

AJS**ENGLISH & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE****GRADE-1****PAPER-I**Duration: **3 Hours**Total Marks: **100 Marks****PART-A**

1. Write an essay on: "Public Interest Litigation" or "Mediation". **25 marks**
2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow the passage:

[Question No. 2 (i) to (v) carries 1 mark each and question No.2 (vi) to (x) carries 2 marks each] **(1x5) marks+ (2x5) marks=15 marks**

Fungi form an isolated group within the plant kingdom and indeed are regarded by many as forming a separate kingdom of their own. They differ from all other plants by their lack of the green pigment chlorophyll, in the construction of thread-like units known as hyphae and their method of reproduction.

Reproduction occurs by spores either of sexual or asexual origin. The spore germinates, sending out a germ-tube that elongates to produce a thread-like, usually septate, filament that then branches out repeatedly. By continued ramification these threads or hyphae (singular hypha) form a cobweb or felt-like sheet known as mycelium. In most instances, fusion between two hyphae, usually from different mycelia, must occur before a fruit-body can be produced. Even then this process will only take place given the correct climatic factors and sufficient food supply. Fungi differ from the higher plant forms by the absence of the green pigment chlorophyll, which enables plants to photosynthesize. By this process green plants are able to obtain their carbohydrates; the chlorophyll in their leaves fixes atmospheric carbon dioxide in the presence of sunlight and water to manufacture sugar for their nutrition. As fungi are unable to do this they have to obtain their carbohydrates from decomposed animal or plant tissues. Hence they are found in habitats rich in rotting vegetation such as woodland, grassland, compost heaps, sawdust piles, on dung or manure heaps and on burnt ground colonized by moss. Fungi obtaining their food from these sources are known as saprophytes; others obtaining their food materials directly from living plants or animals are known as parasites. Examples of parasitic fungi on trees and herbaceous plants are the woody bracket fungi and mildews respectively; diseases of man such as athlete's foot, ringworm and farmer's lung are also caused by parasitic fungi.

(i) What are fungi ?

- (1) Fungi are plants.
- (2) They are animals.
- (3) Fungi are cells.
- (4) Fungi are dead matter.

(5) Fungi are the green pigment called chlorophyll.

(ii) Point out the correct statement:

- (1) All plants have chlorophyll.
- (2) All plants other than fungi have chlorophyll.
- (3) Only fungi have chlorophyll.

(iii) How do fungi reproduce?

- (1) They reproduce through seeds.
- (2) They reproduce sexually or asexually.
- (3) Spores are the means for their reproduction.

(iv) Sugar cannot be produced by plants unless

- (1) chlorophyll is present.
- (2) sunlight, water and carbon dioxide are present.
- (3) items in (1) and (2) above are all present.

(v) Fungi grow on rotting vegetation or animals because

- (1) they cannot produce their own food.
- (2) their habitat provides them with the food they need.
- (3) their habitat contains the chlorophyll which they need to produce carbohydrates.
- (4) they are parasites.

(vi) How does the spore of the fungus germinate ?

(vii) What are the conditions needed for spores to be produced ?

(viii) Why cannot fungi produce its own food ?

(ix) What is meant by plant kingdom?

(x) What are saprophytes ?

3. In each of the following questions, a word printed in capital letters precedes five lettered words or phrases. From these five lettered words or phrases, pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

**5x1=5 marks**

(i) PARSIMONIOUS : (A) appropriate (B) generous (C) complete (D) radiant (E) ongoing

(ii) QUIXOTIC : (A) slow (B) abstemious (C) pragmatic (D) benevolent (E) grave

(iii) FLEDGLING : (A) experienced person (B) shy onlooker (C) social outcast (D) fugitive (E) adversary

(iv) IRK : (A) pry (B) tinge (C) beguile (D) convince (E) soothe

(v)ABROGATE : (A) transgress (B) signify (C) alleviate (D) question (E) ratify

4. In each of the following questions, a word printed in capital letters precedes five lettered words or phrases. From these five lettered words or phrases, pick the one most nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word.

**5x1=5 marks**

(i) ABLUTION : (A) censure (B) forgiveness (C) mutiny (D) survival (E) washing

(ii)BANAL : (A) philosophical (B) trite (C) dramatic (D) fantastic (E) intelligent

(iii)CLICHÉ : (A) increase (B) vehicle (C) morale (D) platitude (E) pique

(iv)FOOLHARDY : (A) strong (B)unwise (C) brave (D) futile (E) erudite

(v)WAIF : (A) soldier (B) urchin (C) surrender (D) breeze (E) spouse

5. Below each sentence are five words or sets of words. For each blank pick the word or sets of words that best reflects the overall meaning of the sentence.

**5x1=5 marks**

(i) To the dismay of the student body, the class president was \_\_\_\_\_ berated by the principal at a school assembly.

(A) ignominiously (B) privately (C) magnanimously (E) inconspicuously

(ii) Because it arrives so early in the season, before many other birds, the robin has been called the \_\_\_\_\_ of spring

(A) hostage (B) autocrat (C) compass (D) newcomer (E) harbinger

(iii)No act of \_\_\_\_\_ was more pronounced than his refusal of any rewards for his discovery.

(A) abeyance (B) submission (C) egoism (D) denunciation (E) abnegation

(iv)The \_\_\_\_\_ of evidence was on the side of the plaintiff since all but one witness testified that his story was correct.

(A) paucity (B) propensity (C) accuracy (D) brunt (E) preponderance

(v)If you are seeking \_\_\_\_\_ that will resolve all our ailments, you are undertaking an impossible task.

(A) a precedent (B) a panacea (C) an abstraction (D) a direction (E) a contrivance

6. Correct the following sentences :

**1x5= 5 marks**

(A) Brahmaputra is bigger than any river in Assam.

(B) No sooner I reached home than it rained.

(C) I lent him hundred rupee.

(D) He died from poison.

(E) Summons were served to Suresh.



**PART-B**

Give the answer from the choices given (Do not write the question) **1x28=28 marks**

1. A rise in 'SENSEX' means

(A) a rise in prices of shares of all companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange (B) a rise in prices of shares of all companies registered with National Stock Exchange (C) an overall rise in prices of shares of group of companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange (D) a rise in prices of shares of all companies belonging to a group of companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange.

2. Which constitutional proposal of the British for the first time directly admitted the possibility of independence for India ?

(A) The Wavell Plan (B) The Cabinet Mission Plan (C) The Mountbatten Plan (D) None of the above.

3. In a certain code, MARCH is written as OCTEJ, how is RETURN written in that code ?

(A) TFUVSM (B) QGSTQM (C) TGVWTP (D) TGRVSO

4. In a class there are 18 boys who are over 160 cm tall. If these boys constitute three-fourth of the boys and the total number of boys is two-third of the number of students in the class, then what is the number of girls in the class ?

(A) 6 (B) 12 (C) 18 (D) 24

5. The Indian National Army (I.N.A.) came into existence in 1943 in

(A) then Burma (B) Singapore (C) then Malaya (D) none of the above

6. Excel is a programme that is used to prepare a \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Database (B) Text Document (C) Spreadsheet (D) None of the above

7. Banks borrow money from the RBI on which of the following rates ?

(A) Reverse Repo Rate (B) Repo Rate (C) SLR (D) CRR

8. Which of the following pairs of words have the same relationship as FAN: HEAT ?

(A) Water : Drink (B) Air : Breath (C) Teach : Student (D) Food : Hunger

9. "Falaknuma Palace", a historical site was related to :-

(A) Marathas (B) Mughals (C) Nizams (D) Sikhs

10. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

(A) L.K. Advani (B) Moraji Desai (C) Charan Singh (D) Sardar Ballabhbhai Patel

11. Who was called the "Grand old man" of India ?  
 (A) Dadabhai Naoroji (B) Jamshedji Tata (C) Surendranath Banerjee  
 (D) Lala Lajpat Rai
12. What is 'Kaveri' ?  
 (A) India's indigenous aircraft engine (B) India's low cost laptop  
 (C) India's Air to Air Missile (D) India's guided Surface to Air Missile
13. Who amongst the following is the author of the book 'The God of Small Things' ?  
 (A) Chetan Bhagat (B) V.S. Naipul (C) Arundhati Roy (D) Kiran Desai
14. Aung San Suu Kyi, Nobel Peace Prize Winner belong to which one of the following countries ?  
 (A) Japan (B) Thailand (C) South Korea (D) China (E) Myanmar
15. A saved document is referred to as a -  
 (A) file (B) word (C) folder (D) project (E) none of these
16. The contents of ..... are lost when the computer turns off.  
 (A) storage (B) input (C) output (D) memory (E) none of these
17. Missile Astra is -  
 (A) surface to surface missile (B) surface to air missile  
 (C) air to surface missile (D) air to air missile
18. Who is the author of 'Old Man and the Sea' ?  
 (A) John Ruskin (B) Raja Rao (C) Gunter Grass (D) Ernest Hemingway
19. When was the First World War declared ?  
 (A) 1914 (B) 1915 (C) 1918 (D) 1913
20. Human Rights Day is observed on -  
 (A) December 10 (B) November 26 (C) October 8 (D) None of the above
21. Which of the following Trophies/Cups is associated with the game of Football ?  
 (A) Davis Cup (B) Agha Khan Cup (C) Wimbledon Trophy (D) Merdeka Cup
22. Which Indian City would you be in if you were visiting the Salar Jung Museum?  
 (A) Hyderabad (B) Mysore (C) Bhopal (D) Indore
23. Across which river was independent India's first hydroelectric project set up?  
 (A) Beas (B) Narmada (C) Ravi (D) Damodar

24. What is the age required to enable a person to become a member of the Rajya Sabha :
- (A) 25 years (B) 30 years (C) 35 years (D) none of the above
25. Upon completion in 1931, it was called the All India War Memorial Arch. How do we know it today?
- (A) Gateway of India (B) Swahid Minar (C) India Gate (D) None of the above
26. If your father owned a factory in Sivakasi, what product would his factory be most likely to manufacture?
- (A) Leather (B) Rubber (C) Fireworks (D) Cotton Garments
27. If an Indian army officer has three stars on his car plate, what is his rank?
- (A) Brigadier (B) Lieutenant General (C) Major General (D) Colonel
28. If Jeese Owens was 'The Ebony Express', who was known as 'The Payyoli Express' ?
- (A) Shiny Abraham (B) P.T. Usha (C) Munaf Patel (D) Shoaib Akhtar

Give answers to the following questions (Do not write the question) **1x12= 12 marks**

29. What unit is used to measure the speed of ships ?
30. What is common to the following :Akash, Prithivi, Agni, Nag and Trishul?
31. The Rajput kings of various princely states were called Maharajas. In which princely state were the rulers referred to as Maharanas?
32. With which dance form would you associate the name of Birju Maharaj?
33. Who is the only Indian Chief Minister to have served more than four terms in office?
34. Who was issued India's first pilot's license in 1929 and flew the first Indian commercial flight in a Puss Moth (1931) from Karachi to Mumbai?
35. Which famous poem was based on an incident in the Crimean War?
36. What connects Adam and Eve, William Tell and Isaac Newton ?
37. Which form of intimidatory (lethal fast bowling) was banned in cricket in 1932?
38. Only one forest is the home of Asiatic Lion. Name it.
39. Where would you find the following : down, across, clues and squares ?
40. With which sport you will associate Saina Nehwal ?