

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.
The written examination will take place at 10 AM or 10:30 AM whichever is later.

Please carefully read the instructions on the Back Cover of this Test Booklet
and other papers in Booklet and Ans. Sheet before starting.

Mark Your Booklet Date, year and page No.

N

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATE

1. The CANDIDATE should read the following. After reading and understanding the Test Booklet, he should read, understand & follow all the instructions and guidelines contained within this booklet and Ans. Sheet.
2. The Test Booklet consists of two parts and has a total length of 100 questions. There is no negative marking.
3. Use Blue Black Standard Pen (length varying between) for the answer marking indicated in the Answer Sheet.
4. The CODE for the question is **N**. Make sure that you put the letter **N** before Ques. No. 1 of each question. Please note that there are 10 questions in Part-I and 10 questions in Part-II. There are 10 questions in Part-III and 10 questions in Part-IV. There are 10 questions in Part-V and 10 questions in Part-VI.
5. The Test Booklet has Five Parts - I, II, III, IV and V consisting of the Objective Type Questions and each carries 1 mark.
6. Part-I: Child Development and Pedagogy (10 Marks)
7. Part-II: Mathematics and Science (10 Marks)
8. Part-III: Social Studies/Comp. Science (10 Marks)
9. Part-IV: Language - I English Hindi (10 Marks)
10. Part-V: Language - II English Hindi (10 Marks)
11. Candidates have to be qualified in 100% in 10+2 from Govt. Institutions and Schools (CBSE/Non-Govt./State Board/State Board Schools) subject to the conditions of their respective exam boards.
12. Participants can answer in Languages I written in Romanized Romanization for Languages-II. In this Test Booklet, only one language is mentioned in English and Hindi language have been given. In case the languages you have opted for as Languages-I and Languages-II is a language other than English or Hindi, please ask for the relevant Language Test Booklet or **N** Code that contains questions on that language. The languages being interpreted orally with the languages written in Romanization are English, American English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Persian, Russian, etc. No change in language is allowed in your Application form. No change in language is allowed.
13. Candidates are required to answer questions in Languages-II either in a language other than the one chosen as Languages-I apart from the list of languages.
14. Though you should be answer only in the language written in the Test Booklet for the same.
15. The answers should be encrypted in the OMR answer sheet only. There are no negative markings. Negative is defined as choosing incorrect answers of any of the questions in the English and Hindi sections of the answers, English version will be taken as correct.

Instructions to the Paper

1. Candidates are advised to answer in the order of the questions. Questions are of equal weightage. There is no negative marking.
2. Total time available is 100 minutes.
3. Total marks available are 100.
4. Total number of questions are 100.
5. Total number of questions in Part-I is 10.
6. Total number of questions in Part-II is 10.
7. Total number of questions in Part-III is 10.
8. Total number of questions in Part-IV is 10.
9. Total number of questions in Part-V is 10.
10. Total number of questions in Part-VI is 10.
11. Candidates are advised to read the instructions carefully before attempting the questions. If any question is unclear, candidates may ask for clarifications.
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Number of Candidates Capable:

40000 **40000**

Number of Vacancies:

40000

- the last few years, the number of people who have been infected with HIV has increased dramatically. In fact, it is estimated that there are now more than 10 million people worldwide living with HIV/AIDS.

There are many different types of HIV/AIDS, but the most common form is called "adult-onset AIDS". This type of AIDS is usually caused by a combination of factors, including:

 - Age: People over 50 years old are at higher risk for developing AIDS.
 - Sex: Women are more likely to develop AIDS than men.
 - Race: African Americans and Hispanics are more likely to develop AIDS than other racial groups.
 - Socioeconomic status: People from lower socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely to develop AIDS.
 - Health: People with certain health conditions, such as diabetes or heart disease, are more likely to develop AIDS.

It is important to note that while these factors may increase the risk of developing AIDS, they do not guarantee that someone will get the disease. In fact, many people who are at high risk for AIDS never develop the disease.

If you are concerned about your risk of developing AIDS, it is important to talk to your doctor. Your doctor can help you understand your risk factors and provide you with information on how to prevent the disease.

Remember, AIDS is a serious illness that can be prevented. By taking steps to protect yourself, you can help ensure a healthy future for yourself and your loved ones.

10 of 10

1. **What's your**

- (A) **background**
- (B) **backgrounds**
- (C) **backgrounds'**
- (D) **backgrounds'.**

Backgrounds are the colors or patterns in the background.

ANSWER

- (A) **background**
- (B) **backgrounds**
- (C) **backgrounds'**
- (D) **backgrounds'.**

Backgrounds is the plural form of background.

ANSWER

- (A) **background**
- (B) **backgrounds**
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Backgrounds is the plural form of background.

ANSWER

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ANSWER

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- (D) **backgrounds'.**

Backgrounds are the colors or patterns in the background.

ANSWER

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- (B) **backgrounds**
- (C) **backgrounds'**
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Backgrounds are the colors or patterns in the background.

ANSWER

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Backgrounds are the colors or patterns in the background.

ANSWER

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ANSWER

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ANSWER

the same place where it was born, and it is
therefore often seen in pairs. It is a small bird,
about 10 cm long, with a dark brown back,
brown wings and tail, and a white belly.
It has a short, pointed beak and a short tail.

Black-headed Grosbeak (Laniarius major)
This is a large bird, about 18 cm long, with a
black head and a white belly. It has a long, thin
tail and a long, pointed beak.

Blue Waxbill (Uraeginthus angolensis)
This is a small bird, about 12 cm long, with a
blue head and a white belly. It has a long, thin
tail and a long, pointed beak.

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Black-headed Grosbeak
The Black-headed Grosbeak is a small bird, about 10 cm long, with a black head and a white belly. It has a short, pointed beak and a short tail.

Blue Waxbill (Uraeginthus angolensis)
The Blue Waxbill is a small bird, about 12 cm long, with a blue head and a white belly. It has a long, thin tail and a long, pointed beak.

Blue Waxbill (Uraeginthus angolensis)
The Blue Waxbill is a small bird, about 12 cm long, with a blue head and a white belly. It has a long, thin tail and a long, pointed beak.

© 2000 Dorling Kindersley

and the following day I was able to get a few hours sleep. I had a long walk around the lake and the surrounding hills. I also visited the local market and bought some dried fruit and nuts. I then continued my walk along the lake shore, passing through several small villages and eventually reaching a larger town called **Ushuaia**. I checked into a hotel and had a good night's sleep. The next morning I took a boat trip across the lake to the town of **El Calafate**, where I visited the **Argentina** icebergs. I then took a flight back to **Buenos Aires** and spent the rest of the day in the city, visiting the **Museo Malvinas** and the **National Flag Memorial**.

10. The following sentence contains a grammatical error. Identify the error and correct it.
The teacher asked the students to write a short story about their family.

11. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

12. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

13. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

14. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

15. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

16. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

17. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

18. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

19. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

20. Which of the following sentences is written correctly?
a) I am going to buy a new car.
b) I am going to buy a new car.
c) I am going to buy a new car.
d) I am going to buy a new car.

1. The first step in the process of writing a research paper is to select a topic. This can be done by choosing a subject that is interesting and relevant to your interests. It can also be chosen based on current events or trends in your field.

2. Once you have selected a topic, the next step is to conduct research. This involves gathering information from various sources such as books, articles, and online resources. It is important to ensure that the information is reliable and accurate.

3. After conducting research, the next step is to outline the paper. This involves creating a plan for the structure of the paper, including the introduction, body, and conclusion. It is important to organize the information in a logical and coherent manner.

4. Once the outline is complete, the next step is to write the first draft of the paper. This involves putting the ideas and information from the outline into written form. It is important to focus on clarity and organization.

5. After writing the first draft, the next step is to revise and edit the paper. This involves reviewing the paper for errors and making changes to improve the quality of the writing. It is important to be critical and objective in this process.

6. Once the paper is revised, the final step is to proofread it. This involves checking for any remaining errors or mistakes in the paper. It is important to be thorough in this process.

7. Finally, the paper is submitted to the appropriate journal or publication. This involves following the submission guidelines and ensuring that the paper is formatted correctly.

PART II - 1990-91			
EXPERIENCES WITH COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY			
1. The following questions are designed to help us understand your experiences with computers. Please answer them as best you can.			
2. Do you have access to a computer at home?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. If you do not have access to a computer at home, where do you get most of your computer time? (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> school <input type="checkbox"/> library <input type="checkbox"/> friend's house <input type="checkbox"/> computer lab <input type="checkbox"/> Internet cafe <input type="checkbox"/> other _____		
4. Do you have access to a computer at school?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. If you do not have access to a computer at school, where do you get most of your computer time? (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> library <input type="checkbox"/> computer lab <input type="checkbox"/> friend's house <input type="checkbox"/> Internet cafe <input type="checkbox"/> other _____		
6. Do you have access to a computer at work?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. If you do not have access to a computer at work, where do you get most of your computer time? (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> library <input type="checkbox"/> computer lab <input type="checkbox"/> friend's house <input type="checkbox"/> Internet cafe <input type="checkbox"/> other _____		
8. Do you have access to a computer at a friend's house?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. If you do not have access to a computer at a friend's house, where do you get most of your computer time? (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> library <input type="checkbox"/> computer lab <input type="checkbox"/> friend's house <input type="checkbox"/> Internet cafe <input type="checkbox"/> other _____		
10. Do you have access to a computer at an Internet cafe?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. If you do not have access to a computer at an Internet cafe, where do you get most of your computer time? (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> library <input type="checkbox"/> computer lab <input type="checkbox"/> friend's house <input type="checkbox"/> Internet cafe <input type="checkbox"/> other _____		

10. In the diagram, a rectangular sheet of paper is folded along the diagonal line AB . The fold creates a crease that passes through the point P . If the area of the triangle ABC is 100 square units, what is the area of the shaded region?
- Figure not drawn to scale.
- (A) 25 (B) 33 (C) 40 (D) 50 (E) 67
11. A right circular cone has a radius of 6 cm and a height of 8 cm. What is the volume of the cone, in cubic centimeters?
- (A) 144π (B) 192π (C) 216π (D) 240π (E) 288π
12. A solid rectangular block of wood is cut into two smaller rectangular blocks of wood by a single vertical cut and a single horizontal cut, as shown. The volume of each of the two smaller rectangular blocks is 12 cubic inches. What is the volume, in cubic inches, of the original rectangular block?
- Figure not drawn to scale.
- (A) 12 (B) 18 (C) 24 (D) 36 (E) 48
-
13. The graph shows the relationship between the number of hours worked, x , and the total pay, y .
- Figure not drawn to scale.
- | Number of hours worked (x) | Total pay (y) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 10 |
| 2 | 20 |
| 3 | 30 |
| 4 | 40 |
| 5 | 50 |
| 6 | 60 |
| 7 | 70 |
| 8 | 80 |
| 9 | 90 |
| 10 | 100 |
- What is the value of y when $x = 11$?
- (A) 100 (B) 110 (C) 120 (D) 130 (E) 140

14. In the diagram, the shaded region is bounded by the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$ and the line $y = x - 2$. The area of the shaded region is approximately
- Figure not drawn to scale.
- (A) 1.5 (B) 2.5 (C) 3.5 (D) 4.5 (E) 5.5
15. A rectangular garden is 10 feet wide and 15 feet long. A path of uniform width surrounds the garden. The area of the path is 120 square feet. What is the width, in feet, of the path?
- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (E) 6
16. In the diagram, the area of the shaded region is approximately
- Figure not drawn to scale.
- (A) 1.5 (B) 2.5 (C) 3.5 (D) 4.5 (E) 5.5
-
- GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

• **What is the relationship between the two groups? How does the relationship affect the way they interact?**
• **What are the main differences between the two groups? How do these differences affect their interactions?**
• **How do the two groups perceive each other? What are the stereotypes and prejudices?**
• **What are the communication styles of the two groups? How do they differ and what are the reasons for these differences?**
• **What are the social norms and values of the two groups? How do they differ and what are the reasons for these differences?**
• **What are the power dynamics between the two groups? Who has more power and why?**
• **What are the conflict resolution mechanisms used by the two groups? How effective are they?**
• **What are the opportunities and challenges for the two groups to work together effectively?**
• **What are the potential risks and rewards of working with the two groups?**

• **What are the common interests and goals of the two groups? How can these be leveraged for better collaboration?**
• **What are the specific needs and requirements of each group? How can these be addressed while maintaining the overall goals?**
• **What are the potential conflicts or tensions between the two groups? How can these be managed effectively?**
• **What are the best practices for working with the two groups? How can these be applied in real-life situations?**

• **What are the communication styles of the two groups? How do they differ and what are the reasons for these differences?**
• **What are the social norms and values of the two groups? How do they differ and what are the reasons for these differences?**
• **What are the power dynamics between the two groups? Who has more power and why?**
• **What are the conflict resolution mechanisms used by the two groups? How effective are they?**
• **What are the opportunities and challenges for the two groups to work together effectively?**
• **What are the potential risks and rewards of working with the two groups?**

• **What are the common interests and goals of the two groups? How can these be leveraged for better collaboration?**
• **What are the specific needs and requirements of each group? How can these be addressed while maintaining the overall goals?**
• **What are the potential conflicts or tensions between the two groups? How can these be managed effectively?**
• **What are the best practices for working with the two groups? How can these be applied in real-life situations?**

11. A company is developing a new product of business card. It needs high-resolution and large size images. What is the best way to store such large images? What will be the best way to handle such kind of big files?
- (A) Database (B) Database (C) Database (D) Database
- Ans: (D) Database. As images are large in size and need to be stored and used in the future, it is better to store them in a database. This will help in managing and retrieving the images easily.
12. Which of the following is not a type of memory?
- (A) RAM (B) ROM (C) DRAM (D) Processor
- Ans: (D) Processor. Processor is not a type of memory. It is a central processing unit that performs arithmetic and logical operations on data.
13. Which of the following is not a type of memory?
- (A) RAM (B) ROM (C) DRAM (D) Processor
- Ans: (D) Processor. Processor is not a type of memory. It is a central processing unit that performs arithmetic and logical operations on data.
14. Which of the following is a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (B) Scanner. Scanner is a type of reading device. It is used to scan documents and convert them into digital format.
15. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
16. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
17. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 1

18. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
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- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
20. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
21. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
22. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
23. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
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24. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.
25. Which of the following is not a type of reading device?
- (A) Monitor (B) Scanner (C) Printer (D) Keyboard
- Ans: (A) Monitor. Monitor is not a type of reading device. It is a display device.

ANSWER KEY FOR PRACTICE TEST 1

47062

8. What are the following words used for?
- presented question
 - presented answer
 - question
 - questionnaire
 - interview
- Answer in a short sentence. (Answer in pointillism)
- asked about my past experiences
 - asked about my past experiences

9. Listen carefully and write down what you hear and choose the correct answer with your pencil. (No computer connection, so word by word writing down please is not a problem.)
- Which of the following is more appropriate for the given situation?
- He has great memory for his calculation.
 - He has great memory for his calculation and reasoning.
 - He has great memory for his calculation and reasoning.
 - He has great memory for his calculation.
 - He has great memory for his calculation.
- These situations concern an adult who has had no memory loss for 10 years and, therefore, they can remember past experiences in certain areas well. It may be possible to improve their memory in other areas by memory aids.
- When considering past experiences it is also important to:
- use all their other memory areas well.
 - use all cognitive and physical experiences areas of adult life.
 - use all memory areas.
 - use all their other memory areas well.

Answer in a short sentence. (Answer in pointillism)

Memory areas and their importance				
Memory area	Importance	Memory area	Importance	Memory area
short term	high	long term	high	recent
recent	high	recent	high	recent
recent	high	recent	high	recent

- Memory areas and their importance. In which areas do you have good memory? (Answer in pointillism)
10. By listening to a recording, choose the correct answer with your pencil. (No computer connection, so word by word writing down please is not a problem.)
- Which of the following is more appropriate for the given situation?
- He has good memory for his calculation.
 - He has good memory for his calculation and reasoning.
 - He has good memory for his calculation.
 - He has good memory for his calculation.
 - He has good memory for his calculation.
- These situations concern an adult who has had no memory loss for 10 years and, therefore, they can remember past experiences in certain areas well. It may be possible to improve their memory in other areas by memory aids.
- When considering past experiences it is also important to:
- use all their other memory areas well.
 - use all cognitive and physical experiences areas of adult life.
 - use all memory areas.
 - use all their other memory areas well.

Answer in a short sentence. (Answer in pointillism)

18. **What has changed in the last 20 years?**
- (A) There are more people in the world.
There is less water available for drinking.
There is less land available for growing food.
There is less oil available for fuel.
19. **What does the following sentence mean?**
- The government has decided to ban the sale of tobacco products.
- (A) All tobacco products will be banned.
Any person who wants to buy tobacco products will have to pay a lot of money.
People are allowed to buy tobacco products but they must pay a lot of money.
People are allowed to buy tobacco products but they must pay a lot of money.
20. **What does the following sentence mean?**
- The government has decided to ban the sale of tobacco products.
- (A) All tobacco products will be banned.
Any person who wants to buy tobacco products will have to pay a lot of money.
People are allowed to buy tobacco products but they must pay a lot of money.
People are allowed to buy tobacco products but they must pay a lot of money.
21. **What has changed in the last 20 years?**
- (A) There are more people in the world.
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1. **What is the primary purpose of the study?**

- a) To compare the effectiveness of different treatment regimens.
- b) To determine the safety profile of a new drug.
- c) To explore the relationship between genetic variants and disease risk.
- d) To evaluate the impact of environmental factors on health outcomes.

2. **What is the main outcome measure being studied?**

- a) Number of participants recruited
- b) Number of adverse events reported
- c) Number of participants completing the study
- d) Number of participants achieving a specific health outcome

3. **What is the study design?**

- a) Observational study
- b) Randomized controlled trial
- c) Case report
- d) Case series

4. **What is the study population?**

- a) All individuals in a specific geographic area
- b) A specific group of individuals with a particular condition
- c) A random sample of the general population
- d) A convenience sample of individuals willing to participate

5. **What is the study setting?**

- a) Hospital or clinic environment
- b) Community or field environment
- c) Laboratory or research facility
- d) Online or digital environment

6. **What is the study duration?**

- a) Short-term (e.g., weeks)
- b) Intermediate (e.g., months)
- c) Long-term (e.g., years)
- d) Ongoing (no specific end date)

7. **What is the study protocol?**

- a) Detailed description of procedures and interventions
- b) Summary of key findings and conclusions
- c) List of references and sources used
- d) General overview of the study objectives

8. **What is the study funding source?**

- a) National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- b) Private foundations
- c) Corporate sponsors
- d) All of the above

9. **What is the study publication status?**

- a) Unpublished manuscript
- b) Peer-reviewed journal article
- c) Conference abstract
- d) Popular science article

10. **What is the study ethical status?**

- a) Approved by an Institutional Review Board (IRB)
- b) Pending review by an IRB
- c) Not required by the study design
- d) Disapproved by an IRB

1. **What is the primary purpose of the following statement?**
a) To describe the new financial products offered by the bank.
b) To inform customers about the new interest rates.
c) To encourage customers to open new accounts.
d) To explain the benefits of opening a new account.

2. **What is the main message of the following statement?**
a) The bank offers a range of services to its customers.
b) The bank has a long history of providing excellent service.
c) The bank is committed to meeting its customers' needs.
d) The bank is always looking for ways to improve its services.

3. **What is the following statement referring to?**
a) Financial products
b) Financial services
c) Financial institutions
d) Financial instruments

4. **What is the following statement referring to?**
a) Financial products
b) Financial services
c) Financial institutions
d) Financial instruments

5. **What is the following statement referring to?**
a) Financial products
b) Financial services
c) Financial institutions
d) Financial instruments

6. **What is the following statement referring to?**
a) Financial products
b) Financial services
c) Financial institutions
d) Financial instruments

7. **What is the following statement referring to?**
a) Financial products
b) Financial services
c) Financial institutions
d) Financial instruments

8. **What is the following statement referring to?**
a) Financial products
b) Financial services
c) Financial institutions
d) Financial instruments

9. **What is the following statement referring to?**

- Q1** *What are the following components of a communication system?*
- Information source
 - Message channel
 - Decoder
 - Encoder
 - Information destination
 - Feedback channel
 - Transmitter
 - Medium
- Q2** *Explain the function of a receiver in a communication system.*
- It receives information from the transmitter.
 - It converts the received signal into an electrical signal.
 - It amplifies the received signal.
 - It converts the received signal into an information signal.
- Q3** *What is the function of a transmitter in a communication system?*
- It converts the information signal into an electrical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an information signal.
 - It converts the information signal into an optical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an optical signal.
- Q4** *What is the function of a medium in a communication system?*
- It converts the information signal into an electrical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an information signal.
 - It converts the information signal into an optical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an optical signal.
- Q5** *What is the function of a decoder in a communication system?*
- It converts the information signal into an electrical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an information signal.
 - It converts the information signal into an optical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an optical signal.

- Q6** *What is the function of a transmitter in a communication system?*
- It converts the information signal into an electrical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an information signal.
 - It converts the information signal into an optical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an optical signal.
- Q7** *What is the function of a receiver in a communication system?*
- It receives information from the transmitter.
 - It converts the received signal into an electrical signal.
 - It amplifies the received signal.
 - It converts the received signal into an information signal.
- Q8** *What is the function of a medium in a communication system?*
- It converts the information signal into an electrical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an information signal.
 - It converts the information signal into an optical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an optical signal.
- Q9** *What is the function of a decoder in a communication system?*
- It converts the information signal into an electrical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an information signal.
 - It converts the information signal into an optical signal.
 - It converts the electrical signal into an optical signal.

- (a) The following questions are based on the following passage. Answer them in about 150 words.
- Passage A: In a society where there is a growing concern for the environment, it is important to consider the impact of our actions on the environment. One way to do this is to reduce, reuse, and recycle. Reducing waste means using less resources and creating less waste. Reusing items means finding new ways to use them instead of throwing them away. Recycling is the process of turning old materials into new ones. By doing these things, we can help protect the environment and ensure a sustainable future.
- (b) Read the following statements and indicate whether they are true or false by marking or in the boxes provided.
- (i) Reducing waste means using less resources and creating less waste.
 - (ii) Reusing items means finding new ways to use them instead of throwing them away.
 - (iii) Recycling is the process of turning old materials into new ones.
 - (iv) By doing these things, we can help protect the environment and ensure a sustainable future.
- (c) Fill in the blanks in the following sentence with appropriate words.
- The following sentence is incomplete. Complete it by choosing the most suitable word from the options given below.
- It is important to reduce, reuse, and recycle in order to protect the environment.
- Options: (i) increase (ii) decrease (iii) reuse (iv) recycle (v) protect (vi) pollute (vii) conserve (viii) damage

- (d) The following statements are based on the following passage. Answer them in about 150 words.
- Passage B: In a society where there is a growing concern for the environment, it is important to consider the impact of our actions on the environment. One way to do this is to reduce, reuse, and recycle. Reducing waste means using less resources and creating less waste. Reusing items means finding new ways to use them instead of throwing them away. Recycling is the process of turning old materials into new ones. By doing these things, we can help protect the environment and ensure a sustainable future.
- (e) Read the following statements and indicate whether they are true or false by marking or in the boxes provided.
- (i) Reducing waste means using less resources and creating less waste.
 - (ii) Reusing items means finding new ways to use them instead of throwing them away.
 - (iii) Recycling is the process of turning old materials into new ones.
 - (iv) By doing these things, we can help protect the environment and ensure a sustainable future.
- (f) Fill in the blanks in the following sentence with appropriate words.
- The following sentence is incomplete. Complete it by choosing the most suitable word from the options given below.
- It is important to reduce, reuse, and recycle in order to protect the environment.
- Options: (i) increase (ii) decrease (iii) reuse (iv) recycle (v) protect (vi) pollute (vii) conserve (viii) damage

Conclusions: Although the proportion of patients who are asymptomatic at diagnosis is high, it is important to identify those patients who have symptoms.

10 of 10

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING - **STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING** - **STRUCTURE DESIGN** - **STRUCTURE ANALYSIS**

- 8) Some states have minimum insurance amounts:
a) \$10,000 per person
b) \$15,000 per person
c) \$20,000 per person
d) \$25,000 per person
and the minimum amounts increase every 5 years.
e) The amount is \$100,000
f) The amount is \$200,000
g) The amount is \$300,000
h) The amount is \$400,000

9) Insurance companies are required to pay at least 80% of the claim by the time the claim is filed.
a) True
b) False
c) It depends on the state
d) It depends on the type of insurance
e) It depends on the amount of the claim
f) It depends on the amount of the premium
g) It depends on the amount of the deductible
h) It depends on the amount of the coverage

10) The minimum amount of liability coverage is \$10,000 per accident.
a) True
b) False
c) It depends on the state
d) It depends on the amount of the coverage
e) It depends on the amount of the deductible
f) It depends on the amount of the premium
g) It depends on the amount of the coverage
h) It depends on the amount of the deductible

11) The minimum amount of liability coverage is \$15,000 per accident.
a) True
b) False
c) It depends on the state
d) It depends on the amount of the coverage
e) It depends on the amount of the deductible
f) It depends on the amount of the premium
g) It depends on the amount of the coverage
h) It depends on the amount of the deductible

12) The minimum amount of liability coverage is \$20,000 per accident.
a) True
b) False
c) It depends on the state
d) It depends on the amount of the coverage
e) It depends on the amount of the deductible
f) It depends on the amount of the premium
g) It depends on the amount of the coverage
h) It depends on the amount of the deductible

13) The minimum amount of liability coverage is \$25,000 per accident.
a) True
b) False
c) It depends on the state
d) It depends on the amount of the coverage
e) It depends on the amount of the deductible
f) It depends on the amount of the premium
g) It depends on the amount of the coverage
h) It depends on the amount of the deductible

- 40. Answer the questions and choose the correct answers.**
- Section A**
- (a) You can buy a computer system from the following shop which is located near your house.
 (i) Computer World
 (ii) Books & Books
 (iii) Electronics
 (iv) All of the above
- (b) The price of a computer system is Rs. 10,000/- and you have Rs. 5,000/- in your savings. So, you will have to borrow
 (i) Rs. 5,000/- from your parents
 (ii) Rs. 5,000/- from your friends
 (iii) Rs. 5,000/- from your relatives
 (iv) Rs. 5,000/- from your bank
- (c) You are going to buy a TV.
 (i) You will go to the shop which sells electronic goods
 (ii) You will go to the shop which sells books
 (iii) You will go to the shop which sells clothes
 (iv) You will go to the shop which sells food items
- (d) You are going to buy a book.
 (i) You will go to the shop which sells electronic goods
 (ii) You will go to the shop which sells books
 (iii) You will go to the shop which sells clothes
 (iv) You will go to the shop which sells food items
- (e) You are going to buy a mobile phone.
 (i) You will go to the shop which sells electronic goods
 (ii) You will go to the shop which sells books
 (iii) You will go to the shop which sells clothes
 (iv) You will go to the shop which sells food items
- (f) You are going to buy a bicycle.
 (i) You will go to the shop which sells electronic goods
 (ii) You will go to the shop which sells books
 (iii) You will go to the shop which sells clothes
 (iv) You will go to the shop which sells food items
- Section B**
- (a) You are going to buy a bicycle. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (b) You are going to buy a book. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (c) You are going to buy a mobile phone. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (d) You are going to buy a bicycle. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (e) You are going to buy a mobile phone. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (f) You are going to buy a bicycle. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- Section C**
- (a) You are going to buy a bicycle. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (b) You are going to buy a book. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (c) You are going to buy a mobile phone. You will go to the shop which sells
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- (e) You are going to buy a mobile phone. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items
- (f) You are going to buy a bicycle. You will go to the shop which sells
 (i) Electronic goods
 (ii) Books
 (iii) Clothes
 (iv) Food items

1. Which of the following is a primary function of a financial manager?

 - to increase the firm's market value
 - to increase the firm's earnings per share
 - to increase the firm's liquidity
 - to increase the firm's market value by increasing its earnings per share

2. Which of the following is a primary reason to issue bonds?

 - to issue shares to finance growth in the company
 - to issue shares to expand the firm's operations
 - to issue debt to finance growth in the firm
 - to issue debt to reduce the firm's tax liability

3. Which of the following is a primary purpose of a financial manager?

 - to increase the firm's market value
 - to increase the firm's earnings per share
 - to increase the firm's liquidity
 - to increase the firm's market value by increasing its earnings per share

4. The term "debt" refers to:

 - equity
 - long-term debt
 - short-term debt
 - current assets

5. The term "equity" refers to:

 - debt
 - long-term debt
 - short-term debt
 - current assets

6. The term "liquidity" refers to:

 - debt
 - long-term debt
 - short-term debt
 - current assets

7. One of the main reasons that companies have cash is to meet short-term financial needs.

 - True
 - False

8. One of the main reasons that companies have cash is to meet long-term financial needs.

 - True
 - False

9. One of the main reasons that companies have cash is to meet current asset needs.

 - True
 - False

10. One of the main reasons that companies have cash is to meet current liability needs.

 - True
 - False

11. **What is the difference between a primary and secondary market?**
The primary market is where new shares are issued by a company.
The secondary market is where existing shares are traded by investors.

12. **What is the difference between a stock exchange and a stock market?**
A stock exchange is a formal organization.
A stock market is less formal.

13. **What is the difference between a stock market and a stock exchange?**
A stock market is a place where stocks are bought and sold.
A stock exchange is a formal organization where stocks are bought and sold.

14. **What does it mean when a stock is said to be overvalued or undervalued?**
Overvalued means the price is too high.
Undervalued means the price is too low.

15. **What is the difference between a stock market and a stock exchange?**
A stock market is a place where stocks are bought and sold.
A stock exchange is a formal organization where stocks are bought and sold.

16. **What is the difference between a stock market and a stock exchange?**
A stock market is a place where stocks are bought and sold.
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19. **What is the difference between a stock market and a stock exchange?**
A stock market is a place where stocks are bought and sold.
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20. **What is the difference between a stock market and a stock exchange?**
A stock market is a place where stocks are bought and sold.
A stock exchange is a formal organization where stocks are bought and sold.

- III. General Instructions**
- A. Standardized Test**
1. The following questions are designed to test your knowledge of English grammar. Answer them as well as you can.
2. You will have 45 minutes to complete the test. You may not use any reference materials or books during the test.
3. You may use a calculator if you need it.
4. You may use a ruler if you need it.
5. You may use a compass if you need it.
6. You may use a protractor if you need it.
7. You may use a pencil if you need it.
8. You may use a pen if you need it.
9. You may use a paper if you need it.
10. You may use a book if you need it.
11. You may use a calculator if you need it.
12. You may use a ruler if you need it.
13. You may use a compass if you need it.
14. You may use a protractor if you need it.
15. You may use a pencil if you need it.
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17. You may use a paper if you need it.
18. You may use a book if you need it.
19. You may use a calculator if you need it.
20. You may use a ruler if you need it.
21. You may use a compass if you need it.
22. You may use a protractor if you need it.
23. You may use a pencil if you need it.
24. You may use a pen if you need it.
25. You may use a paper if you need it.
26. You may use a book if you need it.
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29. You may use a compass if you need it.
30. You may use a protractor if you need it.
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32. You may use a pen if you need it.
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44. You may use a ruler if you need it.
45. You may use a compass if you need it.
46. You may use a protractor if you need it.
47. You may use a pencil if you need it.
48. You may use a pen if you need it.
49. You may use a paper if you need it.
50. You may use a book if you need it.

- B. Advanced Test**
1. The following questions are designed to test your knowledge of English grammar. Answer them as well as you can.
2. You will have 45 minutes to complete the test. You may not use any reference materials or books during the test.
3. You may use a calculator if you need it.
4. You may use a ruler if you need it.
5. You may use a compass if you need it.
6. You may use a protractor if you need it.
7. You may use a pencil if you need it.
8. You may use a pen if you need it.
9. You may use a paper if you need it.
10. You may use a book if you need it.
11. You may use a calculator if you need it.
12. You may use a ruler if you need it.
13. You may use a compass if you need it.
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21. You may use a compass if you need it.
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29. You may use a compass if you need it.
30. You may use a protractor if you need it.
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32. You may use a pen if you need it.
33. You may use a paper if you need it.
34. You may use a book if you need it.
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36. You may use a ruler if you need it.
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44. You may use a ruler if you need it.
45. You may use a compass if you need it.
46. You may use a protractor if you need it.
47. You may use a pencil if you need it.
48. You may use a pen if you need it.
49. You may use a paper if you need it.
50. You may use a book if you need it.

- Related to money, money is also called
monetary economy
- (a) Money economy
 - (b) Money market
 - (c) Money system
 - (d) Money flow
- Ques 10. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange
- Ques 11. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange
- Ques 12. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange
- Ques 13. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange

- Ques 14. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange
- Ques 15. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange
- Ques 16. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange
- Ques 17. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange
- Ques 18. Which of the following is not a characteristic of money?
- (a) Medium of exchange
 - (b) Store of value & wealth
 - (c) Medium of payment
 - (d) Medium of exchange

- 10) would be the following, and the general knowledge about the world you have:
- the environment is becoming cleaner
 - the world population is increasing rapidly
 - there are more countries than there used to be
- and finally a series of statements in a situation of possible global warming (G.W.) and climate change in every year after 2010:
- there will be more extreme weather events
 - there will be more flooding in coastal areas
 - there will be more desertification
 - there will be more natural disasters
- 11) After listening to the presentation by G.W. and its consequences:
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) greenhouse gases | b) natural gas reserves |
| c) energy efficiency | d) renewable energy |
| e) wind turbines | f) nuclear power plants |
| g) solar panels | h) energy efficiency |
- Decide which statement is closest related to each of them:
- with increasing the number of people
 - more people are moving to cities
 - more people are moving to rural areas
 - more people are moving to coastal areas
- 12) Listen to the following recording of a presentation by a person from the UN about the effects of climate change on the environment.
- These are some important issues:
- dry land
 - desertification
 - global warming
 - greenhouse gases
 - loss of biodiversity
 - pollution
 - rainfall patterns
 - sea level rise
 - temperature increase
 - water scarcity

- 13) Listen to the following recording of a presentation by a person from the UN about the effects of climate change on the environment.
- These are some important issues:
- desertification
 - greenhouse gases
 - loss of biodiversity
 - pollution
 - rainfall patterns
 - sea level rise
 - temperature increase
 - water scarcity
- 14) Listen to the following recording of a presentation by a person from the UN about the effects of climate change on the environment.
- These are some important issues:
- desertification
 - greenhouse gases
 - loss of biodiversity
 - pollution
 - rainfall patterns
 - sea level rise
 - temperature increase
 - water scarcity

1. What is the main purpose of the following statement by the government?
a) That will not happen again in the future
b) It is concerned about a particular group of people
c) There is a lot of bad news
d) A large number of people have different views about a particular issue
e) All of the above
f) None of the above
g) The people who made this statement do not care about any other issue
h) People like this are very rare
i) People that are more serious about life than you are
j) None of the above
k) None of the above but it is clear that it has to do with
the housing situation
l) None of the above

2. They are trying to make people feel better about the government.
a) By giving them hope in the government
b) By making political promises to the people
c) By attacking political opponents of their own
d) By attacking people
e) None of the above
f) None of the above
g) None of the above
h) None of the above
i) None of the above
j) None of the above
k) None of the above
l) None of the above

3. None of the above was done to make it appear good.
a) None of the above
b) None of the above
c) None of the above
d) None of the above
e) None of the above
f) None of the above
g) None of the above
h) None of the above
i) None of the above
j) None of the above
k) None of the above
l) None of the above

<p>Answers 1-10:</p> <p>1. discrepancy (dis-uh-puh-nuh-sē) n. a difference between two or more things, especially when it seems wrong or unusual.</p> <p>2. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>3. discreetly (dih-skree-uh-tee) adv. in a way that does not cause trouble.</p> <p>4. discreetness (dih-skree-uh-nes) n. the quality of being discreet.</p> <p>5. discreetly (dih-skree-uh-tee) adv. in a way that does not cause trouble.</p> <p>6. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>7. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>8. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>9. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>10. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p>	<p>Answers 11-20:</p> <p>11. discrepancy (dis-uh-puh-nuh-sē) n. a difference between two or more things, especially when it seems wrong or unusual.</p> <p>12. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>13. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>14. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>15. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>16. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>17. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>18. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>19. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p> <p>20. discreet (dih-skree-uh-t) adj. not likely to cause trouble; careful about what you say or do.</p>
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10. **What is the difference between a *target market* and a *customer segment*?**
- The target market is the specific group of customers you want to sell to. The customer segments are the different groups of people who buy your products.
- Answer:**
- There is no difference between the two terms.
- (a) *Target market* is different from *customer segment*.
- (b) *Target market* is same as *customer segment*.
- (c) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (d) *Target market* and *customer segments* are different parts of one firm.
- Answer:**
- The *target market* is a specific group of people who will buy your products.
- Answer:**
- The *target market* is a specific group of people who will buy your products.
- (a) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (b) *Target market* is same as *customer segment*.
- (c) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (d) *Target market* and *customer segments* are different parts of one firm.
- Answer:**
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- Answer:**
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- The *target market* is a specific group of people who will buy your products.
- (a) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (b) *Target market* is same as *customer segment*.
- (c) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (d) *Target market* and *customer segments* are different parts of one firm.

- 11. *What is the difference between a *target market* and a *customer segment*?***
- The *target market* is the specific group of customers you want to sell to. The *customer segments* are the different groups of people who buy your products.
- Answer:**
- The *target market* is a specific group of people who will buy your products.
- (a) *Target market* is different from *customer segment*.
- (b) *Target market* is same as *customer segment*.
- (c) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (d) *Target market* and *customer segments* are different parts of one firm.
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- (c) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (d) *Target market* and *customer segments* are different parts of one firm.
- Answer:**
- The *target market* is a specific group of people who will buy your products.
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- The *target market* is a specific group of people who will buy your products.
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- (b) *Target market* is same as *customer segment*.
- (c) *Target market* is same as *customer segments*.
- (d) *Target market* and *customer segments* are different parts of one firm.

1. **What is the best way to start a new business?**
a. Find a mentor who has been successful in the same field.
b. Research your market and identify your target audience.
c. Create a detailed business plan.
d. Start by investing all your savings into equipment.

2. **How can I increase my website's search engine ranking?**
a. Improve your website's design and user experience.
b. Create high-quality, relevant content.
c. Optimize your website for mobile devices.
d. Increase your website's traffic through social media.

3. **What are the most common mistakes made by entrepreneurs?**
a. Not having a clear vision or goal.
b. Underestimating competition.
c. Not having a solid financial plan.
d. Not seeking advice from mentors or experts.

4. **How can I protect my intellectual property rights?**
a. Register your trademarks and patents.
b. Use a non-disclosure agreement with partners.
c. Keep your ideas confidential until you're ready to share them.
d. Avoid sharing your ideas with others.

5. **What are the key components of a successful marketing strategy?**
a. Identifying your target audience.
b. Creating compelling content.
c. Utilizing various channels like social media and email.
d. Setting realistic goals and tracking progress.

6. **What are the best ways to manage my time effectively?**
a. Prioritizing tasks based on importance and urgency.
b. Creating a work-life balance.
c. Delegating responsibilities to others.
d. Establishing routines and habits.
7. **How can I build a strong team?**
a. Recruit individuals with diverse skills and experiences.
b. Encourage open communication and collaboration.
c. Set clear expectations and provide regular feedback.
d. Foster a positive work environment.
8. **What are the most effective ways to finance a business?**
a. Securing a bank loan or investment.
b. Selling equity shares to investors.
c. Utilizing crowdfunding platforms.
d. Generating revenue through sales and services.
9. **How can I handle conflicts within my team?**
a. Encourage open communication and active listening.
b. Set clear boundaries and expectations.
c. Mediate disputes and seek common ground.
d. Promote a culture of respect and understanding.
10. **What are the best ways to stay competitive in my industry?**
a. Continuously innovate and improve products or services.
b. Stay informed about industry trends and changes.
c. Build strong relationships with customers and partners.
d. Leverage technology to streamline operations.

10 of 10

1

1. The first step in the process of socialization is the family.

2. The second step in the process of socialization is the school.

3. The third step in the process of socialization is the peer group.

4. The fourth step in the process of socialization is the mass media.

5. The fifth step in the process of socialization is the government.

6. The sixth step in the process of socialization is the church.

7. The seventh step in the process of socialization is the workplace.

8. The eighth step in the process of socialization is the leisure time.

9. The ninth step in the process of socialization is the community.

10. The tenth step in the process of socialization is the international community.

- 46** *How do you feel about being a part of your school's student government?*
- a) I don't care.
 - b) I'm not interested.
 - c) I'm interested in helping our school but I'm not sure about being involved.
 - d) I'm very interested.
- 47** *What do you think is the best way to run a school election?*
- a) By having a teacher decide who gets elected.
 - b) By having students vote for the person they want to be elected.
 - c) By having students write their ideas on a board and then voting for them.
 - d) By having students write their ideas on a board and then voting for them.
- 48** *What do you think is the most important thing to do when running for student government?*
- a) To make sure everyone knows what you stand for.
 - b) To make sure everyone knows who you are.
 - c) To make sure everyone knows what you stand for.
 - d) To make sure everyone knows who you are.
- 49** *Choose the word that best describes you.*
- a) I'm a leader.
 - b) I'm a follower.
 - c) I'm the president.
 - d) I'm a follower.
- 50** *How many other people did you hear your name called out in the election today?*
- a) No one person said my name at all.
 - b) One person said my name a few times during the election.
 - c) Two people said my name a few times during the election.
 - d) Many people said my name a few times during the election.
- 51** *What do you think is the best way to run a school election?*
- a) By having a teacher decide who gets elected.
 - b) By having students vote for the person they want to be elected.
 - c) By having students write their ideas on a board and then voting for them.
 - d) By having students write their ideas on a board and then voting for them.
- 52** *What do you think is the most important thing to do when running for student government?*
- a) To make sure everyone knows what you stand for.
 - b) To make sure everyone knows who you are.
 - c) To make sure everyone knows what you stand for.
 - d) To make sure everyone knows who you are.

10. What is the normal value of oxygen saturation?
- 95%
 - 90%
 - 85%
 - 80%
11. Which of the following is a common cause of peripheral arterial disease?
- Smoking and diabetes mellitus
 - Obesity and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism
 - Hyperthyroidism
12. Which of the following is a common cause of peripheral venous disease?
- Smoking and obesity
 - Obesity and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and obesity
13. Which of the following is a common cause of peripheral arterial disease?
- Smoking and hypertension
 - Obesity and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and obesity
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- Smoking and hypertension
 - Obesity and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and hypertension
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- Smoking and hypertension
 - Obesity and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and obesity
20. Which of the following is a common cause of peripheral venous disease?
- Smoking and hypertension
 - Obesity and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and hypertension
 - Hypothyroidism and obesity

Answers

- ANSWER KEY**
- QUESTION 1: ANEMIA**
- What are the primary symptoms and causes of the following conditions? 1. Anemia
- The primary symptom of anemia is fatigue. Common causes of anemia include chronic diseases, nutritional deficiencies, and blood loss.
2. Hypertension
- The primary symptom of hypertension is headache. Common causes of hypertension include age, genetics, and lifestyle factors such as smoking and obesity.
3. Hyperthyroidism
- The primary symptom of hyperthyroidism is weight loss. Common causes of hyperthyroidism include autoimmune disorders and iodine excess.
4. Hypothyroidism
- The primary symptom of hypothyroidism is weight gain. Common causes of hypothyroidism include autoimmune disorders and iodine deficiency.
5. Diabetes mellitus
- The primary symptom of diabetes mellitus is polyuria. Common causes of diabetes mellitus include genetics and lifestyle factors such as diet and exercise.
6. Peripheral arterial disease
- The primary symptom of peripheral arterial disease is pain in the legs. Common causes of peripheral arterial disease include smoking and hypertension.
7. Peripheral venous disease
- The primary symptom of peripheral venous disease is swelling in the legs. Common causes of peripheral venous disease include smoking and hypertension.
8. Hypothyroidism
- The primary symptom of hypothyroidism is constipation. Common causes of hypothyroidism include autoimmune disorders and iodine deficiency.
9. Hyperthyroidism
- The primary symptom of hyperthyroidism is diarrhea. Common causes of hyperthyroidism include autoimmune disorders and iodine excess.
10. Hypertension
- The primary symptom of hypertension is headache. Common causes of hypertension include age, genetics, and lifestyle factors such as smoking and obesity.
11. Peripheral arterial disease
- The primary symptom of peripheral arterial disease is pain in the legs. Common causes of peripheral arterial disease include smoking and hypertension.
12. Peripheral venous disease
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- The primary symptom of peripheral venous disease is swelling in the legs. Common causes of peripheral venous disease include smoking and hypertension.
18. Hypothyroidism
- The primary symptom of hypothyroidism is constipation. Common causes of hypothyroidism include autoimmune disorders and iodine deficiency.
19. Hyperthyroidism
- The primary symptom of hyperthyroidism is diarrhea. Common causes of hyperthyroidism include autoimmune disorders and iodine excess.
20. Hypertension
- The primary symptom of hypertension is headache. Common causes of hypertension include age, genetics, and lifestyle factors such as smoking and obesity.

ANSWER KEY

1. The first step in the process of writing a research paper is to determine the purpose of the paper. This purpose can be to inform, to persuade, or to entertain. The purpose will determine the tone and style of the paper.

2. Once the purpose is determined, the next step is to research the topic. This involves finding relevant sources and gathering information. It is important to use credible sources and to cite them properly.

3. After researching the topic, the next step is to outline the paper. This involves organizing the information into a logical flow. The outline should include an introduction, body, and conclusion.

4. Once the outline is completed, the next step is to write the first draft. This involves putting the ideas from the outline into words. It is important to focus on the main points and to avoid unnecessary details.

5. After writing the first draft, the next step is to revise it. This involves reading the paper and making changes to improve it. It is important to be critical and to make sure the paper is clear and concise.

6. Once the paper is revised, the next step is to edit it. This involves checking for grammar, punctuation, and spelling errors. It is important to proofread the paper carefully.

7. After editing the paper, the final step is to format it. This involves following the specific requirements of the assignment, such as page length, font, and margins.

8. Finally, the paper is submitted to the teacher. It is important to submit the paper on time and to follow any specific instructions given by the teacher.

100 The most important factor in determining the success of a new product is:

- A) The quality of the product.
- B) The price of the product.
- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

101 Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a successful product?

- A) It has a unique selling point.
- B) It has a low price.
- C) It has a good reputation.
- D) It is well-packaged.

102 The success of a new product depends on:

- A) The quality of the product.
- B) The price of the product.
- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

103 The main reason for the success of a new product is:

- A) The quality of the product.
- B) The price of the product.
- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

104 The success of a new product depends on:

- A) The quality of the product.
- B) The price of the product.
- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

105 The success of a new product depends on:

- A) The quality of the product.
- B) The price of the product.
- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

106 The success of a new product depends on:

- A) The quality of the product.
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- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

107 The success of a new product depends on:

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- D) The advertising of the product.

108 The success of a new product depends on:

- A) The quality of the product.
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- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

109 The success of a new product depends on:

- A) The quality of the product.
- B) The price of the product.
- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

110 The success of a new product depends on:

- A) The quality of the product.
- B) The price of the product.
- C) The packaging of the product.
- D) The advertising of the product.

- 1.1.1. **Proposed outcomes** is **to help the manager to make better decisions**.
1.1.2. **Identifying outcomes** is **assessing the outcome**.
1.1.3. **Measuring outcomes**.

1.2. **Importance of learning** is **to identify the outcomes and measure them**, **but it is also important to understand what has been learned by the process**. The manager can **use this information to improve the process**.
1.2.1. **Identified outcomes**.
1.2.2. **Measured outcomes**.

1.3. **The manager can use the outcomes to make better decisions**.
1.3.1. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.
1.3.2. **Measured outcomes**.
1.3.3. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.
1.3.4. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.

1.4. **A manager can through the outcomes to make good decisions**. The following is **an example**:
1.4.1. **Identified outcomes**.
1.4.2. **Measured outcomes**.
1.4.3. **Identified outcomes**.

1.5. **Importance of the outcomes** **when there is a problem in the process** is **to find out what has gone wrong**. This can be done by **analyzing the outcomes**.
1.5.1. **Identified outcomes**.
1.5.2. **Measured outcomes**.
1.5.3. **Identified outcomes**.

1.6. **Proposed outcomes** is **the outcome of learning**.
1.6.1. **Identifying the proposed outcomes**.
1.6.2. **Measuring the proposed outcomes**.
1.6.3. **Identifying the proposed outcomes**.
1.6.4. **Measuring the proposed outcomes**.

1.7. **Importance of outcomes** **is to make better decisions**.
1.7.1. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.
1.7.2. **Measured outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.
1.7.3. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.
1.7.4. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.

1.8. **Importance of outcomes** **is to make better decisions**. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**. **Measured outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**. **Identified outcomes** **can be used to make better decisions**.
1.8.1. **Identified outcomes**.
1.8.2. **Measured outcomes**.

10. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

11. Which of the following statements about the immune system is FALSE?

 - The immune system is composed of a network of organs, tissues, and cells that work together to defend the body against disease and infection.
 - The immune system is composed of a network of organs, tissues, and cells that work together to defend the body against disease and infection.
 - The immune system is composed of a network of organs, tissues, and cells that work together to defend the body against disease and infection.
 - The immune system is composed of a network of organs, tissues, and cells that work together to defend the body against disease and infection.

12. Which of the following is an example of active immunity?

 - Antibodies produced by the body to fight off a specific infection
 - Antibodies produced by the body to fight off a specific infection
 - Antibodies produced by the body to fight off a specific infection
 - Antibodies produced by the body to fight off a specific infection

13. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

14. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

15. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

16. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

17. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

18. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

19. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

20. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of the immune system?

 - Immune system protects the body from foreign substances
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy cancerous cells
 - Immune system has the ability to recognize and destroy damaged cells
 - Immune system has the ability to destroy bacteria, viruses, fungi, and other microorganisms

However, there is no way to completely prevent the occurrence of such errors. In fact, it is often the case that the most serious errors occur when the system is operating under normal conditions. This is because the system is not designed to handle such situations. For example, if a system is designed to handle a certain type of error, it may not be able to handle another type of error. This is because the system is not designed to handle both types of errors at the same time.

10. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*
11. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

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ANSWER

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers.

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10. When you go to the supermarket, you can buy a lot of different products. A supermarket is a large shop where you can buy almost all kinds of food and non-food products. You can buy fresh fruit and vegetables, meat, fish, bread, flour, sugar, tea, coffee, biscuits, jam, butter, eggs, etc. You can also buy clothes, shoes, cosmetics, perfume, books, CDs, DVDs, CDs, mobile phones, cameras, etc.
11. You can buy a car in a car dealership. A car dealership is a place where you can buy a new or used car. You can buy a car from a car dealer.
12. You can buy a house in a building society. A building society is a bank that lends money to people who want to buy a house or a flat. You can buy a house or a flat from a building society.
13. You can buy a boat in a boat yard. A boat yard is a place where boats are built or repaired. You can buy a boat from a boat yard.
14. You can buy a ticket at a travel agency. A travel agency is a place where you can buy tickets for flights, trains, buses, cars, etc. You can buy a ticket from a travel agency.
15. You can buy a book in a bookshop. A bookshop is a shop where you can buy books. You can buy a book from a bookshop.
16. You can buy a computer in a computer shop. A computer shop is a shop where you can buy computers. You can buy a computer from a computer shop.
17. You can buy a television in a television shop. A television shop is a shop where you can buy televisions. You can buy a television from a television shop.
18. You can buy a mobile phone in a mobile phone shop. A mobile phone shop is a shop where you can buy mobile phones. You can buy a mobile phone from a mobile phone shop.
19. You can buy a car in a car dealership. A car dealership is a place where you can buy a new or used car. You can buy a car from a car dealer.
20. You can buy a house in a building society. A building society is a bank that lends money to people who want to buy a house or a flat. You can buy a house or a flat from a building society.

Part 2: Vocabulary

1. **Shop** (n) a place where you can buy things
2. **Buy** (v) to take something and give money for it
3. **Non-food products** things that are not food, e.g. clothes, books, CDs, mobile phones, cameras, etc.
4. **Food products** things that are food, e.g. fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, bread, flour, sugar, tea, coffee, biscuits, jam, butter, eggs, etc.
5. **Car dealership** a place where you can buy a new or used car
6. **Building society** a bank that lends money to people who want to buy a house or a flat
7. **Boat yard** a place where boats are built or repaired
8. **Travel agency** a place where you can buy tickets for flights, trains, buses, cars, etc.
9. **Bookshop** a shop where you can buy books
10. **Computer shop** a shop where you can buy computers
11. **Television shop** a shop where you can buy televisions
12. **Mobile phone shop** a shop where you can buy mobile phones
13. **House** (n) a building where you live with your family
14. **Flat** (n) a room or group of rooms in a building where you live with your family
15. **Car** (n) a vehicle with four wheels that you drive
16. **Boat** (n) a vehicle with four wheels that you drive
17. **Flight** (n) a journey by plane
18. **Train** (n) a vehicle with four wheels that you drive
19. **Bus** (n) a vehicle with four wheels that you drive
20. **Car** (n) a vehicle with four wheels that you drive

130. In order to increase the number of people who can benefit from the services, the government has decided to expand its network of health clinics. The new clinics will be located in rural areas and will provide basic medical services to the local population.

131. The new clinics will be staffed by qualified medical professionals, including doctors, nurses, and paramedics. They will also have access to medical equipment and supplies.

132. The new clinics will be open to the public, and will be accessible to all members of the community, regardless of their income or social status.

133. The new clinics will be part of a larger network of health facilities, which will include hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

134. The new clinics will be part of a larger network of health facilities, which will include hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

135. The new clinics will be part of a larger network of health facilities, which will include hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

136. The new clinics will be part of a larger network of health facilities, which will include hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

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148. The new clinics will be part of a larger network of health facilities, which will include hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

149. The new clinics will be part of a larger network of health facilities, which will include hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

150. The new clinics will be part of a larger network of health facilities, which will include hospitals, clinics, and community health centers.

10. Which of the following is true about the relationship between the two groups of people in the study?
- (A) The group that received the placebo had a higher rate of heart attacks than the group that received aspirin.
 - (B) The group that received the placebo had a lower rate of heart attacks than the group that received aspirin.
 - (C) The group that received the placebo had a higher rate of heart attacks than the group that received ibuprofen.
 - (D) The group that received the placebo had a lower rate of heart attacks than the group that received ibuprofen.
11. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the results of the study?
- (A) The results were inconclusive.
 - (B) The results were statistically significant.
 - (C) The results were not statistically significant.
 - (D) The results were not statistically significant because the sample size was too small.
12. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following statements is true about the results of the study?
- (A) The results show that ibuprofen is more effective than aspirin at preventing heart attacks.
 - (B) The results show that ibuprofen is less effective than aspirin at preventing heart attacks.
 - (C) The results show that ibuprofen is equally effective as aspirin at preventing heart attacks.
 - (D) The results show that ibuprofen is equally effective as aspirin at preventing heart attacks, but the sample size was too small to draw a definitive conclusion.
13. **QUESTION** **ANSWER**

QUESTION	ANSWER	ANSWER	ANSWER	ANSWER
10. Which of the following is true about the relationship between the two groups of people in the study?	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)
11. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the results of the study?	(B)	(C)	(D)	(A)
12. Based on the information given in the passage, which of the following statements is true about the results of the study?	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
13. QUESTION ANSWER	13. ANSWER	14. ANSWER	15. ANSWER	16. ANSWER

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جامعة إسلامية لـ (الجامعة الإسلامية)
Constitutional Model: Islamic University
from Part IV (U) No. 40/2004, 2004 AD
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Section

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جامعة إسلامية لـ (الجامعة الإسلامية)
Constitutional Model: Islamic University
from Part IV (U) No. 40/2004, 2004 AD
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the following day after the meeting at the
University of Michigan.

On Saturday morning we
had time to go to
the University of Michigan
and have a look around.

After breakfast we
left for the University of
Michigan.

We had time to go to the University of Michigan
and have a look around.
After breakfast we
left for the University of Michigan.

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10

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Table 10. Generalized properties of the linear
Bogoliubov approximation at zero temperature
and the corresponding generalized hydrodynamic
equation of motion - the generalized hydrodynamic
equation of motion - the generalized hydrodynamic

10. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 1999; 142: 103-108.

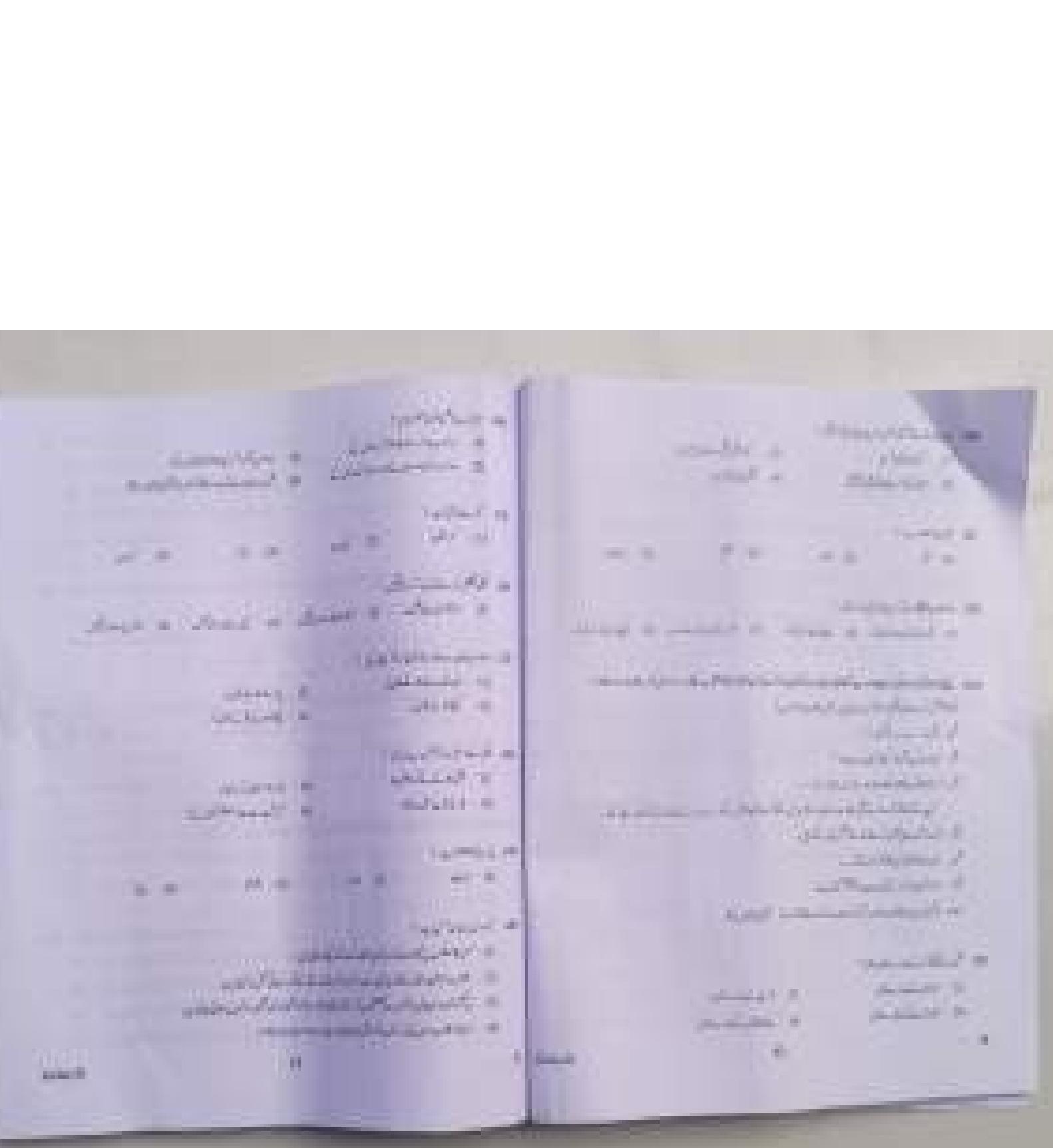
—*James W. Miller*
—*John C. Miller*

and a number of other

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لهم إني أنت عدو المشركين
أنت عدوهم في الدنيا والآخرة
أنت عدوهم في كل الأوقات
أنت عدوهم في كل الأحوال
أنت عدوهم في كل الأزمان
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أنت عدوهم في كل الأزمان
أنت عدوهم في كل الأمكنة

دستورات ایجاد کارکرد

در این قسمت آموزشی شما را با آنچه مرتبط با ایجاد کارکرد در سیستم های اطلاعاتی آشنا خواهیم کرد.

با اینکه این مقاله مختص به ایجاد کارکرد نیست اما مفهوم ایجاد کارکرد در این مقاله معرفی شده است.

ایجاد کارکرد در سیستم های اطلاعاتی

ایجاد کارکرد در سیستم های اطلاعاتی از دو بخش ایجاد کارکرد و ایجاد کاربر تشکیل شده است.

ایجاد کارکرد و ایجاد کاربر

- ایجاد کارکرد
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