

29. Dyslexia is a --

- (1) behavioural disorder.
- (2) neurological disorder.
- (3) genetic disorder.
- (4) mental disorder.

30. Atulya finishes all her work quickly during the class. Atulya may be --

- (1) a case of ADHD (Attention Deficit Hypractive Disorder).
- (2) a naughty child.
- (3) a gifted child.
- (4) an attention seeker.

**A GUIDELINE NOTE
FOR
SECTION II & SECTION III**

These sections II & III relate to questions in language I and Language II respectively.

The states will provide a list of languages for being opted from as Language I and Language II

A candidate will be required to answer questions in any one of the languages designated as Language I and any one from among the languages designated as Language II.

Languages I and II selected by a candidate will, however, be different

This will be applicable for question papers of both the levels (Lower Primary and Upper Primary)

In this Sample Question Papers provided Hindi has been treated as Language I and English as language II. In section 2 Hindi has been treated as first Language I and English as Language II. In section 3 English is treated a language I and Hindi as language II.

Section II.

Language I – हिन्दी

31. शब्द की सही वर्तनी कौन सी है?

- (1) आशीवाद
- (2) आशीर्वाद
- (3) आसीरवाद
- (4) आशिर्वाद

32. कौन-सा शब्द 'राक्षस' शब्द का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?

- (1) सुर
- (2) दानव
- (3) पिशाच
- (4) दैत्य

33. कौन-सा शब्द 'आयुष्मती' का पुल्लिंग रूप है?

- (1) आयुष्मान
- (2) आयुष्मत
- (3) आयुष्मन
- (4) आयुष्माण

34. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से कौनसा वाक्य सर्वाधिक सही है?

- (1) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ अपने घर जा रहा हूँ।
- (2) मैं मेरे दोस्त के साथ मेरे घर जा रहा हूँ।
- (3) मैं मेरे दोस्त के साथ अपने घर जा रहा हूँ।
- (4) मैं अपने दोस्त के साथ मेरे घर जा रहा हूँ।

35. उसने अपने बेटे को ढूँढने की बहुत कोशिश की।

उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद के लिए सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त मुहावरा क्या होगा?

- (1) आकाश-पाताल एक करना
- (2) घाट-घाट का पानी पीना
- (3) उलटी गंगा बहाना
- (4) उड़ती चिड़िया पहचानना

36. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से किस वाक्य में विराम चिह्नों का प्रयोग सही है?

- (1) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे क्या आपने उनकी उर्वशी पढ़ी है।
- (2) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे। क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है।
- (3) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे, क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है?
- (4) रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' हमारे राष्ट्र कवि थे। क्या आपने उनकी 'उर्वशी' पढ़ी है!

37. नीचे लिखे वाक्य के रेखांकित अंश के लिए उपयुक्त 'लोकोक्ति' के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।

वैसे तो रामू पाँचवी कक्षा तक ही पढ़ा है, पर अपने गाँव में वह विद्वान माना जाता है। किसी ने ठीक ही कहा है—

- (1) अंधों में काना राजा
- (2) एक पंथ दो काज
- (3) एक अनार सौ बीमार
- (4) काठ की हाँडी बार बार नहीं चढ़ती

38. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से उस शब्द को चुनिए जो 'कमल' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है।

- (1) नीरज
- (2) नीरद
- (3) पंकज
- (4) पद्म

39. आप अपनी बहन की शादी के अवसर पर अपने मित्र को किस प्रकार का पत्र लिखेंगे?

- (1) बधाई पत्र
- (2) आमंत्रण पत्र
- (3) निवदेन पत्र
- (4) निमंत्रण पत्र

40. आज अहमद भी विद्यालय चलेगा।
उपर्युक्त वाक्य में रेखांकित पद व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या है?

- (1) अव्यय
- (2) निपात
- (3) विशेषण
- (4) संज्ञा

41. 'अतुलित' शब्द के प्रारम्भ में लगे 'अ' को व्याकरण की दृष्टि से क्या कहते हैं?

- (1) प्रत्यय
- (2) उपसर्ग
- (3) धातु
- (4) मूल शब्द

42. 'स्वागत' का संधिविच्छेद होता है:

- (1) सु+आगत
- (2) स्वा+गत
- (3) स्व+अगत
- (4) सु+अगत

- वाक्य के रिक्त स्थान के लिए उपयुक्त शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।
43. 'मरीज' के ठीक होने की..... है।
- (1) आशा
 - (2) आशंका
 - (3) शंका
 - (4) इच्छा
44. उनके लिए सवारी का प्रबंध कर दो..... असुविधा न हो।
- (1) इसलिए
 - (2) क्योंकि
 - (3) ताकि
 - (4) शायद
45. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा वाक्य शुद्ध है?
- (1) मुझसे उसकी आँख का आँसू देखा नहीं जाता।
 - (2) मुझसे उसकी आँखों के आँसू देखे नहीं जाते।
 - (3) मुझसे उसकी आँख में आँसू देखा नहीं जाता।
 - (4) मुझसे उसकी आँखों में आँसू देखी नहीं जाती।
- निम्नलिखित वाक्य में खाली स्थान में कौन-सा शब्द आएगा?
46. जल के बिना जीवन नहीं..... जल ही जीवन है।
- (1) ताकि
 - (2) मानो
 - (3) अर्थात्
 - (4) परंतु
47. मैं एक परिचित से मिला।
उक्त वाक्य में रेखांकित का विपरीत अर्थ देने वाला वाक्य कौन-सा है?
- (1) मैं एक मूर्ख व्यक्ति से मिला।
 - (2) मैं एक अनजान व्यक्ति से मिला।
 - (3) मैं एक सज्जन से मिला।
 - (4) मैं एक निकम्मे व्यक्ति से मिला।
- निम्नलिखित वाक्यों के रिक्त स्थानों में आने वाले उपयुक्त शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।
48. बस आप..... को मेरे साथ चलना है।
- (1) स्वयं
 - (2) ही
 - (3) भी
 - (4) तक

- (1) ही
(2) तो
(3) भी
(4) भर
50. उसकी झलक..... दिखाई देती है, फिर वह अदृश्य हो जाता है।
(1) अस्पष्ट
(2) भर
(3) तो
(4) केवल
51. 'सुंदर' शब्द के लिए उपयुक्त भाववाचक संज्ञा है—
(1) सुंदरतम
(2) सौंदर्य
(3) सौंदर्यता
(4) सुंदरताई
52. 'निरादर' शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग लगा है?
(1) निः
(2) निर
(3) निरा
(4) निर्
53. अभिव्यक्ति का समानार्थी कौन सा है?
(1) सुनना
(2) देखना
(3) पढ़ना
(4) बोलना—लिखना
54. 'जिसे जीता न जा सके' के लिए एक शब्द होगा।
(1) अजेय
(2) दुर्जेय
(3) जेय
(4) विजित
55. 'किंकर्तव्ययूढ़' का सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त अर्थ कौन सा है?
(1) क्या करूँ
(2) समझ नहीं आया
(3) बहुत मुश्किल
(4) असम्भव

स्पष्टता, आत्मविश्वास, विषय की अच्छी पकड़ और प्रभावशाली भाषा में अपने विचारों और भावनाओं को व्यक्त करना ही संप्रेषण कला है जो निरंतर अभ्यास से निखारी जा सकती है। एक दिन में कोई अच्छा वक्ता नहीं बन सकता तथा भाषा पर अनायास ही किसी की पकड़ नहीं हो पाती। इसी अभ्यास के बल पर स्वामी विवेकानंद ने जिस संप्रेषण कला का विकास किया था, उसने अमेरिकावासियों को चकित और मोहित कर दिया था। स्वामी जी का यही गुण आज के युवाओं के लिए आदर्श है और इसी गुण के बल पर वे साक्षात्कार एवं अन्य परीक्षाओं में उल्लेखनीय सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। संप्रेषण में यदि थोड़ा हास्य-व्यंग्य भी शामिल हो तो संप्रेषण कला और अधिक प्रभावशाली और धारदार हो जाती है।

आज के समय में हिंदी के साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी भाषा पर भी प्रभावशाली नियंत्रण किसी भी क्षेत्र में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक हो गया है। भले ही आपके पास उच्च कोटि की डिग्री हो, किंतु यदि आपका लिखित और बोलचाल की अंग्रेजी और हिंदी पर अधिकार नहीं है तो आपकी उन्नति और रोजगार की संभावनाएँ नहीं हैं। जो विद्यार्थी अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के लेखन, पठन और भाषण में दक्ष हैं, वे हर प्रतियोगिता में अन्य प्रत्याशियों की तुलना में लाम की स्थिति में रहते हैं। संप्रेषण कला में दक्ष होने के लिए आपको कठिन परिश्रम करना ही होगा। स्मरण रखिए कि सीखने की कोई उम्र नहीं होती।

56. पहले अनुच्छेद का कथ्य क्या है?

- (1) आत्मविश्वास
- (2) संप्रेषण
- (3) विवेकानंद
- (4) सफलता

57. 'सीखने की कोई उम्र नहीं होती' का अर्थ है—

- (1) एक उम्र विशेष में ही सीखा जा सकता है।
- (2) एक उम्र तक ही सीखा जा सकता है।
- (3) जीवन भर सीखा जा सकता है।
- (4) लंबी उम्र तक सीखा जा सकता है।

58. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश मुख्यतः किस को सम्बोधित कर रहा है?

- (1) शिक्षकों को
- (2) युवाओं को
- (3) अभिभावकों को
- (4) स्त्रियों को

59. उन्नति और रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या आवश्यक माना गया है?

- (1) केवल डिग्री
- (2) गहन अध्ययन
- (3) हिंदी और अंग्रेजी लिखने व बोलने का समान अधिकार
- (4) लेखन

60. 'संप्रेषण' का सर्वोत्तम अर्थ क्या है?

- (1) अपनी बात को सुनने वाले तक पहुंचा पाना।
- (2) धुँआधार भाषण देना।
- (3) शुद्ध भाषा में लिख पाना।
- (4) किसी बात को विश्वास पूर्वक कह पाना।

Section - II

Language I
ENGLISH

31-34 In questions 31-34 identify the appropriate alternative from the given ones for filling in the blanks in the given sentences:

31. I need a pencil. Please give me.....
(1) any (2) one (3) same (4) a pencil

32. I met a group of students. Some ofwere very smart.
(1) they (2) their (3) them (4) theirs

33. Though they were sent last week,of the parcels have arrived yet.
(1) none (2) some (3) all (4) most

34. The officer retired in 2008. No innovations have taken place _____
(1) after (2) then (3) since (4) beyond

35-38 In questions 35-38 select the word with the correct spelling for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

35. I can speak Hindi well even though it is not my.....
(1) mother tong (2) mother tongue (3) mother tonge (4) mother tonug

36. The Tsunami left almost no.....
(1) survivors (2) survivers (3) survivors (4) servivors

37. She is quite high up in the management
(1) hierarchy (2) heirarchy (3) hierarky (4) hyrarchy

38. When I pleaded, the officerto my request for leave.
(1) exceeded (2) ekseeded (3) exceded (4) acceded

39-42 Each of the following sentences in questions 39-42 are divided into four parts marked as 1, 2, 3, & 4. One of the parts has an error in it. Identify and mark it's number on the answer sheet.

39. I didn't knew / about / the staff meeting / today.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

40. I wish / I was / a Bollywood / star.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

41. The matron / looked after / the patients / himself.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

42. There was / a weakness / in the methods / that are employed.
(1) (2) (3) (4)

43-44 In questions 43-44 select the opposites of the underlined words in the given sentences.

43. We are excited about playing in the school team.

- (1) serious
- (2) depressed
- (3) bored
- (4) silent

44. As a witness concealed the facts in the Court.

- (1) exaggerated
- (2) altered
- (3) announced
- (4) revealed

45-46 In questions 45-46 select the word which means the same as the underlined word in the given sentences.

45. Take care not to get hurt with the steam from the kettle.

- (1) burnt
- (2) bruised
- (3) scalded
- (4) cut

46. The sons take after their father.

- (1) go behind
- (2) resemble
- (3) imitate
- (4) respect

47-50 Select and mark the correct word for the blanks.

47. You always bring a giftyou come to my house.

- (1) wherever
- (2) whenever
- (3) whatsoever
- (4) however

48. Ibuy an alarm clock today. I do not want to be late anymore.

- (1) can
- (2) might
- (3) must
- (4) may

- (1) silver
- (2) steel
- (3) silk
- (4) gold

50. The old banyan tree hadroots.

- (1) gnarled
- (2) curving
- (3) fragile
- (4) minute

51-55. Read the following passage and answer the questions 51 to 55 that follow.

The Mayan Indians lived in Mexico thousands of years before the Spanish arrived in the 1500s. The Maya's were an intelligent, culturally rich people whose achievements were many. They had farms, beautiful places, and cities with many buildings. The Maya's knew a lot about nature and the world around them. This knowledge helped them to live a better life than most people of that time, because they could use it to make their lives more comfortable and rewarding. Knowledge about tools and farming, for instance, made their work easier and more productive.

The Maya's believed in many gods, including rain god, sun god and corn god. They built large temples to honour their gods. Skilful workers built cities around these temples. It was difficult for them to construct these cities because they had no horses to carry the heavy stones they used to build with. Workers had to carry all of the building materials themselves. Today, many of these ancient Mayan cities and temples are still standing.

Although the cities that the Maya's built were beautiful and the people worked hard to build them, very few of the people lived in them. Usually, only the priests lived in the cities. The other people lived in small villages in the forest. Their houses were much simpler than the elaborate structures in the cities. They lived in small huts with no windows. The walls were made of poles covered with dried mud, and the roof was made of grass or leaves. Most Maya's lived a simple life close to nature.

The Mayan priests studied the sun, moon, stars and planets. They made a calendar from what they learned. The year was divided into 18 months of 20 days each with five days left over. The Mayan calendar was more accurate than the European calendars of the time. Around the year 800, the Maya's left their villages and beautiful cities, never to return. No one knows why this happened. They may have died from an infectious disease. They may have left because the soil could no longer grow crops. Archaeologists are still trying to find the lost secrets of the Maya's. They are still one of the our greatest mysteries.

51. The Maya's were an intelligent, culturally rich people whose achievements were many. 'Achievement' here means -

- (1) skills.
- (2) successes.
- (3) inovations.
- (4) secrets.

52. The Maya's lived in Mexico -
- (1) only after the arrival of the Spanish.
 - (2) at the same time as the Spanish arrived.
 - (3) only a few year before the Spanish arrived.
 - (4) thousands of years before the Spanish arrived.
53. Many Mayan cities and temples can be found in good shape even today because they-
- (1) are so well built.
 - (2) are not very old.
 - (3) have been rebuilt.
 - (4) are being taken care of.
54. Most Maya's lived in-
- (1) the beautiful cities they built.
 - (2) huts made of mud and leaves.
 - (3) in caves in the jungle.
 - (4) in the stone temples they built.
55. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (1) The Mayan calendar was more accurate than the European calendar.
 - (2) The Maya's were excellent farmers and hard working people.
 - (3) The Maya's were a culturally rich and an advanced society.
 - (4) The Mayan cities and temples were difficult to build.

56-57. Read the following passage and answer the questions 56 to 60 that follow:

One day, a Brahmin by the name of Sevaram asked Birbal for help. He said that his forefathers had been great Sanskrit scholars and that people used to respectfully refer to them as 'Panditji'. He said that he had no money nor need for wealth; he was content living a simple life but he had just one wish. He wished people would refer to him as 'Panditji'. He asked Birbal how he could achieve this.

Birbal said that the task was fairly simple if the Brahmin were to follow his advice. word for word, for the realisation of his aspirations. Then Birbal advised the Brahmin to shout at the any one who would call him 'Panditji' from then on.

Now the children who lived on the same street as the Brahmin, did not like him since he often scolded them. They were just waiting for an opportunity to get back at him. Birbal told the children that the Brahmin would get really irritated about their calling him 'Panditji'. The children then started calling him 'Panditji' and the Brahmin, as advised by Birbal, would shout at them. The children spread the word to all the other children in the neighbourhood that Sevaram hated being called 'Panditji'. Thus, finally everyone started calling him 'Panditji'.

After a while Sevaram got tired of scolding but by then, everyone had already started calling him 'Panditji'. Thus, the game was over but the name stuck.

- that -
- (1) he was a scholar.
 - (2) he wanted to be respected.
 - (3) he felt that people were mean to him.
 - (4) he wanted to be like his forefathers.
57. Sevaram started shouting at the children who called him 'Panditji'. This shows that
- (1) he really hated children.
 - (2) he changed his mind about being called 'Panditji'.
 - (3) he thought that it was best to follow Birbal's instruction.
 - (4) shouting at children made Sevaram happy.
58. The children started calling Sevaram 'Panditji' because-
- (1) they wanted to irritate him.
 - (2) they knew he liked to be called 'Panditji'.
 - (3) they did everything that Birbal told them to do.
 - (4) they highly respected Sevaram.
59. Sevaram stopped scolding the children because-
- (1) he was happy that they called him 'Panditji'.
 - (2) he was fed up of scolding them.
 - (3) they stopped calling him 'Panditji'.
 - (4) they began calling him by another name.
60. The 'game was over' means that-
- (1) the game the children were playing was over.
 - (2) Sevaram stopped scolding the children.
 - (3) the children were tired of playing the game.
 - (4) what Birbal had planned was successful.

Section III – Language 2

NOTE
Candidates are required to attempt questions in Section III (Language 2) in a language other than the one chosen as language I from the list of languages.

Section III – Language 2

English

61-65. Each of the sentences in questions 61-65 is divided into four parts marked 1, 2, 3, and 4. One of the four parts has an error in it. Identify and mark its number in answer sheet.

61. On Sunday / I always / go to bed / on 10 o' clock.

- (1) (2) (3) (4)

62. Some trees/shed all their / leaf / in autumn.

- (1) (2) (3) (4)

63. The little bird/ was having / beautiful / wings.

- (1) (2) (3) (4)

64. The teacher/wants us / to read/ this books.

- (1) (2) (3) (4)

65. Don't get off / the train / unless / it has completely stopped.

- (1) (2) (3) (4)

66-70 In Questions 66-67 select the most appropriate word to fill in the blanks in the given sentences.

66. The story that the mountaineer _____ was very exciting.

- (1) explained
(2) narrated
(3) repeated
(4) revealed

67. The snakes were so _____ that they could swallow a man.

- (1) harmful
(2) deadly
(3) huge
(4) many

68. I was _____ my socks for so long. Finally, I found them in my shoes.

- (1) looking for
- (2) looking after
- (3) looking at
- (4) looking down

69. The cricket match scheduled for Saturday has been _____

- (1) called out.
- (2) called on.
- (3) called off.
- (4) called up.

70. It is a pleasure to drive on a smooth road but the road to the Tiger Hill was very -

- (1) steep.
- (2) rough.
- (3) dangerous.
- (4) coarse.

71-75. In questions 41 to 45 select the word with correct spellings for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

71. Please give me a _____ of paper.

- (1) peice
- (2) piece
- (3) piese
- (4) peace

72. I can't find my _____ book.

- (1) grammar
- (2) gramar
- (3) grammer
- (4) gramer

- (1) opposite
 - (2) oposite
 - (3) apposite
 - (4) opposit
74. My friend and I have _____ hobbies.
- (1) diffrent
 - (2) different
 - (3) difrent
 - (4) defferent
75. The _____ is not working properly.
- (1) matchine
 - (2) machine
 - (3) machin
 - (4) mashine

76-80. In questions 46 to 50 identify the appropriate alternative from the given ones for filling in the blanks in the given sentences.

76. Now-a-days our school _____ for the Sports Day.
- (1) prepared
 - (2) was preparing
 - (3) is preparing
 - (4) has prepared
77. If you reach the school late, your Principal _____ angry.
- (1) will be
 - (2) was being
 - (3) has been
 - (4) is being

78. These are such beautiful houses. _____ of them is yours?
 (1) Who
 (2) Which
 (3) Whose
 (4) What
79. There was very _____ water in the jug.
 (1) much
 (2) few
 (3) many
 (4) little
80. Nisha was still doing her homework with candle-light _____ the lights went out.
 (1) if
 (2) but
 (3) when
 (4) while

81-85. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Rohit gets ready for his job interview. He takes a shower, shaves, brushes his teeth and clips his fingernails. Then he combs his hair and puts on the new suit he bought just for the day. Rohit feels confident but at the same time he is also very nervous. Here is why. Rohit graduated at the top of his class in college. Still, he is aware that the economy of the country is bad. His father lost his job at the bank just a few weeks ago! Furthermore, many people are being interviewed for the same job and there is a lot of competition. But Rohit is still positive. He thinks he has a good chance of getting the job at the technology company.

Rohit arrives at the interview venue at 9:45. In fact he is 15 minutes early. "Have a seat. Mr. Quraishi will be with you right away," the receptionist says. "You will be called in as soon as he is free."

Rohit sits down, thinking about his preparation for the interview. He recalled some of the things he ought to do. Particularly that he should look people in the eye, give a firm handshake and speak clearly. He feels pretty ready. "Mr. Quraishi is ready to see you now," the receptionist says. Rohit takes a deep breath and walks into Mr. Quraishi's office.

"Good morning, sir," Rohit said.

- (1) A college job
- (2) A banking job
- (3) A technical job
- (4) A receptionist's job

82. What does it mean to be confident?

- (1) To be early
- (2) To be sure
- (3) To be worried
- (4) To be nervous

83. Why might Rohit be nervous?

- (1) He did not do well in college.
- (2) He is not a very good speaker.
- (3) His father has just lost his job.
- (4) Many others are competing for the same job.

84. What has Rohit learned during his preparation for the interview?

- (1) To be humble
- (2) To tell good jokes
- (3) To talk about college
- (4) To be confident.

85. Why might Rohit be positive about getting this job?

- (1) The economy is improving.
- (2) He did well in college.
- (3) He is good at technology.
- (4) He knows Mr. Quraishi well.

86-90) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

For centuries, people have been playing kicking games with a ball. The game of football developed from some of these early games. The English gave the game its first set of rules in 1863. In football, two teams of eleven players each, try to kick to finally head the ball into their opponents' goal. The goalie, as the goalkeeper is often called, tries to keep the ball out of the goal, and he is the only player on the field who is allowed to handle the ball with his hands. The other players can only use their feet, heads and bodies to control the ball.

In European countries, football is also called 'association football', while in America, it is commonly known as Soccer. Some people believe that the word "Soccer" is a derivation from the word 'association'. While others think that the name came from the high socks that the players wore for playing the game.

Brazil is the home of many great football players, including one of the most famous players of all times, Pele. Pele played for many years in Brazil and later in New York.

People in more than 140 countries around the world play football. As the national sport of most European and Latin American countries, football can definitely claim to be the world's most popular sport.

86. How many players play in a football match from both the sides?
- (1) Eleven
 - (2) Twelve
 - (3) Twenty two
 - (4) Twenty four
87. Which of the following parts of the body can only a goalkeeper use in a football game?
- (1) Head
 - (2) Feet
 - (3) Hands
 - (4) Shoulders
88. In which country is the game of football known as 'soccer'?
- (1) Netherlands
 - (2) United State of America
 - (3) Brazil
 - (4) United Kingdom
89. Football can claim to be the most popular sport because
- (1) in it all the players play together all the while
 - (2) it requires a lot of stamina to play it
 - (3) it calls for coordination among the team mates
 - (4) it is played on most counties of Europe and America
90. The word 'popular' in the last paragraph of the passage means:
- (1) complicated and having many steps
 - (2) liked or enjoyed by a large number of people
 - (3) easy to learn through playway
 - (4) liked or enjoyed by only a few people

Section III

Language II – हिन्दी

61. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से शुद्ध रूप शब्द के क्रमांक पर चिह्न लगाइए।
- (1) दवाइयाँ
 - (2) दवाईयाँ
 - (3) दवाईया
 - (4) दवइयाँ
62. नीचे लिखे शब्दों में से कौन-सा शब्द 'रात' का पर्यायवाची नहीं है?
- (1) निशाकर
 - (2) रात्रि
 - (3) रजनी
 - (4) विभावरी
63. 'विद्वान' शब्द का स्त्रीलिंग रूप क्या है?
- (1) विद्वानी
 - (2) विद्वाना
 - (3) विदवावती
 - (4) विदुषी
64. नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से कौन-सा वाक्य सही है?
- (1) मैंने बगीचे में अनेकों लोगों को देखा।
 - (2) मैंने बगीचे में अनेक लोगों को देखा।
 - (3) मैंने बगीचे में अनेक लोग देखा।
 - (4) मैं बगीचे में अनेकों लोग देखा।
65. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से कौन-सा शब्द सदा बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त होता है?
- (1) वधु
 - (2) गुरु
 - (3) आँसू
 - (4) साधु
66. नीचे लिखे शब्दों में से कौन सा विशेषण संज्ञा से नहीं बना?
- (1) कृपालु
 - (2) काला
 - (3) लालची
 - (4) धरेलू
67. तुम क्यों उसके काम में अड़चन डालते रहते हो?
- उपर्युक्त वाक्य के रेखांकित पद-बंध के लिए उपयुक्त मुहावरा कौन सा होगा?
- (1) जले पर नमक छिड़कना
 - (2) पापड़ बेलना
 - (3) टाँग अड़ाना
 - (4) मुँह की खाना
68. भाई! ध्यान रखें, झगड़ा कभी एक ही तरफ से नहीं होता।
- ऊपर दिए वाक्य के रेखांकित पद-बंध के लिए उपयुक्त लोकोक्ति कौन-सी है?
- (1) एक म्यान में दो तलवारें नहीं समातीं
 - (2) एक करेला दूसरा नीम चढ़ा
 - (3) ताली एक हाथ से नहीं बजती
 - (4) एक हाथ लेना दूजे हाथ देना