



Mahesh Patil's

शांवत अक्षय, पुणे.

A

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका - I

M03

Test - 1

मराठी + इंग्रजी

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक

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सूचना

- सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत 100 अनिवार्य प्रश्न आहेत. उमेदवारांनी प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहिण्यास सुरुवात करण्यापूर्वी या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेत सर्व प्रश्न आहेत किंवा नाहीत याची खात्री करून घ्यावी. तसेच अन्य काही दोष आढळल्यास ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका पर्यवेक्षकाकडून लगेच बदलून घ्यावी.
- आपला परीक्षा-क्रमांक पुढील चौकोनांत न विसरता बॉलपेनने लिहावा.
- वर छापलेला प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर विशिष्ट जागी उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे न विसरता नमूद करावा.
- अ)या प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील प्रत्येक प्रश्नाला 4 पर्यायी उत्तरे सुचविली असून त्यांना 1,2,3 आणि 4 असे क्रमांक दिलेले आहेत. त्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तराचा क्रमांक उत्तरपत्रिकेवरील सूचनेप्रमाणे तुमच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेवर नमूद करावा. अशा प्रकारे उत्तरपत्रिकेवर उत्तरक्रमांक नमूद करताना तो संबंधित प्रश्नक्रमांकासमोर छायांकित करून दर्शविला जाईल याची काळजी घ्यावी, ह्याकरिता फक्त काळ्या शाईचे बॉलपेन वापरावे, पेन्सिल वा शाईचे पेन वापरू नये.

परीक्षा-क्रमांक					
केंद्राची संकेताक्षरे				शेवटचा अंक	

- सर्व प्रश्नांना समान गुण आहेत. यास्तव सर्व प्रश्नांची उत्तरे घ्यावीत. घाईमुळे चूका होणार नाहीत याची दक्षता घेऊनच शक्य तितक्या वेगाने प्रश्न सोडवावेत. क्रमाने प्रश्न सोडविणे श्रेयस्कर आहे पण एखादा प्रश्न कठीण वाटल्यास त्यावर वेळ न घालविता पुढील प्रश्नाकडे वळावे. अशा प्रकारे शेवटच्या प्रश्नापर्यंत पोहोचल्यानंतर वेळ शिल्लक राहिल्यास कठीण म्हणून वगळलेल्या प्रश्नांकडे परतणे सोईस्कर ठरेल.
- उत्तरपत्रिकेत एकदा नमूद केलेले उत्तर खोडता येणार नाही. नमूद केलेले उत्ता खोडून नव्याने उत्तर दिल्यास ते तपासले जाणार नाही.
- प्रस्तुत परीक्षेच्या उत्तरपत्रिकांचे मूल्यांकन करताना उमेदवाराच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेतील योग्य उत्तरांनाच गूण दिले जातील. तसेच ‘उमेदवाराने वस्तुनिष्ठ बहुपर्यायी स्वरूपाच्या प्रश्नांची दिलेल्या चार उत्तरांपैकी सर्वात योग्य उत्तरेच उत्तरपत्रिकेत नमूद करावीत. अन्यथा त्यांच्या उत्तरपत्रिकेत सोडविलेल्या प्रत्येक चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी 25% किंवा 1/4 गुण वजा / कमी करण्यात येतील’.

ताकिद

ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी आयोगाने विहीत केलेली वेळ संपेपर्यंत ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका आयोगाची मालमत्ता असून ती परीक्षाकक्षात उमेदवाराला परीक्षेसाठी वापरण्यास देण्यात येत आहे. ही वेळ संपेपर्यंत सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेची प्रत/प्रती, किंवा सदर प्रश्नपुस्तिकेतील काही आशय कोणत्याही स्वरूपात प्रत्यक्ष वा अप्रत्यक्षपणे कोणत्याही व्यक्तीस पुरविणे, तसेच प्रसिद्ध करणे हा गुन्हा असून अशी कृती करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीवर शासनाने जारी केलेल्या परीक्षांमध्ये होणाऱ्या गैरप्रकारांना प्रतिबंध करण्याबाबतचा अधिनियम - 82 यातील तरतुदीनुसार तसेच प्रचलित कायद्याच्या तरतुदीनुसार तसेच प्रचलित कायद्याच्या तरतुदीनुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती कमाल एक वर्षाच्या कारावासाच्या आणि / किंवा रूपये एक हजार रुपयाच्या दंडाच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

तसेच ह्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेसाठी विहीत केलेली वेळ संपण्याआधी ही प्रश्नपुस्तिका अनधिकृतपणे बाळगणे हा सुद्धा गुन्हा असून तसेच करणारी व्यक्ती आयोगाच्या कर्मचारीवृद्धापैकी, तसेच परीक्षेच्या पर्यवेक्षकीयवृद्धापैकी असली तरीही अशा व्यक्तीविरुद्ध उक्त अधिनियमानुसार कारवाई करण्यात येईल व दोषी व्यक्ती शिक्षेस पात्र होईल.

SEAL

परीक्षकाच्या सूचनेविना हे सील उघडून याचा

पुढील सूचना प्रश्नपुस्तिकेच्या अंतिम पृष्ठावर पहा



Mahesh Patil's

शाश्वत अकॉडमी, पुणे.

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M03

कच्चा कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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कच्चा कामासाठी जागा / SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

P.T.O.



1. सरकार, सरदार, सरहद, सरचिटणीस या शब्दांतील 'सर' हा उपसर्ग पुढीलपैकी कोणत्या भाषेतून आला आहे ?
(1) फारसी (2) मराठी
(3) संस्कृत (4) प्राकृत

2. आयुष्यात प्रथमच हार स्वीकारण्याची वेळ आली,' हे उदाहरण कोणत्या शब्दशक्तीचे आहे ?
(अ) अभिधामूलक शाब्दी व्यंजना (ब) लक्षणामूलक शाब्दी व्यंजना
(क) वस्तूध्वनी आर्थी व्यंजना (ड) अजहल्लक्षणा
(1) (अ) फक्त बरोबर, बाकी सर्व चूक (2) (ब) फक्त बरोबर, बाकी सर्व चूक
(3) (क) फक्त बरोबर, बाकी सर्व चूक (4) (ड) फक्त बरोबर, बाकी सर्व चूक

3. 'अनुपम' या शब्दाचा शब्दसमूह कोणता ?
(a) ज्याला कोणतीही उपमा देता येत नाही असा / असे
(b) तुलना करता येणार नाही असा
(c) ज्याची मोजणी करता येत नाही असा
(d) कधीही पराभूत न होणारा
(1) फक्त (a) व (b) अचूक आहे.
(2) फक्त (a) अचूक आहे.
(3) फक्त (b) व (d) अचूक आहे.
(4) फक्त(c) अचूक आहे.

4. पुढे दिलेल्या शब्दातून पोर्टुगीज ओळखा ?
(1) परात (2) दोस्त
(3) नकाशा (4) मोटर

5. खालीलपैकी देशी शब्दांचा गट ओळखा ?
(a) खवाटा, चिखल, कचरा, पेंढी
(b) कष्ट, घाण, तांब्या, घाम
(c) गुडघा, पोट, कंबर, डोके
(d) नदी, मधु, जल, विचार
(1) फक्त (a) आणि (b) बरोबर (2) फक्त(b) आणि (c) बरोबर
(3) फक्त (a) आणि (c) बरोबर (4) फक्त (a) आणि (d) बरोबर

6. 'शेतातील काम झाल्यानंतर काम करणाऱ्यांना दिल्या जाणाऱ्या भोजनासाठी' या शब्दसमूहासाठी खालीलपैकी योग्य शब्द कोणता ?
(1) न्याहारी (2) इरीरी
(3) इल्मी (4) सहभोजन

7. 'क्षुधा' या शब्दाचा समानार्थी शब्द ओळखा ?
(1) भांडण (2) आभरण
(3) बुभक्षा (4) मूच्छा



8. ‘अभिलाषी’ या शब्दाच्या विरुद्धार्थी शब्द ओळखा ?
 (1) अभिमानी (2) दुरभिमान
 (3) निलोंभी (4) अभागी

9. ‘अंक’ या शब्दाचे अनेकार्थ असलेला योग्य शब्दगट कोणता आहे ?
 (अ) आकडा, मांडी, नाटकाचा अंक (ब) हात, किरण, जकात
 (क) पर्वत, वस्तू, जिन्नस (ड) अंबर, वस्त्र, आकाश
 पर्यायी उत्तरे :
 (1) फक्त (अ) बरोबर
 (2) फक्त (अ) व (ब) बरोबर
 (3) फक्त (क) बरोबर
 (4) फक्त (क) व (ड) बरोबर

10. ‘कागदपत्र’, ‘कामकाज’, ‘बाडबिस्तरा’ या अभ्यस्त शब्दांचा प्रकार कोणता ?
 (1) पूर्णाभ्यस्त (2) अंशाभ्यस्त
 (3) अनुकरणवाचक (4) हे अभ्यस्त शब्द नाहीत

11. ‘या बोलण्याने कोणाला वाईट वाटणार नाही ?’ या वाक्याचे विधानार्थी वाक्य कोणता ?
 (1) या बोलण्याने कोणालाही वाईट वाटणार नाही.
 (2) या बोलण्याने कोणालाही वाईट वाटेल.
 (3) या बोलण्याने कसे वाईट वाटेल.
 (4) वाईट बोलण्याने एकाला वाईट वाटेल.

12. ‘विद्यार्थ्यांनी सभागृहात आवाज करू नये.’ या वाक्याचा अर्थानुसार प्रकार कोणता ?
 (1) होकारार्थी – स्वार्थी (2) नकारार्थी – स्वार्थी
 (3) होकारार्थी – विध्यर्थ (4) नकारार्थी – विध्यर्थ

13. ‘मी काम करीत असेन’ याचे रीती भविष्यकाळ वापरून कसे रूपांतर होईल ?.
 (1) मी काम करीन.
 (2) मी काम करीत असेल .
 (3) मी काम करीत जाईन.
 (4) मी जाणार असेन.

14. मराठी वर्णमालेत ‘ळ’ हा..... वर्ण नाही.
 (1) अवर्गीय व्यंजन (2) स्वतंत्र व्यंजन
 (3) मूर्धन्य व्यंजन (4) तालव्य व्यंजन

15. व्याकरणिकदृष्ट्या बरोबर असलेला शब्द ओळखा ?
 (1) नाविन्य (2) सुशिला
 (3) विषेश (4) प्रावीण्य



16. 'प्रतापच्या पोटात ढवळते.' (प्रयोग ओळखा)

- (1) कर्तरी प्रयोग
- (2) अकर्तृक प्रयोग
- (3) कर्मणी प्रयोग
- (4) भावे प्रयोग

17. 'तू उत्तम श्लोक लिहिलेस' या वाक्याचा प्रयोग ओळखा ?

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) कर्तृ-भाव संकर प्रयोग | (2) कर्म-भाव संकर प्रयोग |
| (3) कर्तृ-कर्म संकर प्रयोग | (4) कर्म कर्तरी प्रयोग |

18. 'यावज्जीवन' या शब्दाच्या संधीचा विग्रह करा ?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) यावज + जीवन | (2) यावत + जीवन |
| (3) यावज्ज + जीवन | (4) यावत + जीवन |

19. 'विवाहाची इच्छा धरणारी' या शब्दसमूहाबदल एक शब्द ओळखा ?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (1) सुवासिनी | (2) सौभाग्यवती |
| (3) सौभाग्यकांक्षिणी | (4) वधू |

20. कोणत्या विभक्तींचे प्रत्यय दोन्ही वचनात सारखे आहेत ?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| (1) द्वितीया | (2) पंचमी |
| (3) चतुर्थी | (4) तृतीया |

21. केवल वाक्याची उदाहरणे अचूक ओळखा ?

- (a) तुम्ही गुराख्याकडे चौकशी करा.
 - (b) रामा, शिवा व गोविंदा शाळेत गेले .
 - (c) अरेच्या! आज कार्यालय बंद दिसतंय!
 - (d) अशा वेळी माणसाने आधी दूरध्वनीवर बोलावे.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) फक्त (a) व (d) बरोबर | (2) फक्त (b) व (c) बरोबर |
| (3) फक्त (b) बरोबर | (4) सर्व पर्याय बरोबर आहेत |

22. जोड्या जुळवा:

- | गट 'अ' (वाक्य) | गट 'ब' (भावार्थ) |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) मुर्लींनो चांगला अभ्यास करा. | (i) स्वार्थ |
| (b) परमेश्वरा, मला चांगली बुद्धी दे. | (ii) शक्यता |
| (c) मला परीक्षेत पहिला वर्ग मिळवा. | (iii) प्रार्थना |
| (d) मुले घरी गेली | (iv) आज्ञा |
| (a) (b) (c) (d) | |
| (1) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii) | |
| (2) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i) | |
| (3) (i) (iii) (iv) (ii) | |
| (4) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i) | |







खालील उतारा वाचून प्रश्न क्रमांक 46 ते 50 या प्रश्नांची पर्यायी उत्तरांतील योग्य उत्तरे लिहा –

नवी पिढी म्हणजे आपण यच्यावत तरुण पिढी म्हणतो, पण तसे कधी नसते. 1942 च्या स्वातंत्र्याच्या चळवळीतला माझा हा अनुभव आहे. देशातली सर्वच्या सर्व नवी पिढी एखाद्या कामात स्वतःला बांधून घेते असे सहसा घडत नाही. महत्त्वाची आव्हाने येतात, त्यावेळी नवी पिढी कामासाठी पुढे सरसावते. तरुणांपुढे विधायक विचार, ध्येय कार्यक्रम ठेवला तर ते संघटितही होतात. मानवतावादी विचार त्यांच्या मनात रुजवला तर तरुणवर्ग अन्यायाविरुद्ध आणि दलितांच्या बाजूने उभा राहतो असे आजही आढळते. आजच्या तरुणांच्या ठिकाणीही नैतिक मूल्यांची चांगली जाण आहे, हाच याचा अर्थ.

ज्या प्रदेशात व ज्या काळात आपण राहत आहोत, त्यांच्या संदर्भात वस्तुस्थितीचा व घटनांचा अभ्यास करणे हे आवश्यक असे कर्तव्य आहे. प्रत्येक देशाला, किंबहुना देशातील प्रत्येक भागाला, त्याचे असे काही प्रश्न व गरजा असतात. नवीन रक्ताच्या तरुणांनी या प्रश्नांचा सखोल अभ्यास करून ते सोऽहिम्याचा सातत्याने प्रयत्न केला पाहिजे व



अशा प्रकारे आपल्या प्रदेशातील लोककल्याणाच्या कार्याचा एक अविभाज्य व जिवंत घटक बनले पाहिजे. पूर्वीच्या काळी लोक विद्वान व व्यासंगी पुरुषांकऱ्यान मार्गदर्शकाची अपेक्षा करीत. आज विद्यापीठातून शिक्षण घेतलेल्या तरुण खी-पुरुषांकऱ्यान अशा मार्गदर्शनाची अपेक्षा आहे.

आता जेव्हा मी एखाद्या खेड्यात जातो तेव्हा लहानपणचे खेडे सहसा समोर येत नाही. खेडे आता बदलत राहिले आहे. एक मात्र खटकते, हरिजन लोक आजही ते गावाच्या, खेड्याच्या बाहेरच राहतात. परिस्थितीच्या भिंती ढासळत गेल्या, वेशी उद्धृस्त झाल्या; पण जाती-जमातीच्या भिंती पडलेल्या नाहीत. भल्याभल्यांनी सुरुंग लावले, पहारी चालविल्या पण ते तट अजून उभेच आहेत. हरिजनांची मुले, मुली व स्त्रिया आजही वाखाच्या दोन्या वळीत, त्या तटाच्या बाहेर उन्हात उभ्या आहेत. त्याच त्या गवताने शेकारलेल्या झोपड्या आणि पाठीला लागलेली पोटं!

पूर्वी खेड्यातील सारीच माणसे परिस्थितीने बनविली होती. आज माणसे तिथली परिस्थिती बनवीत आहेत, भलीबुरी, शिक्षण त्यांच्या घरापर्यंत पोचले आहे. कुंभारी कौलाने घर शेकारणारे आता घरावर मंगलोरी तांबडी कौले चढवीत आहेत. मध्येच एखादे दुमजलीच्या दिसते. त्या दुमजलीच्या हिरव्या, निळ्या, गुलाबी भिंती लक्ष वेधून घेतात. एखाद्याच्या घरात ट्रान्झिस्टर गात असतो.

46. नवी पिढी कामासाठी केव्हा पुढे सरसावते?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (1) कोणीतरी बोलावल्यानंतर. | (2) अगदीच हातघाईवर आल्यानंतर. |
| (3) महत्त्वाची आव्हाने आल्यानंतर. | (4) निमित्तमात्र कामाचे सोंग करण्यासाठी. |

47. तरुण सुसंघटित केव्हा होतात?

विधाने :

- (a) विधायक विचार तरुणांच्यापुढे ठेवल्यास
 - (b) तरुणांच्यापुढे स्वप्नरंजनात्मक विचार ठेवल्यास
 - (c) ध्येयपूर्तीचा कार्यक्रम तरुणांच्यापुढे ठेवल्यास
 - (d) दिशाहीन, न्यायाविरुद्ध विचार तरुणांच्यापुढे ठेवल्यास
- पर्यायी उत्तरांतून योग्य उत्तरांची निवड करा

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) फक्त (a) बरोबर | (2) फक्त (b), (c) बरोबर |
| (3) फक्त (c), (d) बरोबर | (4) फक्त (a), (c) बरोबर |

48. खालील विधाने पहा :

- (a) पूर्वी खेड्यातील सारीच माणसे परिस्थितीने बनविली होती.

- (b) आज माणसे तिथली परिस्थिती बनवीत आहेत.

पर्यायी उत्तरांतून योग्य पर्यायी उत्तर सांगा :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) फक्त (a) बरोबर | (2) फक्त (b) बरोबर |
| (3) (a), (b) बरोबर | (4) (a), (b) चूक |

49. कोणते तट अजूनही उभे आहेत?

- (1) वेशींचे
- (2) पुढारलेल्या समाजाचे
- (3) जाती-जमातींचे
- (4) परिस्थितीच्या भिंतींचे



50. आजच्या तरुणांच्या ठिकाणी कोणती चांगली जाण आहे ?

- (1) वारेमाप हौस करण्याची.
- (2) नैतिक मूल्यांची.
- (3) मानवतेपासून दूर जाण्याची.
- (4) कोणतीही परिस्थिती न स्वीकारण्याची.

51. Identify the correct sentences.

- (a) Neither the employees nor their boss realise the size of the problem.
- (b) Either Dr. Jenkins or I am call at night.
- (c) Bread and water was the vagrant's staple diet in prison.
- (d) The main pleasure of his retirement were his flowers.

Answer options:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) (a) (b) and (d) | (2) (b) and (c) |
| (3) (b) (c) and (d) | (4) (a) (c) and (d) |

52. Read the following sentence.

“Rolling the lawn is hard work.”

What kind of synthesizer is the underlined word in the sentence? It is _____

- (1) Gerund
- (2) Participle
- (3) A noun clause
- (4) An adverb

53. What is the meaning of the word “Cajole”?

- (1) Persuade
- (2) Obey
- (3) Cooperate
- (4) Puzzle

54. Identify the underlined clauses in the following sentences:

- (a) Cars that have diesel engines are becoming popular.
- (b) We installed automatic cameras where the birds nested.
- (c) What the minister most feared now happened.

Answer options:

- (1) Noun clause, Adjective clause, Noun clause
- (2) Adjective clause, Adverb clause, Adjective clause
- (3) Adjective clause, Adverb clause, Noun clause
- (4) Noun clause, Adverb clause, Adverb clause



55. Identify correct word for the phrase -

'One extremely fond of one's wife'

- (1) Uxorious
- (2) Uxoricide
- (3) Hedonist
- (4) Epicure

56. Match the following types of noun:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| (A) Jean | (i) Collective noun |
| (B) Mercy | (ii) Common noun |
| (C) Fleet | (iii) Abstract noun |
| (D) Bicycle | (iv) Proper noun |

Answer options:

- | | | | |
|---------|-----|----|----|
| A | B | C | D |
| (1) iv | iii | ii | i |
| (2) iv | iii | i | ii |
| (3) iii | iv | i | ii |
| (4) iii | i | iv | ii |

57. A distinguished statesman and a man of letters, he was born just before the turn of the century.

Identify the correct meaning of the phrase underlined.

- (1) One who delivers the letters
- (2) A literary person
- (3) A person who is literate
- (4) One who fulfils all his promises

58. Identify the wrongly spelt word/s from the following words:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Harrassment | (b) Priviledge |
| (c) Maintenance | (d) Occasion |

Answer options:

- (1) (a) (c) and (d)
- (2) (b) and (c)
- (3) (a) (b) and (c)
- (4) (a) and (b)



59. Identify the sentence in which the word 'late' is used as an adjective:

- (a) They arrived at the theatre late.
- (b) Their late arrival disturbed the audience.

Answer options:

- (1) (b) only
- (2) (a) only
- (3) both (a) and (b)
- (4) neither (a) nor (b)

60. Identify the incorrect sentences.

- (a) It is nothing else but sheer madness.
- (b) We seldom or ever meet our relatives these days.
- (c) We have little or anything to say.

Answer options:

- (1) (b) and (c)
- (2) (a) and (c)
- (3) (b) only
- (4) (a) and (b)

61. Adam's habit of picking holes in every relationship is very irksome.

Find out the meaning of the underlined idiom in the sentence above

- (1) admiring people
- (2) finding fault
- (3) arguing with people
- (4) involving in every matter

62. Choose the correct sentence/s:

- (a) I got assent of my father to study in a boarding school.
- (b) The ascent to Kargil hills is very arduous.
- (c) She spoke English fluently but with a strong French accent.

Answer options:

- (1) (a) only
- (2) (a) and (b) only
- (3) (b) and (c) only
- (4) (a) (b) and (c)



63. Identify the correct word order to make a meaningful sentence.

- (A) Is an essential
- (B) Element of
- (C) Critical thinking
- (D) In academic writing
- (E) And research
- (F) Practice

Answer options:

- (1) C – A – B – F – D – E
- (2) A – C – B – D – E – F
- (3) F – C – A – B – D – E
- (4) C – B – A – F – D – E

64. Point out the sentence(s) that have antonyms:

- (a) Her voice was soft but her words were harsh.
- (b) The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
- (c) The generous man gave to the poor and refused the greedy.
- (d) The book was both interesting and informative.

Answer Options:

- (1) (a), (b) and (c)
- (2) (a), (b) and (d)
- (3) (b), (c) and (d)
- (4) All of these

65. Select the word that is opposite in meaning to the word given below:

“Hostile”

- (a) Cordial
- (b) Belligerent
- (c) Malevolent
- (d) Antagonistic

Answer options:

- (1) (b) only
- (2) (d) only
- (3) (a) only
- (4) (c) only



66. Identify the sentences having distributive pronouns in them:

- (a) Either of the two sisters is staying here.
- (b) Neither of his arms is defective.
- (c) You can take either room.
- (d) You can talk to each boy.

Answer options:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (1) (a) and (c) | (2) (c) and (d) |
| (3) (a) and (b) | (4) (a) (b) and (c) |

67. If he had pleaded guilty, he would have been given a lighter punishment.

Choose the type of condition given in the sentence above.

- (1) Likely condition
- (2) Unfulfilled condition
- (3) Real condition
- (4) Improbable condition

68. Choose the correct sentence/s:

- (a) Cattles are grazing in the field.
- (b) Majority is in favour of this proposal.
- (c) The committee is unanimous on this issue.
- (d) The committee are divided and there is bitterness among the members.

Answer options:

- (1) (a) (b) and (c)
- (2) (b) (c) and (d)
- (3) (c) and (d)
- (4) (a) (b) and (c)

69. Choose the correct option:

- (a) One of his family member is a brigadier.
- (b) One of his family members are a brigadier.

Answer options:

- (1) (a) is correct (b) is incorrect
- (2) (b) is correct (a) is incorrect
- (3) both (a) and (b) are correct
- (4) both (a) and (b) are incorrect



- 70.** Identify the meaning of the underlined idiom in the following sentence:

This student is head and shoulders above the others.

Answer options:

71. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.

Choose the correct meaning of the underlined phrase

- (1) First speech
 - (2) Brief speech
 - (3) Long speech
 - (4) Emotional speech

- 72.** Socrates said, "Virtue is its own reward."

Find out the correct indirect narration of the sentence above

- (1) Socrates said that virtue had its own reward.
 - (2) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward.
 - (3) Socrates says that virtue is its own reward.
 - (4) Socrates said that virtue was its own reward.

73. Choose the correct sentence/s:

- (a) I have met your brother yesterday.
 - (b) She has bought a car two years ago.
 - (c) I had gone to Delhi last week before my father came.

Answer options:

- 74.** Corruption is rampant in every section of Indian society.

Find out the similar meaning word to the word underlined in the sentence above.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) restrained | (2) reduced |
| (3) protected by law | (4) growth beyond control |



- 75.** Select the correct meaning of the underlined phrase in the given sentence.

I came across my old friend in the market yesterday.

- 76.** Identify the correct sentence/s.

- (a) The doctor has prescribed some medicines which I cannot even afford.
 - (b) Two marriages are proscribed in Hinduism.

Answer options:

- (1) a is correct b is incorrect
 - (2) b is correct a is incorrect
 - (3) both a and b are correct
 - (4) both a and b are incorrect

77. Choose the correct idiom and fill in the blank.

After getting the promotion, she was _____ for several days.

- (1) feeling blue
 - (2) barking up the wrong tree
 - (3) on cloud nine
 - (4) in hot water

- 78.** Choose the correct question tag.

A little care could have saved that situation, _____?

- (1) couldn't it
 - (2) could it
 - (3) could they
 - (4) have it

- 79.** Choose the correct sentence/s:

- (a) There were a boy and a teacher in the classroom.
 - (b) There lives a boy who is my best friend.
 - (c) It is the stars that guides our destiny.

Answer options:



80. Fill in the blank with the appropriate option.

Of the two sisters the _____ is the more intelligent.

- (1) Latter
- (2) Last
- (3) First
- (4) Later

81. Fill in the blank.

The defeat of the ruling party in the last elections was an _____ event.

- (1) historic
- (2) historical
- (3) histrionic
- (4) historically

82. Choose the one word which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word in the given sentence.

There seems to be perpetual war going on between the rich and the poor.

- (a) never ending
- (b) transient
- (c) always
- (d) intermittent

Answer options:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) (b) only | (2) (d) only |
| (3) (a) only | (4) (c) only |

83. Find out the correct option for the following matches:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Elicit | (i) Fit to be chosen |
| (B) Illicit | (ii) To draw out |
| (C) Eligible | (iii) Not clear enough to read |
| (D) Illegible | (iv) Unlawful |

Answer options:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | ii | iv | iii | i |
| (2) | iv | iii | i | ii |
| (3) | ii | iv | i | iii |
| (4) | iii | i | iv | ii |



84. Choose the correct sentence/s:

- (a) Let us hire a cab lest we should not get late for the office.
- (b) I have never told a lie nor deceived anybody in my life.
- (c) I have not written to him or spoken with him.

Answer options:

- (1) (b) and (c) only
- (2) (a) and (b) only
- (3) (b) only
- (4) (c) only

85. It is easier to preach than to practice.

If this sentence is changed into negative, the form of sentence will be:

- (1) It is not so easy to practice as to preach.
- (2) It is not so easy to preach as to practice.
- (3) It is not easier to preach than to practice.
- (4) It is not the easiest thing to preach and practice.

86. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) The boy is standing _____ his mother.
 - (b) _____ a son by his second wife, he has a daughter by his first wife.
- (1) besides, beside
 - (2) beside, besides
 - (3) beside, beside
 - (4) besides, besides

87. Choose the correct sentence/s:

- (a) We have lived in this house for twenty years.
- (b) We have been living in this house for twenty years.
- (c) We lived in this house for twenty years.

Answer options:

- (1) (b) only
- (2) (a) and (b) only
- (3) (b) and (c) only
- (4) (a), (b) and (c)



88. Match the following prefixes on left with their meanings on right:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (A) Intra | (i) little |
| (B) Fore | (ii) within |
| (C) Mini | (iii) more than |
| (D) Super | (iv) front |

Answer options:

- | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|-----|
| A | B | C | D |
| (1) | ii | iv | iii |
| (2) | iv | iii | i |
| (3) | ii | i | iv |
| (4) | ii | iv | i |

89. Which of the following is the example/s of Subjunctive mood:

- (a) If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal.
- (b) Give us this day our daily bread.
- (c) If I were you, I should not do that.

Answer options:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) (a) and (c) only | (2) (b) and (c) only |
| (3) (c) only | (4) (a) only |

90. Which of the following modal expresses 'Prohibition'

- (a) You mustn't eat exposed food.
- (b) You needn't eat exposed food.

Answer options:

- (1) only (a)
- (2) only (b)
- (3) both (a) and (b)
- (4) neither

91. The interjection "Hurray" expresses.

- (a) Excitement
- (b) Shock
- (c) Sorrow
- (d) Boredom

Answer options:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) (d) only | (2) (c) only |
| (3) (b) only | (4) (a) only |



92. Find out the correct parts of speech of the underlined words in the following sentences.

- (a) He turned to the right and walked away.
- (b) She made the right decision.
- (c) You must right the wrongs you have done.
- (d) She came right after lunch.

options:

- (1) a – Adverb, b – Adjective, c – Noun, d – Verb
- (2) a – Adjective, b – Adjective, c – Verb, d – Verb
- (3) a – Noun, b – Adjective, c – Verb, d – Adverb
- (4) a – Noun, b – Noun, c – Verb, d – Adjective

93. 'I expected to finish the work in time'

Identify from the following the correct passive structure corresponding to the sentence above.

- (a) I was expected to finish the work in time.
- (b) I expected to finished the work in time.
- (c) I expected the work to be finished in time.
- (d) The work was expected to be finished in time.

Answer options:

- (1) (b) only
- (2) (a) only
- (3) (d) only
- (4) (c) only

94. _____ pronouns are always plural.

Which of the following correctly fills in the blank in the sentence above?

- (a) Reciprocal
- (b) Relative
- (c) Personal
- (d) Distributive

Answer Options

- (1) (c) only
- (2) (a) only
- (3) (d) only
- (4) both (b) and (d)



95. What type of sentence is the following?

I didn't go to the party because I had a test, but my friends enjoyed themselves.

- (a) Complex sentence
- (b) Compound sentence
- (c) Compound-complex sentence
- (d) Simple sentence

Answer options:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) only (a) | (2) only (d) |
| (3) only (b) | (4) only (c) |

Read the following passage carefully and answer question no 96 to 100.

English encodes class in India. It does so by sliding into the DNA of social division: income, caste, gender, religion or place of belonging. The threat it poses to social cohesion has worried public commentators across the political spectrum. In an address delivered as independent India's Parliament dilly-dallied over the suggestion to replace English with regional languages as the medium of instruction for higher education, Gandhi said, This blighting imposition of a foreign medium upon the youth of the country will be counted by history as one of the greatest tragedies. Our boys think, and rightly in the present circumstances, that without English they cannot get government service. Girls are taught English as a passport to marriage.'

A hundred years later, the language continues to be seen as a tool of exclusion. The problem now is about inequality of access. To be denied English is harmful to the individual as well as our society,' writes Chetan Bhagat, self-appointed leader of a class war set off by unequal access to English.

Bhagat, an engineer-turned-investment banker, wrote his first college romance in English in 2004. Then only a certain kind of person someone who grew up reading, writing and speaking the language-wrote books in English-big words, long sentences, literary pretension, heavy with orientalism. In the ten years since Bhagat put the popular in 'popular' English fiction, he has written six other novels and sold millions of copies all told. With every new book, all written in deliberately simple English, Bhagat has recruited thousands of new soldiers in his crusade against what he calls the 'caste system around the language'. Bhagat even has a term for Indians who 'have' English: E1. These people had parents who spoke English, had access to good English-medium schools-typically in big cities, and gained early proficiency, which enabled them to consume English products such as newspapers, books and films. English is so instinctive to them that even some of their thought patterns are in English. These



people are much in demand.' The people E1 presumably control, through a nexus of privilege built on ownership of English, are E2: 'probably ten times the E1s. They are technically familiar with the language. [But] if they sit in an interview conducted by E1s, they will come across as incompetent, even though they may be equally intelligent, creative or hardworking.'

The situation may not be so comically stark. The haves and have-nots may not exactly fit into Bhagat's stereotypes of urban, sophisticated rich people and provincial, uncultured poor. His argument does not factor in many other walls around English in India. You are more likely to learn English if you are born a man rather than a woman, high caste rather than low caste, south Indian rather than north Indian. There is more than one kind of E1 and more than one kind of E2. And there is more than one-way E2s can overthrow E1s. One is to speak it like they know it.

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- 96.** Which of the following can be inferred about the author's views on English in contemporary India?
- (1) The ability to speak English in India depends on place and social identity.
 - (2) English is not an Indian language.
 - (3) English language fluency does not necessarily imply competence.
 - (4) People's views on English are divided along political lines.
- 97.** Who among the following would defy Chetan Bhagat's neat categorisation of Indian English-speakers into E1 and E2?
- (1) Savitha, an above-average student in an English medium school in Mumbai, belongs to an upper-middle class family. Public speaking makes her extremely nervous and she fumbles through all her interviews.
 - (2) Moin, once a milkman in Ranchi, learns English at the age of 17. After a lot of hard work, he becomes an instructor of spoken English at a thriving institute.
 - (3) Both (1) and (2)
 - (4) Neither (1) nor (2)
- 98.** Which of the following best describes the author's response to Bhagat's views on English?
- (1) The author dismisses his views as a self-appointed expert.
 - (2) The author completely agrees with his views.
 - (3) The author neither agrees nor disagrees with his views.
 - (4) The author considers his views and finds that they lack nuance.
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99. Which of the following can be inferred from Gandhi's views with respect to English in post-independence India?

- (1) English should not be taught as a subject in Indian universities.
- (2) English proficiency is vital in order to gain entry into the bureaucracy.
- (3) Indian women cannot get rich if they do not know English.
- (4) None of the above

100. All the following pairs of words are synonyms, except:

- (1) stark, sharp
 - (2) sophisticated, spoilt
 - (3) crusade, campaign
 - (4) cohesion, unity
-



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