INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all questions.
2. No questions carry equal marks.
3. Only one answer is to be given for each question.
4. If more than one answer is marked, it would be treated as wrong answer.
5. Each question has four alternative responses marked 1, 2, 3, 4. You have to darken only one circle or bubble indicating the correct answer on the Answer Sheet using BLUE BALLPOINT PEN.
6. 1/3 part of the marks of each question will be deducted for each wrong answer. (A wrong answer means an incorrect answer or more than one answer for the same question. Leaving all the relevant circles or bubbles of any question blank will not be considered as wrong answer).
7. The candidate should ensure that Solved Code of the question papers is visible on the answer sheets. In case of any difference, a candidate must obtain another question paper from the same series. Candidate himself shall be responsible for ensuring this.
8. Mobile Phone or any other electronic gadget in examination hall is strictly prohibited. A candidate found with any such objectionable material with him/her will be strictly dealt with as per rules.
9. Please clearly fill your Roll Number in OMR Sheet. 5 marks will be deducted for filling wrong or incomplete Roll Number.
10. If there is any sort of ambiguity or similar other than objection or factual, nature then out of Hindi and English Version of the question, the English Version will be treated as standard.

Warning: If a candidate is found copying or if any unauthorized material is found in his/her possession, SSB would be debarred against him/her in the Police Service and he/she would be prosecuted under Section 3 of the P.E. Prevention of Unfair Competition) Act, 1992. Commission may also debar him/her permanently from all future examinations of the Commission.
1 निम्न में से खार संधि का उदाहरण है —
   (1) आयुतम
   (2) निर्शय
   (3) उल्लास
   (4) संगम

2 ‘महोत्सव’ में है —
   (1) आ + उ = ओ
   (2) अ + र = ओ
   (3) अ + उ = ओ
   (4) आ + र = ओ

3 ‘माया’ का विच्छेद है —
   (1) गा + यक
   (2) गो + अक
   (3) गे + यक
   (4) गे + अक

4 रवि + हुँ की संधि है —
   (1) रवीन्द्र
   (2) रविव्रत
   (3) रवेन्द्र
   (4) रवेन्द्र

5 निम्न में से खंजन संधि का उदाहरण है —
   (1) परोपकार
   (2) इत्यादि
   (3) प्रस्तेक
   (4) सज्जन

261_A] 2
[Contd.....
6 'विधायी' का संधि विचित्र है –
(1) विधा + अर्थी
(2) विधा + आर्थी
(3) विधा + आर्थी
(4) विधा + अर्थी

7 निम्न में से विशेष संधि का उदाहरण नहीं है –
(1) दुर्यश्च
(2) निर्धन
(3) ववपि
(4) निर्धन

8 दो या दो से अधिक पदों का योग है –
(1) संधि
(2) समास
(3) वाक्य
(4) शब्द

9 निम्न में से समास का भेद नहीं है –
(1) बहुगृहि
(2) कृदन्त
(3) तत्तुरुष
(4) दिपु

10 निम्न में से बंद समास का उदाहरण है
(1) विद्धिमार
(2) भर्तेष
(3) बुधतोङ
(4) लोपा-श्रैरी

261_A] 3 [Contd.....
11 ‘दिव्यानंद’ का समास विग्रह है
   (1) दिव्यानंद के लिए समा
   (2) दिव्यानंद में समा
   (3) दिव्यानंद से समा
   (4) दिव्यानंद की समा

12 निम्न में से तत्त्वज्ञ का उदाहरण नहीं है—
   (1) शृंगार
   (2) हरणमौला
   (3) सेनापति
   (4) नीलगाथ

13 ‘दाल—भात’ का समास विग्रह है —
   (1) दाल के लिए भात
   (2) दाल और भात
   (3) दाल में भात
   (4) दाल का भात

14 निम्न में से किन्हा अव्यय में नोनौं खल सर्वान बोलने पैरी?
   (1) अश्वभीम
   (2) कंड
   (3) बुद्धित्रिहि
   (4) तलुरुष

15 निम्न में से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग नहीं है?
   (1) अश्व
   (2) उन्नति
   (3) अपशंकन
   (4) श्रोध

261 [A] 4 [Contd.....]
16 'अर्थ' उपसर्ग से बना शब्द है
(1) अनुकरण
(2) अनाथ
(3) अयत्त
(4) अधर्म

17 निम्न में से किसमें 'अथ' का उपसर्ग नहीं है?
(1) अध्यापक
(2) अध्यजला
(3) अध्यक्षा
(4) अध्यपरा

18 कृदंत शब्द में निम्न में से क्या होता है?
(1) धातु
(2) संज्ञा
(3) सर्वनाम
(4) विशेषण

19 'आर' प्रत्यय निम्न में से किस शब्द में है?
(1) बाजार
(2) लहार
(3) बीतार
(4) पत्तकार

20 निम्न में से किस शब्द में प्रत्यय नहीं है?
(1) शिक्षक
(2) अपमान
(3) मोटापा
(4) भारतीय

261_A] 5 [Contd.....
21 'पनन' में मूल शब्द और प्रत्यय है
(1) यो और अनु
(2) यो और अन्त
(3) यो और अन
(4) यो और अन

22 'जलज' का एक अर्थ यह भी है
(1) शाखा
(2) कनक
(3) उत्तर
(4) मित्र

23 'हरि' का यह अर्थ नहीं है
(1) विष्णु
(2) दूध
(3) सर्प
(4) सूर्य

24 'उपरिधत' का विलोम शब्द है
(1) परोल
(2) गोपनीय
(3) अनुपरिधत
(4) अदृश्य

25 'अमृत' का यह अर्थ नहीं है
(1) स्वर्ण
(2) जल
(3) दूध
(4) वस्त्र

261_A] 6 [Contd.....
26 निम्न में से किस युग्म में विलोम शब्द नहीं है?
(1) अवात - नियत
(2) आकाश - पाताल
(3) अमृत - विष
(4) मृत्यु - कृपण

27 'दुर्लभ' का विलोम शब्द है -
(1) सुलभ
(2) सरल
(3) सुगम
(4) सामान्य

28 निम्न में से अलग विराम का चिह्न है -
(1) ,
(2) !
(3) ;
(4) :

29 'आत्म ज्ञान' में अपेक्षित विराम चिह्न है -
(1) सांख्य चिह्न
(2) पूर्ण विराम
(3) प्रश्नवाक्य चिह्न
(4) अर्ध विराम

30 निम्न में से किस विराम चिह्न का प्रयोग एकाधिक पदबंधों को अलग दिखाने के लिए होता है?
(1) उद्धरण चिह्न
(2) विस्मयविवेक चिह्न
(3) अर्ध विराम
(4) प्रश्नवाक्य चिह्न

261_A] 7 [Contd.....
31 लिखन में से विस्मयाविद्वादक दिखने है --
   (1) !
   (2) ?
   (3) ,
   (4) ;

32 कथन को उद्धृत करने के लिए विराम चिह्न अपेक्षित है --
   (1) यौजक चिह्न
   (2) उदरण चिह्न
   (3) प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न
   (4) विस्मयाविद्वादक चिह्न

33 हर्ष, शोक और आश्चर्य को हरितित में प्रदर्शित होता है--
   (1) हंसपद
   (2) विस्मयाविद्वादक चिह्न
   (3) योजक चिह्न
   (4) पूर्ण विराम

34 'क्या आप स्वायत्त स्वामी' में अपेक्षित विराम चिह्न है --
   (1) प्रश्नवाचक
   (2) विस्मयाविद्वादक
   (3) पूर्ण विराम
   (4) अल्पविराम

35 ध्वनि के लिखित रूप को कहते हैं --
   (1) पद
   (2) शब्द
   (3) कवि
   (4) वाक्य

261_A] 8 [Contd.....]
36 निम्न में से दोनों स्तर नहीं है –
(1) आ
(2) इ
(3) प
(4) ए

37 निम्न में से कौन-सा वर्ण स्वतंत्र ध्वनि है?
(1) क
(2) ओ
(3) न
(4) प

38 निम्न में से किसमें संयुक्त व्यंजन है?
(1) भाषा
(2) न्याय
(3) मानव
(4) गोभी

39 निम्न में से कठोर व्यंजन है –
(1) ट
(2) त
(3) घ
(4) प

40 निम्न में से दृश्य व्यंजन नहीं है –
(1) त
(2) घ
(3) द
(4) घ

261_A] 9 [Contd.....
41 कृ और च का चोग है  
(1) स 
(2) चर 
(3) ज़ 
(4) ड़ 

42 "Circular" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है  
(1) आदेश 
(2) परिपत्र 
(3) विहान्ति 
(4) अधिसूचना 

43 "Reminder" का हिंदी पर्याय है  
(1) आवेदन पत्र 
(2) प्रार्थना पत्र 
(3) अनुसंधान 
(4) ज्ञापन 

44 निम्न में से कौन-सा शब्द "Deputation" का हिंदी पर्याय है  
(1) निरुक्त 
(2) प्रतिनिरुक्त 
(3) तदर्थ निरुक्त 
(4) पशोन्ति 

45 "Oath" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है  
(1) संकलप 
(2) प्रतिफ्ल 
(3) शपथ 
(4) आशा 

261_A] 10 [Contd.....
46 "Revenue" का हिंदी पर्याय है —
(1) कर
(2) राज्यवत
(3) भुगा
(4) धन

47 "Invigilation" का हिंदी समानार्थक शब्द है —
(1) निरीक्षण
(2) परीक्षण
(3) अन्वेषण
(4) अन्येयश

48 "Employer" का हिंदी पर्याय है —
(1) नियोक्ता
(2) अधिकारी
(3) निदेशक
(4) संचालक

49 निम्न में से अशुद्ध शब्द है —
(1) आगामी
(2) अतिधि
(3) अनधिकार
(4) आधीन

50 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द है —
(1) उल्लंघन
(2) जीतासा
(3) देवागिरी
(4) रविद्र

261_A] 11

[Contd....]
51 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द नहीं है -
(1) गिथान्त्र
(2) वनचर्य
(3) श्रीमती
(4) पेदक

52 निम्न में से कौन सा शब्द अशुद्ध है?
(1) पूज्य
(2) हिन्दु
(3) परीशा
(4) पुण्य

53 निम्न में कौन सा शब्द शुद्ध है?
(1) औषधि
(2) आश्रम
(3) पुरी
(4) सुरी

54 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द नहीं है -
(1) श्वप्प्वा
(2) तीन्द्र
(3) उत्तीर्ण
(4) मूर्ख

55 निम्न में से शुद्ध शब्द है -
(1) किश्त
(2) रिखली
(3) नोकरी
(4) संन्यास
56 निम्न वाक्य में से कौन सा वाक्य शूद्ध है?
(1) चार बजा है।
(2) तू और मैं चलेंगी।
(3) पुस्तक को लाओ।
(4) हमें यह काम करना है।

57 निम्न वाक्य में से शूद्ध वाक्य है --
(1) परेश का एक बेटा है।
(2) कल उसने बात करना ही है।
(3) राम गया और कहा।
(4) कुष्या अपना काम करे।

58 'मैं उनकी श्रद्धा करता हूं' वाक्य का शूद्ध रूप है --
(1) मैं उन पर श्रद्धा रखता हूं।
(2) मैं उन पर श्रद्धा करता हूं।
(3) मैं उनसे श्रद्धा करता हूं।
(4) मैं उनमें श्रद्धा करता हूं।

59 'मैं ने मेरा काम कर लिया' वाक्य का शूद्ध रूप है --
(1) मैं अपना काम कर लिया।
(2) मैंने अपना काम कर लिया।
(3) मैंने उनका काम कर लिया।
(4) मैंने सबका काम कर लिया।

60 'मैं दिल्ली में वैशालीनगर पर रहता हूं' में क्या अशूद्ध है?
(1) पर
(2) में
(3) में
(4) रहता

261_[A] 13

[Contd.....]
61 अध्यापक ने विद्यार्थी से प्रश्न पूछा ने क्या अशुद्ध है?
(1) ने
(2) विद्यार्थी
(3) प्रश्न
(4) पूछा

62 निम्न में से कौन-सा वाक्य अशुद्ध है?
(1) मेरा सिर शर्म से गड़ गया।
(2) उसने चार वर्ष तक प्रतीक्षा की।
(3) वह चलते - चलते तक गया।
(4) दूध में क्या गड़ गया?

63 निम्न में से मुहब्बत है –
(1) कंगाली में आटा गीला
(2) बहती गंगा में हाथ धोना
(3) यथा राजा तथा प्रजा
(4) मुख में राम बगल में छुरी

64 निम्न में से लोकोक्ति है –
(1) आँख मटकाना
(2) गाँठ बाँधना
(3) खोदा पहाड़, निकली चुहिया
(4) नींद हरम करना

65 हर समय सामने बने रहने के लिए उपयुक्त है –
(1) सिर पर उठा लेना
(2) सिर पर खड़ा रहना
(3) सिर पर कपन बाँधना
(4) सिर पर खून सवार होना

261_A] 14 [Contd.....
66 अनचाहे हस्तक्षेप के लिए उपयुक्त है -
(1) दूर के बोल सुनावें
(2) दही-भात में मूसल
(3) नेकी कर, वरिया में ढाल
(4) बैठे से बेगार मली

67 'भाग खड़ा होना' का अर्थ है -
(1) कहीं दूर चले जाना
(2) सामने से हट जाना
(3) बैठान छोड़ देना
(4) भयभीत होना

68 'मान न मान, मैं तेरा मेहमान' का अर्थ है -
(1) हैनिंग से अधिक दूर
(2) जबरदस्ती गले पड़ना
(3) मेहमानवाड़ी में कमी
(4) अवसर के अनुसार आवश्यकता

69 बहुत कम के लिए उपयुक्त है -
(1) टैंप दे दो चुप से किताब
(2) एक पंथ, दो काज
(3) अस्तार गगरी छलकता जाए
(4) चिराग तले केशर

70 कार्यलयी पत्त में निम्न में से क्या नहीं होता?
(1) महोदय
(2) भवदीय
(3) स्नेहकांकी
(4) धर्मीत
71 कार्यालय आदेश में सबसे ऊपर होता है —
(1) कार्यालय का नाम
(2) आदेश की संख्या
(3) अधिकारी का नाम
(4) संबोधन

72 प्रकाशिक अधिकारियों या विभागों को प्रेषित सरकारी पत्र को कहते हैं —
(1) परिपत्र
(2) विशेषता
(3) निर्देश
(4) अधिसूचना

73 उत्तम पुरुष में लिखा गया व्यक्तिगत नाम से संबोधित सरकारी पत्र है —
(1) परिपत्र
(2) कार्यालय आदेश
(3) अधिसूचना
(4) अन्य सरकारी पत्र

74 नियम, आदेश, अधिकार और नियुक्तिन संबंधी राज्य में प्रकाशित सूचना है —
(1) अधिसूचना
(2) कार्यालय आदेश
(3) कार्यालय शासन
(4) अनुमतीकर

75 परिपत्र में निश्चि के से क्या नहीं होता?
(1) पूर्वांकन
(2) विशेषता
(3) अधिकारी का पदाधिकार
(4) संबोधन

261_A] 16 [Contd.....
Choose the number of the correct response from the given alternatives and write it in the bracket:

_______ SOS has already been sent
(1) a
(2) an
(3) the
(4) any

77 She is ____ Indian but her husband is ____ European.
(1) a, a
(2) a, the
(3) an, the
(4) an, a

78 He is ____ heir of millions of rupees.
(1) an
(2) a
(3) the
(4) some

79 ____ Mr Sharma came to meet you.
(1) the
(2) an
(3) a
(4) any

80 I like ____ girl in blue saree.
(1) a
(2) an
(3) some
(4) the
81 rich should help poor.
   (1) a, a
   (2) a, the
   (3) the, the
   (4) the, a

82 Books impart knowledge without teacher.
   (1) any
   (2) some
   (3) no
   (4) an

83 the students are equally cultured.
   (1) some
   (2) both
   (3) any
   (4) many

84 Everybody needs water everyday.
   (1) no
   (2) many
   (3) any
   (4) some

85 She hasn't gold.
   (1) any
   (2) some
   (3) no
   (4) many

261_A]  18  [Contd.....]
86 She has _____ dresses in her wardrobe.
(1) the little
(2) enough
(3) more
(4) less

87 There is ____ milk so you can't make tea.
(1) little
(2) few
(3) a few
(4) the few

88 Ram _______ in India since independence.
(1) has been living
(2) is living
(3) will be living
(4) was living

89 You had better______ small stories for children.
(1) wrote
(2) written
(3) writing
(4) write

90 If he had worked hard he _____.
(1) will have passed
(2) would have passed
(3) had passed
(4) would pass

[Contd.....]
91 If I _____ a bird I would fly in the sky.
(1) am
(2) was
(3) were
(4) will be

92 The patient had died before the doctor______.
(1) came
(2) comes
(3) would come
(4) should come

93 The President _____ Pushkar next month.
(1) has visited
(2) visits
(3) visited
(4) had visited

94 When I saw her she _____ for her friend.
(1) had waited
(2) has waited
(3) will have waited
(4) was waiting

95 Why _____ your work yesterday?
(1) have you not finished
(2) do you not finish
(3) did you not finish
(4) will you not finish

261_A]. 20 [Contd.....]
96 Even if you don't work for me I _____ your work.
   (1) will do
   (2) would do
   (3) should do
   (4) could do

97 The teacher made students _____ hard for getting good marks.
   (1) had worked
   (2) working
   (3) worked
   (4) work

98 No sooner _____ out of the field than he fell down.
   (1) he went
   (2) did he go
   (3) has he gone
   (4) had he gone

99 You _____ finish your work in time. (to show external obligation)
   (1) may
   (2) can
   (3) must
   (4) will

100 She _____ get up early in the morning. (to show suggestion)
   (1) will
   (2) shall
   (3) should
   (4) can
101 What is time ______ your watch?

(1) by
(2) in
(3) into
(4) from

102 I am not afraid ______ snakes.

(1) from
(2) of
(3) by
(4) with

103 I got a cheque ___ Rs. 5,000/- from my friend.

(1) off
(2) of
(3) for
(4) on

104 The cat jumped ______ the rat.

(1) upon
(2) on
(3) over
(4) above

105 She came and sat ______ me in the meeting.

(1) besides
(2) beside
(3) from
(4) for

261-A] 22 [Contd.....]
106 She opened the book _____ page 7.
   (1) on
   (2) in
   (3) at
   (4) for

107 I prefer tea_____ milk.
   (1) to
   (2) than
   (3) from
   (4) for

108 What are you talking _____?
   (1) off
   (2) for
   (3) to
   (4) about

109 Our school runs _____ 10.30 A M _____ 4.30 P M
   (1) from, to
   (2) to, from
   (3) from, from
   (4) to, to

110 She is angry _____ your misbehaviour.
   (1) to
   (2) at
   (3) with
   (4) from
Choose correct Translation of Q. 111 to 118 Questions in English / Hindi as asked.

111 मैं उसके परिहास पर हसे किना नहीं रह सका।
   (1) I can't help laughing at his jokes.
   (2) I can't help laughing over his jokes.
   (3) I couldn't help laughing at his jokes.
   (4) I couldn't help laughing over his jokes.

112 पानी मेरे बुटों के नीचे था।
   (1) Water was below my knees.
   (2) Water was under my knees.
   (3) Water was low to my knees.
   (4) Water was at my knees.

113 वह अपने जन्म से ही मुंबई में रह रहा है।
   (1) He has been living in Mumbai from his birth.
   (2) He had been living in Mumbai since his birth.
   (3) He is living in Mumbai since his birth.
   (4) He has been living in Mumbai since his birth.

114 तबाहीयाँ में से संतरे बांट दिखिए।
   (1) Distribute these oranges between the students.
   (2) Distribute these oranges among the students.
   (3) Distribute these oranges to the students.
   (4) Distribute these oranges in the students.

115 सूर्य पूर्व में उदय होता है।
   (1) Sun rises in the East.
   (2) The sun rises in East.
   (3) The sun rises in the East.
   (4) Sun rise in the East.

261_A] 24 [Contd.....
116 The child fell into the river.
   
   (1) बालक नदी में गिर गया।
   (2) बालक नदी में गिर रहा था।
   (3) बालक नदी में गिर रहा होगा।
   (4) बालक नदी में गिर रहा है।

117 He made me run away.
   
   (1) उसने मुझे भगा दिया।
   (2) वह मुझे भगा था।
   (3) वह मुझे भगा राहा था।
   (4) वह मुझे भगा रहा है।

118 He is jealous of his neighbour.
   
   (1) वह अपने पड़ोसी को दुखी करता है।
   (2) वह अपने पड़ोसी से ईश्वरी करता है।
   (3) वह अपने पड़ोसी से झगड़ा करता है।
   (4) वह अपने पड़ोसी से प्रेम करता है।

119 Bitch is a _______
   
   (1) wolf
   (2) woman
   (3) witch
   (4) female dog

120 Parent means _______
   
   (1) guardian
   (2) conductor
   (3) father or mother
   (4) guide

261_A] 25 [Contd....
121 Anger means
(1) wrath
(2) torture
(3) tease
(4) trouble

122 The antonym of 'Emerge' is _______.
(1) appear
(2) disappear
(3) outcome
(4) result

123 The antonym of 'Attract' is _______.
(1) dispel
(2) repel
(3) neutralize
(4) drive away

124 The antonym of 'Fine' is _______.
(1) gentlemanly
(2) rude
(3) rough
(4) bright

125 When we went to see him we ______ coffee.
(1) are provided
(2) were provided
(3) will be provided
(4) have been provided
126 Thousands of people were killed in the Earthquake in Gujarat last year.

(1) were
(2) are
(3) had
(4) will be

127 Blow the horn! The passive voice of the above sentence will be:

(1) Let the horn blown
(2) Let us blow the horn
(3) Let the horn be blown
(4) It is requested to blow the horn

128 'The room is being cleaned'. The active voice of the above sentence will be:

(1) Someone is cleaning the room
(2) They are cleaning the room
(3) We are cleaning the room
(4) You are cleaning the room

129 'He was laughed at by her'. The active voice of the above sentence will be:

(1) He laughed at her
(2) She laughed at him
(3) He laughed at him
(4) She laughed at her

130 'Do you love me?' The passive voice of the above sentence will be:

(1) Will I be loved by you?
(2) Are you loved by me?
(3) Was I loved by you?
(4) Am I loved by you?
"Who teaches you English?"

The passive voice of the above sentence will be:

1. By whom are you taught English?
2. By whose are you taught English?
3. By whom were you taught English?
4. By who were you taught English?

"Please enter by that door."

The passive voice of the above sentence will be:

1. He is requested to enter by that door.
2. You are requested to enter by that door.
3. I am requested to enter by that door.
4. We are requested to enter by that door.

He said to her, 'Time waits for none'.

The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:

1. He told her that time waited for none.
2. He told her that time had waited for none.
3. He asked her that time waits for none.
4. He told her that time waits for none.

He said "Hari grows plants". The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:

1. He told that Hari grows plants.
2. He asked that Hari grows plants.
3. He told that Hari grew plants.
4. He asked that Hari grew plants.

He said to me, 'Do you know my name?' The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:

1. He asked me if I knew his name.
2. He told me if I know his name.
3. He asked me if he knew my name.
4. He said to me if he knew my name.

[Contd....]
136 I said to him, "What is your name?"
   The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:
   (1) I told him what his name was
   (2) I said to him what is his name
   (3) I told him that what his name was
   (4) I asked him what his name was

137 Ram said to me "Leave me alone".
   The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:
   (1) Ram said to me to leave me alone.
   (2) Ram asked me to leave me alone.
   (3) Ram said to me to leave him alone.
   (4) Ram told me to leave her alone.

138 The teacher said to the boys, "Don't annoy me".
   The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:
   (1) The teacher forbade the boys to annoy him.
   (2) The teacher asked the boys not to annoy him.
   (3) The teacher told the boys don't annoy him.
   (4) The teacher said to the boys to annoy him.

139 She said, 'How beautiful the flower is!'
   The indirect speech of the above sentence will be:
   (1) He said that the flower was very beautiful
   (2) She exclaimed with joy that the flower was very beautiful.
   (3) She exclaimed that the flower is very beautiful.
   (4) She asked that the flower is very beautiful.

140 The teacher said to the boys 'You can do this work'.
   The indirect narration of the above sentence will be:
   (1) The teacher told the boys that they could do that work.
   (2) The teacher told the boys that they can do this work.
   (3) The teacher told the boys that they can do this work.
   (4) The teacher told the boys if they could do that work.
Q. 141 to 150 : Passage

Read the following passage and write in the brackets the letter of correct answer of the questions from the given alternatives :

The average life span of humanity throughout all history was twenty seven years. In the 19th century, however, science and improved technology trebled life expectancy. As technological capabilities improved and life expectancy increased, the number of babies per family went down, demonstrating the fact that nature keeps on balancing the population figure. After major wars, when large number of young and healthy men are killed, baby-making increases. The birth-rate continues to rise for five years or so after wars end, until the score is rectified. All this happens without conscious cooperation or even the knowledge of the humans concerned. When the probabilities of human survival are poor, nature makes many babies. When the chances of man’s survival improve, nature reduces the number of new babies.

141 The author says that throughout history
(1) Every man died on attaining twenty seven years
(2) The average life of human race was 27 years
(3) Every man lived for twenty seven years or so.
(4) Some men lived for less than twenty seven years.

142 With the development of science and technology in the 19th century.
(1) people expected more comforts in life
(2) people expected to produce more babies
(3) people expected more agricultural production
(4) more people expected to live longer

143 As science advances and technology improves
(1) The number of babies born becomes directly proportional to life expectancy.
(2) The number of babies become inversely proportional to life expectancy.
(3) The number of babies born is checked by nature.
(4) The number of babies is encouraged by nature.

144 The author says that
(1) major wars are directly responsible for making more babies.
(2) The surviving young and healthy men are directly responsible for making more babies.
(3) Peace following major wars is directly responsible for making more babies.
(4) The death of a large number of young and healthy men is directly responsible for an increase in babies making.
After major wars people produce more babies because
(1) They want to have them.
(2) Nature guides them to do so.
(3) They want to cooperate with nature.
(4) They are doing so without knowing it.

The poor chances of human survival are responsible for
(1) making people against having more babies.
(2) Not making more babies.
(3) restricting the production of human life.
(4) making more babies at the instance of the nature.

With the improvement of the chances of man's survival, nature
(1) increases the number of new babies.
(2) decreases the number of new babies.
(3) Neither increases nor decreases the number of new babies
(4) Either increases or decreases the number of new babies.

The improved technology and increased life expectancy demonstrate the fact that nature
(1) does not keep on balancing the population figure.
(2) seldom keeps on balancing the population figure.
(3) keeps on balancing the population figure.
(4) never bothers to keep on balancing the population figure.

The birth rate continues to rise after the end of war for
(1) One year
(2) Three years
(3) Four years
(4) Five years

The word 'probabilities' means
(1) likelihood
(2) anything having an appearance of truth
(3) chances
(4) occasions