लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

परीक्षा प्रणाली (योजना)

<u>पाठ्यक्रमको रुपरेखा</u> :–   संयुक्त र एकीकृत परीक्षा प्रणाली (Integrated & Unified Examination System) को आधारमा <u>सबैको लागि</u> निम्नानुसारको हुनेछ ।

भाग - १

लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination) :

(क) प्रथम चरण (Stage - I)   पूर्णाङ्क :– १००

(ख) द्वितीय चरण (Stage - II) (परराष्ट्र सेवा वाहेकको लागि)   पूर्णाङ्क :– ३००

(ख१) द्वितीय चरण (Stage - II) (परराष्ट्र सेवा लागि)   पूर्णाङ्क :– ४००

भाग - २

अन्तिम चरणको परीक्षा (Final Stage Examination) :

सीप परीक्षण, सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्ता (परराष्ट्र सेवा वाहेकको लागि)   पूर्णाङ्क :– ६०

सीप परीक्षण, सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्ता (परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि)   पूर्णाङ्क :– ७०

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

भाग - १ : लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination) :

(क) प्रथम चरण (Stage - I) :   प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा (Preliminary Examination)   पूर्णाङ्क : १००

तालिका (१)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उतीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क	समय
प्रथम	प्रशासनिक अभिरुचि परीक्षण* (Administrative Aptitude Test)	१००	४५	वस्तुगत (Objective): बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (Multiple Choice Questions)	१०० प्रश्न× १अङ्क	१ घण्टा ३० मिनेट

*प्रशासनिक अभिरुचि परीक्षण (Administrative Aptitude Test)

पत्र/विषय	भाग	विषयवस्तु	अङ्क	पूर्णाङ्क	उतीर्णाङ्क	प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क
प्रथम/ प्रशासनिक अभिरुचि परीक्षण (AAT)	(A)	General Awareness	५०	१००	४५	५० प्रश्न ×१ अङ्क
	(B)	Aptitude Test	३०			३० प्रश्न ×१ अङ्क
	(C)	English Language Competence Test	२०			२० प्रश्न ×१ अङ्क

भाग - १ : लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination) :

(ख) द्वितीय चरण (Stage - II) :   मूल परीक्षा (Main Examination)

परराष्ट्र सेवा वाहेकको लागि   पूर्णाङ्क : ३००

परराष्ट्र सेवा लागि   पूर्णाङ्क : ४००

अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

तालिका (२)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उतीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क	समय
द्वितीय	शासन प्रणाली (Governance Systems)	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१० प्रश्न × १०अङ्क	३ घण्टा
तृतीय	समसामयिक विषय (Contemporary Issues)	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१० प्रश्न × १०अङ्क	३ घण्टा
चतुर्थ**	सेवा समूह सम्बन्धी (Service related subject)	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१० प्रश्न × १०अङ्क	३ घण्टा

**(परराष्ट्र सेवा वाहेकको लागि मात्र)

तालिका (३)
(नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि मात्र थप)

पत्र /विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उतीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क	समय
Extra Paper I: अंग्रेजी भाषा (English Language)	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	सम्बन्धित पाठ्यवस्तुमा दिइए अनुसार	३ घण्टा
Extra Paper II: परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्बन्ध (Foreign Policy & International Relation)	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१०प्रश्न X १०अङ्क	३ घण्टा

भाग - २
अन्तिम चरणको परीक्षा (Final Stage Examination) :
सीप परीक्षण, सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्ता (परराष्ट्र सेवा वाहेकको लागि)   पूर्णाङ्क :– ६०
सीप परीक्षण, सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्ता (परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि)   पूर्णाङ्क :– ७०

तालिका (४)

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	समय
सूचना प्रविधि सीप परीक्षण (Information Technology Skill Test)	१०	प्रयोगात्मक (Practical)#	२० मिनेट
सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test)	१०	समूहमा व्यक्तिगत प्रस्तुति (Individual Presentation in Group)	३० मिनेट
अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview) (परराष्ट्र सेवा वाहेकको लागि)	४०	मौखिक (Oral)	
अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview) (परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि)	५०	मौखिक (Oral)	

तालिका (५)
प्रयोगात्मक परीक्षा योजना (Practical Examination Scheme)

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	विषयवस्तु शिर्षक	अङ्क	समय
सूचना प्रविधि सीप परीक्षण (IT Skill Test)	१०	Devanagari Typing	२.५ अङ्क	५ मिनेट
		English Typing	२.५ अङ्क	५ मिनेट
		Word processing	२ अङ्क	१० मिनेट
		Electronic Spreadsheet	१ अङ्क	
		Presentation System	१ अङ्क	
		Windows basic, Email and Internet	१ अङ्क	
जम्मा			१० अङ्क	२० मिनेट

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

द्रष्टव्य :

१. यो पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई संयुक्त र एकीकृत परीक्षा प्रणालीको आधारमा अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद) सेवाका सबै समूहको लागि लिखित परीक्षा (प्रथम चरण र द्वितीय चरण) तथा अन्तिम चरणको परीक्षा गरी दुई भागमा विभाजन गरिएको छ ।

२. माथि **तालिका (१)** र **तालिका (२)** मा दिईएको अनुसारको लिखित परीक्षा योजना अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद) सेवाका सबै समूहको लागि अनिवार्य हुनेछ ।

तर नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि **तालिका (३)** अनुसारको अतिरिक्त पत्र/विषयहरु थप समावेश हुनेछन् ।

संयुक्त र एकीकृत परीक्षा प्रणालीको आधारमा माथि उल्लिखित सेवाका सबै समूहको लागि प्रथम, द्वितीय र तृतीय पत्र/विषयको विषयवस्तु एउटै (Common) र अनिवार्य हुनेछ । माथि उल्लिखित नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा बाहेकका सबै सेवाका सबै समूहको लागि चतुर्थ पत्र सेवा समूह सम्बन्धी विषयको विषयवस्तु एउटै (Common) हुनेछ । तर नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि **तालिका (३)** अनुसारको हुनेछ ।

३. **नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा**को लागि दरखास्त दिने हो भने सोको लागि **अतिरिक्त पत्र/विषयहरु** उम्मेदवारले फाराम भर्दा फाराममा निर्दिष्ट गरिएको ठाउँहरुमा अनिवार्य रुपमा उल्लेख गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

४. उल्लिखित सबै सेवा र अन्तर्गतका समूहको खुला र समावेशी समूहको एउटै (Common) प्रश्नपत्रको माध्यमबाट संयुक्त र एकीकृत परीक्षा सञ्चालन हुनेछ ।

५. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ । तर नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि **तालिका (३)** अनुसारको अतिरिक्त पत्र/विषयहरुको परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा अंग्रेजी हुनेछ ।

६. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।

७. बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।

८. परीक्षामा सोधिने प्रश्नसंख्या, अङ्क र अङ्कभार यथासम्भव सम्बन्धित पत्र/विषयमा दिइए अनुसार हुनेछ ।

९. विषयगत प्रश्नका हकमा प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन् । उम्मेदवारले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।

१०. यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जुनसुकै लेखिएको भएता पनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधनभई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधनभई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।

११. **लिखित परीक्षाको प्रथम चरण (Stage -I) मा प्रारम्भिक परीक्षा (Preliminary Examination) हुनेछ । यस प्रारम्भिक परीक्षालाई छनोट परीक्षा (Screening Test) को रुपमा मात्र लिई यस परीक्षाको प्राप्ताङ्कलाई मूल परीक्षाको अङ्कमा समावेश गरिने छैन । यस परीक्षाको उत्तीर्णाङ्क पूर्णाङ्कको ४५ (पैंतालिस) प्रतिशत अर्थात् ४५ अङ्क हुनेछ ।**

१२. लिखित परीक्षाको प्रथम चरण (Stage -I) को परीक्षाबाट छनोट भएका उम्मेदवारलाई मात्र लिखित परीक्षाको द्वितीय चरण (Stage -II) को मूल परीक्षा (Main Examination) मा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।

१३. लिखित परीक्षाको द्वितीय चरण (Stage -II) को मूल परीक्षामा छनोट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र अन्तिम चरणको परीक्षा (Final Stage Examination) मा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।

१४. द्वितीय चरणको मूल परीक्षा र अन्तिम चरणको परीक्षाको कुल अङ्क योगका आधारमा अन्तिम परीक्षाफल प्रकाशित गरिनेछ ।

१५. उल्लिखित परीक्षा योजना लागू भएपछि यो भन्दा अगाडिको परीक्षा योजना खारेज हुनेछ ।

१६. पाठ्यक्रम स्वीकृत मिति : - २०८१/०३/२० (आ.व. २०८१/८२ को विज्ञापन देखि लागू हुने ।)

अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

लिखित परीक्षा :- प्रथम चरण (Stage - I)

प्रथम पत्रः- प्रशासनिक अभिरुचि परीक्षण (Administrative Aptitude Test)

Part (A)

1. **सामान्य सचेतना**   ५० प्रश्न ×१ अङ्क = ५० अङ्क

1.1 **भूगोल** - नेपाल तथा विश्वको भौतिक, सामाजिक र आर्थिक भूगोल

1.2 **इतिहास, संस्कृति र सामाजिक व्यवस्था**

    1.2.1 विश्वका प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक घटनाहरू

    1.2.2 नेपालको प्राचीनकाल तथा मध्यकालको राजनीतिक, आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक अवस्था र आधुनिक नेपालको इतिहास

    1.2.3 नेपालमा लोकतन्त्रको लागि भएका जनआन्दोलनहरू

    1.2.4 नेपालका प्रचलित धर्म, संस्कृति, जातजाति, भाषा, साहित्य र कला

1.3 **शासनपद्धति र शासन** - संविधान, राजनैतिक व्यवस्था, अधिकारमा आधारित सवाल/विषयहरू र नेपालको प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाको विकासक्रम

1.4 **आर्थिक विकास**

    1.4.1 नेपालमा विकासका पूर्वाधारहरू (कृषि, उद्योग, व्यापार, पर्यटन, यातायात, संचार, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, र विद्युत)

    1.4.2 नेपालको अर्थतन्त्रसँग सम्वद्ध योजना, स्रोत/साधनहरूको परिचालन, वृद्धि, विकास तथा रोजगार सम्बन्धी सवाल/विषयहरू

    1.4.3 नेपालको विश्वसँगको आर्थिक गतिविधिहरू

1.5 दिगो विकास, वातावरणीय पारिस्थिति, पर्यावरणीय संरक्षण, जैविक विविधता, जलवायु परिवर्तन, जनसांख्यिकी, शहरीकरण, बसोवास, प्रदूषण, प्राकृतिक स्रोत तथा राष्ट्रिय सम्पदाहरूको संरक्षण सम्बन्धी सामान्य सवालहरू

1.6 **विज्ञान र प्रविधि**

    1.6.1 प्रमुख वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण र आविष्कारहरू, प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक र तिनको योगदान

    1.6.2 विज्ञान र प्रविधिको मानव जीवन र समाजमा परेको प्रभाव

    1.6.3 क्रमविकाश, वंशाणु, स्वास्थ्य र रोग बारे सामान्य जानकारी

1.7 **अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मामिला तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संघ/संस्था**

    1.7.1 सार्क सदस्य राष्ट्रहरू तथा चीन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, संयुक्त अधिराज्य, रुस, फ्रान्स, जर्मनी, स्वीजरल्याड र जापान जस्ता मुलुकहरूसँग नेपालको सम्बन्ध

    1.7.2 संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ प्रणाली, बहुपक्षिय व्यवस्थापन र नेपाल

1.8 **राष्ट्रिय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महत्वका समसामयिक घटना तथा नवीनतम गतिविधिहरू :** जस्तै- राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, खेलकूद, पुस्तक, पुरस्कार, कला, साहित्य र संगीत लगायत महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तित्व तथा विचारकहरू

अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

(In English)

Paper I: -Administrative Aptitude Test
Part (A)

1. General Awareness   **50 × 1= 50 Marks**

  1.1 **Geography** - physical, social and economic geography of Nepal and the World

  1.2 **History, Culture and Social System**

      1.2.1   Major historical events of the World

      1.2.2   Political, economical and socio-cultural aspects of ancient, medieval and modern Nepalese history

      1.2.3   People's Movements for democracy in Nepal

      1.2.4   Prevalent religions, culture, ethnicity, languages, literature and art of Nepal

  1.3 **Polity and Governance** – constitution, political system, right based issues and evolution of the Nepalese Administrative System

  1.4 **Economic Development**

      1.4.1   Infrastructure development in Nepal (agriculture, industry, trade, tourism, transportation, communication, education, health and electricity)

      1.4.2   The Nepalese economic issues relating to planning, mobilization of resources, growth, development and employment

      1.4.3   Nepal's economic interaction with the World

  1.5 **General Issues** on sustainable development, environmental ecology, ecological preservation, bio-diversity, climate change, demography, urbanization, settlement, pollution, conservation of natural resources and national heritage

  1.6 **Science and Technology**

      1.6.1   Major scientific discoveries and inventions, famous scientists and their contributions

      1.6.2   Impact of science & technology in human life and society

      1.6.3   General information on evolution, heredity, health and diseases

  1.7 **International Affairs and International Institutions**

      1.7.1   Nepal's relations with the SAARC member countries and other countries such as China, United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia, France, Germany, Switzerland and Japan

      1.7.2   UN System, multilateral arrangements and Nepal

  1.8 **Major Events and Current Affairs of National and International Importance;** such as political, social, cultural, economic, scientific, sports, books, prizes/rewards, arts, literature and music as well as noted personalities and thinkers

अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Part (B)

2. Aptitude Test   **30 × 1 = 30 Marks**

2.1 Verbal reasoning such as series, analogy, classification, coding-decoding, insert the missing character, common property, matrices, direction and distance sense test, ranking order, assertion and reason, induction, deduction, courses of action, etc   6 × 1 = 6 Marks

2.2 Non-verbal reasoning such as series, analogy, classification, Venn diagrams, matrices, construction of squares and triangles, and figure formation and analysis, dot situation, water images, mirror images, embedded figures, etc.   6 × 1 = 6 Marks

2.3 Quantitative aptitude such as arithmetical reasoning / operation, percentage, fraction, decimal, ratio, average, loss, profit, date/calendar, time and work, etc.   6 × 1 = 6 Marks

2.4 General mental ability, logical reasoning and analytical ability   6 × 1 = 6 Marks

2.5 Data interpretation - charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency   6 × 1 = 6 Marks

Part (C)

3. English Language Competence Test   **20 × 1 = 20 Marks**

3.1 **Comprehension:**   5 × 1= 5 Marks

Questions will be asked based on the passage given. The questions will try to accommodate the following areas:
- Fact finding, Inferential, Core theme, True/false identification, Issues raised and Language based

3.2 **Vocabulary:**   7 × 1 = 7 Marks

Questions will be asked to assess their grasp on the English language vocabulary. The questions will be of the following nature:
- Meaning of the words (literal /figurative/contextual), Single word for expressions, Synonyms/antonyms, Derivatives and Homonyms/homophones

3.3 **Syntactic ability:**   8 × 1 = 8 Marks

Questions will be asked to assess the syntactic ability of the candidates. The questions will be based on the following categories:
- Agreement, Tense aspect, Parallel structures, Clauses, Modifier, Conditionals, Phrasal expressions, Shifts (tense, number, person), Transformations, Varieties, Prepositions / conjunctions and Parts of speech

---The end---

Note: - This above **English Language Competence Test** syllabus is devised for assessing the proficiency of the English language of candidates. With the view to assess the candidates' language competence, the syllabus aims:

- to test the understanding of their language through reading comprehension,
- to map the range of their vocabulary,
- to examine their syntactic ability.

The nature and standard of questions in **English Language Competence Test** will be such that an educated Class XII level person will be able to answer them without any specialized study.

अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

द्रष्टव्य :- प्रथम पत्र प्रशासनिक अभिरुचि परीक्षणको सामान्य सचेतनाको **Part (A)** का पाठ्यक्रमका इकाईहरूबाट यथासम्भव Level I का ६० प्रतिशत र Level II का ४० प्रतिशत गरी निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरू सोधिनेछ ।

Table of Specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	No. of items	Specification Level I (60%)	Specification Level II (40%)	Remarks
1.1	भूगोल	6			Level I का ६० प्रतिशत र Level II का ४० प्रतिशत
1.2	इतिहास, संस्कृति र सामाजिक व्यवस्था	6	14	10	
1.3	शासनपद्धति र शासन	6			
1.4	आर्थिक विकास	6			
1.5	दिगो विकास, वातावरणीय पारिस्थिति,....	6			Level I का ६० प्रतिशत र Level II का ४० प्रतिशत
1.6	विज्ञान र प्रविधि	6			
1.7	अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मामिला तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संघ/संस्था	6	16	10	
1.8	राष्ट्रिय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महत्वका समसामयिक घटना तथा नवीनतम गतिविधिहरू	8			
Total		**50**	**30**	**20**	

Level I Questions
(चार विकल्पमात्र भएका सामान्य बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू)

Level II Questions
(चार भन्दा विकल्प बढि विकल्प हुन सक्ने तर चार विकल्पमात्र प्रदान गरिएका बहुवैकल्पिक स्वरुपका तर ठिक-बेठिक, जोडा मिलाउने, खालि ठाउँ भर्ने, कारण र प्रभाव सम्बन्ध प्रश्नहरू, नमिल्दो छुट्ट्याउने प्रश्नहरू)

प्रथम पत्रः सामान्य सचेतनाका नमुना प्रश्नहरू
Sample Questions: Paper I
Part A - General Awareness

Level I questions

1. निम्न मध्येमा व्यापारिक वायु (Trade winds) कहाँ पाइन्छ ?
   A) युरोप माथि
   B) केप अफ गूड होप मा
   C) अट्लान्टिक महासागर (Atlantic Ocean) मा
   D) अयनमण्डल (Tropics) बीच र भूमध्य रेखा (Equator) मा

   Where does the Trade wind exist amongst the following?
   A) Above Europe
   B) In the Cape of Good Hope
   C) In the Atlantic Ocean
   D) Between Tropics and in the Equator

2. मध्यकालमा बनेका काठका धेरै मूर्तिहरू............को काष्ठकला संग्रहालयमा संरक्षित छन् ।
   Many of the wooden idols, made in the middle age have been conserved in the Wooden Museum of ......
   A) पाटन (Patan)   B) काठमाडौं (Kathmandu)   C) भक्तपुर (Bhaktapur)   D) कीर्तिपुर (Kirtipur)

3. कुन जलवायविक प्रदेशमा न्यूनतम ताप भिन्नता भेटिन्छ ?

   A) भूमध्य प्रदेश　　　B) मनसून प्रदेश　　　　C)) उष्ण प्रदेश　　　D) भूमध्य सागरीय

   In which climate zone does the minimum difference in temperature exist?

   A) Equator Zone　B) Monsoon Zone　　　　C) Tropical Zone　　　　　　D) Equator Ocean

4. नेपालमा जिल्ला स्थित प्रशासनिक संरचनामा मौजा, प्रगन्ना र जिल्ला भन्ने तीन तह कुन कालमा थियो ?

   A) पञ्चायत काल　　　　B) राणा काल　　　　C) लिच्छवी काल　　　D) मल्लकाल

   In which period there were the three levels of district administration i.e., Mauja, Praganna and Jilla, existed in Nepal?

   A) Panchayat Period　　　B) Rana period　　　C) Lichhavi period　　　D) Malla Period

5. सूर्यको अवलोकन गर्न सकिने यन्त्रलाई के भनिन्छ ?

   A) हेलियोग्राफी　　　　B) टेलिस्कोप　　C) हेलिस्कोप　　　D) टेलिग्राफी

   What is the name of the instrument through which sun can be observed?

   A) Heliography　　　　B) Telescope　　　C) Helescope　　　D) Telegraphy

Level II questions

6. तलका कथनहरु ठीक, गलत के हुन छुट्याउनु होस् ?

   1. नेपालको मौलिक शैली मानिने प्यागोडा शैलीका मन्दिर निर्माणमा ईंटा र काठको प्रयोग हुन्छ ।
   2. थकाली समुदायमा पाइने ढिकुर प्रथा एउटा परम्परागत नाचगान गर्ने घर हो ।

   A) 1 र 2 दुवै ठीक　　　　　　B) 1 र 2 दुवै गलत

   C) 1 ठीक तर 2 गलत　　　　　　D) 1 गलत तर 2 ठीक

   Find out whether the following statements are right or wrong?

   1. Bricks and wood are used in the construction of the Pagoda style temple which is rendered as the original style in Nepal.
   2. Dhikur system, prevailing in the Thakali community, is a house for performing traditional dance.

   A) Both 1 and 2 are right　　　　　　B) Both 1 and 2 are wrong

   C) 1 is right but 2 is wrong　　　　　　D) 1 is wrong but 2 is right

7. समूह I र II मा जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र कोडबाट सही उत्तर छान्नुहोस् ।

   Match Group I with Group II and choose the correct answer from the code.

समूह (Group) I	समूह (Group) II
a) Aristotle	1. Theory of surplus value
b) Socrates	2. The politics
c) Abraham Lincoln	3. Hemlock
d) Karl Marx	4. Slavery System

   कोड (Code)

	a	b	c	d
A)	4	1	2	3
B)	3	4	1	2
C)	2	3	4	1
D)	1	2	3	4

8. तल दिइएको प्रश्नमा दुई वटा स्टेटमेण्ट उल्लेख गरिएको छ पहिलोलाई भनाई (Assertion) र अर्कोलाई कारण (Reason) भनिएको छ । प्रश्नमा दिइएको Statement बारे निम्न कोडहरुको आधारमा ठीक उत्तर रोज्नुहोस् ।

भनाई (A) :– पितृत्व ठेगान लगाउन तथा हत्या बलात्कार, मुद्दामा अपराधी पत्ता लगाउन DNA Finger Printing एउटा विश्वसनीय साधन बनेकोछ ।

कारण (R) :– मौका तहकीकातमा प्राप्त रौं, थुक, वीर्य आदि प्रमाणजन्य अवशेषहरु DNA Analysis का लागि पर्याप्त हुन्छन् ।

A) भनाई (A) र कारण (R) दुबै ठीक छन् र कारण (R) भनाई (A) को ठीक व्याख्या (explanation) हो

B) भनाई (A) र कारण (R) दुबै ठीक छन् र कारण (R) भनाई (A) को ठीक व्याख्या (explanation) होइन्

C) भनाई (A) ठीक छ तर कारण (R) गलत छ

D) भनाई (A) गलत छ तर कारण (R) ठीक छ

In the following question, two statements are given, the first one is called 'Assertion' and another is called 'Reason". Regarding the Statement given in the question, choose the right answer on the basis of the following codes.

Assertion A: DNA finger printing has been a reliable means to find out the criminals determining paternity, murder and rape.

Reason (R): Remaining evidence such as hair, saliva, sperm, etc, found during the spot investigation, are sufficient for DNA analysis.

A) Both the 'Assertion' and 'Reason' are right and the 'Reason' is the correct explanation of the 'Assertion'.

B) Both the 'Assertion' and the 'Reason' are right and the 'Reason' is not the correct explanation of the 'Assertion'.

C) 'Assertion' is right but the 'Reason' is wrong.

D) 'Assertion' is wrong but the 'Reason' is right.

9. तल उल्लिखित महासन्धिहरुमा नेपाल पक्ष भएको छ ।
    1. बाल अधिकार सम्बन्धी महासन्धि
    2. महिला विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव उन्मूलन सम्बन्धी महासन्धि
    3. यातना तथा अन्य क्रूर अमानवीय या अपमानजनक व्यवहार वा दण्ड विरुद्धको महासन्धि
    4. दासत्व महासन्धि

उपरोक्त महासन्धि लागू भएको मितिको आधारमा तलका मध्ये कुन क्रम सही छ ?

Nepal has been the party in the following conventions.
    1. Convention on Child Rights
    2. Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
    3. Convention against tortures and other severe inhuman or abusive behaviors or penalties.
    4. Convention against slavery.

Which of the following order, on the basis of the date of the ratification is right?

A) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1   B) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1   C) 2 – 3 – 4 – 1   D) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4

10. क्षेत्रफलका आधारमा सानोबाट ठूलो सार्क राष्ट्रहरूको क्रम कुन सही हो ?
    A) माल्दिभ्स, भुटान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, अफगानिस्तान, भारत
    B) भुटान, माल्दिभ्स, नेपाल, श्रीलंका, बंगलादेश, अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, भारत
    C) माल्दिभ्स, भुटान, श्रीलंका, नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान, बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान, भारत
    D) माल्दिभ्स, भुटान, श्रीलंका, बंगलादेश, नेपाल, अफगानिस्तान, पाकिस्तान, भारत

    Considering the area of the SAARC nations, which of the following is the right order of those nations, from the smallest to the largest?
    A) Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, Srilanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, India
    B) Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India
    C) Maldives, Bhutan, Srilanka, Nepal, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India
    D) Maldives, Bhutan, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Nepal Afghanistan, Pakistan, India.

11. जोडा मिलानमा (Matchings) तलको कुन चाँहि ठीक छ ?
    Matching Group I with Group II, which of the following is correct?

समूह(Group) I	समूह (Group) II
a) अफ्रिका (Africa)	1. विषमताको महादेश (Continent of Extremes)
b) युरोप (Europe)	2. अँध्यारो महादेश (Dark continent)
c) सभाना (Savana)	3. संसारको छानो (Roof of the world)
d) पामिर (Pamir)	4. संसारको चिडियाखाना (Zoo of the world)
	5. प्रायद्वीपहरूको पनि प्रायद्वीप (Peninsula of Peninsulas)

    A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-5   B) a-1, b-5, c-4, d-3
    C) a-2, b-5, c-4, d-3   D) a-1, b-5, c-3, d-4

12. निम्नलिखित कथनहरु बारेमा विचार गर्नुहोस् :
    1. पृथ्वी पूर्वबाट पश्चिमतिर घुम्छ ।
    2. पृथ्वी पश्चिमबाट पूर्वतिर घुम्छ ।
    3. भूमध्य रेखामा सबैभन्दा बढी गर्मी हुन्छ ।
    4. प्रत्येक १ डिग्री देशान्तरमा ४ मिनेटको समय फरक पर्छ ।
    माथि उल्लिखित कथनहरुमा कुन ठिक हो / हुन् ?
    A) 1, 2 र 3 मात्र   B) 2 मात्र
    C) 2, 3 र 4 मात्र   D) 2 र 3 मात्र

    Think about the following statements:
    1. The earth moves from east to west.
    2. The earth moves from west to east.
    3. The Equator is the hottest.
    4. In each 1 degree longitude, the time different by four minutes.
       Which of the above mentioned statements, is /are correct?
       A) Only 1, 2, and 3
       B) Only 2
       C) Only 2, 3 and 4
       D) Only 2 and 3

13. निम्नलिखित कथनहरु मध्ये कुन कथन ठीक **होइन**, छान्नुहोस् ।
  A) म्याग्नाकार्टालाई मानवअधिकार विकासको प्राचीन दस्तावेज मानिन्छ ।
  B) औद्योगिक क्रान्तिको सुरुवात इटालीबाट भएको थियो ।
  C) फ्रान्सको राज्यक्रान्तिलाई बौद्धिक क्रान्ति पनि भनिन्छ ।
  D) भारतीय स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलनमा सन् १९१९-१९४७ सम्मको अवधिलाई गान्धी युग भनेर पनि चिनिन्छ ।

  Choose the statement which is not correct among the following:
  A) Magnacarta is rendered as the ancient document of human right development
  B) Industrial revolution was started from Italy.
  C) The state Revolution of France is also called Intellectual Revolution.
  D) In the context of the Indian Independence Movement, the period from 1919 A.D. to 1947 A.D. is also known as the Gandhi Age.

14. सार्क राष्ट्रमा रहेका निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रहरूको तुलना गरी सही उत्तर कोडबाट छान्नुहोस् ।

Comparing the following Regional Centers established in the SAARC nations; choose the correct answer from the code.

राष्ट्र (Country)		क्षेत्रीय केन्द (Regional Centre)
1. नेपाल (Nepal)	i)	Agricultural Centre (SAC)
2. बंगलादेश (Bangladesh)	ii)	Forestry Centre (SFC)
3. भुटान (Bhutan)	iii)	Energy Centre (SEC)
4. पाकिस्तान (Pakistan)	iv)	Tuberculosis Centre (STC)

  कोड (Code)

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

लोक सेवा आयोग

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Part (B)
Sample Questions of Aptitude Test

Verbal reasoning
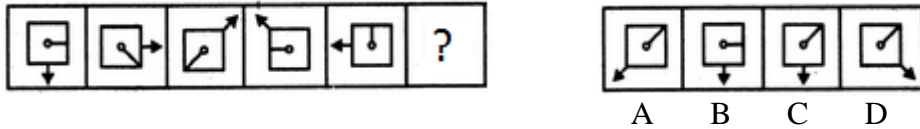
1. Find out the alternative which will replace the question mark.
   O, T, T, F, F, S, S, E, (?)
   A) E   B) N   C) O   D) T

2. 'Reading' is related to 'knowledge' in the same way as 'Work' is related to:
   A) Money   B) Engagement   C) Employment   D) Experience

3. In the following find out the alternative which will replace the question mark.
   Parts : Strap :: Wolf : ?
   A) Fox   B) Animal   C) Flow   D)   Wood

4. If TABLET is coded as UACMET in a certain language, then how is CAPSULE written in that code?
   A) BAORUKE   B) DAQTUME   C) BAQRUKE   D) DAOTUME

5. Choose the word which is different from the rest.
   A) Anger   B) Anxiety   C) Feeling   D)   Joy

6. The houses of A and B face each other on a road going north-south. A's being on the western side. A comes out of his house, turns left, travels 5 m, turns right, travels 12 m to the front of D's house. B does exactly the same and reaches the front of C's house. In this context, which one of the following statements is correct?
   A) C and D live on the same street.
   B) C's house faces south.
   C) The houses of C and D are less than 30 m apart.
   D) None of the above

7. If the 1st & 2nd , 3rd & 4th , 5th & 6th and so on are interchanged in the A to Z alphabetical series. Then what is the fifteenth number?
   A) N   B) O   C) P   D) Q

8. **Direction:** In the following, two statements numbered I and II are given. There may be cause and effect relationship between the two statements. These two statements may be the effect of the same cause or independent causes. These statements may be independent causes without having any relationship. Read both the statements and answer as:
   A) If statement I is the cause and statement II is its effect
   B) If statement II is the cause and statement I is its effect
   C) If both the statements I and II are independent causes
   D) If both the statements I and II are effects of independent causes
   Statements:
   I. There has been a high increase in the incidents of atrocities against women in the city during the past few months.
   II. The police authority has been unable to nab the culprits who are committing crime against women.

9. What is missing letter?

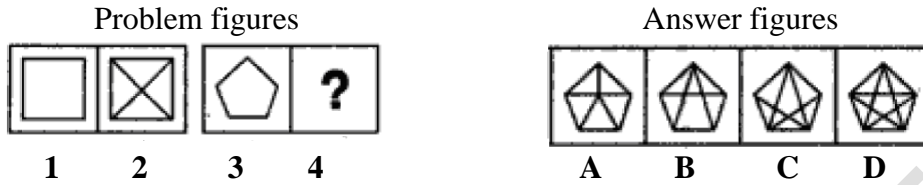 | E | C | O |
   |---|---|---|
   | B | A | B |
   | G | B | N |
   | D | B | ? |

   A) H   B) T   C) K   D) E

10. In a class of 45 students, a boy is ranked 20th. When two boys joined, his rank was dropped by one. What is his new rank from the end?
    A) 25th   B) 26th   C) 27th   D) 28th
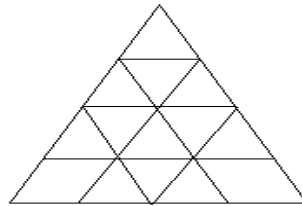
लोक सेवा आयोग

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Non-verbal reasoning

11. Which figure should replace the question mark?

12. What would replace the question mark (?) in figure 4.

Problem figures
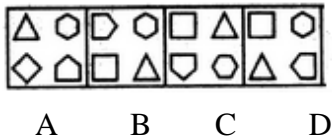
Answer figures

13. What is the total number of triangles in the below grid?

   A) 22   B) 23   C) 26   D) 27
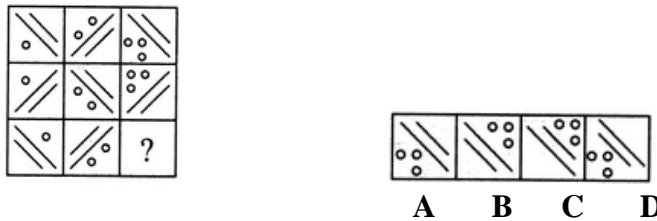
14. Choose the figure which is different from the rest

   A   B   C   D

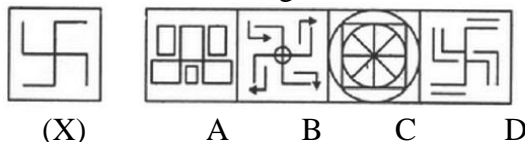15. Which of the following diagrams indicates the best relation between Examination, Questions and Practice?

   A   B   C   D

16. Choose the correct water image of the given figure (X) from amongst the four alternatives.

   (X)   (A)   (B)   (C)   (D)

17. Complete the figure matrix.
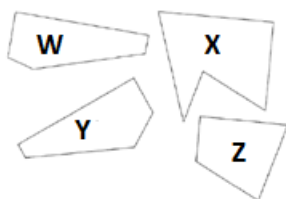

   A   B   C   D

18. Find out the alternative figure which contains figure(X) as its part.
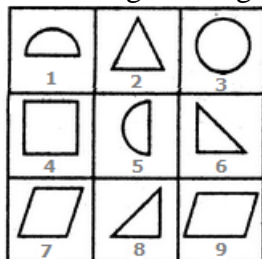

   (X)   A   B   C   D

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19. Which three pieces below, when fitted together, will form a perfect square?

   A) WXY   B) XYZ   C) WXY   D) WXZ

20. Group the given figures into three classes using each figure only once.

A)   1,3,5 ; 2,6,9 ; 4,7,8
B)   2,3,4 ; 5,6,8 ; 9,1,7
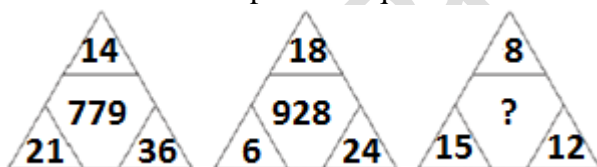C)   1,3,5 ; 2,6,8 ; 4,7,9
D)   3,2,4 ; 6,5,8 ; 7,9,1

Quantitative aptitude

21. What number should come next?

   8, 6, 9, 23, 87 , ...

   A) 174   B) 226   C) 324   D) 429

22. What number should replace the question mark?

   A) 463   B) 453   C) 435   D) 47

23. A student on her first 4 tests received an average score of N points. If she exceeds her previous average score by 20 points on her fifth test, then what is the average score for the first 5 tests?

   A) N + 20   B) N + 10   C) N + 4   D) N + 5

24. Find out the wrong number in the given sequence of numbers.

   1, 2, 6, 15, 31, 56, 91

   A) 6   B) 31   C) 56   D) 91

25. Baglung is located in Western Nepal and some Baglunge (people of Baglung) can speak Nepali and some can speak Magar. If 70% of Baglunge speaks Nepali and 60% of Baglunge speaks Magar, what is the minimum percentage of Magar speaking Baglunge that also speak Nepali?

   A) 10%   B) 15%   C) 20%   D) 30%

26. Ten teams are participating in a National Football League. If each team plays the other teams 2 times, the total number of games the League will play is …
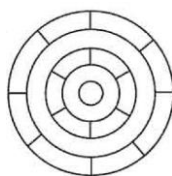
   A) 45   B) 55   C) 90   D) 100

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27. There are 21 juice bottles out of which 7 bottles are full, 7 are half-full and the remaining 7 are empty to be divided amongst 3 friends equally. You don't have any measuring device. After dividing them (both bottles and juice) equally how much empty bottles each will get?
    A) 0   B) 2   C) 3   D) 4

28. Two numbers are in the ratio 5:4 and their difference is 10. What is the larger number?
    A) 30   B) 40   C) 50   D) 60

29. A shopkeeper fills a basket with eggs in a such way that the number of eggs added on each successive day is the same as the number already present in the basket. This way the basket gets completely filled in 12 days. After how many days the basket was half (1/2) full?
    A) 11   B) 10   C) 9   D) 6

30. If the seventh day of a month is three days earlier than Friday, what day will it be on the sixteenth day of the month?
    A) Sunday   B) Tuesday   C) Thursday   D) Friday

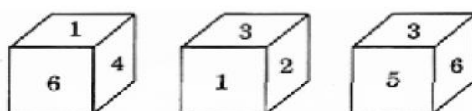## General mental ability, logical reasoning and analytical ability

31. K is heavier than N. M weighs less than N. L is heavier than M but lighter than N. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
    A) K weighs more than M.   B) N weighs less than K.
    C) M weighs more than K.   C) M is the lightest of all.

32. What is the minimum number of different colours required to paint the figure given below such that no two adjacent regions have the same colour?
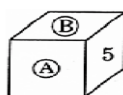

    A) 2   B) 3   C) 4   D) 6

33. There are four houses on one side of a city street. Each house belongs to a different person who lives in the house. The owners of the houses are A, B, C and D. Each owns one car and the colours of these cars are white, red, blue and green. Furthermore:
    1. D owns the white car
    2. B's house is not at either end of the street
    3. A owns the second house from the left
    4. C owns the blue car

    Which people own the red and the green cars?
    A) B and A   B) C and B   C) D and A   D) C and D

34. A cube has six numbers marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on its faces. Three views of the cube are shown below:

    What possible numbers can exist on the two faces marked (A) and (B), respectively on the cube?

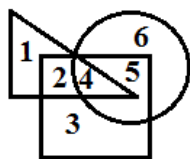   A) 2 and 3   B) 6 and 1   C) 1 and 4   D) 3 and 1

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35. If D is the brother of B, how B is related to C? To answer this question which of the statements is/are necessary?
    1. The son of D is the grandson of C.
    2. B is the sister of D.
   A) Only 1   B) Only 2   C) Either 1 or 2   D) 1 and 2 both are required

36. Consider the following figure:

   In the above figure, triangle represents girls, the square represents sports persons and the circle represents coaches. Which portion in the figure represents girls, who are sports persons, but not coaches?
   A) 4   B) 2   C) 1   D) 3

37. Of the following statements, there are two statements both of which cannot be true but both can be false. Which are these two statements?
    1. All machines make noise.
    2. Some machines are noisy.
    3. No machine makes noise.
    4. Some machines are not noisy.
   A) 1 and 2   B) 3 and 4   C) 1 and 3   D) 2 and 4

Read the following passage and answer the 3 (three) items that follow:

In a survey regarding a proposed measure to be introduced, 2878 persons took part of which 1652 were males. 1226 persons voted against the proposal of which 796 were males. 1425 persons voted for the proposal. 196 females were undecided.

38. How many females voted for the proposal?
   A) 430   B) 600   C) 624   D) 640
39. How many males were undecided?
   A) 31   B) 227   C) 426   D) 581
40. How many females were not in favour of the proposal?
   A) 430   B) 496   C) 586   D) 1226

Data interpretation
Directions for the following 5 (five) items:
Study the table given below and answer the five items that follow:

Four students W,X,Y,Z appeared in four papers, I,II,III and IV in a test. Their scores out of 100 are given below:

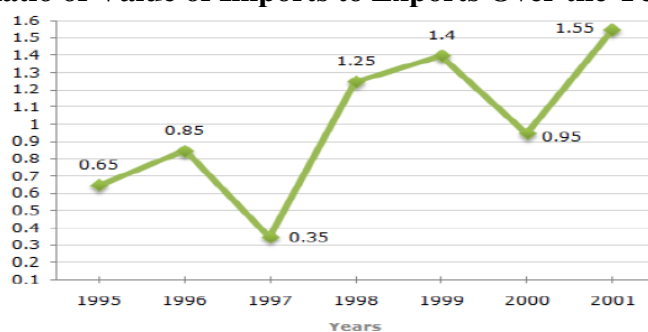| Students	Papers			
	I	II	III	IV
W	60	81	45	55
X	59	43	51	A
Y	74	A	71	65
Z	72	76	A	68

Where 'A' stands for absent

लोक सेवा आयोग

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41. Which candidate has secured between 60-65% marks in aggregate?
   A) W   B) X   C) Y   D) Z

42. Who has obtained the lowest average in aggregate?
   A) W   B) X   C) Y   D) Z

43. Who has obtained the highest average in aggregate?
   A) W   B) X   C) Y   D) Z

44. In which paper the lowest marks were obtained by the candidates?
   A) I   B) II   C) III   D) IV

45. Which candidate has secured the highest percentage in the papers appeared?
   A) W   B) X   C) Y   D) Z

The following line graph gives the ratio of the amounts of imports to the amount of exports of the certain country for the period from 1995 to 2001.

Ratio of Value of Imports to Exports Over the Years

Using the above graph and answer the next 5 questions.

46. The imports were minimum proportionate to the exports of the Country in the year?
   A) 1996   B) 1997   C) 2000   D) 2001

47. What was the percentage increase in imports from 1997 to 1998?
   A) 72   B) 56   C) 28   D) Data inadequate

48. If the imports of the country in 1996 was Rs. 272 million, the exports from the country in 1996 was?
   A) Rs. 370 million   B) Rs. 320 million   C) Rs. 280 million   D) Rs. 275 million

49. In how many of the given years were the exports more than the imports?
   A) 1 year   B) 2 years   C) 3 years   D) 4 years

50. The imports were maximum proportionate to the exports of the Country in the year?
   A) 1996   B) 1997   C) 2000   D) 2001

Study the following table and answer the questions.

Classification of 100 Students Based on the Marks Obtained by them in Paper I and Paper II in an Examination.

Subject	Marks out of 50				
	40 and above	30 and above	20 and above	10 and above	0 and above
Paper I	9	32	80	92	100
Paper II	4	21	66	81	100
Average (Aggregate)	7	27	73	87	100

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51. What is the different between the number of students passed with 30 as cut-off marks in Paper-II and those passed with 30 as cut-off marks in aggregate?
    A) 3   B) 4   C) 5   D) 6

52. If at least 60% marks in Paper- I are required for pursuing higher studies in science, how many students will be eligible to pursue higher studies in science?
    A) 0   B) 9   C) 18   D) 32

53. The percentage of number of students getting at least 60% marks in Paper-II over those getting at least 40% marks in aggregate, is approximately?
    A) 20%   B) 27%   C) 29%   D) 30%

54. The number of students scoring less than 40% marks in aggregate is?
    A) 7   B) 13   C) 14   D) 27

55. If it is known that at least 23 students were eligible for a symposium on Paper-II, then the minimum qualifying marks in Paper-II for eligibility to symposium would lie in the range?
    A) Below 20   B) 20 - 30   C) 30 - 40   D) 40 -45

Directions for the following 5 (five) items:

Study the two figures given below and answer the five items that follow:

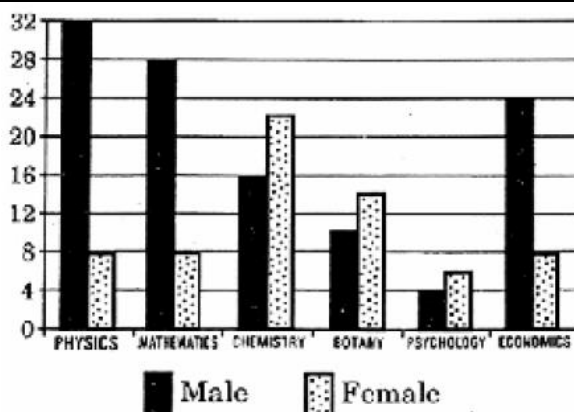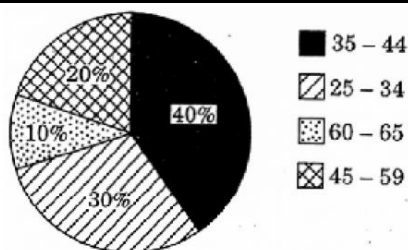**Figure 1: Number of Professors in selected disciplines in a University by sex**

Figure 2: Age of Physics Professors

56. How many Physics Professors belong to the age group 35 – 44?
    A) 18   B) 16   C) 14   D) 12

57. Which one of the following disciplines has the highest ratio of males to females?
    A) Physics   B) Mathematics   C) Chemistry   D) Economics

58. What percentage of all Psychology Professors are females?
    A) 40 %   B) 50 %   C) 60 %   D) 70 %

59. If the number of female Physics professors in the age group 25 – 34 equals 25% of all the Physics Professors in that age group, then what is the number of male Physics Professors in the age group 25 – 34?
    A) 2   B) 3   C) 6   D) 9

60. If the Psychology professors in the University constitute 2% of all the professors in the University, then what is the number of professors in the University?
    A) 400   B) 500   C) 600   D) 700

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Part (C): -
Sample Questions of English Language Competence Test

Set 1

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Passage I

Oak and Company

Richard Mabey

1 If tree families had family trees the oak would have one of the oldest and grandest of all. There are more than 500 different species, and over the last million years they have spread, in various shapes and forms, over most of the northern half of the earth. There are mountain oaks, swamp oaks, evergreen oaks, weeping oaks, and oaks on **windswept** cliffs that never reach more than two or three feet in height. One kind in Spain has such a spongy bark that it is used to make cork, so there are soft oaks, too. But for most of us, oak means just one kind of tree: the tough, rugged **giant** that has played such a part in history and legend, and been so important in the woodlands of Europe and North America.

2 Perhaps we have been unfair to other trees, but the forest oaks deserve their fame. They are hardy, essay-going, and not all **fussy** about whether they grow. They can reach a great age—even a thousand of years, though most are cut down long before this. Their squat trunks and twisted branches, looking like clenched wooden muscles, can **stand up to** the worst kinds of weather.

3 On top of all this, timber cut from oaks is as strong and remarkable as the trees themselves. It is solid and hard-wearing, as good for furniture as it is for firewood. Before the days of steel and concrete it made the frames of houses and ships. If we had to invent a new kind of timber it would be hard to think up anything better.

4 Yet it isn't just humans who find oaks the most useful of trees. Over the ages a huge number of animals and plants have learned to **live off**—and in—the oaks. It is tempting to say that a full-grown oak is like a house, but it is really more like a city—a whole community of creatures travelling, working, eating, sleeping, singing, and **bringing up** young, on every part from the topmost spring buds to the dead gash blasted out by a lightening flash.

Comprehension Questions: **(5×1=5)**

Choose the correct alternative.

1. Which statement is closest to the main idea expressed in the first paragraph?
   A. that there are varieties of oaks
   B. that trees like oaks are family trees
   C. most people think that there is only one type of oak
   D. the best kind of oak is found in Spain

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2. By giving example of a kind of oak found in Spain, the writer proves—
   A. there are soft oaks
   B. oaks can be useful
   C. cork manufacturing industry depends on oaks
   D. our thinking of oak as a hard wood is wrong

3. All the statements below are true, except—
   A. there are varieties of oaks
   B. oaks primarily grow in Northern part of the earth
   C. oaks have muscles like human beings
   D. steel is used nowadays as building material for which oaks were used in the past

4. The sentence "If we had to invent a new kind of timber it would be hard to think up anything better" means—
   A. We cannot invent a new kind of timber
   B. It is hard to think about a new timber
   C. It is hard to find a better timber than oak
   D. It's time that we better think of a new timber than oak

5. Which statement best expresses the idea expressed in paragraph 4?
   A. Animals and birds make homes in oaks
   B. Sometimes lightening strikes oaks
   C. Plants also depend on oaks
   D. Not only humans but also animals and plants find oaks useful

Vocabulary Questions: (7×1=7)

6. The closest meaning of the word "giant" in paragraph **1** is---
   A. legendary huge humanlike beings
   B. a powerful living being
   C. a being who has history and legend
   D. strong and having a great size

7. The phrase "stand up to" in paragraph **2** means—
   A. Standing erect
   B. Rise to a erect position
   C. Support oneself
   D. Be equally capable in strength and power

8. "Bring up" in paragraph **4** means—
   A. Raise children or babies
   B. Bring something from another place
   C. Come closer to an object
   D. Push something to a higher plane

9. The closest opposite meaning of the word "fussy" in paragraph **2** is—
   A. Selective
   B. Choosy
   C. Hard to please
   D. Easy-going

10. Which grammar class (parts of speech) the "windswept" in paragraph **1** belongs to?
    A. Noun
    B. Verb
    C. Adjective
    D. Compound word

Syntactic Ability Questions: **(8×1=8)**

Choose the correct alternative.

11. Which sentence indicates that John earned some money?
    A. John nearly earned $ 100.
    B. John earned nearly $ 100.
    C. Both a and b
    D. None of the above

12. Which sentence is best active version of the sentence "The computer disk was damaged by electric shock"?
    A. Someone damaged the computer disk.
    B. The computer disk has been damages by the electric shock.
    C. The electric shock damaged the computer disk.
    D. Due to electric shock, the computer disk was damaged.

13. Which one is the correct English expression?
    A. John has been collecting stamps since 1996.
    B. John collected stamps since 1996.
    C. John had collected stamps since 1996.
    D. Since 1996, John was collecting stamps.

14. Which preposition completes the sentence "I expect a lot of guest _____ Christmas.
    A. in
    B. at
    C. on
    D. for

15. Which alternative completes the sentence "Last year, we visited _____ St. Paul Cathedral in Vienna.
    A. that
    B. the
    C. a
    D. none

Set 2 - Sample Questions

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Passage I

Hibernation

Hibernation is one of the main adaptations that allow certain northern animals to survive long, cold winters. Hibernation is like a very deep sleep that allows animals to save their energy when there is little or no food available. The body functions of 'true hibernators' go through several changes while they are hibernating. Body temperature drops, and the heart rate slows. For example, a hibernating woodchuck's body temperature drops by more than 30 degrees Celsius, and its heart rate slows from 80 to 4 beats per minute! Other true hibernators include the jumping mouse, little brown bat, eastern chipmunk, and several ground squirrels. Other animals, such as the skunk and raccoon, are not considered true hibernators, as they wake up in the winter to feed, and their body functions do not change as much. Since they only sleep for a little bit at a time, the term *dormancy* or 'light sleeping' is used to describe their behavior. The largest animals to hibernate are bears. Their heart rate may slow down from a usual 40 –50 beats per minute to 8-12 beats per minute, but their body temperature changes very little, so they are able to wake up quickly.

Hibernating animals have a special substance in the blood called *hibernation inducement trigger*, or HIT. This substance becomes active in the fall, when the days become cooler and shorter. When HIT becomes active, the animals start preparing for winter. Some animals store food so that they can eat when they wake up, and some animals eat a lot in late summer and fall to add excess fat to their bodies. This fat keeps them warmer and acts as a source of energy while they are sleeping. Some animals also make changes to the places where they will sleep (dens). They add leaves and grasses to keep them warm.

<u>**Questions:**</u>   (5×1=5)

Choose the correct alternative.

1. Why do animals hibernate?
    A. Animals hibernate to survive long.
    B. Animals hibernate to adapt to the temperature.
    C. Animals hibernate to save energy during the winter when there is little food for them to eat.
    D. Animals hibernate to take a deep uninterrupted sleep.

2. What changes occur in the functions of an animal's body when it hibernates?
    A. An animal's body temperature and its heart beat rise when it is hibernating.
    B. An animal's body temperature drops and its heart beat quickens when it is hibernating.
    C. An animal's body temperature drops and its heart beat slows when it is hibernating.
    D. An animal's body temperature drops and its heart beat remain constant when it is hibernating.

3. Why are raccoons and skunks not 'true hibernators'?

    A. Because they wake up in the winter to eat. Additionally, the changes in the functions of their bodies aren't as great.

    B. Because they sleep for a little bit of time only.

    C. Because they do not wake up in winter to feed.

    D. Because they feel hungry and get only light sleep.

4. When does HIT become active?

    A. HIT becomes active whenever the days become cooler and shorter.

    B. HIT becomes active when the hibernating animals feel cold and are short of food.

    C. HIT becomes active when winter is in the full swing.

    D. HIT becomes active in the fall, when the days are shorter and the temperature cooler.

5. How do animals prepare for hibernation?

    A. To prepare for hibernation, animals store food, eat a lot to add excess fat to their bodies and add leaves and grasses to their dens to keep them warm while they sleep.

    B. To prepare for hibernation, animals store food and gather leaves and grasses to their dens to keep them warm while they sleep.

    C. To prepare for hibernation, animals store food and eat a lot to add excess fat to their bodies.

    D. To prepare for hibernation, animals eat a lot to add excess fat to their bodies and add leaves and grasses to their dens to keep them warm while they sleep.

Vocabulary Questions: (7×1=7)

6. One who owns, enjoys and controls anything as property is a

    A. Lyric

    B. Ruler

    C. Possessor

    D. Politician

7. "Discolor" literally means

    A. To give a wrong impression

    B. To stain

    C. To mix many colors

    D. To displace

8. What is it to give a formal public speech?

    A. To guzzle

    B. To orate

    C. To proceed

    D. To mumble

9. If something is not working normally, it is called

    A. Unfunctional

    B. Functional

    C. Dysfunctional

    D. Malfunctional

10. "Darkness" does not go together with
   A. Dimness
   B. brightness
   C. drabness
   D. murkiness

Syntactic Ability Questions: (8×1=8)

Choose the correct alternative (the right word, phrase or clause) to complete the following conversation.

11. I have trouble -------------------.
   A. to remember my password
   B. to remembering my password
   C. remembering my password
   D. remember my password

12. The board meeting was held --------------.
   A. at Tuesday
   B. on Tuesday
   C. from Tuesday
   D. in Tuesday

13. They will lose their reputation, --------------.
   A. if they do not replace the damaged product.
   B. if they did not replace the damaged product
   C. if they have replaced the damaged product.
   D. if they are replacing the damaged product.

14. Neither the manager nor the assistants ------------.
   A. knows how the office building caught fire.
   B. know how the office building caught fire.
   C. have known how the office building caught fire.
   D. were knowing how the office building caught fire.

15. They had better ----------. They are becoming weaker and weaker day by day.
   A. Stop smoking
   B. Stopped smoking
   C. stopping to smoke
   D. to stop smoking