INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

On any blue/black ball-point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet,

At the end of the interview, the Invigilator will collect the Answer Booklet, check the Question Booklet and return it.

Ensure all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of any deviation, report to the Invigilator immediately on completion.

Do not bring any loose paper, writing or blank, inside the Examination Hall except the Admit Card. Answer Sheet is given, it should not be altered or mutilated. A small misprint can be corrected provided the Invigilator is informed.

Any alteration in the Answer Sheet is to be verified by the Invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.

Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. Each question requires you to darken the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row on the Answer Sheet. By passing in the guidelines given on the first page of the OMR Answer Sheet.

You must darken only one circle on the OMR Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.

If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark).

For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.

On completion of the Test, the candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the examination room/hall. However, candidates are allowed to take away Test Booklet and copy of OMR Answer Sheet with them.

No/any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the invigilator determines and imposes on him/her.

(अपेक्षित निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवश्यकता पर दिये गये हैं)
FOR ROUGH WORK/रूफ कार्य के लिए
Note: (1) Answer as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (three) marks. One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

Directions: (Q. No. 1): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option from the four alternatives.

Generally speaking, a newspaper carries weight. It carries weight if it has an individuality and some kind of a crusading spirit. If it has not got these, it merely expresses the views of some individuals which have some effect of course, but not the type of effect which a newspaper ought to have. Perhaps this is also largely due to the fact that newspapers progressively become huge industries ......... not only individual industries but soon they reach the next stage of development, perhaps an inevitable stage, although an undesirable one. That is, they become big combines starting a chain of newspapers and dictating policies often detrimental to the interests of the country. Because of these big chains, a newspaper loses its individuality and sanctity which every paper so zealously guards. It tries to preserve some vested interest and presents some particular view point only.

(3)
1. A newspaper carries weight, if it tries:
   (1) to preserve some vested interest
   (2) to present some particular viewpoint only
   (3) to guard its individuality and sanctity
   (4) to become a huge industry

Directions: (Question No. 2 to 6): Select from the four alternatives the nearest in meaning of the word given in italic.

2. *grab*:
   (1) seize
   (3) pollute
   (2) disown
   (4) accept

3. *gory*:
   (1) friendly
   (3) blood stained
   (2) white
   (4) bedridden

4. *branch*:
   (1) multiply
   (3) whiten
   (2) diversify
   (4) activate

5. *knotty*:
   (1) strong
   (3) placid
   (2) stocky
   (4) thorny

6. *nauseate*:
   (1) sicken
   (3) frustrate
   (2) ripen
   (4) penetrate

Directions: (Question No. 7 to 11): Select from the four alternatives the opposite in meaning of the word given in italic.

7. *Fallow*:
   (1) true
   (3) reductive
   (2) fake
   (4) productive

(4)
8. **smite**:
   (1) hit
   (3) refuse
   (2) defend
   (4) accept

9. **giddy**:
   (1) steady
   (3) curly
   (2) shaky
   (4) huge

10. **jumble**:
    (1) mix
    (3) arrange
    (2) skip
    (4) enable

11. **emit**:
    (1) ruin
    (3) exhale
    (2) suppress
    (4) express

**Directions**: **(Question No. 12 to 16)**: From the given options choose the one which has the correct spelling.

12. (1) diareah
    (3) diarrhoea
    (2) daiarrhea
    (4) diarrhoeae

13. (1) complaiacent
    (3) complasent
    (2) comlascent
    (4) complacent

14. (1) aerial
    (3) aireal
    (2) ariel
    (4) aeriel

15. (1) independence
    (3) indipendence
    (2) independance
    (4) indipendance
Directions: (Question No. 17 to 21): From the given options choose the one which can be substituted for the given group of words.

17. A man who hates women:
   (1) misogynist  (2) effeminate
   (3) misanthrope  (4) womanizer

18. A man whose wife is dead:
   (1) philanderer  (2) widow
   (3) widower  (4) philistine

19. A rich person who helps the poor by giving money:
   (1) diplomat  (2) philanthropist
   (3) aristocrat  (4) autocrat

20. Capable of producing the intended effect:
   (1) efficacious  (2) affecting
   (3) affective  (4) effecting

21. An animal with four feet:
   (1) biped  (2) four-footed
   (3) four-legged  (4) quadruped

Directions (Question No. 22 to 26): Choose the best option to fill in the blanks:

22. He beat him with a ............
   (1) lace  (2) lash
   (3) lack  (4) lac
23. I am not ready to ........... such a gentleman.
   (1) inculcate            (2) inculpate
   (3) incubate            (4) incorporate

24. She didn’t ............ the idea of going home in the dark.
   (1) imagine            (2) think
   (3) want               (4) fancy

25. He went ............. last year.
   (1) show               (2) bankrupt
   (3) church             (4) unjust

26. She didn’t tell me anything but her ........... expressed everything.
   (1) gestures           (2) books
   (3) case               (4) lot

Directions (Question No. 27 to 31): From the given options choose the most appropriate preposition to fill in the blanks.

27. He is sick ............. the same old love.
   (1) in
   (2) from
   (3) of
   (4) with

28. Which date was she born ...........?
   (1) in
   (2) at
   (3) on
   (4) with

29. The patient was prevented ............ committing suicide.
   (1) with
   (2) in
   (3) for
   (4) from

30. The teacher testified ............ the character of his pupil.
    (1) for
    (2) to
    (3) of
    (4) no preposition

31. He is writing ............. a pen.
    (1) by
    (2) from
    (3) with
    (4) of
Directions (Question No. 32 to 34) : Choose the option for the underlined expression in the given sentences to make the sentence grammatically correct.

32. Sudhir has passed the examination in 2012:
   (1) had passed  (2) have passed  (3) passed  (4) would pass

33. Being a hot day, she didn't go out.
   (1) Being it a hot day  (2) It was a hot day  (3) Having been a hot day  (4) It being a hot day

34. I am knowing her since her childhood.
   (1) have known  (2) have been knowing  (3) had known  (4) had been knowing

Directions (Question No. 35 & 36) : Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of idioms given below.

35. Come round:
   (1) make circles  (2) regain consciousness  (3) complicate  (4) result in

36. Dash off:
   (1) compose hurriedly  (2) skip off  (3) disappoint  (4) enter one's house

37. Present ages of X and Y are in the ratio 5 : 6, respectively. Seven years hence this ratio will become 6 : 7 respectively. What is X's present age in years?
   (1) 35  (2) 42  (3) 49  (4) Cannot be determined

X तथा Y की वर्तमान उम्र का अनुपात क्रमशः 5 : 6 है। 7 वर्ष बाद यह अनुपात 6 : 7 हो जाता है। X की वर्तमान आयु होगी?
   (1) 35  (2) 42  (3) 49  (4) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता

38. A does a work in 10 days and B does the same work in 15 days. In how many days they together will do the same work?
   (1) 5 days  (2) 6 days  (3) 8 days  (4) 9 days
39. A car is running at a speed of 108 kmph. What distance will it cover in 15 seconds?
   (1) 45 m  (2) 55 m  (3) 450 m  (4) Cannot be determined
   A car 108 km/hr is running at a speed of 15 seconds. What distance will it cover?
   (1) 45 m  (2) 55 m  (3) 450 m  (4) Cannot be determined

40. A boy goes to his school from his house at a speed of 3 km/hr and returns at a speed of 2 km/hr. If he takes 5 hr in going and coming, the distance between his house and school is:
   (1) 5 km  (2) 5.5 km  (3) 6 km  (4) 6.5 m
   A boy goes to school at a speed of 3 km/hr and returns at a speed of 2 km/hr. If he takes 5 hours in going and coming, what is the distance between his house and school?
   (1) 5 km  (2) 5.5 km  (3) 6 km  (4) 6.5 m

41. Two trains are running in opposite directions with the same speed. If the length of each train is 135 m and they cross each other in 18 sec, the speed of each train is:
   (1) 104 km/hr  (2) 27 km/hr  (3) 54 km/hr  (4) 100 km/hr
   Two trains are running in opposite directions with the same speed. If the length of each train is 135 m and they cross each other in 18 seconds, what is the speed of each train?
   (1) 104 km/hr  (2) 27 km/hr  (3) 54 km/hr  (4) 100 km/hr

42. The speed of a boat in still water is 8 kmph. The boat goes 6 km and back to the starting point in 2 hr. Find the speed of the stream:
   (1) 4 kmph  (2) 6 kmph  (3) 4.4 kmph  (4) 5 kmph
   The speed of a boat in still water is 8 kmph. The boat goes 6 km and back to the starting point in 2 hours. Find the speed of the stream.
   (1) 4 kmph  (2) 6 kmph  (3) 4.4 kmph  (4) 5 kmph
43. In what ratio must a grocer mix two varieties of pulses costing Rs. 15/kg and Rs. 20/kg respectively so as to get a mixture worth Rs. 16.50/kg?

Do both varieties in certain amounts. If the ratio of the pulses is 8:3, what is the cost of a single kg of each?

(1) 4kgs
(2) 6kgs
(3) 4.4kgs
(4) 5kgs

44. A 5 m wide lawn is cultivated all along outside of a rectangular plot measuring 80 m x 40 m. The total area of the lawn is:

A rectangular plot measuring 80m x 40m has a lawn of 5m width around it. Find the area of the lawn.

(1) 1200 m²
(2) 1300 m²
(3) 1350 m²
(4) 1400 m²

45. Find the missing term in each of the following question:

Find the missing term in each of the following question:

POQ, SRT, VUW, ?

(1) XYX
(2) XZY
(3) ZYX
(4) YXZ

46. How many such '4' are there in the given series which is immediately preceded by '7' but not immediately followed by '3'?

How many such '4' are there in the given series which is immediately preceded by '7' but not immediately followed by '3'?

5 9 3 2 1 7 4 2 6 9 7 4 6 1 3 2 8 7 4 1 3 8 3 2 5 6 7 4 3 9 5 2 0 1 8 7 4 6 3

(1) 3
(2) 5
(3) 6
(4) 4

47. In a certain code language 'MORALE' is written as 'NPSBMF', how will 'CHARGE' be written in that code language?

In a certain code language 'MORALE' is written as 'NPSBMF', how will 'CHARGE' be written in that code language?

(1) CIBQHF
(2) DIBSHF
(3) DIBQHF
(4) DEBQHF

(10)
48. Ram walks 10 m towards East, then turns towards North and walked 15 m and then after turning to the West he walks 10 m, there after he turns towards South walks 15 m. How far is he from the starting point?

(1) 0 m  (2) 2 m  (3) 4 m  (4) 5 m

Ram 10 m पूरे दिशा में चलता है उसके बाद उत्तर दिशा में मुड़कर 15 मी चलता है। उसके बाद वह पश्चिम दिशा में मुड़कर 10 मीटर चलता है। तत्पश्चात दक्षिण दिशा में घूम जाता है और 15 मी चलता है। राम प्रारूप बिन्दु से कितनी दूर है?

(1) 0 मी  (2) 2 मी  (3) 4 मी  (4) 5 मी

49. In a row of boys, A is tenth from the left and B is ninth from the right end. If they interchange their positions, A become fifteenth from the left. How many boys are there in the row?

(1) 23  (2) 27  (3) 28  (4) 31

लड़कों की एक कतार में A का बायें से 10वाँ है तथा B दायें से 9वें स्थान पर है। यदि A तथा B रैंक बदल देंगे, तो A का नया स्थान बायें से 15वें हो जाता है। कतार में कुल कितने लड़के हैं?

(1) 23  (2) 27  (3) 28  (4) 31

**Direction : (Q. No. 50 to 53) :**

Study the following sitting arrangement carefully and answer the given questions:

निम्न वेंडने की स्थिति को ध्यान से पढ़े तथा दिये हुए प्रश्न का उत्तर दें:

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V and W are sitting around the circle and are facing the centre.

P, Q, R, S, T, U, V तथा W एक घुड़सवार के टेबल पर जमींदर की तरफ मुड़ कर कहां बैठे हैं।

(a) P is second to right of T who is the neighbour of R and V.

P, T के दूसरे दाहिने बैठा है, T, R तथा V का पड़ोसी हैं।

(b) S is not the neighbour of P.

S, P का पड़ोसी नहीं है।

(c) V is the neighbour of U.

V, U का पड़ोसी है।

(d) W is sitting between U and S.

W, U तथा S के बीच बैठा है।

(11)
50. Which two of the following are not neighbours?
   (1) RV  (2) UV  (3) RP  (4) QS
   किन में कोई दो आसपास में पड़ोसी नहीं है?
   (1) RV  (2) UV  (3) RP  (4) QS

51. Who is at immediate right of V?
   (1) P  (2) U  (3) R  (4) T
   कौन V के तुरंत दाहिने है?
   (1) P  (2) U  (3) R  (4) T

52. Which of the following statement is correct?
   (1) P is to the immediate right of Q  (2) R is between U and V
   (3) S is to the immediate left of W  (4) U is between W and S
   निम्न में कोन सत्य कहना है?
   (1) P, Q के तुरंत दाहिने हैं।  (2) R, U तथा V के बीच में हैं।
   (3) S, W के तुरंत बायें बैठा है।  (4) U, W तथा S के बीच में हैं।

53. What is the position of S?
   (1) Between U and V  (2) Second to the right of P
   (3) To the immediate right of W  (4) Data is inadequate
   S का स्थान होगा?
   (1) U तथा V के बीच  (2) P के दाहिने दूसरे स्थान पर
   (3) W के तुरंत दाहिने  (4) डाटा अपराप्त है

54. If A : B = 5 : 7, B : C = 6 : 11 then A : B : C is:
   यदि A : B = 5 : 7, B : C = 6 : 11 तो A : B : C होगा:

55. The smallest no. of three digits is:
   (1) 111  (2) 100  (3) 990  (4) 999
   तीन अंकों की सबसे छोटी संख्या है:
   (1) 111  (2) 100  (3) 990  (4) 999
56. यदि X Y के पुत्र के पुत्र का भाई है, तो X Y का संबंध क्या है?
(1) पुत्र (2) भाई (3) बहुत भाई (4) पोता

57. चुनिए विकल्प जो क्षेत्रों को पूरा करता है:
ADG, XVT, BEH, WUX, ?
(1) VTR (2) STU (3) DFJ (4) CFI

58. A ज्यादा धीमा चलता है तथा यदि ब ज्यादा धीमा चलता है तथा यदि च ज्यादा धीमा चलता है तथा घ ज्यादा धीमा चलता है, तो कौन सबसे तेज चलता है?
(1) A (2) B (3) निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता है (4) D

Direction: In the following question choose the set of numbers from the four alternative sets that is similar to the given set.

59. Given set : (4, 9, 18):
(1) (8, 14, 22) (2) (10, 15, 25)
(3) (6, 12, 23) (4) (12, 17, 26)

समुच्छय बताईए : (4, 9, 18):
(1) (8, 14, 22) (2) (10, 15, 25)
(3) (6, 12, 23) (4) (12, 17, 26)

(13) P.T.O.
60. If ARUL could be given the code number 52, what code number be given to BINA?
   (1) 50    (2) 26    (3) 30    (4) 42
   यदि ARUL को 52 कोड संख्या दी जाती है, तो BINA को क्या कोड संख्या मिलेगी?
   (1) 50    (2) 26    (3) 30    (4) 42

61. What is the value of H + B + F?
   (1) 20    (2) 16    (3) 17    (4) 15
   H + B + F का कुल शोध होगा:
   (1) 20    (2) 16    (3) 17    (4) 15

62. How many times from 4:00 PM to 10:50 PM the hands of clock will be at right angles?
   (1) 9    (2) 11    (3) 10    (4) 6
   4:00 PM से 10:50 PM के बीच कितनी बार पड़ी की सुर्खियों के अंश पर होगी?
   (1) 9    (2) 11    (3) 10    (4) 6

63. If + means x, ÷ means –, × means ÷ and – means + the value of \(4 + 11 \div 5 - 55\) is:
   (1) 79    (2) -11    (3) 91    (4) 94
   यदि + का मतलब x, ÷ का मतलब –, × का मतलब ÷ और – का मतलब + हो, \(4 + 11 \div 5 - 55\)
   का मान होगा:
   (1) 79    (2) -11    (3) 91    (4) 94

64. How many numbers from 11 to 50 are there which are exactly divisible by 7 but not by 3?
   (1) 2    (2) 4    (3) 5    (4) 6
   11 से 50 के बीच कुल कितनी संख्याएं हैं जो 7 से पूर्णतया विभाजित होती हैं परन्तु 3 से नहीं
   होती हैं?
   (1) 2    (2) 4    (3) 5    (4) 6

65. The average of first 50 natural numbers is:
   (1) 25.0    (2) 25.5    (3) 26.00    (4) 26.5
   प्रथम 50 प्राकृतिक संख्याओं का औसत होगा:
   (1) 25.0    (2) 25.5    (3) 26.00    (4) 26.5
66. The ratio of the ages of A and B is 4 : 5. After 5 years the ratio of their ages will be 5 : 6 respectively. Then present age of A is:

(1) 10 years  (2) 20 years  (3) 25 years  (4) 40 years

A और B की वर्तमान आयु का अनुपात 4 : 5 है। 5 वर्ष बाद यह अनुपात कम हो 5 : 6 हो जाये । A की वर्तमान आयु है:

(1) 10 वर्ष  (2) 20 वर्ष  (3) 25 वर्ष  (4) 40 वर्ष

67. Salary of Ramesh has been increased by 20%. Due to some reason his new salary has been reduced by 20%. Then how much percent salary of Ramesh will gain or lose?

(1) 4% loss  (2) 4% gain  (3) 5% loss  (4) 5% gain

रमेश के वेतन में 20% वृद्धि कर दी गई। बाद में वेतन को किसी कारण 20% कम कर दी गई। तो इस प्रकार रमेश को कितने प्रतिशत लाभ अथवा हानि होगी?

(1) 4% हानि  (2) 4% लाभ  (3) 5% हानि  (4) 5% लाभ

68. A watch was sold in Rs. 1140 by loss of 5%. To gain of 5% the watch may be sold at what selling price?

(1) Rs. 1200  (2) Rs. 1250  (3) Rs. 1260  (4) Rs. 1270

एक घड़ी को ११४० रू. से 5% हानि से बेचा गया है। इस घड़ी को कितने में बेचा जाये कि इस पर 5% लाभ होगा?

(1) 1200  (2) 1250  (3) 1260  (4) 1270

69. The length of a side rectangle is 15 cm and its diagonal is 17 cm. Then the area of Rectangle is:

(1) 225 cm²  (2) 200 cm²  (3) 150 cm²  (4) 120 cm²

एक आयत की लम्बाई १५ सें मी है। तथा इसके विकर्ण की लम्बाई १७ सें मी है। आयत का क्षेत्रफल होगा:

(1) 225 वर्ग सेमी  (2) 200 वर्ग सेमी  (3) 150 वर्ग सेमी  (4) 120 वर्ग सेमी

70. The value of \( \frac{0.25}{0.0125} \) is:

\( \frac{0.25}{0.0125} \) का मान होगा:

(1) 5  (2) 10  (3) 15  (4) 20

(15)
71. Which one among the following is greatest?

\[
\frac{7}{9}, \ \frac{11}{13}, \ \frac{16}{19}, \ \frac{21}{25}
\]

(1) \(\frac{7}{9}\) (2) \(\frac{11}{13}\) (3) \(\frac{16}{19}\) (4) \(\frac{21}{25}\)

निम्न में कौन सबसे बड़ा है?

\[
\frac{7}{9}, \ \frac{11}{13}, \ \frac{16}{19}, \ \frac{21}{25}
\]

(1) \(\frac{7}{9}\) (2) \(\frac{11}{13}\) (3) \(\frac{16}{19}\) (4) \(\frac{21}{25}\)

72. 'A + B' means 'A is the daughter of B'
'A × B' means 'A is the son of B'
'A − B' means 'A is the wife of B'

If P × Q − S, which of the following is true?

(1) S is wife of Q (2) S is father of P
(3) P is daughter of Q (4) Q is father of P

'A + B' का अर्थ है 'A, B की लड़की है'।
'A × B' का अर्थ है 'A, B का पुत्र है'।
'A − B' का अर्थ है 'A, B की पत्नी है'।

यदि P × Q − S तो निम्न में कौन सत्य है?

(1) S, Q की पत्नी है। (2) S, P का पिता है।
(3) P, Q की पुत्री है। (4) Q, P का पिता है।

73. A type of tourist who seeks novelty at all costs even at discomforts and dangles and prefers to be a part of community to study the behaviour and culture of local people:

(1) Allocentric (2) Midcentric
(3) Psychocentric (4) Drifter

पर्यटक का एक प्रकार जो प्रत्येक कीमत पर और भाग तक कि अनुभव और भाग के सहले वह स्थानीय लोगों के स्थानीय व्यवहार और संस्कृति को समझने - जानने के लिए उसका भाग होना चाहता है:

(1) एलोकेंट्रिक (2) मिडकेंट्रिक
(3) साइकेंट्रिक (4) ड्रिफ्टर
74. What is the name of Mantaign's travel book?
(1) The voyage the great  
(2) Journal de voyage  
(3) Voyage de world  
(4) Travel de world

75. The employment which is created as a result of expenditure by local residents from the money earned from tourism is known as:
(1) Direct employment  
(2) Indirect employment  
(3) Induced employment  
(4) Generated employment

76. This consists of two lists of philosophers and philosophies. The candidate has to match an item in one list with an item in the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I (Philosopher)</th>
<th>List - II (Philosophies)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Adi Shankara</td>
<td>A. Visishtadvaita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Ramanujacharya</td>
<td>B. Dwaita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Madhwacharya</td>
<td>C. Adwaita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Nagarjunacharya</td>
<td>D. Mahayana Buddhism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:

(1) B A C D  
(2) C B A D  
(3) D C B A  
(4) A B C D  

(17)
77. Revenue Per Available Room (Rev PAR) is used to evaluate the yield. It is calculated by using the formula:

(1) \[ \text{Rev PAR} = \frac{\text{Actual room revenue}}{\text{Number of rooms available}} \]

(2) \[ \text{Rev PAR} = \frac{\text{Actual occupancy percentage}}{\text{Average Room Rate}} \]

(3) \[ \text{Rev PAR} = \frac{\text{Average Room Rate}}{\text{Number of rooms sold}} \]

(4) \[ \text{Rev PAR} = \frac{\text{Actual room revenue}}{\text{Potential room revenue}} \]

आमद प्रति उपलब्ध कमरा (Rev PAR) को कुल आमदी के गूल्फांकन में प्रयुक्त किया जाता है। किस फार्मुले से इसकी गणना होती है?

(1) \[ \text{रेव पार (Rev PAR)} = \frac{\text{वास्तविक कमरे से आमद}}{\text{उपलब्ध कमरों की संख्या}} \]

(2) \[ \text{रेव पार} = \frac{\text{वास्तविक अधिभोग की प्रतिशतता}}{\text{कमरे की औसत दर}} \]

(3) \[ \text{रेव पार} = \frac{\text{कमरे की औसत दर}}{\text{किसानों पर चढ़ाये गए कमरों की संख्या}} \]

(4) \[ \text{रेव पार} = \frac{\text{कमरे की वास्तविक आमद}}{\text{कमरे से समाविष्ट आमद}} \]

(18)
78. This consists of two lists of airlines and their own hotel chains. The candidates have to match the airline with their hotel chain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I (Airlines)</th>
<th>List - II (Hotel Chains)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Aer Lingus</td>
<td>A. Centaur Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Japan Airlines</td>
<td>B. Meridien Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Air India</td>
<td>C. Nikko Hotels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Air France</td>
<td>D. Dunfey Hotels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Codes:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
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<th>iv</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>C</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

सूची-I को सूची-II से सुमारित कीजिएः

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सूची - I (एयरलाइंस)</th>
<th>सूची - II (होटल शृंखला)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. एअर लिंग्स</td>
<td>A. सेंटॉर होटल्स</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. जापान एयरलाइंस</td>
<td>B. मेरिडियन होटल्स</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. एअर इंडिया</td>
<td>C. निक्को होटल्स</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. एअर फ्रांस</td>
<td>D. डनफे होटल्स</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*कूट:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
<th>iii</th>
<th>iv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

79. The document initiated by the Bell captain on a guest arrival is called:

(1) Errand Card
(2) Lobby Control Sheet
(3) Scanty Baggage Register
(4) Miscellaneous charge vouchers

(19)

P.T.O.
80. 'Skipper' as per hotel terminology is:
(1) A guest with hand luggage only
(2) A registered guest who has not used the room
(3) A guest who has checked out before his scheduled departure date
(4) A guest who has departed without settling his bill

81. Which one of the following is the implicit cost of package tour business?
(1) Accommodation cost
(2) Ticket cost
(3) Ground transport cost
(4) Research and Development cost

82. Discrimination pricing is:
(1) Low price is set in the early stages of the lifecycle in order to build market
(2) Where prices differ according to different market sectors
(3) Where the price is determined by the cost of the products
(4) Where price is set according to the affordability of the market

(20)
83. This consists of two lists, the first being the plan & events and the second year. The candidate has to match an item in one list with an item in the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ii. National committee on tourism</td>
<td>B. 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Formation of the Ministry of Tourism</td>
<td>C. 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Formation of the Department of Tourism, Government of India</td>
<td>D. 1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Codes:**

```
i    ii   iii  iv
(1)   D    A    C    D
(2)   C    B    D    A
(3)   B    C    A    D
(4)   A    D    B    C
```

सूची-I में योजनाएं एवं घटनाएं हैं और सूची-II में वर्ष। इनको एक-दूसरे से संबंधित करिएः

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सूची - I</th>
<th>सूची - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन कार्य योजना</td>
<td>A. 1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन समिति</td>
<td>B. 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. पर्यटन मंत्रालय की स्थापना</td>
<td>C. 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. पर्यटन विभाग भारत सरकार की स्थापना</td>
<td>D. 1967</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**कृूँटः**

```
i    ii   iii  iv
(1)   D    A    C    B
(2)   C    B    D    A
(3)   B    C    A    D
(4)   A    D    B    C
```
84. Tourism as a subject is a part of:
   (1) Central list  (2) State list  (3) Concurrent list  (4) Union list

85. The process of setting goals and choosing the means by which these goals will be achieved is known as:
   (1) Leading  (2) Planning  (3) Organising  (4) Controlling

86. **Assertion (A)**: New forms of accommodation has become very popular like paying guest houses, home stay, bed and breakfast, etc.
   **Reason (R)**: Even the richest tourist who visits India takes an accommodation in the humble homes of peasants to live and learn the real Indian life.
   (1) Both (A) and (R) are true
   (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation.
   (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
   (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

87. **Assertion (A)**: Market testing is done to learn how consumers and dealers react to handling, using and repurchasing the actual product and how large the market is:
   **Reason (R)**: Marketing testing can be made at a chosen section of the market on geographical grounds.
   (1) Both (A) and (R) are true
   (2) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation
   (3) (A) is true, but (R) is false
   (4) (A) is false, but (R) is true

(22)
अभिव्यक्ति (A) : बाजार परीक्षण यह जानने के लिए किया जाता है कि उपभोक्ता और विक्रेता को वास्तविक उत्पाद को लेने, उपयोग करने और पुनः क्रय करने में ऊतक है और उस उत्पाद को लिए बाजार में व्यापारक नहीं हैं।

तर्क (R) : यह विश्लेषण परीक्षण भौगोलिक कारणों से मात्र फिरी दुनिया खण्ड में किया जा सकता है।

1. (A) और (R) सही है।
2. (A) और (R) सही है, परनें (R) सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।
3. (A) सही है, परनें (R) गलत है।
4. (A) गलत है, परनें (R) सही है।

88. This list consists of two lists of activities and locations, the candidate has to match an item in one list with an item in the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Activities)</td>
<td>(Location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Aqua Tourism</td>
<td>A. Beach resorts &amp; Hill resorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Sports Tourism</td>
<td>B. Movement of players and sport Admirers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Adventure Tourism</td>
<td>C. Trekking, Skiing, Mountaineering, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Resort Tourism</td>
<td>D. Hover crafts and Hydrofoils.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
<th>iii</th>
<th>iv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

सूची-I की मात्रा से सूची-II की मात्रा से समांतर कहिए :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>सूची - I</th>
<th>सूची - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(किया-कलाप)</td>
<td>(स्थान)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. जल पर्यटन</td>
<td>A. शीट रिज़ोर्ट और पवेलियन रिज़ोर्ट</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. खेल पर्यटन</td>
<td>B. खिलाड़ियों और खेल प्रेमियों की हलचल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. जॉर्नल पर्यटन</td>
<td>C. ट्रेक्सिंग, स्कियिंग, पर्यटनरोड आदि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. रिज़ोर्ट पर्यटन</td>
<td>D. होवर क्राफ्ट और हाइड्रोफॉयल्ज</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(23)
89. This consists of two lists of museums and places, the candidate has to match an item in one list with an item in the other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List - I</th>
<th>List - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Museums)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(Place of Location)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. The Indian Museum</td>
<td>A. New Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. National Museum</td>
<td>B. Kolkata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Prince of Wales Museum</td>
<td>C. Mumbai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. The Government Museum</td>
<td>D. Chennai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Codes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
<th>iii</th>
<th>iv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Saurabh-I** की मदद को **Saurabh-II** की मदद से सुमेरित करियाेः:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saurabh - I</th>
<th>Saurabh - II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Sangrahaly)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(Sthan)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. भारतीय संग्रहालय</td>
<td>A. नई दिल्ली</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय</td>
<td>B. कोलकाता</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Prince of Wales संग्रहालय</td>
<td>C. मुंबई</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. सरकारी संग्रहालय</td>
<td>D. चेन्नई</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(24)
90. Which of the following cities are associated with ship building?

(i) Antwerp  (ii) Prieste  (iii) Minsk  (iv) Hanburg

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(1) (i), (ii), & (iv) only  (2) (i) & (ii) only
(3) (ii), (iii), & (iv) only  (4) (i), (iii), & (iv) only

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से शहर नौकरी से संबंधित हैं?

(i) एंटवर्प  (ii) प्राइंसटन  (iii) मिन्स्क  (iv) हान्सर्ग

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर दुनिया बाहर:

(1) केवल (i), (ii) और (iv)  (2) केवल (i) और (ii)
(3) केवल (ii), (iii) और (iv)  (4) केवल (i), (iii) और (iv)

91. Which one of the following is correct?

(1) The camel ride is the only method of excursion in Jaipur.
(2) The Pushkar fair is held every year in the month of July/August.
(3) The fort of Bikaner was an important place on trade route from Central Asia to Gujarat.
(4) The sacred Kamakhya Devi temple is located in Bhubaneswar.

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(1) जयपुर में भ्रमण का एकमात्र साधन छोटा है।
(2) पुष्कर का नृत्य हर वर्ष जुलाई/अगस्त के माह में लगता है।
(3) भोजपुर का किला एशिया तथा गुजरात के राष्ट्रीय पहाड़ियों राज्य स्थल था।
(4) कामाख्या देवी का पावन मंदिर भुवनेश्वर में स्थित है?

(25)
92. In which month Surajkund Craft mela is held every year?
(1) January   (2) February   (3) March   (4) April
यूरजकुंड हस्तशिल्प मेला प्रतिवर्ष किस महीने में लगता है?
(1) जनवरी   (2) फरवरी   (3) मार्च   (4) अप्रैल

93. Which one of the following is correctly stated?
(1) Hawa Mahal is in Jodhpur
(2) Lake Palace is in Darjeeling
(3) Charminar is in Golconda
(4) Prince Albert Museum is in Jaipur
निम्नलिखित में से कोन-सा कथन सही है?
(1) हवा महल जोधपुर में है।
(2) झील महल दार्जिलिंग में है।
(3) चार मिनार गोलकुंडा में है।
(4) प्रिंस अल्बर्ट संग्रहालय जयपुर में है।

94. The WAGHA border falls in which state?
(1) Jammu and Kashmir   (2) Himachal Pradesh
(3) Punjab   (4) West Bengal
वाग्हा सीमा किस राज्य में है?
(1) जम्मू-कश्मीर   (2) हिमाचल प्रदेश
(3) पंजाब   (4) पश्चिम बंगाल

95. The project 'Tiger' was launched in the year:
(1) 1972   (2) 1973   (3) 1974   (4) 1975
टाइगर परियोजना को किस वर्ष प्रारम्भ किया गया?
(1) 1972   (2) 1973   (3) 1974   (4) 1975
96. Which one of the following temples has the longest corridor?

(1) Sri Meenakshi temple, Madurai
(2) Sri Ramanatha Swamy temple, Rameshwaram
(3) Sriranganatha Swami temple, Srirangam
(4) Sri Brihadhisvara temple, Thanjavur

निम्नलिखित मंदिरों में से सबसे बड़ा गलिवाल किस मंदिर का है?

(1) श्री मीनाक्षी मंदिर, मदुराई
(2) श्री रामनाथ स्वामी मंदिर, रामनेश्वरम्
(3) श्री रणगाणाथ स्वामी मंदिर, श्रीरंगम
(4) श्री बृहदेश्वर मंदिर, ठाणेजवर

97. "ATT" is an acronym for:

(1) Airport Travel Tax
(2) Aviation Travel Time
(3) Airport Transfer Time
(4) Airport Transfer Tariff

'ए टी टी' किसका एकोनिम है?

(1) एयरपोर्ट ट्रांसफर टैक्स
(2) एविएशन ट्रांसफर टाइम
(3) एयरपोर्ट ट्रांसफर टाइम
(4) एयरपोर्ट ट्रांसफर टाइम

98. Where the Head Quarter of PATA is located?

(1) Madrid
(2) Paris
(3) Amsterdam
(4) Honolulu

पीएटीए का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है?

(1) मेड्रिड
(2) पेरिस
(3) एमस्टर्डम
(4) होनोल्युलु

99. Inventories can be considered as:

(1) Asset
(2) Liabilities
(3) Profits
(4) Loss

माल दृष्टियों का माना जा सकता है:

(1) परिस्थिति के रूप में
(2) दायित्व के रूप में
(3) लाभ के रूप में
(4) हानि के रूप में
100. Which of the following forms apart of an inventory?
   (1) Raw materials  (2) Work-in-progress
   (3) Defective goods  (4) All of the above

101. Which of the following is also referred to as inventory cushions?
   (1) Maximum stock
   (2) Safety stocks
   (3) Stock outs
   (4) None of the above

102. Stock must be managed well in order to:
   (1) Minimize losses
   (2) Improve efficiency
   (3) Maximize profits
   (4) All of the above
103. The short distance movement of material between two or more points refers to:
   
   (1) Warehousing 
   (2) Transportation 
   (3) Material handling 
   (4) Material management

दो या अधिक बिन्दुओं के बीच सामग्री के कम दूरी के संचालन को माना जाता है:

   (1) भण्डारिकरण (वेयर हाउसिंग) 
   (2) परिवहन 
   (3) सामग्री को हाथ में लेना 
   (4) सामग्री प्रबंधन

104. The management of ................. includes, supplying the product and service, needs of the end consumer, encompassing the supply chain of any physical products and the exchange processes involved.

   (1) Raw materials 
   (2) Finished goods 
   (3) Resources 
   (4) Manpower

किसी भौतिक उत्पाद तथा विनियोग प्रक्रियाओं के आपूर्ति श्रृंखला को शामिल करते हुए अतिम उपभोक्ता की आवश्यकता, तेज़ तथा उत्पाद की आपूर्ति के प्रबंधन में शामिल है:

   (1) कच्चा माल 
   (2) तैयार माल 
   (3) सलाहन 
   (4) मानव शक्ति

105. ................. is the most vital part, the fulcrum on which success of the whole supply chain exercise rests.

   (1) Process integration 
   (2) Branding 
   (3) Assembling 
   (4) Advertising

................. सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण नाम है, सम्पूर्ण आपूर्ति श्रृंखला की इसी सफलता आधार पर निर्माण है।

   (1) प्रक्रिया एकीकरण 
   (2) ब्रांडिंग 
   (3) समूहन 
   (4) विज्ञापन
106. Supplier is often used synonymously with ............... but may also refer to an internal company resources.

(1) Vendors
(2) Wholesaler
(3) Retailer
(4) Producer

आपूर्ति का व्यवसाय प्रयोग ............... के साथ किया जाता है लेकिन आंतरिक कंपनी संसाधन के लिए भी जाना जाता है।

(1) विक्रेता
(2) थोक विक्रेता
(3) खुदरा विक्रेता
(4) उत्पादक

107. ............... collect all payments from customers and maintains an inventory of the supplier's or manufacturer's products.

(1) Manufacturer
(2) Retailer
(3) Wholesaler
(4) Distributor

................. ग्राहकों से सभी भुगतान को एकत्रित करता है तथा आपूर्तिकर्ताओं के वा विनिर्माणकर्ताओं के उत्पाद के बाल जूसी का रख-रखाव करता है।

(1) विनिर्माणकर्ता
(2) खुदरा विक्रेता
(3) थोक विक्रेता
(4) वितरक

108. ............... is the last person in the chain who sells his products and services to the customers.

(1) Agent
(2) Retailers
(3) Dealer
(4) Manufacturer

................. शृंखला में अंतिम व्यक्ति है जो ग्राहकों को अपना उत्पाद तथा सेवाओं को बेचता है।

(1) अभिव्यक्ता
(2) खुदरा विक्रेता
(3) ढीलर
(4) विनिर्माणकर्ता

(30)
109. Go Frungal's report provides:

(1) Comprehensive stock analysis
(2) Sales & purchase analysis based on product
(3) Distributor, manufacturer, category & returned transaction
(4) All of the above

गो-फ्रंग्जल की स्पोर्ट उपलब्ध कराती है:

(1) सिस्टम रन्स विश्लेषण
(2) उत्पाद पर आधारित विक्रय तथा खरीय विश्लेषण
(3) वितरक, विनिर्माणकर्ता, संक्षिप्त एवं वापसी संख्याबाहर
(4) उपरोक्त सभी

110. Which of the following is not a function of accounting Exercise?

(1) Classification of accounts
(2) Preparation of financial statement
(3) Decision making
(4) Analysis of financial statements

निम्न में कोन-ता लेखा प्रयोग का कार्य नहीं है?

(1) लेखा का वर्गीकरण
(2) विलीन विवरण की तैयारी
(3) निर्णय निर्माण
(4) विलीन विवरण का विश्लेषण

111. Carriage outward which is the expenditure incurred on sale of goods is recorded in:

(1) Trading account
(2) Profit and loss account
(3) Balance sheet
(4) None of the above
सहारे परिवहन चयन जो माल के विक्रय पर उठाया गया खर्च है, को रिकार्ड किया जाता है:
(1) व्यापार खाता में
(2) लाभ एवं हानि खाता में
(3) सच्चर विदेश में
(4) उपरोक्त किसी में नहीं

112. Who of the following is the author of the book 'Crime and Punishment'?
(1) Sakharov
(2) Boris Pasternak
(3) Fyodor Dostoyevsky
(4) Mikhail Solokhov
क्राइम एण्ड पनिशेंमेंट' नामक पुस्तक का लेखक कौन है?
(1) सखारोव
(2) बोरिस पास्टरनाक
(3) फिदोर डोस्तोयेव्स्की
(4) मिखाइल सोलोखोव

113. Who of the following demarcated the boundary line between India and Pakistan?
(1) Lawrence
(2) Straffor cripps
(3) Cyril Radcliffe
(4) Mountbatten
भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमा रेखा का निर्धारण निर्णय में से किसने किया था?
(1) लॉरेंस
(2) स्ट्रफर क्रिप्स
(3) साइरिल रेडकल्फ
(4) मॉंटबैटन

114. Which of the following was the effect of the Glorious Revolution in England?
(1) The end of the rule of the Tudors
(2) The establishment of the supremacy of Parliament
(3) The commencement of the rule of the Stuarts
(4) The rule of the House of Hanover ended
(32)
115. Who of the following become acting Governor in the event of Governor’s death?
(1) Chief Minister
(2) Person appointed by the prime minister
(3) Chief Justice of High Court
(4) Speaker of the State Assembly

निम्नलिखित में से कौन कार्यकारी राज्यपाल बनता है यदि राज्यपाल की मृत्यु हो जाती है?
(1) मुख्यमंत्री
(2) प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा नियुक्त व्यक्ति
(3) उच्च न्यायालय का मुख्य न्यायाधीश
(4) विधान सभा का अध्यक्ष

116. Which of the following is a 'greenhouse gas' and produced in waterlogged rice fields?
(1) Methane
(2) Carbon dioxide
(3) Nitrous oxide
(4) Ozone

पानी से स्नेहित धान के खेत में निम्न में से कौन-सा 'ग्रीन हाउस गैस' उत्पन्न होता है?
(1) मीथेन
(2) कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
(3) नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड
(4) ओजोन

117. Temporary hardness of water is due to the presence of:
(1) Calcium sulphate
(2) Calcium bicarbonate
(3) Magnesium sulphate
(4) Calcium chloride

पानी की अस्थायी कठोरता होती है :
(1) कैल्सियम सल्फेट की उपस्थिति से
(2) कैल्सियम बाइकार्बोनेट की उपस्थिति से
(3) मैग्नीशियम सल्फेट की उपस्थिति से
(4) कैल्सियम क्लोराइड की उपस्थिति से
118. Temporary tax levied to obtain additional revenue is called:
   (1) cess  (2) rate
   (3) fee  (4) surcharge

119. The layer of atmosphere nearest to the earth's surface is called:
   (1) Exosphere  (2) Ionosphere  (3) Stratosphere  (4) Troposphere

120. Relics of Buddha are preserved in a:
   (1) Vihara  (2) Chaitanya  (3) Stupa  (4) Monastery

(34)