

219111

This booklet contains 39 printed pages. Question Booklet No. :

Question Booklet for TDP (General)/TDP (Honours) 2nd Semester Exam., 2019

FOUNDATION—II

[MIL (Bengali/Alt. English/Hindi/Kokborok) and
Indian Heritage and Culture]

[Time : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 80]

Question Booklet SET No. : A

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Read the following **INSTRUCTIONS** carefully :

1. Use black/blue dot pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on the Side 1) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in the OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The SET No. of this Question Booklet is A. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 80 (eighty) questions divided into two Groups (Group—A and Group—B) in this Question Booklet. Each question carries 1 (one) mark. In Group—A [MIL (Bengali) or MIL (Alt. English) or MIL (Hindi) or MIL (Kokborok)], there are 40 (forty) questions with Sl. No. 1 to 40 and in Group—B (Indian Heritage and Culture), there are 40 questions with Sl. No. 41 to 80.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only one is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of more than one answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
8. Any change in answer made or erased by using solid or liquid eraser will damage the OMR Answer Sheet resulting in rejection of the whole Answer Sheet by the computer. Therefore, do not change or erase once the answer is marked.
9. No part of the Question Booklet shall be detached or defaced under any circumstances.
10. Use of mobile phone, calculator, log table, compass, scale and any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.
11. Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet must be returned to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.
12. Adoption of unfair means in any form or violation of instruction as mentioned in Point No. 10 shall result into expulsion from the entire examination.
13. The candidate must ensure that the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are signed by the Invigilator.
14. After opening the Question Booklet, check the total number of printed pages and report to the Invigilator in case of any discrepancy.

Roll Number :

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OMR Answer Sheet No. :

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(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)

Verified and found correct

Full Signature of the Candidate

Signature of the Invigilator with date

/1165-A

SEAL

GROUP—A
[MIL (Bengali)]

1. 'তিমির হননের গান' কবিতাটি কবি জীবনানন্দ দাশের কোন্ কাব্যগ্রন্থের অন্তর্গত ?

- [A] 'ঝরাপালক'
- [B] 'ধূসর পাণ্ডুলিপি'
- [C] 'সাতটি তারার তিমির'
- [D] 'বনলতা সেন'

2. 'তিমির' শব্দটির অর্থ হল

- [A] অন্ধকার
- [B] আলো
- [C] পৃথিবী
- [D] স্বর্গ

3. 'রবীন্দ্রনাথের প্রতি' কবিতায় কবি কিসের জয় হবে বলে আশাবাদী ?

- [A] কর্মের
- [B] মহত্বের
- [C] জীবনের
- [D] সুন্দরের

4. 'রক্তপায়ী উদ্ধত সঞ্জীন' কাকে বিদ্ধ করে ?

- [A] বিশ্বাসকে
- [B] ভালোবাসাকে
- [C] মানুষকে
- [D] সুন্দরকে

5. 'এক ঝাঁক পায়রা' কবিতাটির রচয়িতা হলেন

- [A] বিমলচন্দ্র ঘোষ
- [B] বুদ্ধদেব বসু
- [C] জীবনানন্দ দাশ
- [D] প্রমেন্দ্র মিত্র

6. এক ঝাঁক পায়রার রূপালী পাখায় কি কাঁপে ?

- [A] মহাকালের ছন্দ
- [B] ত্রিকালের ছন্দ
- [C] সৃষ্টির ছন্দ
- [D] প্রলয়ের ছন্দ

7. 'আকাশ বিষাক্ত করে'
কি আকাশকে বিষাক্ত করে ?

- [A] ঈর্ষা আর ঘেঁষ
- [B] ধোঁয়া
- [C] মহামারী
- [D] লোভ

8. 'আমার ভারতবর্ষ' কবিতায় কবি 'ঈশ্বরের সন্তান' বলে উল্লেখ করেছেন

- [A] মানব সমাজকে
- [B] ভারতবাসীদের
- [C] রাজাদের
- [D] ধনী লোকদের

9. 'অবনী বাড়ী আছে?' কবিতায় মেঘ কিসের মতো চরে?

- [A] ঘোড়ার মতো
- [B] মহিষের মতো
- [C] গাভীর মতো
- [D] মানুষের মতো

10. দুয়ার এঁটে কি ঘুমিয়ে আছে?

- [A] পাড়া
- [B] মানুষ
- [C] গৃহবাসী
- [D] সিংহ

11. "ভিখারীর মতন চৌধুরীদের গেটে দাঁড়িয়ে দেখেছি / ভিতরে রাস-উৎসব।" পংক্তিটি কোন্ কবিতার অন্তর্গত?

- [A] 'রবীন্দ্রনাথের প্রতি'
- [B] 'আমার ভারতবর্ষ'
- [C] 'অবনী বাড়ী আছে?'
- [D] 'কেউ কথা রাখেনি'

12. ফসলের সবচেয়ে বড়ো বন্ধু কি?

- [A] রৌদ্র
- [B] বৃষ্টি
- [C] বন্যা
- [D] নদী

13. কে সার্বজনীন শিক্ষার জন্য লড়েছিলেন?

- [A] মহাত্মা গান্ধী
- [B] সরোজিনী নাইডু
- [C] রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
- [D] নজরুল ইসলাম

14. "বড় বড় স্থাপত্য ও অপরাপর কলাশিল্পে ভারতের স্থান পূর্ববর্তী।" উক্তিটি কে করেছেন?

- [A] সুকুমার সেন
- [B] দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন
- [C] সুনীতিকুমার চট্টোপাধ্যায়
- [D] আশুতোষ ভট্টাচার্য

15. যুধিষ্ঠিরের রাজসভা নির্মাণ করেছিলেন

[A] ভলটেয়ার

[B] ঘেণ্টু

[C] কাদম্ব

[D] ময়দানব

16. 'বাংলার সংস্কৃতি' প্রবন্ধ অনুসারে কীর্তন গানের স্রষ্টা কারা ?

[A] শহরবাসীরা

[B] পল্লিবাসীরা

[C] মারাঠারা

[D] বাঙালিরা

17. "ধর্মবিহীন বিজ্ঞান হচ্ছে খোঁড়া এবং বিজ্ঞানহীন ধর্ম হচ্ছে অন্ধ।" উক্তিটি কোন্ প্রবন্ধের অন্তর্গত ?

[A] 'মানব সভ্যতা ও বিজ্ঞান'

[B] 'স্বদেশী সমাজ'

[C] 'সাম্যবাদী বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র'

[D] 'শিক্ষার বাহন'

18. জ্ঞানের বা বিজ্ঞানের সাধনাতে মানুষ কি হয় ?

[A] দুর্বল

[B] অপ্রতিরোধ্য

[C] শক্তিমান

[D] জ্ঞানী

19. 'পেনসিভ' গ্রন্থের লেখক

[A] প্যাসকেল

[B] শেলি

[C] রুশো

[D] অ্যালবার্ট আইনস্টাইন

20. 'বাংলায় নবজাগরণের সূচনা' প্রবন্ধটির মূল গ্রন্থের নাম

[A] 'চাঁদের পাহাড়'

[B] 'সমাজ ও সাহিত্য'

[C] 'নবজাগরণ'

[D] 'বাংলার জাগরণ'

21. 'রেনেসাঁ' শব্দের বাংলা প্রতিশব্দ হল

[A] নবজাগরণ

[B] আধুনিকতা

[C] বিস্ময়কর

[D] নতুন ইচ্ছা

22. বাংলা-নবজাগরণের অন্যতম শ্রেষ্ঠ মানুষ হলেন

[A] ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র বিদ্যাসাগর

[B] উইলিয়াম কেরি

[C] স্বামী বিবেকানন্দ

[D] রাজা রামমোহন রায়

23. 'ছুটি' গল্পে ফটিকের পদবী ছিল

[A] ভট্টাচার্য

[B] চক্রবর্তী

[C] ঘোষ

[D] মুখোপাধ্যায়

24. "দাও, ওকে বাড়ি পাঠিয়ে দাও"—কথাটি বলেছে

[A] বিশ্বম্ভরবাবু

[B] ফটিকের মামী

[C] বলাই

[D] মাখন

25. "মা আমাকে মারিসনে, মা।" উক্তিটি কার ?

[A] অন্নপূর্ণার

[B] ক্ষেত্রির

[C] ফটিকের

[D] যতীনের

26. 'দান প্রতিদান' গল্পে শশিভূষণ লোকটি কেমন প্রকৃতির ছিল ?

[A] ডিলেঢালা

[B] দয়ালু

[C] চতুর

[D] দুষ্ট প্রকৃতির

27. রাখামুকুন্দ কতদিন স্ত্রীর মুখদর্শন করেননি ?

[A] একমাস

[B] দুবছর

[C] দুদিন

[D] সপ্তাহকাল

28. 'দান প্রতিদান' গল্পে রাধামুকুন্দ কিসের ব্যবসা আরম্ভ করেছিল ?

[A] চালের

[B] কাপড়ের

[C] মোজারির

[D] পাথরের

29. "রাজপুত্রের না হলে কি পাত্তর মেলে না।" উক্তিটি কে করেছিল ?

[A] অন্নপূর্ণা

[B] কালীময় ঠাকুর

[C] বিষ্ণু সরকার

[D] পরমেশ্বর চাটুয্যো

30. "আর একটু চচ্চড়ি দিই?" কাকে চচ্চড়ি দেবার কথা বলা হয়েছে ?

[A] পুঁটিকে

[B] রাধাকে

[C] ক্ষেত্রিকে

[D] জয়াকে

31. 'লক্ষকর্ণ' গল্পের লেখক হলেন

[A] তারাশঙ্কর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

[B] মানিক বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

[C] বিভূতিভূষণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়

[D] পরশুরাম (রাজশেখর বসু)

32. বংশলোচনবাবু কোন্ মাসে লক্ষকর্ণকে পেয়েছিলেন ?

[A] ভাদ্র মাসে

[B] জ্যৈষ্ঠ মাসে

[C] আষাঢ় মাসে

[D] পৌষ মাসে

নির্দেশ (প্রশ্ন সংখ্যা 33 থেকে 40) : সঠিক পরিভাষা চিহ্নিত করো।

33. Accident-prone

[A] দুর্ঘটনাপ্রবণ

[B] দূর নিয়ন্ত্রণ

[C] দুঃসময়

[D] দুঃসংবাদ

34. Auditor-General

[A] প্রধান বিচারক

[B] বিচারক

[C] মহানিরীক্ষক

[D] বস্তুনিরপেক্ষ

35. Columnist

- [A] কলাম লেখক
- [B] ধারাভাষ্যকার
- [C] ভাষ্যকার
- [D] মহাভাষ্যকার

36. Grant

- [A] বৃত্তি
- [B] অনুদান
- [C] ভাতা
- [D] মোক্ষণ

37. Director

- [A] স্তম্ভকার
- [B] প্রতীকবাদী
- [C] অধিকর্তা
- [D] মহাসচিব

38. Horticulture

- [A] উদ্যানপালন
- [B] উদ্যান গঠন
- [C] উদ্যানচর্চা
- [D] উদ্যান স্থাপন

39. Mythology

- [A] নৃ-তত্ত্ব
- [B] ভূ-তত্ত্ব
- [C] পুরাবৃত্ত
- [D] সৌন্দর্যতত্ত্ব

40. Power of Attorney

- [A] ক্ষমতায়ন
- [B] নির্দেশনামা
- [C] আদেশনামা
- [D] মোক্তারনামা

OR

[MIL (Alternative English)]

Direction (Question Nos. 1 and 8) : Choose the appropriate alternatives to fill in the blanks.

1. I decided _____ a management course.

- [A] to do
- [B] done
- [C] did
- [D] am doing

2. He forgot _____ the physician.

- [A] to went to
- [B] to go to
- [C] to going to
- [D] None of the above

3. I am _____ grammar through games.

- [A] trying to teach
- [B] try to teaching
- [C] try to teach
- [D] None of the above

4. The Ganges _____ its banks.

- [A] has overflown
- [B] have overflown
- [C] was overflown
- [D] is overflown

5. Kalidas _____ (be) a great poet. He _____ (live) 2000 years ago.

- [A] is, lived
- [B] was, lived
- [C] has been, lived
- [D] had been, lived

6. Nisha _____ (arrive) by the time you reach home.

- [A] arrives
- [B] will arrive
- [C] will have arrived
- [D] will have been arrived

7. Tea and coffee _____ on the hills.

- [A] have grown
- [B] grew
- [C] will grow
- [D] are grown

8. A new school _____ in my village.

- [A] has recently been opened
- [B] has recently opened
- [C] recently opened
- [D] None of the above

Direction (Question Nos. 9 and 10) : Choose the appropriate alternative to complete the sentences.

9. He asked him if
- [A] he lived there
 - [B] he lives there
 - [C] he had lived there
 - [D] None of the above
10. I asked my friend when
- [A] he has arrived
 - [B] he had arrived
 - [C] did he arrive
 - [D] None of the above

Direction : Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions (Question Nos. 11 to 20).

For a long time, Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has been promulgated in several parts of North-East region, apparently to counter insurgency. "These forces create more trouble for the common man than the underground revolutionaries. Power at its worst manifestation is ghastly." This results in to set in motion a vicious cycle of violent response and more hostility, of brutalization, that is devoid of all ideologies, and of state-sanctioned terror, which minimize chances of peaceful alternatives. In the midst of all, life of the marginalized—both the hill and the plains men—and their human rights have been seriously affected. For both the communities, there has been a loss of confidence in the state machinery, which results in an increased rate of the incidents of violence. The Central Government and media deliberately spread a message to the people of the country and to the neighbouring countries that

North-East is a troubled land and the stigma of head-hunters on most tribes, only recently emerging from cannibalism, has been calculatingly maintained in order to dissuade the civilians even to go for a tour. Relations between North-East India and the rest of the country have been described in terms of the 'mainland' and the 'periphery'. Thus the land and its people were categorized as 'exotic' and the 'enigmatic' on the one hand, and 'fearsome' and the 'loathsome' on the other. 'North-East myth'—a popular fear comprising of the violent, the untamed, and the unknown remained a policy-making approach towards the region by the Indian Administration after the North-East has been made part of the country.

11. For a long time, Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has been promulgated in several parts of

- [A] North-East region
- [B] Central India
- [C] Western Ghats
- [D] Eastern part of India

12. Why was AFSPA promulgated?

- [A] To counter dacoity
- [B] To counter external aggression
- [C] To counter insurgency
- [D] None of the above

13. "This results in to set in motion a vicious cycle."
Choose the correct synonym of 'vicious' from the following :
- [A] Malicious
[B] Humane
[C] Brutal
[D] Honest
14. These forces create more trouble for the common man than the
- [A] underground revolutionaries
[B] overground revolutionaries
[C] burglars
[D] None of the above
15. How were both the communities affected?
- [A] They lived peacefully
[B] They shared their earnings with each other
[C] Both the communities lived together
[D] Their human rights have been seriously affected
16. Who were the affected people?
- [A] The rich
[B] The business community
[C] The employees
[D] The marginalized
17. The Central Government and media deliberately spread a message to the people of the country
- [A] that North-East region of India is very attractive as tourist place
[B] that North-East region of India is very rich in minerals
[C] that North-East is a troubled land
[D] None of the above
18. Relations between North-East India and the rest of the country have been described in terms of
- [A] economically solvent and beggar
[B] horror-stricken and peaceful
[C] 'mainland' and the 'periphery'
[D] None of the above
19. A probable title of the passage is
- [A] Step-motherly attitude of the Centre towards North-East India
[B] 'Mainland' and the 'periphery'
[C] Implementation of AFSPA and the people of North-East region
[D] None of the above
20. Thus the land and its people were categorized as
- [A] exotic
[B] beautiful
[C] fearsome
[D] All of the above

21. For how long the young man went to stay in solitary confinement in the story, *The Bet*?

[A] 15 years

[B] 5 years

[C] 7 years

[D] 25 years

22. How much money would the young man get in return for his solitary confinement in the story, *The Bet*?

[A] One million dollar

[B] Two million rubles

[C] Three million rubles

[D] Four million dollars

23. 'The Bet' was between

[A] the banker and the lawyer

[B] the lawyer and his client

[C] the banker and his client

[D] None of the above

24. What was the name of the tanner in the story, *Salvation*?

[A] Thuria

[B] Sukhi

[C] Dukhi

[D] Bhola

25. What was the name of the village priest in the story, *Salvation*?

[A] Pandit Ghasiram

[B] Pandit Shibram

[C] Pandit Shankara

[D] Pandit Sitaram

26. The story, *Salvation* was written by

[A] Sri Aurobindo

[B] R. K. Narayan

[C] Raja Rao

[D] Munshi Premchand

27. Who stole the Blue Carbuncle?

[A] John Horner

[B] Sherlock Holmes

[C] James Ryder

[D] Henry Baker

28. What was the name of the plumber at Hotel Cosmopolitan?

[A] Henry Baker

[B] John Horner

[C] Arthur Conan Doyle

[D] None of them

29. *The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle* is a _____ story.

[A] love

[B] detective

[C] philosophical

[D] None of the above

30. The urn in the poem, *Ode on a Grecian Urn* is a genuine specimen of _____ art.

[A] Egyptian

[B] Greek

[C] Indian

[D] None of the above

31. The term 'sylvan historian' means

[A] one who records the rural life of a past age

[B] one who records the city life of a past age

[C] one who records both past and present ages

[D] None of the above

32. The Grecian Urn is called pastoral, because it depicts

[A] city life

[B] country scenes and country folk

[C] hectic life of present age

[D] None of the above

33. Art which embodies deathless beauty is itself dead and frozen, because it is detached from

[A] the inner significance of life

[B] the flow of time

[C] the ethical responsibility

[D] the spirituality

34. *The Last Ride Together* is an important document of the poet's _____ philosophy of life.
- [A] optimistic
 [B] pessimistic
 [C] Both [A] and [B]
 [D] None of the above
35. *The Last Ride Together* is an example of
- [A] elegy
 [B] sonnet
 [C] dramatic monologue
 [D] lyric
36. Browning believes in the _____ of soul.
- [A] mortality
 [B] immortality
 [C] Both [A] and [B]
 [D] None of the above
37. The rejected lover in *The Last Ride Together* acts as the mouthpiece of
- [A] Keats
 [B] Shelley
 [C] Tennyson
 [D] Browning
38. The West Wind is the very soul of
- [A] summer
 [B] winter
 [C] monsoon
 [D] autumn
39. *Ode to the West Wind* embodies Shelley's _____ vision.
- [A] empathetic
 [B] sympathetic
 [C] prophetic
 [D] None of the above
40. The West Wind is at the same time
- [A] destroyer and preserver
 [B] weak and strong
 [C] saviour and murderer
 [D] None of the above

OR

[MIL (Hindi)]

1. 'शरणागत' किसकी रचना है?

- [A] वृन्दावनलाल वर्मा
- [B] दिनकर
- [C] जैनेन्द्र
- [D] प्रेमचंद

2. 'छायावादकाल' का समय है

- [A] 1857 ई०-1900 ई०
- [B] 1900 ई०-1918 ई०
- [C] 1918 ई०-1936 ई०
- [D] 1953 ई० से अब तक

3. 'इस्त्वार द ला लितरेत्यूर ऐन्दुई ऐ ऐन्दुस्तानी' ग्रन्थ किसने लिखा है?

- [A] शिवसिंह सेंगर
- [B] गार्सा द तासी
- [C] जॉर्ज ग्रियर्सन
- [D] आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल

4. मिश्रबन्धुओं की रचना है

- [A] शिवसिंह-सरोज
- [B] हिन्दी साहित्य की भूमिका
- [C] हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास
- [D] मिश्रबन्धु-विनोद

5. 'रीतिकाल' का दूसरा नाम है

- [A] स्वर्ण युग
- [B] शृंगारिक काल
- [C] आधुनिक युग
- [D] पुनर्जागरण काल

6. प्रयोगवाद के प्रवर्तक हैं

- [A] अज्ञेय
- [B] भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र
- [C] कबीरदास
- [D] प्रसाद

7. 'कवितावली' के रचयिता हैं

- [A] बिहारी
- [B] सूरदास
- [C] नाभादास
- [D] तुलसीदास

8. हिन्दी-गद्य के कौड़ी विकास का युग है

- [A] भक्तिकाल
- [B] आदिकाल
- [C] भारतेन्दु युग
- [D] छायावाद

9. "दो राह, समय के रथ का घर्घर-नाद सुनो"—यह पंक्ति किस कविता से उद्धृत है?

- [A] जनतन्त्र का जन्म
- [B] राम वन गमन
- [C] वह तोड़ती पत्थर
- [D] हिमालय

10. 'संध्यासुन्दरी' के रचयिता हैं

- [A] जयशंकर
- [B] रागेय राघव
- [C] नागार्जुन
- [D] सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी 'निराला'

11. तुलसीदास किस काव्यधारा के कवि हैं?

- [A] प्रेमाश्रयी काव्यधारा
- [B] ज्ञानाश्रयी काव्यधारा
- [C] राम काव्यधारा
- [D] कृष्ण काव्यधारा

12. "जाति न पूछो साधु की, पूछ लीजिए ज्ञान"—प्रस्तुत पंक्ति किस कवि की है?

- [A] जायसी
- [B] तुलसीदास
- [C] सूरदास
- [D] कबीरदास

13. संख्यावाचक विशेषण है

- [A] वह घर
- [B] अगला
- [C] कुछ लोग
- [D] राष्ट्रीय

14. 'सच का सीदा' कहानी के कहानीकार हैं

- [A] वृन्दावनलाल
- [B] सुदर्शन
- [C] सियारामशरण गुप्त
- [D] इनमें से कोई नहीं

15. विशेषण के भेद हैं

[A] छः

[B] तीन

[C] दो

[D] चार

16. 'श्यामू' किस कहानी का पात्र है?

[A] काकी

[B] पत्नी

[C] वापसी

[D] जयदोल

17. 'मक्रील' कहानी किस रचनाकार की है?

[A] यशपाल

[B] महादेवी वर्मा

[C] प्रेमचंद

[D] मोहन राकेश

18. 'रजब' किस कहानी का पात्र है?

[A] जिन्दगी और जोक

[B] कफन

[C] शरणागत

[D] मक्रील

19. "अरे यह कौन है, बतला? उन लोगों में से एक ने पूछा। गाड़ीवान ने तुरन्त उत्तर दिया"—प्रस्तुत पंक्तियाँ किस कहानी से हैं?

[A] काकी

[B] वापसी

[C] आन्दा

[D] शरणागत

20. तुलसीदास की रचना है

[A] मधुशाला

[B] भ्रमरगीत

[C] रामचरितमानस

[D] राम की शक्ति पूजा

21. 'साखी' किस कवि रचना है?

- [A] रैदास
- [B] कबीरदास
- [C] नाभादास
- [D] पीपा

22. तुलसीदास की काव्यभाषा है

- [A] ब्रजभाषा
- [B] राजस्थानी
- [C] अवधी
- [D] पाली

23. प्रेममार्गी शाखा के कवि हैं

- [A] कबीरदास
- [B] तुलसीदास
- [C] जायसी
- [D] सुरदास

24. सगुण काव्यधारा के कवि हैं

- [A] जायसी
- [B] कबीरदास
- [C] तुलसीदास
- [D] रैदास

25. 'अष्टछाप' में कितने कवि हैं?

- [A] आठ
- [B] नी
- [C] पाँच
- [D] सात

26. भाववाचक संज्ञा है

- [A] मकान
- [B] बचपन
- [C] श्याम
- [D] रामचरितमानस

27. संज्ञा के भेद हैं

- [A] तीन
- [B] दो
- [C] आठ
- [D] पाँच

28. ज्वालामुखी शब्द है

- [A] व्यक्तिवाचक
- [B] भाववाचक
- [C] समूहवाचक
- [D] जातिवाचक

29. सर्वनाम के भेद हैं

- [A] आठ
- [B] छः
- [C] चार
- [D] पाँच

30. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम है

- [A] तुम
- [B] कोई
- [C] यह
- [D] वह

31. "जो परिश्रम करेगा, वह उत्तीर्ण होगा।" वाक्य है

- [A] पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम
- [B] निजवाचक सर्वनाम
- [C] सम्बन्धवाचक सर्वनाम
- [D] निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

32. 'जिसने' का बहुवचन रूप है

- [A] जिन्हें
- [B] जिसको
- [C] जिन्होंने
- [D] जिसके लिए

33. संख्यावाची विशेषण के भेद हैं

- [A] दो
- [B] तीन
- [C] चार
- [D] उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

34. 'छायावाद' के प्रवर्तक हैं

- [A] नागार्जुन
- [B] जयशंकर प्रसाद
- [C] मुक्तिबोध
- [D] अज्ञेय

35. 'आदिकाल' को किस अन्य नाम से जाना गया है?

- (A) वीरगाथा काल
- (B) भक्तिकाल
- (C) उत्तर मध्यकाल
- (D) शृंगारिक काल

38. राष्ट्रकवि हैं

- (A) अज्ञेय
- (B) दिनकर
- (C) मुक्तिबोध
- (D) मीराबाई

36. निर्गुण काव्यधारा के कितने भेद हैं?

- (A) पाँच
- (B) चार
- (C) तीन
- (D) दो

39. प्रेममार्गी काव्य का प्रधान रस है

- (A) वात्सल्य
- (B) शान्त
- (C) वीर
- (D) शृंगार

37. अकर्मक क्रिया है

- (A) मार देना
- (B) बेच लेना
- (C) उठ बैठना
- (D) वह रोने लगा

40. "ऊपर आकाश में मोर-पूँछ के आकार में दूर-दूर तक सिंदूर फैला रहा था"—प्रस्तुत पंक्ति किस कहानी से है?

- (A) मञ्जील
- (B) काकी
- (C) पूस की रात
- (D) उसने कहा था

GROUP—B

[Indian Heritage and Culture]

41. Which type of civilization was the Harappan Civilization?
- [A] Industrial
 - [B] Rural
 - [C] Urban
 - [D] Extreme rural
42. Which of the following was the greatest Seaport of India during the period of Indus Valley Civilization?
- [A] Lothal of Gujarat
 - [B] Cochin
 - [C] Karachi
 - [D] Mumbai
43. Which animal was unknown to the Indus people?
- [A] Bull
 - [B] Horse
 - [C] Cow
 - [D] Lion
44. Which animal was regarded as the standard of value in the Barter system of Trade in the Rigvedic period?
- [A] Horse
 - [B] Sheep
 - [C] Elephant
 - [D] Cow
45. The popular assembly of the Rigvedic period was
- [A] Bisha
 - [B] Jana
 - [C] Gopa
 - [D] Sabha and Samiti
46. The Mauryan Art and Architecture was influenced by
- [A] Jainism
 - [B] Hinduism
 - [C] Buddhism
 - [D] Christianity
47. Which was the best and famous Stupa built by Ashoka?
- [A] Sanchi Stupa
 - [B] Sarnath Stupa
 - [C] Madhu Stupa
 - [D] Amarabati Stupa

48. Of all the following Caves which one was the largest?

- [A] Sudama Cave
- [B] Nagarjuni Cave
- [C] Gopica Cave
- [D] Karan Chaupar Cave

49. Who constructed the Temple of Kailashnath at Kanchi?

- [A] Mahendravarmana
- [B] Narasimhavarmana II
- [C] Ashoka
- [D] Nandivarmana

50. Who built the Vaikunta Perumal Temple at Kanchipuram?

- [A] Nandivarmana II
- [B] Mahendravarmana
- [C] Aparajita
- [D] Narasimhavarmana I

51. Sanskrit was the language of the

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

52. Who wrote *Meghadutam*?

- [A] Kalidasa
- [B] Bhavadev Bhatta
- [C] Saktibhadra
- [D] Rajasekhar

53. The language of Sangam literature is

- [A] Kannada
- [B] Hindi
- [C] Telugu
- [D] Tamil

54. Who wrote *Civaka Chintamani*?

- [A] Tirutakkatevar
- [B] Kannan
- [C] Nakkirar
- [D] Nahahar

55. What are the oldest specimens of Bengali in literature?

[A] *Prakrit Paingala*

[B] *Charyapadas*

[C] *Manasollasa*

[D] *Gorakhbodh*

56. Queen Maya of Sakya was the mother of

[A] Goutama Buddha

[B] Mahavira

[C] Ramdev

[D] None of them

57. Yasodhara was the wife of

[A] Devadatta

[B] Goutama Buddha

[C] Samudragupta

[D] Mahavira

58. Ghosha was an educated woman during the

[A] Pala period

[B] Maurya period

[C] Gupta period

[D] Vedic period

59. Kosala Devi was the first wife of

[A] Ashoka

[B] Chandragupta

[C] Bimbisara

[D] Dhanananda

60. Trishala Devi was the mother of

[A] Bimbisara

[B] Mahavira

[C] Goutama Buddha

[D] None of them

61. Who was the 23rd Tirthankara?

- [A] Mahavira
- [B] Parsvanath
- [C] Rajvir
- [D] Ajitnath

62. Which is the birthplace of Mahavira?

- [A] Kusinagara
- [B] Pava
- [C] Kundagram
- [D] Mathura

63. The first Conference of Jains was held at

- [A] Rajagriha
- [B] Valabhi
- [C] Mithila
- [D] Pataliputra

64. Which is the birthplace of Buddha?

- [A] Kapilavastu
- [B] Mithila
- [C] Kusinagara
- [D] Ayodhya

65. The first sermon of Goutama Buddha is called

- [A] Mahabhiniskramana
- [B] Dharmachakrapravartana
- [C] Dharmadana
- [D] Mahaparinirvana

66. Goutama Buddha gave up his fasting by taking food from

- [A] Supriya
- [B] Sumitra
- [C] Sangita
- [D] Sujata

67. Guru Nanak was born in

- [A] 1469 AD
- [B] 1470 AD
- [C] 1471 AD
- [D] 1472 AD

68. Who is known as Mahaprabhu among the Bhakti preachers?

- [A] Namadeva
- [B] Nanak
- [C] Chaitanya
- [D] Ramananda

69. Silsilah was a

- [A] Tomb
- [B] Shrine
- [C] Sufi order
- [D] None of the above

70. Sufi sect was developed in

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

71. Raja Rammohan Roy was born in

- [A] 1770 AD
- [B] 1772 AD
- [C] 1774 AD
- [D] 1776 AD

72. Where was Brahma Samaj first established?

- [A] Bengal
- [B] Orissa
- [C] Bihar
- [D] Bombay

73. Vidyasagar was hated most by the orthodox Hindus because he

- [A] introduced the study of Western thought in the Sanskrit College
- [B] established many schools for girls
- [C] opened Sanskrit College for all castes
- [D] advocated widow remarriage

74. Arya Samaj was founded by

- [A] Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- [B] Swami Vivekananda
- [C] Raja Rammohan Roy
- [D] None of them

75. Who was entitled 'Mertin Luthar of Maharashtra'?

[A] Sankaracharya

[B] Ramdev

[C] Phule

[D] Vidyasagar

76. Identify the birthplace of M. K. Gandhi.

[A] Porbandar

[B] Rajkot

[C] Wardha

[D] Bombay

77. The Rowlatt Act was passed in the year

[A] 1917 AD

[B] 1918 AD

[C] 1919 AD

[D] 1920 AD

78. Communal Award was announced by

[A] Lord Irwin

[B] Lord Hestings

[C] Lord Canning

[D] Ramsay Macdonald

79. Which movement was also called August Movement?

[A] Non-Cooperation Movement

[B] Quit India Movement

[C] Civil Disobedience Movement

[D] Khilafat Movement

80. Between whom was the Lucknow Pact signed?

[A] Congress and Muslim League

[B] Congress and Hindu Mahasabha

[C] Congress and Communist Party of India

[D] None of the above