

# APO Exam 2015, Paper II, Exam date: 20-10-15

Snr	Ques	ot1	ot2	ot3	ot4	Key
1	"घृतादन" शब्द का सही संधि विच्छेद है :-	घृत+औदन	घृत+औदन	घृत+उदन	घृत+ऊदन	
2	"उपरि+उक्त" की संधि होगी -	उपर्युक्त	उपरोक्त	उपरियुक्त	उपरिउक्त	
3	द्वंद्व समास का उदाहरण है -	घर-घर	हार्थो-हार्थ	शीतोष्ण	यथाशीघ्र	
4	"रसोईघर" शब्द का उचित विग्रह है -	रसोई वाला घर	रसोई में घर	रसोई के लिए घर	रसोई और घर	
5	किस शब्द में "कृत प्रत्यय" प्रयुक्त हुआ है :-	सिलाई	ऊँचाई	बुराई	मिठाई	
6	"ता" प्रत्यय युक्त शब्द नहीं है :-	मानवता	मुख्यता	सूता	सुन्दरता	
7	निम्नलिखित में "नि" उपसर्ग रहित शब्द है :-	निवास	निडर	निहत्था	निश्चय	
8	निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा शब्द देशज है :-	सब्जी	कबड्डी	गँवार	खार	
9	वह शब्द जो न संस्कृत हो न संस्कृत का अपभ्रंश हो, बल्कि किसी प्रदेश में लोगों की बोलचाल से उत्पन्न हो गया है, कहलाता है :-	तद्रव	विदेशी	तत्सम	देशज	
10	निम्नलिखित में से तद्रव शब्द छांटिए :-	शाप	सौझ	अदय	विवाह	
11	विशेषण से निर्मित संज्ञा शब्द कौन-सा है :-	बुराई	लड़ाई	सिलाई	धुलाई	
12	पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम का उदाहरण है :-	कौन	जो	कोई	उसका	
13	निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द समुच्चय बोधक नहीं है :-	परन्तु	तथा	पहले	यद्यपि	
14	निम्नलिखित में कौन-सा शब्द क्रिया विशेषण है :-	अन्दर	एक	वाह	तथा	
15	काल के अनुसार किन शब्दों में परिवर्तन होता है :-	सर्वनाम	क्रिया	क्रिया विशेषण	विशेषण	
16	किस क्रमांक के सभी शब्द पर्यायवाची हैं :-	मेघ, बलाहक, पयोधि	कमल, पुडरीक, पयोद	सूर्य, भानु, प्रभाकर	गंगा, शैलजा, त्रिपथगा	
17	निम्नलिखित में से कौन विलोम शब्द नहीं है :-	सूकर - दूकर	समष्टि - प्रविष्टि	श्लाघा - निंदा	लाघव - गौरव	
18	किस शब्द-युग्म का अर्थ-भेद सही नहीं है :-	सम - शम = समान - तज्जा	सुत - सूत = पूत्र - धागा	अभिज्ञ-अविज्ञ = जानकार-मुख्य	आवरण-आभरण = पर्दा-आभूषण	
19	"वाक्यांश के लिए एक शब्द" का सही उदाहरण है :-	जो भोजन रोगी के लिए उचित है - सुपाच्य	किसी प्रश्न का तुरंत उत्तर देने वाला - विद्वान	जो मांस न खाता हो - आमिषाशी	जो अपने सीमित क्षेत्र या ज्ञान से बाहर न जाता हो - कूपमंडूक	
20	"कनक" शब्द का अर्थ नहीं है :-	धतूरा	पलाश	मृग	सोना	
21	निम्नलिखित में अशुद्ध शब्द है :-	शाप	तदोपरित	दभ	प्रज्वलित	
22	निम्नलिखित में शुद्ध शब्द है :-	सन्न्यासी	अत्युक्ति	मिष्ठान्न	श्रृंगार	
23	किस क्रम पर सभी शब्द शुद्ध हैं -	अनुगृहीत, ज्योत्सना	अनुग्रहीत, ज्योत्स्ना	अनुगृहीत, ज्योत्स्ना	अनुग्रहित, ज्योत्सना	
24	रेफ की दृष्टि से अशुद्ध वर्तनी रूप है :-	पूजर्जन्म	अन्तर्भाव	प्रादुर्भाव	आशीवाद	
25	किस शब्द में अशुद्धि है :-	कवयित्री	प्रियदर्शिनी	श्रृंगाल	कामिनी	
26	निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा शब्द स्त्रीलिंग नहीं है :-	दही	धेनु	वसुधा	रात	
27	इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द सदैव बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त होता है :-	लड़का	आग	पुस्तक	हस्ताक्षर	
28	इनमें से किस विकल्प के सभी शब्द सदैव एक ही लिंग में प्रयुक्त होते हैं ?	घोड़ा, मछली	मच्छर, शेर	मोर, बकरा	मगरमच्छ, मकड़ी	
29	इनमें से किस वाक्य में अपादान कारक का प्रयोग हुआ है :-	मुझसे चला नहीं जा रहा.	पेड़ से पत्ता गिरा.	रमेश पैर से लिखता है.	चाकू से फल काटो.	
30	इनमें से "अव्यय" शब्द कौनसा है ?	पुस्तक	मीठा	तथा	कुसी	
31	किस वाक्य में क्रिया भाववाच्य में है :-	पुलिस ने चोर को पकड़ लिया.	माँ बच्चे को समझा रही है.	बच्चा रो रहा है.	आँखों में दर्द के कारण मुझसे पढ़ा नहीं जाता.	
32	इनमें से कौन-सा शब्द "परसर्ग" नहीं है :-	में	को	कोई	के लिए	
33	इनमें से कौन "वाक्य-प्रकार" नहीं है :-	विधानार्थक	आज्ञार्थक	विस्मरणार्थक	संदेहार्थक	
34	कर्मवाच्य प्रधान वाक्य है :-	मैंने केले खाए.	वह जा रहा है.	राम खेलता है.	मोहन से पत्र नहीं लिखा जाता.	
35	मिश्रित वाक्य का उदाहरण है :-	गीता खेल रही है किन्तु सीता पढ़ रही है.	गौधी जी ने कहा कि सदा सत्य बोली.	अशोक ने सुशील को पुस्तक दी.	माँ ने बच्चे के लिए खाना बनाया.	

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36	इनमें से कौन "आश्रित उपवाक्य" का प्रकार नहीं है :-	संज्ञा उपवाक्य	विशेषण उपवाक्य	प्रधान उपवाक्य	क्रिया विशेषण उपवाक्य
37	इनमें से शुद्ध वाक्य है -	तुम वापस लौट जाओ.	कृपया शीघ्र उत्तर देने की कृपा करें.	सप्रमाण सहित उत्तर दीजिए.	जज ने उसे मृत्यु दण्ड दिया.
38	किस वाक्य में क्रिया संबंधी अशुद्धि है -	तुम चले जाओ.	यह आप पर निर्भर है.	उसने मुझे गाली दी.	उसने इंतज़ार देखा.
39	किस वाक्य में कारक का अशुद्ध प्रयोग हुआ है :-	मुझे क्या करना है ?	बाल्टी में पानी है.	कुर्रें पर कौन पानी भर रहा है ?	मुझे बहुत पुस्तकों को पढ़ना पड़ता है.
40	किस वाक्य में सर्वनाम का गलत प्रयोग हुआ है -	मैंने अपना कार्य कर लिया है.	तुम तुम्हारा काम करो.	जो जागता है सो पाता है.	जिसने भी खाया उसने ही सराहा.
41	"हंस पद" का प्रयोग होता है :-	छूटे हुए अंश को लिखने के लिए.	लिखे हुए को हटाने के लिए	विस्तार से समझाने के लिए	महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति का उल्लेख करने के लिए.
42	"योजक चिह्न" का प्रयोग होता है :-	दो शब्दों को जोड़ने के लिए	भ्रांति निवारण के लिए	विस्तार देने के लिए	व्याख्या करने के लिए
43	"आँखें चराना" महावरे का अर्थ है :-	उपेक्षा करना	बचने की कोशिश करना	विश्वास खो देना	प्रेम करना
44	"अत्यन्त मर्मस्पर्शी रचना करना" किस महावरे का अर्थ है :-	आकाश के तारे तोड़ना	कागजी घोंड़े दौड़ाना	दम लगाना	कलम तोड़ना
45	"दांत काटी रोटी होना" का आशय है :-	प्रगाढ़ मित्रता होना	जान के दश्मन होना	किसी का बुरा सोचना	किसी का नुकसान करना
46	"का. वर्षा जब कृषि सुखाने" का अर्थ है :-	सुबह का भटका शाम को घर आ जाए तो अच्छा है.	समय निकलने के बाद कुछ मिले तो वह व्यर्थ है.	अक्सर खेत सुखने पर वर्षा होती है.	किसान अवसर की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करता है.
47	"Bail" का अर्थ इनमें से है :-	जमानत	गैर जमानत	आपराधिक	प्रामाणिक
48	"Affidavit" का अर्थ होता है :-	ऋणपत्र	शपथपत्र	वारंट	निजी पत्र
49	"Acts of commission and omission" का हिंदी पारिभाषिक है :-	अकृताकृत	कृताकृत	आयोग के दिलापन कार्य	दलाली और मनोरंजन
50	"Bar Council" का तात्पर्य है ?	हज्जाम का स्थान	क्षौरमंदिर	न्यायाधीश का निवास स्थान	विधिज्ञ परिषद्

Sl. No.	Ques.	ot1	ot2	ot3	ot4	Key
51	Is there _____ elevator to the top floor?	a	no article	an	the	
52	He wants to travel around _____ world before setting up bussiness.	a	some	the	all of these	
53	A committee was _____ for enquiring about this scam.	set forth	set in	set out	set up	
54	_____ girl was given a prize.	All	Few	each	A few	
55	There is _____ hope of his recovery.	the little	each	little	all of these	
56	We _____ pay our taxes regularly. (advisability)	can	might	should	will	
57	She _____ come tonight, but I am not sure. (Possibility)	can	will	may	should	
58	You _____ to submit your application today as it is the last day. ( necessity)	must	need	might	should	
59	I am afraid I _____ complete this assignment by tomorrow. (inability)	shall not	cannot	could not	will not	
60	If you want to sell this house, you _____ get clearance from your department. (compulsioin)	will	might	shall	must	
61	You _____ take brisk walks as you have heart problems. (advice)	can	will	should	would	
62	_____ I open the window for some fresh air? (permission)	shall	may	will	must	
63	There are thick dark clouds in the sky, it _____ rain. (probability)	will	would	might	shall	
64	We hope that all misunderstandings _____ end by this evening. (wish)	can	must	would	ought to	
65	It _____ raining for the last four hours.	was	has been	had be	will be	
66	She _____ at seven and began her exercise.	gets up	got up	will get up	should get up	
67	It's time you _____ to office.	go	gone	went	going	
68	it began to rain while we _____ tennis.	are playing	had played	were playing	was played	
69	The children _____ in the school drama last year.	participated	will participate	must participate	have participated	
70	The thieves _____ whatever they could find in the house.	stole	are stealing	would steal	will steal	
71	The report of his failure has surprised us all. (choose the complex sentence)	His failure report is a surprise to us all.	He has failed and the report has surprised us all.	The report that he has failed has surprised us all.	we are all surprised by the report of his failure.	
72	Being rich, he can afford this expensive treatment. (choose the complex sentence)	As he is rich he can afford this expensive treatment.	This expensive treatment can be afforded for he is rich.	affording this expensive treatment is possible for he is rich.	He is rich to afford this expensive treatment.	
73	He felt sorry when he realised his mistake. (Choose the simple sentence)	That he made a mistake made him feel sorry.	He felt sorry on realizing his mistake.	He realised his mistake and felt sorry.	when he realised his mistake, he felt sorry.	
74	He wanted to know why he had been dismissed.(choose the simple sentence)	Why he had been dismissed, he wanted to know.	Knowledge that he had been dismissed he got to know and he wanted the reason for it.	He wanted to know the reason for his dismissal.	Why he was dismissed, he wanted to know.	
75	I shall buy it whatever be the cost.(choose the simple sentence)	I shall buy it at any cost.	However costly it may be, I shall buy it.	I shall buy it at any cost, whatever the price may be.	The price may be much but I shall buy it.	
76	Though he is very ill, he attends office regularly. (change to compound)	Even though very ill, he attends office regularly.	His attendance at office is regular despite his illness.	despite his illness, he attends his office regularly.	He is very ill but he attends office regularly.	

77	I was pleased with him for his honesty. (change to compound)	His honesty pleased me.	He was honest therefore I was pleased	His honesty was my pleasure.	For his honesty, I was pleased with him.
78	Her boss gives her proper guidance. (Change to Passive)	she was given proper guidance by her boss.	she is given proper guidance by her boss	Proper guidance has been given to her by her boss	She is being given proper guidance by her boss
79	Were the doctors monitoring the patient? (Change to Passive)	Was the patient monitored by the doctor?	Did the doctor monitor the patient?	Was the patient being monitored by the doctor?	Was monitoring the patient done by the doctor?
80	The Vice-chancellor inaugurated the Exhibition. (Change to Passive)	The Vice-chancellor had inaugurated the Exhibition.	The Exhibition was inaugurated by the Vice-chancellor.	The Exhibition is being inaugurated by the Vice-chancellor.	The Vice-chancellor will inaugurate the Exhibition.
81	The mechanic was called in by us. (change to Active Voice)	we were called in by the mechanic.	The mechanic we called was in.	We called in the mechanic.	We called for the mechanic.
82	Has the child been brought up by you? (change to Active Voice)	is the child brought up by you?	Have you brought up the child?	Have you been bringing up the child?	Has the child's bringing up been yours?
83	Madhu said to me, "I waited for you yesterday". (change to Indirect speech)	Madhu said that she waited for me the previous day.	Madhu said that she will wait for me tomorrow.	Madhu told me that I waited for her the previous day.	Madhu said that she waited from me the following day.
84	"The Earth moves round the sun", the teacher said. (change to Indirect speech)	The teacher says that the earth moves round the sun.	The teacher said that the earth moved round the sun.	The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.	The teacher thought that the earth was moving round the sun.
85	He said to me, "when do you return from office?" (change to Indirect speech)	He asked me when I returned from office.	He told me when I returned from office.	He asked me if I returned from office.	He said that I returned from office then.
86	I requested him to teach me how to use the calculator. (Change into Direct Speech)	I said, "Teach me the use of the calculator."	"Please teach me how to use the calculator", I said to him.	"How to use the calculator", I asked him.	"Teach me the calculator", I said him.
87	Madhu wished me a happy journey. (Change into Direct Speech)	Madhur said, "Happy journey wishes to you."	"Wish you a happy journey", I said to madhu.	Madhu told me, "wishing you a happy journey."	"Wish you a happy journey", Madhu said to me.
88	I asked Prasad if he liked playing cricket. (Change into Direct Speech)	"Do you like playing cricket?" I said to Prasad.	"Do you like to play cricket?" I said Prasad.	"Did you play cricket?" I asked Prasad.	I told Prasad, "Did you enjoy playing cricket?"
89	The workers 'called off' the strike. (select the meaning of phrasal verbs)	held	cancelled	put up	arranged for
90	Her childhood memories 'faded away' soon. (select the meaning of phrasal verbs)	put aside	were remembered	slowly disappeared	come to mind
91	The Burglars 'broke into' the house. (select the meaning of phrasal verbs)	entered forcibly	were invented	destroyed	searched everything
92	We must 'make up' for the damage done. (select the meaning of phrasal verbs)	work together	give an answer	compensate	build up
93	My son 'takes after' his father. (select the meaning of phrasal verbs)	follows	resembles	imitates	differs from
94	"A Cock and Bull story" was narrated. (Choose the appropriate option)	An Interesting Story	A table	A true story	A false story
95	He got a job by playing "hush money". (Choose the appropriate option)	bribe	earnest money	borrowed money	money at high interest
96	"A good turn" never goes unrewarded. (Choose the appropriate option)	working rightly	a proper incline	an act of kindness	a right turn

97	Choose the meaning of 'Amicus curiae' :-	A friend of the court or tribunal that is a non party, who gives evidence before the court so as to assist it with research, argument or submission.	a party to the case	a public prosecutor otherwise designated as advocate general.	all of these
98	Choose the meaning of 'Ex Officio' :-	Out of office	by virtue of holding an office	In an official manner	chairperson
99	Choose the meaning of 'Sine Die' :-	Means adjourned without fixing a future date for hearing.	Means adjourned with a fixed date.	means a court is abolished.	All of these
100	Chosse the meaning of 'Alimony' :-	Money a court requires one spouse to pay to the other for support after legal seperation.	money a court imposes an adoption of a child.	money charged as legal fee.	money given in a court to persons when property changes hands.