Booklet Serial No. 2069

DO NOT BREAK THE SEAL OF THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

QUESTION BOOKLET   SERIES : I

Subjects : General Studies & English and Basic Computer

Full Marks : 200   Time Allowed : 2½ Hours

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This Booklet contains 100 questions to be answered in a separate OMR Answer Sheet using Black Ballpoint Pen in the following two Parts :

   Part—A : General Studies & English   : **50 questions**
   Part—B : Basic Computer   : **50 questions**

2. **All** questions are compulsory.

3. You will be supplied the Answer Sheet separately by the Invigilator. You must complete the details of particulars asked for.

4. Answer must be shown by completely blackening the corresponding circle in the Answer Sheet against the relevant question number by Black Ballpoint Pen. OMR Answer Sheet without marking Series shall not be evaluated.

   Example :

   Suppose the following question is asked :

   The Capital of Meghalaya is

   (A) Guwahati

   (B) Kohima

   (C) Shillong

   (D) Delhi

   You will have four alternatives in the Answer Sheet for your response corresponding to each question of the Question Booklet as below :

   Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

   In the above illustration, if your chosen response is alternative (C), i.e., Shillong, then the same should be marked on the Answer Sheet by blackening the relevant circle with a Black Ballpoint Pen only as below :

   Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

   The example shown above is the only correct method of answering.

5. Answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Some questions may be difficult and others easy. Do not spend too much time on any one question.

6. There will NOT be any negative marking for wrong answers.

7. The Answer Sheet must be handed over to the Invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.

8. No Rough Work is to be done on the Answer Sheet. Space for Rough Work has been provided in the Question Booklet.

PART—A : GENERAL STUDIES & ENGLISH

(*Marks* : 100)

Each question carries **2** marks

1. Consider the following pairs :

(Constitutional Provisions)	(Borrowed from)
1. Fundamental Rights :	United States
2. Idea of Residual Power :	Canada
3. Rule of the Law :	Britain
4. Power of Judicial Review :	France
5. Directive Principles of State Policy :	Ireland

   Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

   (A) 1 and 3 only

   (B) 2 and 4

   (C) 1, 2, 3 and 5

   (D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

2. As we go up in the mountains, one finds it difficult to breath. Which of the following is the reason behind?

   (A) With decrease in temperature, air becomes denser at higher altitudes

   (B) The air becomes thinner at higher altitudes

   (C) The air pressure is low at higher altitudes

   (D) Both (B) and (C)

3. A light-year is a measure of

   (A) time

   (B) distance

   (C) velocity

   (D) intensity of light

4. Majuli, one of the largest riverine islands in the world, is located on which river?

   (A) Ganga

   (B) Manas

   (C) Brahmaputra

   (D) Padma

5. Which one of the following South American nations is a part of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)?

   (A) Brazil

   (B) Chile

   (C) Venezuela

   (D) Peru

6. Which of the following Acts made provisions to grant permission to the Christian Missionaries for the propagation of the religion in India?

   (A) Pitts India Act of 1784

   (B) Charter Act of 1813

   (C) Charter Act of 1833

   (D) Charter Act of 1853

7. Which of the following was the immediate religious cause of the Revolt of 1857?

(A) The abolition of custom of Sati

(B) The legalization of widow remarriage

(C) Introduction of Enfield rifle

(D) Opening of Western education to girls

8. Who among the following coined the slogan, 'one caste, one religion and one God' for the mankind?

(A) Sri Narayana Guru

(B) B. R. Ambedkar

(C) Mahatma Gandhi

(D) Jyotiba Phule

9. The Rowlatt Act passed in March 1919 was aimed to

(A) put restrictions on publications by Vernacular Press in India

(B) allow Indian judges to try British offenders in criminal cases at the district level

(C) enable the government to imprison any person without a trial or conviction in the court of law

(D) curtail the freedom of individuals to become a part of political associations

10. Which of the following is called as the national income?

(A) Gross National Product at factor cost

(B) Gross National Product at market price

(C) Net National Product at factor cost

(D) Net National Product at market price

11. The official data on poverty released in India is estimated on the basis of consumption expenditure data collected by the

(A) Office of Economic Advisor

(B) Labour Bureau

(C) National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)

(D) Central Statistical Office (CSO)

12. Who among the following heads the National Board of Wildlife in India?

(A) The President

(B) The Prime Minister

(C) The Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change

(D) The Cabinet Secretary

13. The World Investment Report is released by which of the following organizations?

(A) United Nations Conference for Trade and Development

(B) World Bank

(C) International Monetary Fund

(D) World Economic Forum

14. 'Shangri-La Dialogue' is related to which of the following?

(A) Maintenance of defence and security in Asia

(B) Impact of climate change on small island nations

(C) Status of women in conflict-affected regions

(D) Maintenance of sustainable economic growth in Asia-Pacific region

15. The term 'Dark sky reserve' is

(A) an area in space with high concentration of artificial satellites

(B) an area kept free of light pollution

(C) an area of high ozone layer depletion

(D) an area with carbon dioxide sequestration

16. The term 'nine-dash line', recently seen in news, refers to

(A) a line used by China to demarcate its claims in South China Sea

(B) a line which depicts the extent of a solar storm

(C) a line which demarcates the biodiversity hot spots in the Asia-Pacific region

(D) a line which depicts the economic inequality among various countries

17. The power to declare scheduled areas under the Indian Constitution is given to

(A) the Governor

(B) the Parliament

(C) the State Legislature

(D) the President

18. 'Produnova', a term often seen in the context of sports, is

(A) a gymnastic vault

(B) a newly designed electric sports car

(C) a high scoring technique in rifle shooting

(D) diving somersaults

19. The term 'Albedo of the Earth' implies

(A) total amount of radiation reflected from the lithosphere and atmosphere

(B) total amount of radiation reflected from the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere

(C) total amount of radiation reflected from the ice-covered area and clouds

(D) total amount of radiation reflected from the earth's atmosphere

20. Indira Point is located in

(A) Andaman Group Islands

(B) Nicobar Group Islands

(C) Laccadive Group Islands

(D) Minicoy Group Islands

21. 'Sukta', mentioned in early Vedic literature, is

(A) hymns in praise of God and Goddess

(B) performance of sacrifice

(C) slaves who were captured in war

(D) priest who performed various rituals

22. Koh-i-Noor diamond was taken away from India to Persia during the rule of which Mughal ruler?

(A) Aurangzeb

(B) Muhammad Shah

(C) Farrukhsiyar

(D) Shah Alam

23. 'Ras' and 'Sankirtana' are popular forms of which of the following classical dances?

(A) Odissi

(B) Kathak

(C) Kathakali

(D) Manipuri

24. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is concerned with which of the following?

(A) Electrification of rural India

(B) Providing rural women with smokeless chulhas

(C) Scheme for the prevention of trafficking, rescue and reha-bilitation of victims of sexual exploitation

(D) Providing free LPG connections to women from BPL households

25. 'Water Smart Kid Meghalaya' campaign launched on the 8th of November, 2023 is related to

(A) creating awareness about water conservation amongst children

(B) providing clean drinking water for children

(C) an app designed for children to learn the importance of saving water

(D) the use of simple technology in finding water sources

Section—I

Directions (Q. Nos. 26–28) : **Select the correct form of narration from the given alternatives.**

26. He said to his friends, "Let us go for an outing."

    (A) He proposed to his friends that they should go for an outing.

    (B) He said, "Friends let us have an outing."

    (C) He said to his friends that they should go out.

    (D) He told his friends to have an outing.

27. He said to his servants, "Go away at once!"

    (A) He said to his servants to go away.

    (B) Servants go away.

    (C) He said, "Servants go away."

    (D) He ordered his servants to go away at once.

28. The boy told his friend that he would meet him the next day outside the gym.

    (A) The boy said, "Friends I shall meet you the next day outside the gym."

    (B) The boy said to his friend, "I will meet you tomorrow outside the gym."

    (C) The boy said, "Outside the gym I shall meet you."

    (D) The boy said, "Wait for me outside the gym tomorrow."

Section—II

Directions (Q. Nos. 29–33) : **Read the following passage and select the appropriate answer from the options given below.**

People project their mental processes into their handwriting. They subconsciously shape and organize their letters, words and lines in ways that directly reflect their personalities. This explains why no two handwritings are—or even can be—alike; the medium is just too personal. Everyday observation confirms the link between handwriting and personality, at least in an elementary way. Precise people construct their words with care, slowly and exactly; dynamic people dash them off. Flamboyant people boldly cover half a page with a few words and a signature, whose size fittingly reflects their expansive sense of self. Most of us have made such observations. But it takes a practiced eye to discern the scores of variations and interpret the subtle interplay of forces at work in any given handwriting. In fact in Europe, handwriting analysis known as graphology, now enjoys scientific acceptance and common use.

29. If you are a showy and colourful person, your handwriting is likely to be

    (A) neat and slow

    (B) dashing and careless

    (C) bold and large

    (D) legible but small

30. Graphology is

    (A) the study of graphs

    (B) the analysis of handwriting

    (C) a special branch of phonetics

    (D) a graphical description of handwriting

31. Handwriting analysis is

    (A) not useful to us

    (B) an elementary study

    (C) an imprecise science

    (D) a means of studying personality

32. According to the author, people are

    (A) not conscious of what they write

    (B) aggressive in the nature of their writing

    (C) not conscious of the way they write

    (D) not used to personal writing

33. The fact that handwriting is related to personality

    (A) has been noticed by most people

    (B) is appreciated by dynamic people

    (C) is restricted to persons who write carefully

    (D) is known only to graphologists

Section—III

Directions **(Q. Nos. 34–38) : Choose the correct option to fill in the gap.**

34. Don't loiter _____ the street.

    (A) in

    (B) about

    (C) over

    (D) on

35. Is he _____ his room?

    (A) into

    (B) at

    (C) in

    (D) behind

36. I have not slept _____ yesterday.

    (A) since

    (B) from

    (C) over

    (D) at

37. He rules _____ a vast empire.

    (A) through

    (B) within

    (C) over

    (D) at

38. The work was completed _____ him.

    (A) to

    (B) by

    (C) for

    (D) about

Section—IV

Directions (Q. Nos. 39–41) : A sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence and mark your answer.

39. We drove him out of the house.

   (A) He was driven out of the house by us.

   (B) He is driven out of the house by us.

   (C) Out of the house we drove him.

   (D) We drive him out of the house.

40. The choir will sing the next hymn.

   (A) The next hymn is being sung.

   (B) The next hymn will be sung by the choir.

   (C) The choir shall sing the next hymn.

   (D) The next hymn is sung by the choir.

41. Our costumes were being made by Jimmy.

   (A) Jimmy is making our costumes.

   (B) Jimmy will make our costumes.

   (C) Our costumes is being made.

   (D) Jimmy was making our costumes.

Directions (Q. Nos. 42–44) : From the alternatives given below, select the one that fits the best for the phrase.

42. A speech or a verse recited at the end of the play

   (A) Epilogue

   (B) Prologue

   (C) Soliloquy

   (D) Monologue

43. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also contained shared areas

   (A) Duplex

   (B) Caravan

   (C) Condominium

   (D) Multiplex

44. A set of three related works by the same author

   (A) Trichology

   (B) Ecology

   (C) Topology

   (D) Trilogy

45. I am tired of _____ here.

(A) work

(B) worked

(C) working

(D) having work

46. He _____ to Delhi yesterday.

(A) has gone

(B) went

(C) go

(D) will go

Section—V

47. Have one's hand full

(A) To be very rich

(B) To be very clumsy

(C) To be very busy

(D) To be very generous

48. Hobson's choice

(A) Excellent choice

(B) No real choice at all

(C) Choice to live or die

(D) First choice

49. A close-fisted man

(A) A miser

(B) A coward

(C) A close friend

(D) Generous

50. Credulous

(A) One who blindly believes in fate

(B) One who cannot make mistakes

(C) One who readily believes others

(D) One who has no patience

PART—B : BASIC COMPUTER

(*Marks* : 100)

Each question carries **2** marks

51. The full form of CPU is

(A) Central Processing Unit

(B) Central Processing User

(C) Computer Processing User

(D) Computer Processing Unit

52. Which of the following is related to a computer network that connects many computers?

(A) LAN

(B) Scan

(C) Read

(D) Write

53. The full form of RAM is

(A) Read Access Memory

(B) Random Access Memory

(C) Random Authorization Memory

(D) Real-time Authorization Memory

54. Which of the following is an output device?

(A) CPU

(B) Printer

(C) ALU

(D) Control Unit

55. An example of a computer language that uses an interpreter as the computer language translator is

(A) bit

(B) BASIC

(C) MS Excel

(D) MS Word

56. Which of the following is an input device?

(A) Arithmetic Logic Unit

(B) Database

(C) Keyboard

(D) MS Word

57. Which of the following is an example of a memory used in a computer?

(A) kB

(B) MB

(C) Hard disk

(D) GB

58. Which of the following is used for permanent storage?

(A) Printer

(B) RAM

(C) Hard disk

(D) Keyboard

59. What is the full form of PDF?

(A) Personality Document File

(B) Peer-to-Peer Data Format

(C) Personal Disk File

(D) None of the above

60. The full form of USB is

(A) Use Serial Byte

(B) User Saving Bit

(C) Use Some Bits

(D) Universal Serial Bus

61. Which of the following is a computer programming language?

(A) MS Word

(B) MS Excel

(C) Folder

(D) C

62. Which of the following is a system software?

(A) MS Word

(B) Application

(C) Operating system

(D) A handheld device like a mobile phone

63. The full form of LAN is

(A) Local Area Network

(B) Logical Area Network

(C) Logic of AND and NOT

(D) All of the above

64. Which of the following is a small piece of hardware that is found inside the processor?

(A) MS Office

(B) Hard disk

(C) Control unit

(D) Windows

65. Which of the following is **not** an output device?

(A) Printer

(B) Monitor

(C) Windows

(D) All of the above

66. Which of the following is **not** a computer programming language?

(A) MS Excel

(B) BASIC

(C) C

(D) Python

67. The motherboard holds the

(A) CPU

(B) printer

(C) pen drive

(D) CD and DVD

68. Machine language

(A) is easy to understand for any new user

(B) is difficult for a common computer user to understand

(C) is the syntax for entering a formula in MS Excel

(D) makes use of alphabets like A, B, C and X, Y, Z while typing in MS Word

69. Which of the following is an example of a search engine?

(A) Google

(B) Find and replace in MS Word

(C) Search in MS PowerPoint

(D) Ctrl+F

70. Process management is one of the functions of

(A) a processor

(B) a multiprocessor

(C) an operating system

(D) a microprocessor

71. WAN is

   (A) a type of RAM

   (B) any application program

   (C) cache memory with AND gate

   (D) wide area network

72. Source code is related to

   (A) a program

   (B) the main source of the computer supplier

   (C) the CPU

   (D) a network

73. Cut and Paste is used for

   (A) copy and paste

   (B) moving a text

   (C) only copying

   (D) copying a formula in MS Excel and then paste special

74. Data stored inside the records can be retrieved from

   (A) an operating system

   (B) a translator

   (C) a database

   (D) an interpreter

75. An algorithm

   (A) is also called as source code

   (B) is a program in the process of execution

   (C) is an executable file

   (D) gives the steps while writing a program in a computer language

76. RAM is

   (A) volatile

   (B) non-volatile

   (C) a permanent storage

   (D) very slow compared to a hard disk

77. Margins can be used

   (A) only in MS Word alone

   (B) in MS Excel

   (C) only in a text file alone

   (D) only in files containing photos stored inside a mobile phone

78. In MS Excel, =SUM(1,2) is

   (A) giving an error value

   (B) never used

   (C) an example of a formula

   (D) not a formula

79. In MS Excel, the formula =SUM(A1 : A4) will add

   (A) only two rows, namely row number 1 and row number 4

   (B) only two cells

   (C) four columns with the column numbers 1, 2, 3, 4

   (D) four rows

80. In MS Excel, =AVERAGE(Z9:Z99) is called as

   (A) formula

   (B) maximum 99

   (C) minimum 9

   (D) ERROR VALUE!#NULL!

81. RAM uses

(A) read only

(B) random access

(C) write only

(D) unreadable access

82. A database contains

(A) only rows

(B) both rows and columns

(C) only columns

(D) a single row and a single column

83. Which of the following is one of the many functions of an operating system?

(A) File management

(B) SUM

(C) =SUM

(D) =SUM(O1:S2)

84. Which of the following is a translator used in a computer programming language?

(A) Compiler

(B) MS Word

(C) MS PowerPoint

(D) Database

85. In one byte, there are _____ bits.

(A) two

(B) Giga

(C) eight

(D) 1024

86. The binary number system makes use of two digits, namely

(A) base 2 and base 10

(B) HEX A and HEX F

(C) 0 and 1

(D) octal and hexadecimal

87. Which of the following is the most important part of a digital computer?

(A) MS Office

(B) MS PowerPoint

(C) Pen drive

(D) CPU

88. In MS Excel, data can be entered into

(A) an operating system

(B) a translator

(C) a cell

(D) an assembler

89. In computer programming, the abbreviation HLL stands for

(A) High Low Language

(B) High Level Language

(C) Hardware Level Language

(D) None of the above

90. In MS Word, the function key _____ is used to check for spelling mistakes.

(A) F1

(B) Ctrl+F7

(C) Shift+F7

(D) F7

91. Two types of user interfaces that may be used in operating systems are

(A) Windows and MS Word

(B) Windows and MS PowerPoint

(C) .doc and .ppt

(D) GUI (Graphical User Interface) and CLI (Command Line Interface)

92. Which of the following is an operating system?

(A) Window

(B) Windows

(C) MS Office

(D) MS Offices

93. Ctrl+N is a shortcut key to create a new _____ in MS Word.

(A) file

(B) row and column

(C) line

(D) paragraph

94. MS PowerPoint is an example of _____ software.

(A) an application

(B) a system

(C) a programming

(D) hardware and

95. A shareware is a

(A) keyboard

(B) software

(C) mouse

(D) logic gate

96. In a computer network, a password is used to

(A) create a new file

(B) test for authenticity

(C) create a new user

(D) create a new group

97. The Control Unit (CU) is _____ the CPU.

(A) inside

(B) outside

(C) not a part of

(D) the control software of

98. Which of the following is a type of operating system?

(A) Real-time

(B) Unreal time

(C) C++ computer programming language

(D) Data entry operator

99. Which of the following memories makes use of optical technology?

(A) ABCD

(B) CD

(C) RAM

(D) A4 size paper

100. In Windows, it is possible to drag an object by

(A) typing Ctrl+Z

(B) using Ctrl+Y

(C) moving the mouse

(D) pressing Ctrl+B