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EXAM ID. - 7646

UPSSSC PET

TEST SERIES

DATE - __/__/__

DAY -

INSTRUCTION FOR CANDIDATE

TEST SERIES NO.

A - 101

QUESTION – 100

MARKS – 100

NEGATIVE MARK – 0.25

DURATION – 60 MIN.

1. Use only ball pens with black or blue ink
2. As soon as the examination starts, you must check this question booklet and if there is any unprinted, mutilated or partially printed page or question in it, then replace it with the correct question booklet through Abhijagar.
3. There are total 100 questions in this question booklet.
4. This is an objective test, in which four options are given for the answer to each question, you have to choose only one option with the correct answer out of these four options.
5. Answers to all questions are to be written on separate answer sheets.
6. Instructions for filling the answer sheet are written on the back side of the answer sheet, read them carefully before filling the answer sheet.
7. Blank pages are available in this question booklet for rough work.
8. Candidates cannot leave the room before the end of the examination.
9. After the examination is over, you can go out with his permission by submitting the ORIGINAL COPY of the answer sheet to the invigilator.
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1. (QUES : 1- 5) Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The significance of some judicial interventions trumps the fact that they are unusual or are marred by excessive activism. The Supreme Court's project to revamp the cricket administration is one such. It has accepted the recommendations of a committee headed by former Chief Justice of India R.M. Lodha, which favoured sweeping structural reforms and specific rules to eliminate conflicts of interest and the creation of near-permanent tenures and fiefdoms. In its overall approach, the court has shown a sharp understanding of two broad ills: the concentration of power in the president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the patronage extended by the office to favoured individuals who enjoy the president's confidence. The panel's recommendations stem from the same concern: they include restrictions on the number of terms and overall tenure for office-bearers, a bar on anyone holding more than one office at a time, a cooling-off period between one tenure and another, and the replacement of the bloated working committee with a nine-member Apex Council with player representation. Normally, a private body would not be subject to such restrictions in its right to form an association. And the BCCI may well believe its powers are unfettered or at least not subject to judicial micromanagement. But cricket is a national sport and the BCCI, irrespective of its legal status, must act in a transparent and accountable manner as a trustee of the game. The need to do so is all the greater given the huge infusion of corporate funding in recent years, which has attracted an assortment of operators and shadowy interests seeking to capitalize on cricket's popularity. It was the betting scandal that hit the Indian Premier League in 2013 that brought to the fore the unsavoury aspects of the cricketing administration. An impression had gained ground that the Board operated like a cosy, self-serving club. That it was important to put an end to grave conflict of interest issues that have plagued the game and take a hard line against malpractices such as match-fixing and spot-fixing is indisputable. One may disagree with some aspects of the court's order such as the 'one State one vote' rule and the placing of a cap on the age of office-bearers — these are details best left to administrative bodies. But these are but cavils given the overall thrust of the order, which is aimed at introducing a measure of professionalism in the management of the game. It is here that the Supreme Court's order will be tested in the years to come. If it brings about greater transparency in the operation of both commercial and sporting aspects of cricket, it

would be mean a significant victory for its genuine proponents and supporters.

"An impression had gained ground that the Board operated like a cosy, self-serving club." According to the passage, what does the line mean?

- a) Image of the Indian cricket is getting tarnished
b) BCCI is the owner of Indian cricket
c) BCCI is an independent board; it has nothing to do with Indian government
d) None of the above

2. **What could be the suitable 'title' of the above passage?**

- a) "CRICKET" a gentleman's game
b) Cleaning up "Cricket"
c) IPL will be known for "scandals"
d) None of the above

3. **Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE according to the given passage?**

1- One may agree with some aspects of the court's order such as the 'one State one vote' rule and the placing of a cap on the age of office-bearers

2- Normally, a private body would not be subject to such restrictions in its right to form an association.

3- But cricket is a national sport and the BCCI, irrespective of its legal status, must act in a transparent and accountable manner as a trustee of the game.

- a) Only (1)
b) Only (2)
c) Only (3)
d) None of the above

4. **In what aspect author disagrees with the court?**

- a) placing of a cup on the names of official bearers
b) cricket in India should not be governed by the Indian government
c) one state can give only one vote
d) None of the above

5. **Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to patronage as used in the passage.**

- a) antagonism
b) aegis
c) auspices
d) sponsorship

6. **Just like the second term is related to the first term, choose the post corresponding to the third term.**

Magnetic field: ostend :: power:?

- a) Liter
b) meter
c) Watt
d) Volt

7. **Which number would best complete the relation given below ?**

27. The salary/emoluments of which of the following official is mentioned in Part E of the 2nd schedule of the Constitution of India?

- a) The Personal Secretary to the Prime Minister
b) The Chief Secretary of the Prime Minister Office
c) The controller and Auditor-General
d) The Cabinet Secretary of the Union Government

28. First "Pi day" was celebrated in which year?

- a) 1988
b) 1970
c) 1990
d) 1985

29. The Geological Survey of India (GSI) was set up in?

- a) 1852
b) 1851
c) 1850
d) 1900

30. Directive principles of state policy are enumerated in which part of Indian Constitution?

- a) Part I
b) Part II
c) Part III
d) Part IV

31. निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए
(QUES : 31 – 35)

जिन लोगों ने गहन साधना करके अपने को सहज नहीं बना लिया, वे सहज भाषा नहीं पा सकते। व्याकरण और भाषा-शास्त्र के बल पर यह भाषा नहीं बनायी जा सकती, कोशों में प्रयुक्त शब्दों के अनुपात पर इसे नहीं गढ़ा जा सकता। कबीरदास और तुलसीदास को यह भाषा मिली थी, महात्मा गाँधी को भी यह भाषा मिली, क्योंकि वे सहज हो सके। उनमें दान करने की क्षमता थी। शब्दों का हिसाब लगाने से यह दातृत्व नहीं मिलता, अपने को दलित द्राक्षा के समान निचोड़कर महासहज के समक्ष समर्पण कर देने से प्राप्त होता है। जो अपने को निःशेष भाव से नहीं दे सका, वह दाता नहीं हो सकता। आप में अगर देने लायक वस्तु है तो भाषा स्वयं सहज हो जायेगी। पहले सहज भाषा बनेगी, फिर उसमें देने योग्य पदार्थ भरे जायेंगे, यह गलत रास्ता है। सही रास्ता यह है कि पहले देने की क्षमता उपार्जन कीजिए। इसके लिए तप की जरूरत है, साधना की जरूरत है, अपने को निःशेष भाव से दान कर देने की जरूरत है।

'उपार्जन' में संधि है -

- a) यण
b) गुण
c) दीर्घ
d) वृद्धि

32. कौन शब्द तत्सम नहीं है?

- a) प्रयुक्त
b) हिसाब
c) उपार्जन
d) द्राक्षा

33. कौन शब्द विदेशी है?

- a) व्याकरण
b) भाषा
c) क्षमता
d) गलत

34. कौन शब्द में प्रत्यय नहीं है?

- a) कोशों
b) दान
c) बनेगी
d) दातृत्व

35. 'भाषा-शास्त्र' में समास है-

- a) तत्पुरुष
b) कर्मधारय
c) द्वन्द्व
d) अव्ययीभाव

36. निम्न पद्यांश को पढ़कर सबसे उचित विकल्प चुनिए-
(QUES : 36 – 40)

जिस दिन मेरी चेतना जगी मैंने देखा
मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ इस दुनिया के मेले में,
हर एक यहाँ पर एक भुलावे में भूला,
हर एक लगा है अपनी-अपनी दे-ले में,
कुछ देर रहा हक्का-बक्का, भौंचक्का-सा
आ गया कहाँ, क्या करूँ यहाँ जाऊँ किस जा?
फिर एक तरफ से आया ही तो धक्का-सा,
मैंने भी बहना शुरू किया उस रेले में;
क्या बाहर की ठेला-पेली ही कुछ कम थी,
जो भीतर भी भावों का ऊहा-पोह मचा,
जो किया, उसी को करने की मजबूरी थी,
जो कहा वही मन के अंदर से उबल चला।
जीवन की आपा-धापी में कब वक्त मिला
कुछ देर कहीं पर बैठ कभी यह सोच सकूँ,
जो किया, कहा, माना उसमें क्या बुरा-भला।
इस काव्यांश में चित्रण है -

- a) मनुष्य की स्वार्थपरकता का
b) मेले का
c) जीवन की भाग-दौड़ का
d) बाहरी द्वन्द्व का

37. इस पद्यांश का केन्द्रीय भाव है -

- a) बाहर की ठेला-पेली
b) हक्का-बक्का भौंचक्का सा पर
c) दुनिया के मेले में
d) जीवन की आपा-धापी में

38. 'अपनी-अपनी दे-ले' का आशय है -

- a) स्वार्थ साधना
b) उधार लेना-देना
c) हिसाब-किताब
d) मांगना-लौटाना

39. 'हक्का-बक्का' से किसका ध्वनि साम्य है ?

- a) ठेला-पेली
b) भौंचक्का
c) ऊहा-पोह
d) उबल चलाना

40. इस काव्यांश की विधा है -

- a) अकविता
b) गजल
c) नई कविता
d) इनमें से कोई नहीं

41. किस वाक्य में समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय है?

- a) बिजली चली गई और गर्मी बनेगी
b) मेरे घर के सामने सिनेमा-घर
है
c) शीतल ही देखेगी
d) अरे ! बारह बज गए

42. रचना के आधार पर वाक्य के भेद होते हैं -

- a) तीन
b) चार
c) दो
d) पाँच

43. सरल वाक्य है -

- a) उसने आज सुबह दूध पिया
b) गिलास नीचे गिरा और टूट गया
c) मैंने समझाया और वह बात मान गया
d) वह ऐसे चल रही थी जैसे कोई बीमार चलता हो

44. 'आस्तीन का': - मुहावरा है -

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57. In which sport 22.22% students participated?

- a) Badminton b) Cricket
c) Football d) Hockey

58. How many students participated in kabaddi, badminton & football?

- a) 415 b) 515
c) 615 d) 715

59. If number of students from other school who participated in cricket is 2.5 times the no. of student who participated in badminton, then how many student participated in cricket from the other school?

- a) 650 b) 550
c) 500 d) 600

60. What is the difference between students who participated in kabaddi, hockey & football and who participated in cricket & badminton?

- a) 100 b) 0 zero
c) 50 d) 30

61. (QUES : 61 – 65) Study the table carefully and answer the following question.

Production of main crops in India (in million tons)

year \ crops	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
Pulses	20.5	22.4	24.6	23.5	27.8	28.2
Oilseeds	32.4	34.6	40.8	42.4	46.8	52.4
Rice	80.5	86.4	88.2	92.6	94.2	90.8
Sugarcane	140.8	150.2	152.2	160.3	156.4	172.5
Wheat	130.2	138.4	146.8	141.6	152.2	158.4
Coarse grain	45.6	52.8	60.4	62.2	58.2	62.8

Production of sugarcane in 1993-94 was approximately what percentage of production of rice in 1992-93?

- a) 176 b) 75
c) 150 d) 125

62. Production of which type of crop was increasing in each year in the given years?

- a) Rice b) Oilseeds
c) Pulse d) Sugarcane

63. What was the average production of pulses in the given years?

- a) 26.8 million tones b) 20.5 million tones
c) 24.5 million tones d) 22.5 million tones

64. Production of oilseeds in the year 1991-92 was what percentage of the total crops produced in the year 1991-92 ?

- a) 7.2 b) 8.4
c) 6.4 d) 7.6

65. In which of the following years the total production of oilseeds in the years 1994-95, 95-96 and 1996-97 was equal to the production of wheat?

- a) 1993-94 b) 1994-95
c) 1995-96 d) 1996-97

66. The compound interest and simple interest for 2 years of a sum of money is 492 rupees and 480 rupees. Find the sum of money.

- a) 4800 rupees b) 1600 rupees
c) 7200 rupees d) 5200 rupees

67. The present age of a mother and daughter is in the ratio of 8 : 3. After 12 years, the ratio of their ages will be 2 : 1. What is the sum of the present age of the mother and the daughter?

- a) 71 years b) 66 year
c) 69 year d) 74 year

68. How long does a train 110 m long running at a speed of 72 km/h take to cross a bridge 132 metres in length?

- a) 10 seconds b) 12.1 seconds
c) 14.2 seconds d) 15.5 seconds

69. A, B and C can complete a work in 10 days, 8 days and 20 days respectively. In how many days will they complete the work, if they start working simultaneously?

- a) $3\frac{7}{11}$ days b) $7\frac{3}{11}$ days
c) 4 days d) 8 days

70. The average of 25 numbers is 36. If a number 26 is replaced by a new number then the average increases by 0.5. Find the new number.

- a) 38 b) 36.5
c) 38.5 d) 24

71. Identify the Indian kingdom, which was known as 'Pragjyotisha' during the epic period?

- a) Assam b) Odisha
c) Kerala d) Bihar

72. Which is the oldest Upanishad?

- a) Isha Upanishad b) Mandukya Upanishad
c) Banana Upanishad d) Chhandogya Upanishad

73. Which religion do Jews follow?

- a) Christianity b) Zoroastrianism
c) Jainism d) Judaism

74. Which kingdoms were ruled by the early Chera dynasty kings?

- a) Tamil Nadu and Kerala b) Bengal and Orissa
c) Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim d) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- 75. Pushyabhuti, who ruled from Thaneshwar, was the founder of the dynasty.**
a) Bardhan b) cher
c) Pandya d) Chalukya
- 76. Which of the following temples is an example of the Chola Empire?**
a) Badami Cave Temple b) Chennakeshav Temple
c) Airavatesvara Temple d) Virupaksha Temple
- 77. Padavali kirtan refers to songs composed in the praise of in medieval West Bengal (15th to 17th century).**
a) Power b) Vishnu
c) Shiva d) Brahma
- 78. Who among the following kings built the Konark temple located in Odisha?**
a) Bhanu Dev b) Ananthavarman Chodagangadev
c) Narasimha Deva I d) Anang Bhim Dev
- 79. Alivardi Khan was the Nawab of**
a) Deccan b) Malabar
c) Awadh d) Bengal
- 80. Who was the first Governor General under the British rule in India?**
a) warren hastings b) john adam
c) george hairy d) Charles Cornwallis
- 81. In which of the following year the Indian Association was established?**
a) 1876 b) 1881
c) 1903 d) 1856
- 82. Rajagopalachari led the Salt Satyagraha in which of the following states?**
a) Gujarat b) Maharashtra
c) Tamil Nadu d) Rajasthan
- 83. In which of the following year Japan attacked India which resulted in the Battle of Imphal?**
a) 1944 b) 1901
c) 1862 d) 1899
- 84. Abhinav Bharat Samaj was founded by whom?**
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) Vinay Savarkar
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Veer Savarkar
- 85. India is called a secular country because the citizens have a fundamental right?**
a) freedom of speech and expression b) Roam freely across India
c) Live with human dignity d) Freedom to practice the religion of one's choice
- 86. Which of the following is the Directive Principle of State?**
a) protection of life and personal liberty b) Formation of Gram Panchayats
c) protection of interests of minorities d) Abolition of untouchability
- 87. Who among the following replaced Morarji Desai as the Prime Minister of India in 1979?**
a) chandrashekhar b) Devlal
c) Jagjivan Ram d) Charan Singh
- 88. In which of the following states, the Governor has been given special responsibility under Article 371H of the Constitution in relation to law and order and discharge of his functions related thereto?**
a) Nagaland b) Mizoram
c) Sikkim d) Arunachal Pradesh
- 89. Who among the following has been appointed as the Deputy Election Commissioner in the Election Commission of India?**
a) Rajan Dutta b) Ashok Lavasa
c) Umesh Sinha d) Rajiv Kumar
- 90. According to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, what is the tenure of the Panchayat?**
a) 4 years b) 3 years
c) 6 years d) 5 year
- 91. In which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution, Hindi written in Devanagari script was adopted as the official language of the Union?**
a) Article-243 b) Article-231
c) Article-108 d) Article-123
- 92. Lieutenant Governor of India**
a) are appointed by the army. b) Acts as the nominal head of the Union Territory.
c) Elected by the people of India. d) The Chief Minister is accountable to the Council of Ministers.
- 93. Which of the following places has the highest elevation from sea level?**
a) Patna b) Kolkata
c) Ranikhet d) Moradabad

94. Which of the following rivers drains into the Gulf of Cambay (Gulf of Khambhat) of the Arabian Sea in the state of Gujarat?

- a) Krishna
- b) Godavari
- c) Tapi
- d) Kaveri

95. Baghmara Insectivorous Ghatparni Sanctuary (Pitcher Plant) is located in which of the following states?

- a) Pinjal
- b) Damanganga
- c) Narmada
- d) Par

96. Which part of soil consists of organic matter along with minerals, nutrients and water?

- a) D Horizon D
- b) C Horizon C
- c) A Horizon A
- d) B Horizon B

97. Which of the following city is known as the Silicon Valley of India?

- a) Jaipur
- b) New Delhi
- c) Bangalore
- d) Chennai

98. Kerala has the highest sex ratio with 1084 females per 1000 males, while has the lowest sex ratio in India with only 877 females per 1000 males, as per the findings of the 2011 census data.

- a) Punjab
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Haryana

99. What is the difference between Debit Card and Credit Card?

- a) Debit cards only allow users to spend money they have, while credit cards allow users to borrow money
- b) Debit cards have lower interest rates than credit cards
- c) Debit card fees are higher than credit cards
- d) Debit cards do not have spending limits, while credit cards do.

100. Which was the first cotton textile mill established in India?

- a) Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company
- b) calico mills
- c) Tata Mills
- d) National Textile Corporation