



## GROUP—A

### [ MIL (Bengali) ]

1. “আমরা কি তিমিরবিলাসী ?  
আমরা তো তিমিরবিনাশী ।”  
উদ্ধৃতিটির কবি হলেন  
[A] রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর  
[B] জীবনানন্দ দাশ  
[C] বুদ্ধদেব বসু  
[D] উপরের কেউই নন
2. “অন্তরে লভেছি তব বাণী ।” কার বাণী ?  
[A] ঈশ্বরের বাণী  
[B] রামকৃষ্ণের বাণী  
[C] রবীন্দ্রনাথের বাণী  
[D] কৃষ্ণের বাণী
3. তোমার পাঠ্য বীরেন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের কবিতাটির নাম  
[A] ‘আমার ভারতবর্ষ’  
[B] ‘রবীন্দ্রনাথের প্রতি’  
[C] ‘তিমির হননের গান’  
[D] ‘অদ্ভুত আঁধার এক’
4. ‘মনে হলে হাসি’—কবি কখন হাসেন ?  
[A] ভোররাতে  
[B] সূর্যালোক মনোরম হলে  
[C] দিনদুপুরে  
[D] মাঝরাতে
5. “যুদ্ধ ও দুর্ভিক্ষ আসে পরস্পরের মুখে চুমু  
খেতে খেতে ।” লাইনটি কোন্ কবিতায় রয়েছে ?  
[A] ‘আমার ভারতবর্ষ’  
[B] ‘বৃষ্টি’  
[C] ‘এক ঝাঁক পায়রা’  
[D] ‘যুদ্ধ ও শান্তি’
6. ‘অবনী বাড়ী আছে’ কবিতায় কে দুয়ার চেপে ধরে ?  
[A] অন্ধকার  
[B] সবুজ নালিঘাস  
[C] কালো পেঁচা  
[D] উপরের কোনোটিই নয়
7. নাদের আলি কে ?  
[A] মাঝি  
[B] চাকর  
[C] মৌলবী  
[D] কবির মামা
8. ‘কেউ কথা রাখেনি’ কবিতার নাট্যিকার নাম হল  
[A] অরুণা  
[B] বরুণা  
[C] কামনা  
[D] সুচেতনা

9. রূপালি পাখায় কি আঁকা ?

- [A] শূন্য
- [B] রৌদ্র
- [C] রামধনু
- [D] সাদা দাগ

10. 'এক ঝাঁক পায়রা' কবিতার কবি হলেন

- [A] রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
- [B] প্রদীপ বিকাশ রায়
- [C] বিমলচন্দ্র ঘোষ
- [D] জীবনানন্দ দাশ

11. বিজ্ঞানের লক্ষ্য কি ?

- [A] পরম জ্ঞান বা পরম সত্য
- [B] আনন্দে থাকা
- [C] নিতনূতন আবিষ্কার
- [D] আরামে দিন কাটানো

12. আধুনিক জ্যোতির্বিজ্ঞানের একটি নক্ষত্রের নাম

- [A] মঙ্গল
- [B] নিউটন
- [C] গ্ল্যাক্সিয়া
- [D] কোয়াসার

13. প্যাসক্যালের বিখ্যাত গ্রন্থটির নাম হল

- [A] 'পেনসিভ'
- [B] 'পালসার'
- [C] 'সিঙ্কপেন'
- [D] উপরের কোনোটিই নয়

14. 'নবজাগরণ' বলতে বোঝায়

- [A] জেগে থাকা
- [B] নিত্য জাগরণ
- [C] জাগানো
- [D] নবজন্ম

15. রাজা রামমোহন রায়ের লেখা পুস্তিকাটি হল

- [A] 'তুহফাতুল মুত্তাহিদিন'
- [B] 'তোফাতুল মোহাম্মদিয়ন'
- [C] 'তুহাতুল মুহিদ্দিন'
- [D] 'তোফাতুল মোহাম্মদিয়ন'

16. প্রাবন্ধিকের মতে কার জীবনবোধ ও সাধনা মধ্যযুগীয় ও 'ইহবিমুখ' ?

- [A] রামপ্রসাদের
- [B] কমলাকান্তের
- [C] ভারতচন্দ্রের
- [D] শ্রীরামকৃষ্ণের

17. বাংলাদেশের নবজাগরণ কোন্ শতাব্দীতে হয়েছিল ?

- [A] অষ্টাদশ শতাব্দীতে
- [B] ঊনবিংশ শতাব্দীতে
- [C] বিংশ শতাব্দীতে
- [D] একবিংশ শতাব্দীতে

18. বিরাট বরোবদর মন্দির কোথায় অবস্থিত ?

- [A] যবদীপে
- [B] নবদীপে
- [C] ইংলণ্ডে
- [D] উপরের কোনোটিই নয়

19. আদিম শিল্পকলা বিকাশের একটি নিদর্শন হল

- [A] খাজুরাহ
- [B] মন্দিররাহ
- [C] ব্রাহ্মীরাহ
- [D] সূজনুকারাহ

20. মানুষের মধ্যে ঐক্যের জন্য রবীন্দ্রনাথ কি নির্দেশ করেছেন ?

- [A] মেলা
- [B] সম্মেলন
- [C] খেলা
- [D] শিল্প

21. বংশলোচনের স্ত্রীর নাম হল

- [A] মানিনী
- [B] ভাবিনী
- [C] মণিমালা
- [D] মুক্তামালা

22. 'লক্ষণ' কি ধরনের গল্প ?

- [A] করুণরসাত্মক
- [B] সাংকেতিক
- [C] হাস্যরসাত্মক
- [D] দেশপ্রেমমূলক

23. 'পুঁইমাচা' গল্পের রচয়িতা হলেন

- [A] বিভূতিভূষণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়
- [B] রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
- [C] পরশুরাম
- [D] উপরের কেউই নয়

24. কোন্ মাসে ক্ষেত্রির বিয়ে হয়েছিল ?

- [A] বৈশাখ মাসে
- [B] জ্যৈষ্ঠ মাসে
- [C] আষাঢ় মাসে
- [D] শ্রাবণ মাসে

25. ‘‘মারো ঠেলা হইয়ো, সাবাস জোয়ান হইয়ো’’  
কোন গল্পের লাইন ?

- [A] ‘ছুটি’
- [B] ‘পুইমাচা’
- [C] ‘লক্ষকর্ণ’
- [D] ‘দান-প্রতিদান’

26. ‘‘বই হারিয়ে ফেলেছি’’—কে, কাকে বলেছিল ?

- [A] ফটিক তার মামাকে
- [B] ফটিক তার মাকে
- [C] ফটিক তার মামাতো ভাইকে
- [D] ফটিক তার মামীকে

27. বিষ্ণুস্ববাবুর কয়টি ছেলে ?

- [A] একটি
- [B] দুইটি
- [C] চারটি
- [D] উপরের কোনোটিই নয়

28. ‘‘ও ছেলেমানুষ, উহাকে মাপ করো।’’ কে, কাকে  
বলেছিল ?

- [A] শশীভূষণ তার ভাইকে
- [B] শশীভূষণ তার স্ত্রীকে
- [C] রাখামুকুন্দ তার ভাইকে
- [D] ব্রজসুন্দরী তার দেবরকে

29. শশীভূষণের নিলাম হওয়া সম্পত্তি রাখামুকুন্দ কত বছর  
পরে কিনে নিয়েছিল ?

- [A] দশ
- [B] এগারো
- [C] বারো
- [D] তেরো

30. লক্ষকর্ণ গীতার কয়টি অধ্যায় খেয়ে নিয়েছিল ?

- [A] একটি
- [B] দুইটি
- [C] তিনটি
- [D] চারটি

31. বংশলোচনের উকিল বন্ধুটির নাম কী ?

- [A] প্রমোদ
- [B] কুমুদ
- [C] বিনোদ
- [D] প্রবোধ

32. ক্ষেত্রির বিয়ের সময় কত টাকা পণ বাকী ছিল ?

- [A] দেড়শো
- [B] তিনশো
- [C] সাড়ে চারশো
- [D] উপরের কোনোটিই নয়

সঠিক পরিভাষা চিহ্নিত কর (প্রশ্ন সংখ্যা 33-40) :

33. Director

- [A] অধিকারকর্তা
- [B] সম্পাদক
- [C] অধিকর্তা
- [D] উপরের কোনোটিই নয়

34. Accident-prone

- [A] দুর্ঘটনাপ্রবণ
- [B] দুর্ঘটনাজাত
- [C] ঘটনাপ্রবণ
- [D] ঘটনাজাত

35. Chorus

- [A] সম্মিলন
- [B] সম্মেলক
- [C] সম্মিলিত
- [D] সম্মেলক সঙ্গীত

36. Infrastructure

- [A] পরিকাঠামো
- [B] কাঠামোর মধ্যে
- [C] কাঠামোর ভিতরে
- [D] কাঠামোর পরিবর্তন

37. Vocational

- [A] অবকাশ
- [B] কর্মসংস্থান
- [C] বৃত্তীয়
- [D] চাকুরি

38. Toll collector

- [A] পারানি সংগ্রাহক
- [B] পারানি
- [C] পারাপার
- [D] সংগ্রাহক

39. Grant

- [A] প্রতিদান
- [B] অনুক্ষণ
- [C] প্রতিক্ষণ
- [D] অনুদান

40. Broadcasting

- [A] সম্প্রসারিত
- [B] সম্প্রসারণ তাড়িত
- [C] সম্প্রদায় তাড়িত
- [D] উপরের কোনোটিই নয়

OR

[ MIL (Alternative English) ]

1. Who is the author of the short story *The Bet*?  
[A] Anton Chekhov  
[B] Arther Chekhov  
[C] P. B. Shelley  
[D] None of them
2. In the short story *The Bet*, there was a \_\_\_\_\_ among the guests.  
[A] banker  
[B] barrister  
[C] lawyer  
[D] judge
3. The young man in *The Bet* was placed under captivity in  
[A] banker's house  
[B] one of the lodges of the banker-garden  
[C] one of the banker's gardens  
[D] jail custody
4. What is the occupation of Dukhi?  
[A] Cobbler  
[B] Painter  
[C] Sweeper  
[D] Tanner
5. When did the actual Puja start in Panditji's house?  
[A] 8 o'clock  
[B] 7 o'clock  
[C] 6 : 00 a.m.  
[D] 4 : 30 a.m.
6. What is the name of the Pandit in *The Salvation*?  
[A] Ram Ram  
[B] Ghasiram  
[C] Dukhiram  
[D] Munshiji
7. The colour of the goose mentioned in the story *The Adventures of Blue Carbuncle* was  
[A] white  
[B] pink  
[C] black  
[D] brown
8. What is the name of the friend of Sherlock Holmes?  
[A] Mr. Joseph  
[B] Mr. Watson  
[C] Arthur Conan Doyle  
[D] Henry Baker

9. Who brought the goose to Sherlock Holmes?

- [A] James Bond
- [B] St. Peter
- [C] Peterson
- [D] None of them

10. What was the colour of Henry Baker's hat?

- [A] White
- [B] Brown
- [C] Black
- [D] None of the above

11. *Ode on a Grecian Urn* was written by

- [A] P. B. Shelley
- [B] William Shakespeare
- [C] John Keats
- [D] S. T. Coleridge

12. The poet John Keats thinks that

- [A] art will be destroyed
- [B] art is only for a time
- [C] art is immortal
- [D] None of the above

13. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty"—where do we find this line?

- [A] *Ode to a Nightingale*
- [B] *Ode on a Grecian Urn*
- [C] *Ode to the West Wind*
- [D] None of the above

14. How does the speaker refer to the urn?

- [A] As an unravished bride of quietness
- [B] Sylvan author
- [C] Bold picture of immortality
- [D] Leaf fring'd legend of quietness

15. The rejected lover asks his beloved

- [A] to give him one hundred pounds
- [B] to return all the gifts he gave her
- [C] to leave him alone
- [D] to have a last ride with him

16. The eyes of the lover were

- [A] brown
- [B] deep and dark
- [C] glittering
- [D] ugly looking



17. "Since now at length my fate I know"  
—where do you find the line?

- [A] *Riders to the Sea*
- [B] *The Last Ride Together*
- [C] *Ode on a Grecian Urn*
- [D] *Ode to the West Wind*

18. *The Last Ride Together* was written by

- [A] John Keats
- [B] Robert Browning
- [C] William Wordsworth
- [D] None of them

19. The colour of the Mediterranean is

- [A] yellow
- [B] green
- [C] blue
- [D] red

20. Who is Maenad?

- [A] Frenzied woman worshipper of Bacchus
- [B] A Greek God
- [C] A Roman God
- [D] None of them

21. Find out the correct sentence from the alternatives given below.

- [A] The quality of bananas are not good.
- [B] The quality of bananas has not been good.
- [C] The quality of the banana is not good.
- [D] The qualities of the bananas had not been good.

22. Choose the correct alternative from the sentences given below.

- [A] The news of his death are true.
- [B] The news of his death is true.
- [C] The news of his death were true.
- [D] The news of his death has true.

23. Ten litres of water \_\_\_\_\_ the elephant satisfied.

- [A] make
- [B] makes
- [C] making
- [D] made

24. None of these boys \_\_\_\_\_ good.

[A] are

[B] is

[C] have

[D] had

25. Where \_\_\_\_\_ the earrings that I left by the bathroom sink?

[A] was

[B] were

[C] are

[D] is

26. They \_\_\_\_\_ their new car two weeks ago.

[A] will buy

[B] bought

[C] buy

[D] have bought

27. My father \_\_\_\_\_ 50 years old next Friday.

[A] will be

[B] was

[C] is

[D] will have

28. He is a good teacher.

(Turn the sentence into an interrogative sentence)

[A] Is he a good teacher?

[B] Is he not a good teacher?

[C] Isn't he a good teacher?

[D] None of the above

29. Rambabu is older than Haribabu.

(Change the degree of comparison)

[A] Haribabu is as old as Rambabu.

[B] Haribabu is not as old as Rambabu.

[C] Rambabu is as old as Haribabu.

[D] None of the above

30. There are certain hurdles in your life and you have to overcome those.

(Change into a simple sentence)

[A] You have to overcome certain hurdles in your life.

[B] There are certain hurdles which you have to overcome.

[C] Hurdles in your life are not those that can't be overcome.

[D] None of the above

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions (Q. Nos. 31-40) :

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of Physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in Physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the Physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a Physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world famous university. In 1911, she received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

31. When was Marie Curie born?

[A] 1967

[B] 1867

[C] 1767

[D] None of the above

32. What was her father?

[A] Professor of English Literature

[B] Professor of Physics

[C] Professor of History

[D] None of the above

- 33. The name of Marie Curie's husband was**
- [A] Einstein
  - [B] G. B. Shaw
  - [C] Pierre
  - [D] None of them
- 34. The Curies' \_\_\_\_\_ collaboration helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.**
- [A] amicable
  - [B] competitive
  - [C] unfriendly
  - [D] None of the above
- 35. Marie had a bright mind and a/an \_\_\_\_\_ personality.**
- [A] least interested
  - [B] lighthearted
  - [C] exuberance
  - [D] None of the above
- 36. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, she felt \_\_\_\_\_.**
- [A] hopeless
  - [B] disgruntled
  - [C] depressed
  - [D] None of the above
- 37. Marie \_\_\_\_\_ by leaving Poland and travelling to France to enter the Sorbonne.**
- [A] challenged authority
  - [B] showed intelligence
  - [C] behaved
  - [D] None of the above
- 38. \_\_\_\_\_ she remembered their joy together.**
- [A] Dejectedly
  - [B] Worriedly
  - [C] Tearfully
  - [D] Happily
- 39. Her \_\_\_\_\_ began to fade when she returned to the Sorbonne to succeed her husband.**
- [A] misfortune
  - [B] anger
  - [C] wretchedness
  - [D] disappointment
- 40. Even though she became fatally ill from working with radium, Marie Curie was never \_\_\_\_\_.**
- [A] troubled
  - [B] worried
  - [C] disappointed
  - [D] None of the above

**GROUP—B**

**[ Indian Heritage and Culture ]**

41. Which type of civilization was the Harappan civilization?
- [A] Urban
  - [B] Rural
  - [C] Both [A] and [B]
  - [D] None of the above
42. Which is the earliest port of India?
- [A] Cochin
  - [B] Karaikal
  - [C] Lothal
  - [D] Calcutta
43. Which metal was unknown to the Indus people?
- [A] Copper
  - [B] Iron
  - [C] Bronze
  - [D] Lead
44. What is the main scripture of the Aryans?
- [A] *Ramayana*
  - [B] *Mahabharata*
  - [C] *Vedas*
  - [D] *Puranas*
45. The God known as Prajapati is
- [A] Indra
  - [B] Brahma
  - [C] Vishnu
  - [D] Shiva
46. The Mauryan art and architecture were influenced by which religion?
- [A] Buddhism
  - [B] Jainism
  - [C] Hinduism
  - [D] Zoroastrianism
47. The famous Stupa built by Ashoka was
- [A] Sanchi Stupa
  - [B] Sarnath Stupa
  - [C] Madhu Stupa
  - [D] Amaravati Stupa
48. The centre of the famous Sunga art was
- [A] Vidisha
  - [B] Amaravati
  - [C] Gandhara
  - [D] Mathura

49. Into how many phases was the Pallavas architecture divided?

- [A] One
- [B] Two
- [C] Three
- [D] Four

50. Who built the temple of Tribhuvan Vireshwar?

- [A] Kulottunga I
- [B] Kulottunga II
- [C] Kulottunga III
- [D] Aditya I

51. The Mughal architecture is a synthesis of

- [A] Turkish and Afghan styles
- [B] Iranian and Indian styles
- [C] Afghan and Indian styles
- [D] None of the above

52. Sanskrit was the language of the

- [A] intelligentsia
- [B] common people
- [C] traders
- [D] artisans

53. Gaudiya style was introduced in

- [A] Bihar
- [B] Orissa
- [C] Assam
- [D] Gauda Banga

54. Who was the author of *Devichandraguptam*?

- [A] Bilhan
- [B] Vishakhadatta
- [C] Murari
- [D] Kalidas

55. The language of Sangam literature is

- [A] Tamil
- [B] Telugu
- [C] Kanara
- [D] Malayalam

56. Viswavara was an educated woman during the

- [A] Gupta period
- [B] Maurya period
- [C] Vedic period
- [D] None of the above

57. Koshal Devi was a princess of

- [A] Anga
- [B] Kamrup
- [C] Rajputana
- [D] None of the above

58. Maya Devi was the mother of

- [A] Chandragupta I
- [B] Ashoka
- [C] Shree Gupta
- [D] Joyananda

59. Whose wife was Kumara Devi?

- [A] Ashoka
- [B] Ram Gupta
- [C] Shurasena
- [D] Chandragupta I

60. Who was the author of *Nasik Prasasti*?

- [A] Goutami Balashri
- [B] Kumara Devi
- [C] Apala
- [D] None of them

61. How many Tirthankaras are there?

- [A] 21
- [B] 22
- [C] 23
- [D] 24

62. Mahavira believed in

- [A] middle path
- [B] non-violence
- [C] extreme non-violence
- [D] None of the above

63. Who was known as Adinath?

- [A] Rishabhdev
- [B] Parasnath
- [C] Mahavira
- [D] Mallinath

64. Gautam Buddha gave his first sermon at

- [A] Gaya
- [B] Sarnath
- [C] Rajgriha
- [D] Pataliputra

65. According to Buddhism, sorrow is caused by

- [A] lack of money
- [B] lack of power
- [C] desires
- [D] neglect of near and dear ones

66. The Bhakti saints preached ideas in

- [A] Hindi
- [B] Urdu
- [C] Sanskrit
- [D] regional vernacular languages

67. Guru Nanak was born in

- [A] 1468 AD
- [B] 1469 AD
- [C] 1470 AD
- [D] 1471 AD

68. Who among the following was a worshipper of Rama?

- [A] Surdas
- [B] Ramdas
- [C] Tulsidas
- [D] Mirabai

69. Sufi sect developed in

- [A] Hinduism
- [B] Sikhism
- [C] Islam
- [D] Buddhism

70. Who is known as 'Martin Luther of Maharashtra'?

- [A] Jyotirao Govind Phule
- [B] Nanak
- [C] Vidyasagar
- [D] Shankaracharya

71. The early Buddhist literature was written in

- [A] Hindi
- [B] Urdu
- [C] Pali
- [D] Sanskrit

72. Ram Mohan Roy was born in

- [A] 1772 AD
- [B] 1773 AD
- [C] 1774 AD
- [D] 1775 AD



73. How many girls' schools were established by Vidyasagar?

- [A] 33
- [B] 34
- [C] 35
- [D] 36

74. Who gave the call 'Back to the Vedas'?

- [A] Swami Vivekananda
- [B] Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- [C] Swami Dayananda
- [D] Tulsidas

75. Independent Labour Party (1936) was founded by

- [A] Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- [B] M. G. Ranade
- [C] Tilak
- [D] C. R. Das

76. In which year was the Rowlatt Act passed?

- [A] 1917 AD
- [B] 1918 AD
- [C] 1919 AD
- [D] 1920 AD

77. At which place was Gandhiji arrested for the first time by the British Government for sedition?

- [A] Poona
- [B] Ahmedabad
- [C] Bombay
- [D] Kanpur

78. When did the Non-Cooperation Movement start?

- [A] 1920 AD
- [B] 1921 AD
- [C] 1922 AD
- [D] 1923 AD

79. Communal Award was announced by

- [A] Lord Irwin
- [B] Ramsay MacDonald
- [C] Lord Ripon
- [D] None of them

80. Which woman revolutionary took part in the August Movement in Bengal?

- [A] Kalpana Datta
- [B] Kamala Nehru
- [C] Sarojini Naidu
- [D] Matongini Hazra

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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