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**ENGLISH | Priya upadhyay**



## TIME TABLE

**9 AM – DEFENCE ADDA247**

The thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperature. The

\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_ form consists of a

\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_ tube with a fine \_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_.

One end of the \_\_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_\_ is blown to

form \_\_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_\_ bulb and the other is

closed.

1) Common 

2) Seen

3) Unseen

4) Heard

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\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_ tube with a fine \_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_.

One end of the \_\_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_\_ is blown to

form \_\_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_\_ bulb and the other is

closed.

1) Metal

2) Brass

3) Glass 

4) Rubber

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One end of the \_\_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_\_ is blown to

form \_\_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_\_ bulb and the other is

closed.

1) Bore



2) Boar

3) Cavity

4) Mole

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One end of the \_\_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_\_ is blown to

form \_\_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_\_ bulb and the other is

closed.

1) Place

2) Tube



3) Edge

4) Centre

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One end of the \_\_\_\_ (D)\_\_\_\_ is blown to

form \_\_\_\_ (E)\_\_\_\_ bulb and the other is

closed.

1) An

2) That

3) A 

4) All



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One of the greatest figures of wisdom and knowledge in the Indian history is Chanakya. He is estimated to have lived from 350 - 283 B.C. Chanakya is touted as the " \_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_ Economist of India". Chanakya was the adviser and Prime Minister of Emperor Chandragupta. Chanakya was a professor at the University of Takshila (located in present day Pakistan) and was an expert in commerce, warfare, economics, etc. His famous works include Chanakya Neeti, Arthashastra and Neeti shastra. Chanakya is also known by the name of Kautilya and Vishnugupta as is mentioned in his text.

1) Native

2) Inheritor

3) Pioneer 

4) Heir

His famous work called Arthashastra is a classic example of statecraft and politics and is read in Europe even today. It basically consists of the \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_ of politics and how the state works. As such, he is considered the pioneer of the field of political science and economics in India, and his work is thought of as an important \_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_ to classical economics. An able ruler has to be a \_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_ leader to make sure that the state works smoothly and efficiently. Chanakya was thrown out of the court of King Nanda as he was a blunt man and spoke his mind clearly. Chanakya swore he would take revenge.

Chanakya comes across Chandragupta as a young child. He was the guiding force behind Chandragupta and the vital person who made him an able Emperor.

1) Principles 

2) Doubts

3) Confusions

4) Denials

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Chanakya comes across Chandragupta as a young child. He was the guiding force behind Chandragupta and the vital person who made him an able Emperor.

- 1) Successor
- 2) Precursor 
- 3) Descendant
- 4) Offspring

His famous work called Arthashastra is a classic example of statecraft and politics and is read in Europe even today. It basically consists of the \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_ of politics and how the state works. As such, he is considered the pioneer of the field of political science and economics in India, and his work is thought of as an important \_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_ to classical economics. An able ruler has to be a \_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_ leader to make sure that the state works smoothly and efficiently. Chanakya was thrown out of the court of King Nanda as he was a blunt man and spoke his mind clearly. Chanakya swore he would take revenge.

Chanakya comes across Chandragupta as a young child. He was the guiding force behind Chandragupta and the vital person who made him an able Emperor.

1) Ruthless 

2) Merciful

3) Gentle

4) Loving

Chanakya assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta in his rise to power. He is widely credited for having played an important role in the establishment of the Maurya Empire. Chanakya served as the chief advisor to both emperors Chandragupta and his son Bindusara. The \_\_\_ (E) \_\_\_ associated with Chanakya are very interesting and provide a testimony of his greatness.

1) Legends 

2) Truths

3) Histories

4) Novels



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Mahatma Gandhi was on an \_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_ to collect funds from various cities and villages for Charkha Sangh. He went to several palaces and reached Orissa. He had organised a meeting in Orissa. He requested to offer funds for the Sangh and gave a speech. After the speech, a very old woman with bent back, \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_ clothing, white hair, dry and shrunk skin got up. She was trying to reach the stage and requested the volunteers to allow her to reach Gandhi Ji

1) Expedition 

2) Travel

3) Search

4) Need

Mahatma Gandhi was on an \_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_ to collect funds from various cities and villages for Charkha Sangh. He went to several palaces and reached Orissa. He had organised a meeting in Orissa. He requested to offer funds for the Sangh and gave a speech. After the speech, a very old woman with bent back, \_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_ clothing, white hair, dry and shrunk skin got up. She was trying to reach the stage and requested the volunteers to allow her to reach Gandhi Ji

1) Clean

2) Loose

3) Tattered 

4) Thin

However, the volunteers stopped her, yet she fought with them and reached Gandhi Ji. She touched the feet of Gandhi Ji. Then she took out a copper coin kept in her folds of saree and placed the copper coin at his feet. The old lady left the stage. Gandhi Ji very carefully took the coin and placed it safely. The in-charge of the Sangh asked Gandhi Ji for the copper coin, but he \_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_ to give it. “I keep \_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_ worth thousands of rupees for the Charkha Sangh,” the in-charge said laughingly “yet you won’t trust me with a copper coin.” Gandhi Ji said, “This copper coin is worth much more than those thousands” Gandhi Ji said.

- 1) Happily
- 2) Refused 
- 3) Accepted
- 4) Agreed

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- 1) Cheques
- 2) Pamphlets
- 3) Papers
- 4) Things 

