



UPKAR'S

ORDNANCE FACTORY BOARD

**ORDNANCE & ORDNANCE
EQUIPMENT FACTORIES**

**TRADE
APPRENTICES**



**TRAINING
SELECTION TEST**



Dr. Lal & Jain

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By
Dr. Lal & Jain

UPKAR PRAKASHAN, AGRA-2

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UPKAR PRAKASHAN

(An ISO 9001 : 2000 Company)

2/11A, Swadeshi Bima Nagar, AGRA-282 002

Phone : 4053333, 2530966, 2531101

Fax : (0562) 4053330, 4031570

E-mail : care@upkar.in, **Website :** www.upkar.in

Branch Offices :

4845, Ansari Road, Daryaganj,

New Delhi— 110 002

Phone : 011-23251844/66

Pirmohani Chowk,

Kadamkuan,

Patna— 800 003

Phone : 0612-2673340

1-8-1/B, R.R. Complex (Near Sundaraiah

Park, Adjacent to Manasa Enclave Gate),

Bagh Lingampally,

Hyderabad— 500 044 (A.P.)

Phone : 040-66753330

28, Chowdhury Lane, Shyam

Bazar, Near Metro Station,

Gate No. 4

Kolkata— 700004 (W.B.)

Phone : 033-25551510

B-33, Blunt Square, Kanpur

Taxi Stand Lane, Mawaiya,

Lucknow— 226 004 (U.P.)

Phone : 0522-4109080

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GENERAL INFORMATION

● AGE

1. Between 14 to 22 years.
2. Upper age limit is relaxable by
 - (a) 5 years in case of SC/ST Candidates.
 - (b) 3 years in case of OBC Candidates.
 - (c) 10 years in case of Physically Handicapped (PH) / Physically Challenged (PC) Candidates.
 - (d) **For ITI Candidates**—Upper age limit will be relaxable by the period of training already undergone as per the normal duration of NCVT/SCVT, in the relevant trade.

● ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATION

1. **For Non-ITI applicants**—Passed ‘Madhyamik’ (Class – 10th Standard or Equivalent), with minimum 40% marks in aggregate and with 40% marks in Mathematics & Science each.
2. **For ITI applicants**—Should have passed trade test from any institute recognized by NCVT or SCVT, or any other authority specified through Gazette Notification of Ministry of Labour & Employment, with duration as per the Apprentices Act, 1961.

● EXAMINATION

The Examination will be as follows—

- * **For Non-ITI Candidates** : Written Test (One paper for 3 hours duration) consisting of questions on—English, General Knowledge, Mathematics and Aptitude/ Reasoning, as per Madhyamik (Class X standard or equivalent).
- * **For ITI Candidates** : Written Test (One paper consisting of 2 parts of 3 hours duration)—
Part (A) : Questions on English, General Knowledge, Mathematics and Aptitude / Reasoning— approx. 40% out of total no. of questions.
Part (B) : Questions on the group of subject Trades— approx. 60% out of total no. of questions.
- * **Examination will be conducted on ‘Multiple choice Objective Type Test’ on OMR sheet.**
- * Candidate will be allowed to write the examination in any one of the following languages : Bengali/ English/Hindi/Marathi/Oriya/Tamil/Telugu.
- * Candidates will be permitted to enter examination hall with **Admit Card** only.

● MERIT LIST

Merit list of all candidates will be published on the website where the application form has been submitted. In the event of tie in total marks obtained by the candidates, following criterion will be followed to decide position :

- (a) For Non-ITI candidates : by age seniority.
- (b) For ITI candidates : (i) Higher marks in Part B, (ii) Age Seniority.

● RESERVATION FOR SC/ST/OBC & PH (PC) CANDIDATES

As per the relevant schedule in the Rules under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and the Disability Act, 1995 and existing Govt. Rules.

Final selection of the candidates will be made in order of merit in each category separately.

● DURATION OF TRAINING

For Non-ITI and ITI candidates :

Duration of Training period will be as specified in the Apprentices Act, 1961. However, for ex-ITI candidates, training period will be reduced by the normal duration of Trade-wise Training period the candidate has undergone at ITI in the respective trade.

● STANDARD OF PHYSICAL FITNESS

As per the Schedule II of the Apprentices Act, 1961 and the Disabilities Act, 1995.

● MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Will be conducted by respective Ordnance Factory (for the selected candidates only) Date, Time and Venue of Medical Examination will be communicated separately by the concerned Factory).

General Knowledge

HISTORY

Note—Four possible answers are given for each of the following questions. Select the correct answer.

- The first animal tamed by the men of middle Stone Age was—
(A) Dog (B) Bullock
(C) Horse (D) Camel
- The main occupation of early Aryans of Rigvedic Age was—
(A) Craftmanship (B) Pastoralism
(C) Agriculture (D) Trade
- Cuneiform script is associated with—
(A) Chinese Civilisation
(B) Indus Valley Civilisation
(C) Mesopotamian Civilisation
(D) Egyptian Civilisation
- What religion is associated with Sermon on the Mount ?
(A) Christianity (B) Parsi religion
(C) Islam (D) Jewish religion
- The fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of—
(A) Ashoka (B) Kanishka
(C) Vrihadratha (D) Harshvardhana
- The greatest philosopher and preacher of Saiva sect was—
(A) Jnaneshwar (B) Shankaracharya
(C) Ramanuj (D) Vallabhacharya
- The grand temple of Khajuraho were built by the rulers of—
(A) Solanki dynasty of Gujarat
(B) Parmar dynasty of Malwa
(C) Chandelas fo Bundelkhand
(D) Chauhan of Ajmer
- The main cause of Timurs invasion of India was—
(A) His excessive zeal for Islam
(B) Victory and plunder
(C) Extension of empire
(D) Liberal religious policy of the Sultan of Delhi
- The Pope called upon the Christians to fight Crusades against Turks because he—
(A) Wanted to extend his influence in Europe
(B) Wanted to check the expansion of Turkish Empire
(C) Wanted to liberate Jerusalem, a sacred place of Christians from the occupation of Turks
(D) Wanted to forge unity among the divided Christian rulers
- Under whose leadership the Jats revolted against Aurangzeb ?
(A) Raja Ram (B) Gokul
(C) Churaman (D) Surajmal
- The last European country engaged in trade with India was—
(A) Portugal (B) Holland
(C) France (D) England
- The sea route to India and East Asia was discovered after the capture of Constantinople by the—
(A) Arabs (B) Turks
(C) Tatars (D) Mongols
- The pioneer of Indian Renaissance was—
(A) Swami Vivekanand
(B) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(C) Dadabhai Nauroji
(D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- The Headquarter of the International Court is situated at—
(A) New York (B) Hague
(C) Geneva (D) Paris

15. The invention of craft of spinning and weaving is associated with—
 (A) Middle Stone Age
 (B) Early Stone Age
 (C) Neolithic Age
 (D) Bronze Age
16. Remains of Indus Valley Civilization in Rajasthan have been found from—
 (A) Lothal (B) Kalibanga
 (C) Ropad (D) Jodhpur
17. Panini was a famous scholar of—
 (A) Language and Grammar
 (B) Ayurveda
 (C) Astronomy
 (D) Biology
18. Name the ruler of Gupta Dynasty about whose conquests the Allahabad Pillar Inscription presents an account—
 (A) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
 (B) Samudragupta
 (C) Kumargupta
 (D) Skandgupta
19. Hiuen Tsang, A Chinese traveller, visited India with the object of—
 (A) Working as Chinese Ambassador to India
 (B) Studying the life of Indian people
 (C) Studying in Nalanda University
 (D) Securing copies of Buddhist scriptures
20. The temples of Khajuraho were built by the rulers of the dynasty of—
 (A) Baghela (B) Parmar
 (C) Chandela (D) Bundela
21. The main cause of non-extension of Arab kingdom in India after the conquest of Sind was—
 (A) Unrest in the Arab army
 (B) Incompetence of the successors of Muhammad-Bin-Qasim
 (C) Strong opposition of the neighbouring Rajput kingdoms
 (D) Non-availability of a new army from the Caliph
22. The construction of Qutub Minar was completed by—
 (A) Nasiruddin
 (B) Iltutmish
 (C) Qutubuddin Aibak
 (D) Balban
23. Timur invaded India in order to—
 (A) Get acquainted with different parts of India
 (B) Extend his influence outside his empire
 (C) Plunder the wealth of India
 (D) Help and strengthen the weak Tuglaq Sultan Mahamud of Delhi
24. Name the ruler of Kashmir known as the 'Akbar of Kashmir'—
 (A) Haider Shah (B) Alauddin Shah
 (C) Zainul Abidin (D) Shihabuddin Shah
25. For which achievement is the reign of Shah Jahan known as the Golden Age of Mughal period ?
 (A) Extension of Mughal Empire in India
 (B) Great military conquests
 (C) Peace, prosperity and splendid masterpieces of architecture
 (D) Industrial development on a large scale
26. Which of the following statements is correct ? In the Third Battle of Panipat ?
 (A) Despite full cooperation of Rajput rulers, the Marathas were defeated by the Afghans
 (B) Ahmad Shah Abdali led the Afghan forces and Balaji Bajirao led the Maratha forces
 (C) Sadasiva Rao Bhau and Viswas Rao were killed along with other chiefs
 (D) Marathas fully utilised the guerilla tactics of warfare
27. Which of the following states was not annexed by using the 'Doctrine of Lapse' ?
 (A) Jhansi (B) Nagpur
 (C) Satara (D) Oudh
28. Which of the following Indian economists has been awarded the Nobel Prize ?
 (A) J. K. Mehta
 (B) Amartya Sen

- (C) C. D. Deshmukh
(D) V. K. R. V. Rao
29. The slogan “from each according to his capacity and to each according to his work” was first coined by—
(A) Proudhon
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Frederick Engels
(D) Saint Simon
30. The name ‘United Nations’ was first coined by—
(A) Winston Churchill
(B) Joseph Stalin
(C) Chiang-Kai-Shek
(D) F. D. Roosevelt
31. The Arabian invasion became merely an incident because—
(A) Arabians did not stay long
(B) They had no sufficient army
(C) There was no permanent influence on the Indian culture
(D) They were not efficient rulers
32. The cause of defeat of Hindus against Muslims was—
(A) Hindus were not brave
(B) They believed in Ahimsa
(C) They did not know war strategy
(D) They were disunited
33. Mahamud Ghazanavi invaded Som Nath in—
(A) 1009 A.D. (B) 1018 A.D.
(C) 1025 A.D. (D) 1026 A.D.
34. Which statement is not true ?
The cause of Mahamud Ghazanavi’s attack was—
(A) To spread Islamic religion
(B) Caprice for wealth
(C) Destruction of Temples
(D) To lay foundation of Islamic Empire in India
35. The Mesopotamians were the first people to invent the following. Which one of these is being used today ?
(A) Cuneiform system of writing
(B) Sexagesimal system of counting
(C) Kelecrafts for carrying goods on water
(D) Glasswares
36. The most important contribution of the ancient Romans was in the field of—
(A) Law (B) Literature
(C) Painting (D) Religion
37. In the ancient times the civil servants on higher posts were recruited through a competition in—
(A) Egypt (B) Sumeria
(C) China (D) Assyria
38. Who was the first Muslim ruler to conquer South India ?
(A) Alauddin Khalji (B) Sher Shah
(C) Babur (D) Aurangzeb
39. Padmawat was written by—
(A) Amir Khusrau
(B) Malik Mohammad Jaysi
(C) Abul Fazal
(D) Faizi
40. The Sikh Guru who was killed by the orders of Aurangzeb was—
(A) Ram Das (B) Arjun
(C) Teg Bahadur (D) Govind Singh
41. The main aim of Alauddin Khalji in controlling the market was to—
(A) Minimise the expenditure of the army
(B) Provide food grains and other essential commodities at cheaper rates to the people of his empire
(C) Increase the income of the state
(D) Suppress of greed of the traders
42. Which of the following is the most important statement which shows the real greatness of Akbar as a ruler ?
(A) He tried to encourage inter-religious marriages
(B) He set up a revenue system based on average crop estimates
(C) He established Din-i-Ilahi incorporating the principles of many religions
(D) He tried to unite India into a single nation

43. The Renaissance can be traced to the year—
 (A) 800 A.D. (B) 1066 A.D.
 (C) 1215 A.D. (D) 1453 A.D.
44. The immediate cause of Martin Luther's protest against the Papal authority was—
 (A) The involvement of clergy in politics
 (B) Sale of indulgences
 (C) Corruption in monasteries
 (D) Immoral life of the pope
45. The country where the process of industrial revolution started first of all in Europe was—
 (A) France (B) England
 (C) Germany (D) Italy
46. The Industrial Revolution brought about—
 (A) Capitalism
 (B) Modern age
 (C) Intellectual revolution
 (D) Fascism
47. England joined the First World War because—
 (A) England wanted to establish a colonial empire
 (B) Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium
 (C) President Wilson of U.S.A. issued the famous 'Fourteen Points'
 (D) The Archduke Francis Ferdinand was murdered at Sarajevo
48. The immediate cause of America's entry into the Second World War was—
 (A) Occupation of France by Germany
 (B) Attack on Russia by Hitler
 (C) Pearl Harbour incident
 (D) Defeat of British forces in North Africa
49. The slogan of 'Go back to the Vedas' was raised by—
 (A) Ram Mohan Roy
 (B) Dayanand Saraswati
 (C) Ram Krishna Paramhans
 (D) Vivekanand
50. The Theosophical Society wanted to—
 (A) Revive Charvak philosophy
 (B) Revive Budhistic philosophy
 (C) Establish uniformity in all religions
 (D) Cater to the resurrection of the Hindu religion
51. In 1907 the first split of the Indian National Congress occurred at—
 (A) Lucknow (B) Bombay
 (C) Poona (D) Surat
52. In the early period (1885-1905) of the Indian National Congress, its leaders demanded—
 (A) Development of representative institutions
 (B) Federal Union of British Provinces and Indian States
 (C) Dominion status
 (D) Complete independence
53. In 1947 the leaders of the Indian National Congress accepted the partition because—
 (A) They realised that the seeds of communalism had been sown too deep to solve in the country
 (B) Fratricidal riots were taking place in many parts of the country
 (C) An agreement was reached with the Muslim League about it
 (D) Other political parties were pressing them
54. Which of the following U.N.O. Organs is chiefly responsible for maintaining world peace ?
 (A) The General Assembly
 (B) The UNESCO
 (C) The Security Council
 (D) The International Court of Justice at the Hague
55. The policy of non-alignment was advocated by—
 (A) Stalin
 (B) Churchill
 (C) Chiang Kai Shek
 (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru
56. Harihar and Bukka laid the foundation of empire in the South.
 (A) Devgiri (B) Varangal
 (C) Madra (D) Vijay Nagar

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