

APO Exam 2015, Paper-II

Exam date
Hindi & English 25-10-15

Sl	Ques	ot1	ot2	ot3	ot4
1	"शान्त्युदय" शब्द का सही संधि विच्छेद है :-	शान्त + उदय	शान्त्यु + दय	'शान्त्यु + उदय	शान्ति + उदय
2	"उत्तर+अयन" का सही सन्धियुक्त पद होगा :-	उत्तरायन	उत्तरअयन	उत्तरायण	उत्तरयन
3	बहुव्रीहि समास में कौनसा पद प्रधान होता है ?	पहला पद	दूसरा पद	कोई भी पद नहीं, अन्य अर्थ प्रधान	दोनों पद
4	सामासिक पद 'पीताम्बर' का सही विग्रह होगा :-	पीत है जो अम्बर	पीला है जो वस्त्र	पीले जैसा अम्बर	पीत जैसा वस्त्र
5	निम्न में से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय दोनों जुड़े हुए हैं ?	अलौकिक	सौन्दर्य	अभिज्ञ	लाघव
6	"वि" उपसर्ग किस शब्द में विपरीत अर्थ में प्रयुक्त हुआ है ?	विजय	विनय	विनाश	वियोग
7	किस शब्द में 'इक' प्रत्यय का सही प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है ?	आर्थिक	भूगोलिक	ऐकिक	लौकिक
8	निम्न में कौन-सा शब्द 'तद्भव' है ?	मिष्टान्न	क्षीर	पुष्कर	प्रगट
9	किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द 'तत्सम' हैं :-	साग, श्राप, शर्करा, तण्डुल	शाक, शाप, शर्करा, तण्डुल	साग, शाप, शक्कर, तंदुल	शाक, श्राप, शक्कर, तंदुल
10	निम्न में 'विदेशी' शब्द नहीं है :-	कानून	आदमी	किताब	सेठ
11	निम्नांकित में कौनसा शब्द 'देशज' नहीं है :-	ऊटपटाँग	मूँछ	कबड्डी	झगड़ा
12	कौनसा विशेषण शब्द संज्ञा शब्द से निर्मित है ?	दस	अच्छा	पाशविक	भला
13	कौनसा संज्ञा शब्द विशेषण शब्द से नहीं बना है ?	सरलता	वीरता	मानवता	सुन्दरता
14	निम्न में से कौनसा 'अविकारी' शब्द का प्रकार है ?	विशेषण	क्रिया विशेषण	क्रिया	सर्वनाम
15	"सूर्य" का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है :-	करुणाकर	प्रभाकर	भास्कर	दिवाकर
16	किस विकल्प में सही विपरीतार्थक (विलोम) प्रयुक्त नहीं हुआ है ?	ज्ञान - अज्ञान	संयुक्त - वियुक्त	चल - अचल	उद्बोधन - प्रबोधन
17	किस विकल्प में शब्द-युग्म का सही अर्थ-भेद नहीं है :-	अभिज्ञ-अविज्ञ = नासमझ-मूर्ख	आदि-आदी = प्रारम्भिक - आदत वाला	लक्ष - लक्ष्य = लाख - उद्देश्य	प्रेषक - प्रेक्षक = भेजने वाला - देखने वाला

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18	किस विकल्प में वाक्यांश के लिए सही शब्द का प्रयोग हुआ है ?	जिसका नाम कोई नहीं जाने - विख्यात	जो पैरों पर खड़ा न हो सके - पंगु	जो ईश्वर में आस्था न रखे - आस्तिक	दोपहर के पहले का समय - अपराह्न
19	निम्न में अशुद्ध शब्द है :-	उपर्युक्त	अनधिकार	आद्यांत	तदुपरांत
20	किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द शुद्ध प्रयुक्त हुए हैं ?	अनुग्रहित, प्रतिष्ठित, मनःस्थित	एकत्रित, मनस्वी, तारंकित	यशस्वी, सुखकर, सदोपदेश	मनस्वी, आकलन, प्रेरणा
21	निम्न में शुद्ध शब्द है :-	गहणी	श्रृंगार	प्रज्वलित	सन्यासी
22	किस विकल्प में सभी शब्द अशुद्ध प्रयुक्त हुए हैं ?	दृष्टव्य, पैत्रिक, शुश्रूषा, उच्छ्रंखल	दृष्टव्य, पैतृक, सुश्रूषा, उच्छ्रंखल	दृष्टव्य, पैतृक, शुश्रूषा, उच्छ्रंखल	दृष्टव्य, पैत्रिक, सुश्रूषा, उच्छ्रंखल
23	"राम पुस्तक पढ़ता है." इस वाक्य में राम शब्द का कारक है :-	कर्म	कर्त्ता	करण	सम्प्रदान
24	निम्नलिखित में 'पुल्लिंग' शब्द है :-	चाँदी	दही	रस्सी	हिन्दी
25	निम्न में से कौनसा शब्द सदैव बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त होता है ?	दर्शन	लड़का	पुस्तक	पशु
26	इनमें से कौनसा 'मध्यम पुरुष' का उदाहरण है :-	में	आप	वह	वे
27	"काल" के अनुसार परिवर्तनशील शब्द-भेद है :-	क्रिया विशेषण	विशेषण	सर्वनाम	क्रिया
28	किस वाक्य में क्रिया रूप 'कर्मवाच्य' में है :-	लड़का दूध पीता है.	वह स्कूल जाएगा.	उससे चला नहीं जा रहा.	बच्चे द्वारा पत्र लिखा गया.
29	किस वाक्य में क्रिया रूप 'भाववाच्य' में है :-	गला खराब होने के कारण उससे गाया नहीं जाता.	में व्यायाम करता हूँ.	बच्चों ने चित्र बनाए.	दादी कहानी सुनाएगी.
30	साधारण वाक्य का उदाहरण है :-	मोहन आ रहा है किन्तु सोहन जा रहा है.	मोहन अपने माता-पिता के साथ आ रहा है.	मोहन ने कहा कि मैं आ रहा हूँ.	जो विद्वान होते हैं, उनका सभी आदर करते हैं.
31	निम्न में से कौनसा 'आश्रित उपवाक्य' का प्रकार नहीं है?	विशेषण उपवाक्य	संज्ञा उपवाक्य	प्रधान उपवाक्य	क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य
32	वाक्य विश्लेषण में 'उद्देश्य' के अंतर्गत आएगा :-	कर्त्ता	कर्म	क्रिया	कर्म का विस्तार
33	किस वाक्य में सर्वनाम का अशुद्ध प्रयोग हुआ है ?	मैं अपना काम कर रहा हूँ.	मेरे को कुछ भी याद नहीं आ रहा.	जिसने भी खाया है, सराहा है.	उसने मुझसे कहा.

34	निम्नलिखित में शब्द वाक्य है :-	हमारे प्रातः के सभी दर्शनीय स्थल देखने योग्य हैं।	आपकी समस्या का उत्तर मेरे पास है।	प्रातःकाल के समय वातावरण शांत रहता है।	दरअसल वह आया ही नहीं।
35	निम्नलिखित में अशुद्ध वाक्य है :-	वे सच्चे इंसान थे।	अधिकतर लोगों का यही विचार है।	इस समय पाँच बजा है।	हमें परस्पर सहयोग करना चाहिए।
36	किस वाक्य में सही विशेषण प्रयुक्त हुआ है :-	प्रत्येक बच्चे को दस-दस रुपए दे दें।	सभी बच्चों को दस-दस रुपए दे दें।	यह सुनकर मुझे भारी दुःख हुआ।	किसी और दूसरे से सहायता मागूँगा
37	किस वाक्य में सही विराम चिह्न प्रयुक्त हुए हैं ?	उसने कहा मैं तुम्हें नहीं जानता ।	हवा चली, पानी बरसा और ओले गिरे ।	हाय अब मैं क्या करूँ ।	मोहन इधर आओ ?
38	किस वाक्य में उपयुक्त विराम चिह्न प्रयुक्त नहीं हुए हैं ?	रामधारी सिंह 'दिनकर' आज के कवि हैं ।	राम घर पर आया या नहीं ?	हमें माता पिता की सेवा करनी चाहिए ।	पुरुषार्थ चार हैं:- धर्म, अर्थ, काम और मोक्ष ।
39	निम्न में से किसमें विस्मय सूचक चिह्न का प्रयोग नहीं होता ?	हर्ष सूचक वाक्य	शोक सूचक वाक्य	घृणा सूचक वाक्य	प्रश्न वाचक वाक्य
40	हंस पद (विस्मरण चिह्न) का प्रयोग होता है :-	किसी के कथन को उद्धृत करने हेतु।	किसी को संबोधित करने हेतु।	लिखते समय कुछ छूट जाए, उसे व्यक्त करने हेतु।	किसी से प्रश्न करने हेतु।
41	"नाक में दम करना" मुहावरे का सही अर्थ है :-	बहुत परेशान करना	बहुत प्यार करना	सफलता प्राप्त करना	घृणा करना
42	"घुटने टेकना" मुहावरे का सही अर्थ है :-	टाल देना	हार मानना	उदास होना	शरमा जाना
43	"बड़े सम्मान और सत्कार से स्वागत करना." यह अर्थ किस मुहावरे का है ?	सिर चढ़कर बोलना	सिर उठाना	सिर थाम के बैठना	सिर-आँखों पर बैठाना
44	"हाथ कंगन को आरसी क्या" लोकोक्ति का अर्थ है :-	यदि हाथ का हथियार न हो तो संसार में कुछ पूछ नहीं होती।	शुभ कार्य के लिए किसी से क्या पूछना	प्रत्यक्ष बात के लिए पूछने की क्या आवश्यकता?	होनहार होकर ही रहती है।
45	"गुण, योग्यता अथवा विशेषता के प्रतिकूल नाम." यह अर्थ किस लोकोक्ति का है ?	आँख का अँधा नाम नैनसुख	अंधों में काना राजा	आँख का अंधा गाँठ का पूरा	अंधे के हाथ बटेर
46	"Breach of Contract" का पारिभाषिक है :-	शांति भंग	अनुशासन भंग	संविदा भंग	लज्जा भंग

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47	"Bona fide" का हिन्दी पारिभाषिक नहीं है :-	सदाशयी	नकली	सद्भावी	वास्तविक
48	"Modus operandi" का हिन्दी पारिभाषिक है :-	कार्य विस्तार	कार्य क्षेत्र	कार्य प्रणाली	कार्यक्रम
49	"Temporary" का पारिभाषिक है :-	अनियतकालीन	नियतकालीन	तदर्थ	अस्थाई
50	"Discrepancy may be reconciled" का पारिभाषिक है :-	स्वयं निर्णय ले लिया जाए	गरीबी मिटाई जाए	विसंगति का समाधान कर लिया जाए	मित्रता बढ़ा जाए

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Sn	Ques	o1	o2	o3	o4	Key
51	I climbed over the fence and _____ my shirt.	ripped	ripping	will rip	had ripped	
52	He _____ the door whenever he goes out of the room.	stammed	slam	slams	is slamming	
53	Radha has turned just one, she _____ only a baby	was	are	is	have	
54	I _____ a farmhouse near pushkar.	am having	have	was having	will be having	
55	I _____ TV for an hour when the door bell rang.	had been watching	have been watching	was watching	am watching	
56	He _____ for Delhi this morning.	was leaving	left	has left	leaves	
57	I never drive more than 80 Kms _____ hour.	a	an	the	zero article	
58	Isn't there _____ water in the jug ?	any	some	much	many	
59	How _____ coins are there in your purse ?	more	many	much	many of	
60	The death of Netaji S.C. Bose remains a mystery because _____ is known of the circumstances that led to it.	some	none	little	a little	
61	We had to cancel the trip because _____ students were interested.	few	a few	both	much	
62	The tea is not sweet enough, can I have some _____ sugar ?	many	much	less	more	
63	_____ your shoes before you enter the room.	take out	take down	take off	take of	
64	The project was _____ by the management for want of funds.	turned off	turned down	turned up	turned in	
65	As the electricity charges are soaring, we have decided to _____ the use of AC's.	cut in	cut up	cut off	cut down	
66	Richa belongs to a wealthy family and she looks down on her poor classmates. (Choose the correct answer)	admires	considers inferior	ignores	insults	

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67	Politicians usually have <u>the gift of the gab</u> . (Choose the correct answer)	the ability to speak persuasively	the ability to tell lies	the tendency to make promises	the ability to tell stories
68	There isn't any <u>hard or fast</u> rule about the use of hyphens in English. (Choose the correct option)	secret	easy	strict and clear	indefinite
69	He is by nature <u>happy go lucky</u> and doesn't allow any work to cause stress. (Choose the correct option)	serene	pleasant and optimistic	never sad	easy going
70	The sudden downpour sent the crowd <u>helter-skelter</u> and the meeting broke up. (Choose the correct option)	stand under shelter	hurried and disorganized	mad with excitement	looking for umbrellas
71	Come straight to the point; <u>don't beat about the bush</u> . (Choose the correct option)	hide about the bush	don't hide information	search around the bush	answer directly
72	_____ we go to see a movie today? (suggestion)	shall	will	may	can
73	He _____ sit and gaze at the sky for hours. (past habit)	will	shall	would	should
74	When she was young she _____ remember hundreds of phone numbers.	can	could	will	should
75	Put the cork back _____ some one knocks the bottle over.	in case	so that	as	because
76	He _____ come this evening. (possibility)	would	should	may	will
77	Maggie said that she felt ill. (change to direct speech)	Maggie said, "I will feel ill."	Maggie said, "I shall feel ill."	Maggie said, "I felt ill."	Maggie said, "I feel ill."
78	"You look very beautiful Rani," said Mom. The correct indirect narration is :	Mom would tell Rani that she looked very beautiful.	Mom told to Rani that she was very beautiful.	Mom tells Rani that she was very beautiful.	Mom told Rani that she looked very beautiful.
79	The officer said to him, "Don't leave the room." (change into indirect speech)	The officer asked him that don't leave the room.	The officer told to him to not to leave the room.	The officer ordered him not to leave the room.	The officer said him to not leave the room.

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80	The manager said to me, "Where do you live?" (Change to indirect speech)	The manager asked me where I lived.	The manager asked him where I lived.	The manager told me where I lived.	The manager asked me that where I lived.	
81	The teacher said to the student, "Are you working hard?" (change to indirect speech)	The teacher told the student that you are working hard.	The teacher asked the student whether he was working hard.	The teacher asked the student whether he was working hard.	The teacher told the student that you are working hard.	
82	Which of the following sentences is an example of co-ordination. Choose the correct option. (i) I was tired so I went off to sleep. (ii) He is rich but a miser. (iii) He left after he had finished the work. (iv) He lives far away from the town.	(ii) and (iii)	(iii) and (iv)	(i) and (ii)	only (i)	
83	You can co-ordinate independent clauses by using all the following methods except :-	co-ordinating conjunctions	correlative conjunctions	a semi-colon and a conjunctive adverb	sub-ordinating conjunctions	
84	When you co-ordinate independent clauses you should decide which ideas can and should be combined and then :	Select the method of co-ordination that shows the appropriate relationship between ideas.	Use the sub-ordinating conjunction that clearly expresses your ideas.	Add a semi-colon to link ideas.	string together as many ideas as you can.	
85	Choose the sentence that shows subordination :	He was both hungry and thirsty.	Though late he finished the work on time.	His master was a wily person.	He is clever but lazy.	
86	Which sentence is an example of sub-ordination.	He is neither rich nor generous.	When you dance you move your body and feet together.	This is likely to hurt or harm you.	Danish is the language spoken in Denmark.	
87	Choose the correctly co-ordinated sentence.	He is happy nor rich.	His father as well as he are poor.	Either you obey the rules or face the consequences.	But you must do it.	
88	Let it be done. (Change the sentence from passive to active)	Do it.	You are ordered to do it.	It should be done.	You have to do it.	

89	She broke two of my dinner plates. (Change the sentence into passive)	My dinner plates two broken by her.	Two of my dinner plates were broken by her.	Two of my dinner plates have been broken by her.	My dinner plates two of them were broken.	
90	It was done <u>by</u> him. In passive voice the underlined word is called the :	agent	object	preposition	conjunction	
91	One should keep one's promises. (Change the sentence from active to passive)	Promises should be kept.	Promises ought to be kept.	One's promises should keep.	none of these.	
92	They objected to my proposal. (Change the sentence from active to passive)	My proposal was objected by them.	My proposal has been objected by them.	My proposal was objected to by them.	My proposal had been objected by them.	
93	Ad hoc means :	For general purpose	For specific purpose	Without any purpose	To add on to a document	
94	Accomplice means :	A companion	One who accompanies	Partner in a crime	one who accomplishes	
95	Acquittal means :	A verdict of 'guilty'	An offensive speech	To charge with criminal offense	A verdict of 'not guilty'	
96	Caveator means :	A party who files a caveat.	A party who accepts a caveat.	A party who opposes a caveat.	All of these	
97	Prime facie means :	The final decision	Of prime importance	At first sight	At the end	
98	Statute means :	Codified Law	Guidelines	A temporary arrangement	Statues	
99	Subjudice means :	Under the guidance	under judicial consideration	As per rules	Out of grace	
100	Ex-parte means :	In the absence of the interested party.	In the absence of the opposite party.	In the presence of the opposite party.	In the presence of the interested party.	