4) | I   | III | IV  | II  | V   |

- 5) Choose the most appropriate option :

Modern man has turned into ..... , according to the writer.

- 1) guinea pig to do experiment on
- 2) an ecological mass murderer
- 3) an ecological serial killer
- 4) both an ecological serial killer and mass murderer

**Passage -2**

- \* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

A flash of sapphire, a flutter of wings, and the tiny bird - or was it an insect ? - vanishes, the briefest mirage. Moments later it reappears, this time at a better angle. It's a bird all right, a thumb-size dervish with hyperkinetic wings that can beat 80 times a second, producing the faintest hum. Tail feathers paddle, steering gently in three dimensions. As the bird stares into the trumpet of a bright orange flower, a thread-thin tongue flickers from its needle beak. A sunbeam glances off its iridescent feathers, the reflected colour as dazzling as a gemstone hung in a sunny window. Little wonder hammingbirds inspire heartfelt affection and stuttering efforts at description. Even reserved scientists can't resist such words as 'beautiful', 'stunning' and 'exotic'.

A greater wonder is that the seemingly fragile hummingbird is one of the toughest beasts in the animal kingdom. Some 330 species thrive in diverse and often brutal environments: from Alaska to Argentina; from the Arizona desert to the coast of Nova Scotia; from the lowland forests of Brazil to the 4,600-metre-plus snow line of the Andes. Mysteriously, the birds are found only in North and South America.

‘They’re living at the edge of what’s possible for vertebrates, and they’re mastering it,’ says Karl Schuchmann, a German ornithologist, who knows of a captive hummer that lived 17 years, ‘Imagine the durability of an organism of only five or six grams to live that long,’ he says. Its cranberry-size heart, which averages 500 beats a minute (while perching!), would have thumped four and a half billion times, nearly twice the total for a 70-year-old-person.

Yet these little birds are durable only in life. In death their delicate, hollow bones almost never fossilize. This was one reason for the astonishment that greeted the recent discovery of jumble of 30-million-year-old fossil bird remains that may include an ancestral hummingbird. Like modern hummers, the fossil specimens had long, slender bills and shortened upper wing bones topped by a knob that may have let them rotate in the shoulder socket for hovering flight.

- 1) Which of the statements are correct/true in the context of the passage ?
- Though the hummingbird is small and weak, it survives in different and harsh environment.
  - The hummingbird is found all over the world.
  - Karl Schuchmann found the fossils of the hummingbird.
  - Heartbeats of the hummingbird are 500 beats per minute while perching.
  - Hummingbird beats his wings 80 times per minute.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) and (d) only      2) (a), (d), (e) only      3) (b), (c), (d) only      4) (c), (d), (e) only

- 2) The passage is .....
- Reflective
  - Narrative
  - Expository
  - Descriptive
  - Discursive

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a), (b), (e)      2) (c), (e)      3) (b), (e)      4) (c), (d)

- 3) Match the words with their meaning.

(I)

- kinetic
- iridescent
- exotic
- thump
- fossils
- bill

(II)

- an unusual, exciting, coming from distant country
- beak
- remains of animals preserved in rock for a long time.
- strong and quick beating
- showing many colours which change with movements
- active/ moving

**Answer Options :**

- |    | (a)   | (b)   | (c)  | (d)   | (e)   | (f)  |
|----|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 1) | (i)   | (iii) | (iv) | (v)   | (vi)  | (ii) |
| 2) | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  | (ii)  | (v)   | (vi) |
| 3) | (vi)  | (v)   | (i)  | (iv)  | (iii) | (ii) |
| 4) | (ii)  | (vi)  | (v)  | (iii) | (iv)  | (i)  |

- 4) What reactions arose in the mind of the writer when he sees humming birds in action ?
- a) of wonder  
b) feeling of affection  
c) irritating  
d) feeling of fear  
e) exclamations like stunning, exotic

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (b), (c), (d)                      2) (a), (b), (e)                      3) (a), (d), (e)                      4) (b), (c), (e)
- 5) The meaning of Ornithologist is .....
- 1) a scientist who studies animal life.  
2) a person who studies birds in their natural habitats.  
3) a person who studies vegetation.  
4) a person who is nature lover.

**Passage - 3**

- \* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

**Toys are meant for children**

But making them is no child's play. Their manufacturers here need to be reminded of this. The toys that they produce are, almost without exception, of the poorest quality. Not surprisingly, many parents prefer to buy the imported variety even though these are usually much more expensive. Japanese toys for instance, are in great demand despite the heavy import duty. The two Chacha Nehru Toy "libraries" in Delhi and Bombay also rely largely on foreign made toys. Thus, the other day a report disclosed that 4,000 Canadian toys would soon be added to the library at Bombay. Why can't we produce good toys in India ? The manufacturers are largely to blame. They have been making the best of a protected market to palm off shoddily produced toys which are often made from defective materials and fall apart after a few days. Some of them are positively dangerous. Their pointed corners and sharp edges can easily hurt children. What is perhaps worse, they have little educational value. Their makers here, unlike in the West, are evidently unconcerned whether a particular toy will stimulate a child to use his or her imagination. Experts cite three other criteria for a good toy: it should be 'durable; it should 'grow' with the child (blocks of different types, for instance); and it should 'lessen' the distance between parents and children. Few of our toys can pass these tests. Why cannot an organisation like the National Design Institute take up this matter and lay down aesthetic and safety regulations ? The authorities can go even further: they can help to start a dialogue between toy manufacturers, designers and inventors on the one side and parents and educationists on the other. The Government has begun to take greater interest in children's books and children's films. When will it turn its attention to toys ?

- 1) According to the author, the business of toy making should involve .....
- 1) manufacturers, designers and users  
2) manufacturers, inventors, designers, parents and educationists.  
3) parents, educationists, buyers and manufacturers.  
4) manufacturers, inventors, designers and users.



- 2) Which one of the following criteria for good toy is not suggested by the author ?
- 1) Toy should be durable
  - 2) Toy should 'grow' with the child.
  - 3) Toy should reduce the distance between the parents and the children.
  - 4) A good toy should be imported.
- 3) Which one of the following statement best summarises the theme of the passage ?
- 1) There is a need to import the toys from abroad as the toys produced in our country are not good.
  - 2) As import duties are high, we should produce our own toys.
  - 3) Toys produced in our country are dangerous to handle, so they should be banned.
  - 4) It is our duty to see that toys produced for children should entertain and instruct them.
- 4) A toy should be durable.  
Give antonym for the word underlined, in the given context.
- 1) consumable
  - 2) tough
  - 3) delicate
  - 4) defective
- 5) Select the correct word for the underlined, from the passage.  
of very faulty quality.
- 1) defective
  - 2) dangerous
  - 3) ugly
  - 4) unattractive

**Passage -4**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

Happy is the man who acquires the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a life-long source of pleasure, instruction and inspiration . So long as he has his beloved books, he need never feel lonely. He always has a pleasant occupation of leisure moments, so that he need never feel bored. He is the possessor of wealth more precious than gold. Ruskin calls books, "Kings' Treasures"- treasuries filled, not with gold and silver and precious stones, but with riches much more valuable than these - knowledge, noble thoughts and high ideals. Poor indeed is the man who does not read, and empty is his life.

The blessings which the reading habit confers on its possessor are many.

Provided we choose the right kind of books, reading gives the highest kind of pleasure. Some books we read simply for pleasure and amusement - for example, good novels, And novels and books of imagination must have their place in everybody's reading. When we are tired, or the brain is weary with serious study, it is a healthy recreation to lose ourselves in some absorbing story written by a master hand.

But to read nothing but books of fiction is like eating nothing but cakes and sweetmeats. As we need plain, wholesome food for the body, so we must have serious reading for the mind. And here we can choose according to our taste, There are many noble books on history, biography, philosophy, religion, travel, and science which we ought to read, and which will give us not only pleasure but an education. And we can develop a taste for serious reading, so that in the end it will give us more solid pleasure than even novels and books of fiction.

Nor should poetry be neglected, for the best poetry gives us noble thoughts and beautiful imaginings clothed in lovely and musical language.



Books are the most faithful of friends. Our friends may change, or die; but our books are always patiently waiting to talk to us. They are never cross, peevish, or unwilling to converse, as our friends sometimes are. No wonder a reader becomes a "book-lover."

- 1) The attitude of author towards the subject is most probably.  
Choose the answer option :  
1) Repulsive                      2) Autocratic                      3) Suggestive                      4) Arrogant
- 2) Which of the following statements are not true in the context of the passage :  
a) Book lovers never feel lonely.  
b) Only fiction books provide pleasure.  
c) Habit of reading provides pleasure, inspiration throughout one's life.  
d) Serious reading is necessary for cultivation of mind.  
e) Poetry is compared with cakes and sweetmeats.  
Choose the **correct** alternative.  
1) (a), (b), (c)                      2) (c), (d), (e)                      3) (b), (d)                      4) (b), (e)
- 3) According to the author, which of the following statements are **correct** ?  
a) Reading for only pleasure is desirable.  
b) Poetry should be neglected.  
c) One can choose books according to his or her taste for serious reading.  
d) Reading habit is boon.  
e) Poor are those who do not read.  
f) Books are always willing to converse with us.  
Choose the **correct** alternatives :  
1) (a), (b), (e), (f)                      2) (c), (d), (e), (f)                      3) (b), (c), (e), (f)                      4) (d), (c), (b)
- 4) Match the following :  
a) Right kind of books                      i) Noble thoughts  
b) Poetry                      ii) Kings' Treasures  
c) Ruskin                      iii) Pleasure  
d) Books on history                      iv) Education
- Answer Options :**
- |    | (a)   | (b)   | (c)   | (d)  |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1) | (i)   | (iii) | (ii)  | (iv) |
| 2) | (iv)  | (ii)  | (iii) | (i)  |
| 3) | (iii) | (i)   | (ii)  | (iv) |
| 4) | (ii)  | (iv)  | (iii) | (i)  |
- 5) To read nothing but books of fiction is like .....  
Choose the answer option :  
1) Eating plain, wholesome food  
2) Eating only cakes and sweetmeats  
3) Eating nothing but cakes and chocolates  
4) Eating nothing but cakes and fruits

**Passage -5**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

The place was full of foot and mounted police, as well as the military. The crowd of sympathetic onlookers swelled up, and many of these persons managed to spread out in twos and threes in the open space. Suddenly we saw in the far distance a moving mass. They were two or three long lines of cavalry or mounted police, covering the entire area, galloping down towards us, and striking and riding down the numerous stragglers that dotted the maidan. That charge of galloping horsemen was a fine sight, but for the tragedies that were being enacted on the way, as harmless and very much surprised sightseers went under the horses's hoofs.

Behind the charging lines these people lay on the ground, some still unable to move, others writhing in pain, and the whole appearance of that maidan was that of a battlefield. But we did not have much time for gazing on that scene or for reflections; the horsemen were soon upon us, and their frontline clashed almost at a gallop with the massed ranks of our processionists. We held our ground, and as we appeared to be unyielding, the horses had to pull up at the last moment and reared up on their hind legs with their front hoofs quivering in the air over our heads.

And then began a beating of us, and battering with lathis and long batons both by the mounted and the foot police. It was a tremendous hammering, and the clearness of vision that I had had the evening before left me. All I knew was that I had to stay where I was, and must not yield or go back. I felt half-blinded with the blows, and sometimes a dull anger seized me and a desire to hit out.

I thought how easy it would be to pull down the police officer in front of me from his horse and to mount up myself, but long training and discipline held and I did not raise a hand, except to protect my face from a blow.

- 1) This passage is about .....
- The tyrants who maltreated and tortured all the processionists.
  - The demonstration of the cavalry, police and military men.
  - The pleasurable sightseeing on the part of the onlookers.
  - The passive resistance on the part of the processionists.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a) and (c)                      2) (b) and (d)                      3) (b) and (c)                      4) (a) and (d)

- 2) Point out the incorrect statements :
- Suddenly some lines of cavalry and police galloped down towards the processionists.
  - Many persons lay on the ground, writhing in pain, being unable to move and stand.
  - The writer was seized by fright so he yielded and went back.
  - Long training and discipline did not allow him to raise a hand against the oppressors.
- 3) Point out the correct answer.  
The open space and the maidan was full of .....
- the sightseers.
  - the sympathetic onlookers.
  - the processionists.
  - the processionists, the sightseers and the sympathetic onlooker.

- 4) Point out the incorrect statements :
- 1) The processionists had much time to see the scene and to think over the situation.
  - 2) The galloping horsemen crushed many people under the hoofs.
  - 3) The police began beating with long batons and lathis.
  - 4) The processionists did not yield to the horsemen.
- 5) Point out the incorrect statement.
- a) Some police came on foot.
  - b) Some police came mounted on the horse - back.
  - c) There were many military men
  - d) The whole scene looked like a battlefield.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) (a), (b) and (c)      2) (b), (c) and (d)      3) None of these      4) All of these

**Passage -6**

**\* Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

People often ask Mark Inglis if he can be any height he wishes. In reply he says, "Yes, I am very short when I am climbing mountains and tall otherwise". At any given time, though, this cheerful Kiwi is two centimetres shorter than he used to be till that perilous November in 1982. A heavy blizzard at New Zealand's Mt. Cook, where he was a 23-year-old search and rescue mountaineer, relegated Inglis to an ice cave for 13 days. Following his rescue, a major media event, both his legs had to be amputated knee-down because of severe frostbite.

Today, almost 30 years later, as the first double amputee to have reached the summit of Mt. Everest, the second double amputee to scale Mt. Cho Oyu and perhaps the only double amputee to wear three-quarter pants all the time, this 51-year-old mountaineer has a lot to tell people about life. "I don't tell them I am disabled. Disability is a state of mind. I say I'm a double amputee," says the jolly Kiwi, who is in the city to deliver a series of motivational lectures to corporates, schools and whosoever is willing to borrow inspiration from his survival story.

Seated at the Taj lobby - where he feels people are showing a cultured nonchalance towards this strange foreigner in three-quarter pants who keeps adjusting his prosthetic legs - Inglis beams when he recalls how it all began with rugby. "I was really bad at rugby in school, and in 1970s New Zealand if you were bad at the game, what else could you do but climb?" he laughs. Initiated into mountaineering by his teacher, Bert, he soon became a professional search and rescue mountaineer, who, like every other adventure-seeker in his country, saw Mt. Everest as a stepping stone to success. But that dream had to wait for over 25 years, thanks to the terrible blizzard of 1982.

Inglis was stuck in an ice cave with fellow mountaineer Philip Doole - with five cookies between them, the duo survived on half a biscuit a day for the first five days. "At minus 20 degrees in that altitude, the human body tends to burn as many calories as a racing cyclist," says Inglis, whose weight dropped from 70 kg to 39 kg. "The maximum someone had lasted in our situation was nine days. We spent most of our time praying for relief." It came on the seventh day in the form of a helicopter which dropped food, sleeping bags, a primus and a radio. On the thirteenth day, they were rescued. "But the worst was seeing my legs rot later," Inglis says.

- 1) Choose the correct option from the following :
- Mark was the first double amputee to climb Mt. Cho Oyu.
  - Mark was the first double amputee to have reached Mt. Cho Oyu as well as Everest.
  - Mark was the second double amputee to climb Mt. Cho Oyu.
  - Mark was certainly the only double amputee to wear three-quarter pants all the time.

**Answer options :**

- 1) a and d only      2) b and c only      3) c only      4) d only
- 2) The word 'Nonchalance' means
- Inspiration      2) Indignation      3) Incidence      4) Indifference
- 3) Mark Inglis developed an interest in mountaineering because
- He used mountaineering as a means of livelihood
  - He was inspired by his teacher, Bert
  - His dream was to deliver lectures to corporates and schools
  - He used mountaineering as a metaphor for life
- 4) Mark is now 2 cm shorter than he was, because
- He was stuck in an ice cave for 13 days
  - The prosthetic legs fitted after his amputation were slightly shorter than his real ones.
  - He and his friends spent most of their time praying for relief when in an ice cave
  - He was born disabled person
- 5) 'Disability is a state of mind' means
- Mind and body are equally important
  - Physical fitness can overcome mind
  - Mind can make the body obey its commands
  - A person can be happy if the body is healthy

**Passage -7**

**\* Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

Science has obviously multiplied the power of the war-makers. The weapons of the moment can kill more people more secretly and more unpleasantly than those of the past. This progress - as for want of another word I must call it - this progress has been going on for some time. It has been said of each new weapon that it is so destructive and horrible that it will frighten people into their wits and force the nations to give up war for lack of cannon fodder. This hope has never been fulfilled, and I know no one who takes refuge in it today. The acts of men and women are not dictated by such simple compulsions and they themselves do not stand in any simple relation to the decision of the nations which they compromise. Grapeshot, TNT and gas have not helped to outlaw war and I see no sign that the hydrogen bomb or a whiff of bacteria will be more successful in making men wise by compulsion.

Secondly, science at the same time has given the nations quite new occasions for falling out. I do not mean such simple objectives as someone else's uranium mine or a Pacific Island which happens to be knee-deep in organic fertilizer. I do not mean merely another nation's factories and her skilled production. These are all parts of the surplus above our simple needs which gives our civilization the character and war in our times batters on this surplus. This is the object of the greed of nations and this

also gives them the leisure to train and the means to arm for war. At bottom, we have remained individually too greedy to distribute our surplus and collectively too stupid to pile it up in any more useful form than the traditional mountains of arms. Science has created the surplus. Now put this year's budget beside the budget of 1750, anywhere in the world, and you will see what we are doing with it.

- 1) The object of the greed of nations is to .....
- create the surplus by using science.
  - multiply the power of the war-makers.
  - compare the budget of 1750 and of this year.
  - grab the surplus of other nations.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only b                      2) Only d                      3) Only c                      4) Only a

- 2) Men will not be wise by .....
- distributing the surplus in the world.
  - using the hydrogen bomb or a whiff of bacteria in war
  - giving up war for lack of cannon fodder
  - multiplying their war power

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only c                      2) Only a                      3) Only b                      4) Only d

- 3) *A feature of each new weapon is that it .....*
- is created by science*
  - frightens people into their wits*
  - is dictated by men's compulsions*
  - can kill people more secretly and more unpleasantly*

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only d                      2) Only a                      3) Only c                      4) Only b

- 4) The hope which has never been fulfilled is that .....
- the progress in producing weapons will stop
  - the new weapon will force the nations to give up war
  - every nation will have the leisure to train and the means to arm for war
  - science will stop creating the surplus in the world.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only d                      2) Only b                      3) Only c                      4) Only a

- 5) The most suitable title for this passage is .....
- Men and Warfare
  - Science and Progress
  - Science and War Weapons
  - The Greed of Nations and War Compulsions

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only d                      2) Only c                      3) Only b                      4) Only a



### **Passage - 8**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

Until he was ten, young Alexander Fleming attended the nearby London Moor school. He was then transferred to Darvel school which he attended with his brothers. Alexander learned a good deal about nature during that four-mile downhill hike to school and the four-mile uphill return trip. He was a quick student and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school, he was sent to Kilmarnock Academy. Two years later he joined his brothers John and Robert at the home of his elder brother Thomas, who was to become a successful occultist in London. However, the economic success of the family was yet to be and Alexander was forced to leave school for economic reasons. When he was sixteen he obtained a job in a shipping company. Good fortune, however was on his side and on the side of humanity. In 1901, he received a share in a legacy which made it possible for him to return to school. He decided to study medicine.

- 1) The word 'legacy' in the context means .  
1) Lottery                      2) Goodwill money              3) Inheritance                      4) Legal payment
- 2) Alexander trekked miles everyday to attend Darvel school  
1) Four                              2) Hight                              3) Twelve                              4) Unknown
- 3) He was a quick student - This means that Alexander  
1) reached school before his brothers                      2) reached the school-leaving age  
3) was a lively student too soon                              4) was a fast learner
- 4) ..... and at twelve, the age limit prescribed for Darvel school .....  
This in the context means that children were  
1) *Not admitted to the school before they were twelve*  
2) Admitted to the school at the age of twelve  
3) Allowed to remain in the school only upto the age of twelve  
4) Admitted to the school anytime after the age of twelve
- 5) Alexander became rich  
1) *by working in a shipping company*  
2) when his brother became a successful occultist  
3) because he studied medicine  
4) by receiving share in a legacy

### **Passage - 9**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

Many companies are now working on quantum computing and their applications. Here is what some of them are doing :

Back in 2018, Google had developed an innovative quantum-based processing solution known as Bristlecone which is a 72-qubit device that is said to fetch necessary improvement on various options available in the market. It's biggest rival at that time was IBM's 50-qubit machine. Now, the search engine firm utilizes a D-Wave quantum computer developed in their quantum artificial intelligence (AI) lab which is a joint initiative of NASA, Universities Space Research Association and Google.

At the IEEE Conference in San Francisco, Google showcased a custom made circuit for quantum computing that is coupled with cryptographic enclosures to strengthen the scaling up of quantum computer systems in the coming years.

A few months back, quantum software company IQBit and Accenture collaborated with Biogen to bring out the industry's first quantum-based molecular comparison application that would significantly improve advanced molecular design to speed up drug discovery for complex neurological conditions such as multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Lou Gehrig's diseases.

Accenture is now constantly monitoring and supervising the quantum computer ecosystem and partnership with famous firms such as Canada-based IQBit, one of the leading software companies that is committed to craft software and development tools to tackle the world's colossal computational impediments.

IBM's speciality is its attention to the universal gate model where the majority of the world's leading quantum computing firms are also focusing. In the quantum gate model, qubits are placed into circuits rather than traditional one and zero bits whereas IBM has come up with eight different model prototypes with one option as high as fifty qubits.

Additionally, in 2019, IBM launched its innovative Q System One Solution for commercial quantum research. Apart from that, IBM has also proclaimed its partnership with various leading universities to encourage more research into quantum computing.

Currently, Microsoft is one of the global leaders in quantum computing. Its qualified team commenced the research in 2011. Microsoft is focused on the design aspect of the solutions for the utilization of a fault-tolerant and scalable computing environment and claims Enterprise Management 360. Then in early 2014, Microsoft revealed that they had started working and researching the area of topological computing that aids to perk up the engineering of quantum states. By the end of 2017, the company announced unveiling of its development kit for quantum computer programming.

Microsoft's in-built Azure Quantum is a vast range of quantum services that comprise pre-built solutions to software and quantum hardware, offering developers and customers access to some of the most competitive quantum offerings on the market.

- 1) The three software companies which have developed in quantum computing in collaboration are.....
- Google, IBM and Microsoft
  - Google, Accenture and IBM
  - Accenture, IBM and Microsoft
  - Microsoft, Google and Accenture

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only (d)                      2) Only (a)                      3) Only (b)                      4) Only (c)

- 2) Significant contributions by Accenture and IQBit would be in the field of .....
- Commercial research and scaling up of quantum computer systems
  - Pharmaceuticals and solutions to computational impediments
  - Software and artificial intelligence
  - Universal gate model and molecular designs

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only (c)                      2) Only (a)                      3) Only (b)                      4) Only (d)



- 3) The initiator of quantum computing development is the company named .....
- a) IBM                                      b) Google                                      c) Microsoft                                      d) 1QBit
- Answer Options :**
- 1) Only (c)                                      2) Only (d)                                      3) Only (a)                                      4) Only (b)
- 4) What is the meaning of 'perk up' in the context of the passage ?
- a) Improve                                      b) Benefit                                      c) Bring money                                      d) Make active
- Answer Options :**
- 1) Only (b)                                      2) Only (a)                                      3) Only (d)                                      4) Only (c)
- 5) What does Azure Quantum do ?
- a) Provides pre-built solutions to software and hardware.  
b) Improves the engineering of quantum states.  
c) Provides access to developers and customers to competitive quantum offerings on the market.  
d) Supervises ecosystem.
- Answer Options :**
- 1) (a) and (b)                                      2) (b) and (c)                                      3) (a) and (c)                                      4) (c) and (d)

### **Passage - 10**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

Diet plays a vital role in the maintenance of good health and in the prevention and cure of disease.

The human body builds up and maintains healthy cells, tissues, glands and organs only with the help of various nutrients. The body cannot perform any of its functions, be they metabolic, hormonal, mental, physical or chemical, without specific nutrients. The food which provides these nutrients is thus one of the most essential factors in building and maintaining health.

Nutrition, which depends on food, is also of utmost importance in the cure of disease. The primary cause of disease is a weakened organism or lowered resistance in the body, arising from the adoption of the faulty nutritional pattern. There is an elaborate healing mechanism within the body but it can perform its functions only if it is abundantly supplied with all the essential nutritional factors.

Human cells need at least 45 chemical components and elements. Each of these 45 substances, called nutrients, must be present in the adequate diet. The nutrients include oxygen and water. The other 43 essential nutrients are classified into five groups : carbohydrates, fats, proteins, minerals and vitamins. All 45 of these nutrients are vitally important and they work together. Therefore, the absence of any may result in disease, eventually death.

Research has shown that almost all varieties of diseases can be produced by an undersupply of various nutrients. These nutritional deficiencies occur on account of various factors, including the intense processing and refining of foods, the time lag between the harvesting and consumption of vegetables and fruits, the chemicals used in bleaching, flavouring, colouring and preserving foods and the chemical fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides and sprays used for treating the soil. Therefore, as a first principle of nutrition one should insist on whole meal flour and whole meal bread and avoid the white stuff.

Research has also shown that diseases produced by combinations of deficiencies can be corrected when all the nutrients are supplied, provided the damage is not irreparable. A well balanced and correct diet should be made up of foods which in combination would supply all the essential nutrients.

It has been found that a diet which contains liberal quantities of (i) seeds, nuts, and grain, (ii) vegetables, and (iii) fruits would provide adequate amounts of all the essential nutrients. These foods have, therefore, been aptly called basic food groups and the diet containing these food groups as optimum diet for vigour and vitality.

- 1) The passage focuses on :
- Nutrition for vigour and vitality.
  - Importance of nutrients in curing diseases.
  - Types of nutrients.
  - Balanced diet.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only a and b      2) Only c and d      3) Only a, b and d      4) All of the above

- 2) What are the causes of nutritional deficiencies ?
- Use of preservatives in food
  - Intake of refined food
  - No use pesticides and chemical fertilizers
  - Use of wholesome foods and fruits
  - Long interval between harvesting and consumption of vegetables and fruits.

Choose the correct alternative :

**Answer Options :**

- 1) a, b, c, d, e      2) a, b, d, e      3) a, b, e      4) a, b, c, e

- 3) The phrase "well balanced diet" refers to :
- Intake of variety of foods.
  - Consumption of whole meal bread and the white stuff.
  - Proper consumption of vegetables and fruits.
  - Intake of the foods which supply all the essential nutrients.

Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentence.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only a and b      2) Only b and d      3) Only a      4) Only d

- 4) Find out the word in the passage which means "Not supplied in required quantity"

- Deficiency
- Nutrition
- Liberal quantity
- Undersupply

- 5)
  - Absence of any of the essential nutrients may lead to death.
  - Oxygen and water are vital elements in human cells.
  - Disease caused by nutritional deficiencies are irreparable.
  - Diet is one of the essential factors in building and maintaining good health

Choose the correct alternatives.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) Only a, b and d      2) Only a, c and d      3) Only b, c and d      4) Only b and c

## **Passage - 11**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

The electric vehicle industry in India is growing by leaps and bounds and the government has taken various steps to promote electric mobility in the country. Despite that, there is still hesitation among the vehicle owners to shift to electric mobility.

The reason for this hesitation are many, including lack of charging infrastructure, higher cost of EVs and range anxiety. Now, with the introduction of connected mobility, Imran Mulla, Head of R. and D., JAWA Motorcycles, believes that it can provide the EV industry a significant boost such that it gains an edge over other forms of mobility. OEMs are now focusing on making EVs accessible to a larger audience by removing some barriers.

For greater convenience to customers Imran suggests that an integrated way of transportation has to be taken where safety and user experience are the primary focus areas. He adds that there are multiple fronts to implement this integration but simply said, it has to be intelligent, integrated and safe and with a strong carbon footprint which we are all working towards.

With these fast changes with respect to connectivity, OEMs also need to adapt as it is very new for them. Baburao Rane, digital connectivity speciality at TATA Motors, UK, says, "It is difficult for older automotive players to understand how this system works." This is because everything from data transfer to analysis of data works at a very fast rate. The best approach has to be analysed to create and maintain such integration. Further, connectivity brings challenges in terms of backend infrastructure which needs to be designed and maintained. Maintenance of such sophisticated backend infrastructure is a recurring cost. Will OEMs bear this cost or will end users bear this cost? All these questions need to be addressed keeping convenience of the consumers in mind.

The rapidly growing number of electric two-wheelers (E2Ws) has taken the market by storm and these are on the way to become IoT device on wheels. There have been various advancements in battery technology and power devices which have enabled the development of a connected space. OEMs are trying to integrate features like satellite-based positioning receiver, cellular modem for cloud connectivity and short-range Bluetooth or Wi-Fi link for local tasks. This connectivity enhances user experience and safety, making the overall solution adoptable. "Today, having a small hardware that talks to a CAN is an easy way of making the motorcycle connected," Imran says.

With this connectivity, users will have access to real-time information about their motorcycle, like its geolocation and traffic data nearby. There is a focus on implementing advanced warning systems or early warning systems where a particular congestion on the road is notified much earlier. Another aspect is how personal information like geolocation of the user is shared among other users for more responsiveness. All of these are the challenges that are being worked upon.

"But to begin with, it is more about providing the convenience and ease to a rider by having diagnostics available which are real-time", he concludes.

- 1) The passage shows that
- digital connectivity experts are concerned with vehicle users and consumers.
  - manufactures of motor and motorcycles are thinking of increasing their customers.
  - the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) can easily adapt connected mobility.
  - it is easy for the government to promote electric mobility in the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

**Answer options :**

- 1) d only                      2) a only                      3) c only                      4) Both b and d

- 2) The integrated system of transportation should mainly think of  
a) advancements in battery technology and power devices.  
b) data transfer and data analysis  
c) modem for Connectivity and Bluetooth or Wi-Fi link.  
d) Safety and experience of vehicle users.

Which of the above statements correctly completes the statement in the question ?

**Answer options :**

- 1) b only                      2) c only                      3) Both a and d                      4) d only

- 3) Vehicle users are reluctant to use electric vehicles because  
a) the OEMs have failed in removing their barriers.  
b) the EV industry does not provide connected mobility.  
c) they are concerned with cost of EVs and range of average gained per litre of fuel.  
d) they know little about connected mobility.

**Answer options :**

- 1) d only                      2) b only                      3) c only                      4) Both a and b

- 4) One of the challengers discussed in the passage is about  
a) how to integrate various features for connectivity.  
b) how the vehicle user will access information about his geolocation and geolocation of his vehicle.  
c) how the government will promote electric mobility in the country.  
d) who will pay the maintenance cost of backend infrastructure.

**Answer options :**

- 1) c only                      2) d only                      3) a only                      4) b only

- 5) The phrase "by leaps and bounds" used in the passage means .....
- a) by jumps and boundaries                      b) by jumps and limits  
c) very fast (rapidly)                      d) by government and by OEMs

**Answer options :**

- 1) b only                      2) d only                      3) c only                      4) a only

### **Passage - 12**

\* **Read the following passage carefully and answer the Q. No. 1 to 5.**

A stamp is, to many people, just a slip of paper that takes a letter from one town or country to another. They are unable to understand why we stamp collectors find so much pleasure in collecting them and how we find the time in which to indulge in our hobby. To them it seems a waste of time, a waste of effort and a waste of money. But they do not realise that there are many who do buy stamps, many who find the effort worthwhile and many who, if they did not spend their time collecting stamps, would spend it less profitably. We all seek something to do in our leisure hours and what better occupation is there to keep us out of mischief than that of collecting stamps. An album, a packet of hinges, a new supply of stamps, and the time passes swiftly and pleasantly.

Stamp collecting has no limits and a collection never has an end; countries are always printing and issuing new stamps to celebrate coronations, great events, anniversaries and deaths. And the fascination of collecting is trying to obtain these stamps before one's rivals. Every sphere of stamp collecting has its fascination - receiving letters from distant countries and discovering old stamps in the leaves of dusty old books. A stamp itself has a fascination all its own. Gazing at its little picture we are transported to the wilds of Congo, the homes of the Arabs, and the endless tracks of the Sahara desert. There is a history in a stamp. The ancient Roman Empire and the Constitution of America, India's Independence and the Allied Victory, are all conveyed to our mind's eye by means of stamps. We see famous men - printers, writers, scientists, soldiers, politicians and famous incidents. Stamps so small and minute, contain knowledge that is vast and important.

1) What do many people think about a stamp ?

- a) It is just a piece of paper.
- b) It takes a letter from one place to another.
- c) It contains a history.

**Answer Options :**

- 1) a and b only      2) b and c only      3) c only      4) a, b and c

2) Stamp-collecting has .....

- 1) no loss      2) no risk      3) no limits      4) no price

3) What attraction is involved in collecting new stamps ?

- 1) To obtain them before one's rivals.
- 2) To obtain them at a cheaper price.
- 3) To use them for sending letters to one's friends.
- 4) To sell them later at a higher price.

4) We all seek something to do in our ..... time.

- 1) precious      2) leisure      3) busy      4) duty

5) Which of the following is / are **not** mentioned in the passage ?

- a) Roman Empire
- b) Constitution of America
- c) Constitution of India

**Answer Options :**

- 1) a only      2) c only      3) b and c only      4) a, b and c



उत्तरे : महाराष्ट्र अराजपत्रित सेवा मुख्य परीक्षा (गट ब) / (गट क) २०२३

पेपर क्रमांक - १ : मराठी व इंग्रजी

(१०) इंग्रजी उताऱ्यावरील प्रश्नोत्तरे

**PASSAGE - 1**

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

**PASSAGE - 2**

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

**PASSAGE - 3**

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

**PASSAGE - 4**

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

**PASSAGE - 5**

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

**PASSAGE - 6**

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

**PASSAGE - 7**

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

**PASSAGE - 8**

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

**PASSAGE - 9**

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

**PASSAGE - 10**

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

**PASSAGE - 11**

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

**PASSAGE - 12**

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