

QUESTION BOOKLET
Entrance test for B.H.Ed. Admission 2016
General Instructions

Roll Number:

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Question Booklet No:

QP Code: **84 A**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS

1. This Computerized OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in by BLACK INK / BLUE BALL – POINT PEN Only.
 ଏହି କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରୀକୃତ OMR ର ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକା ପୂରଣ କରିବାପାଇଁ କଳା / ନୀଳ କାଳି ଥିବା ବଲପଏଣ୍ଟ ପେନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ।
2. Since answers and other particulars are to be filled in with Black / Blue Ink Ball-Point Pen, there is no provision for change of answers by eraser / blade / white fluid etc. Therefore, all particulars including answers are to be filled in VERY CAREFULLY. Kindly note that the OMR Answer Sheet will not be replaced under any circumstances.
 ଯେହେତୁ ଉତ୍ତର ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ବିବରଣୀ କଳା / ନୀଳ କାଳି ଥିବା ବଲପଏଣ୍ଟ ପେନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ପୂରଣ କରାଯିବ, ତେଣୁ ରବର / ବ୍ଲେଡ୍ / ଧଳାରଙ୍ଗ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଲିଭାଇବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଓ ସମସ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଧ୍ୟାନ ସହକାରେ ପୂରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ। ଦୟାକରି ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ, ଯେକୌଣସି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ OMR ଉତ୍ତରପତ୍ରିକା ବଦଳ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ ।
3. Darken only one circle for Answer of each question as shown in the example given below. Marking should be dark and the circle is to be filled in completely as shown in the example.
 ନିମ୍ନ ଉଦାହରଣରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା ଭଳି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ କେବଳ ଗୋଟିଏ ହିଁ ଗୋଲ କଳା କରନ୍ତୁ । ଉଦାହରଣରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା ଭଳି ପୂରା ଗୋଲରେ ଗାଢ଼ କଳା / ନୀଳ ରଙ୍ଗ କରି ଚିହ୍ନ କରାଯିବା ଉଚିତ ।
4. There is only one correct response for each question. More than one response to a single question shall be treated as negative response. For each negative marking, 0.25 marks shall be deducted from your total marks.
 ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପାଇଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉତ୍ତର ଅଛି । ଯଦି ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଏକାଧିକ ଗୋଲକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ, ତେବେ ତାହା ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ଭାବେ ବିବେଚନା କରାଯିବ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ୦.୨୫ ମାର୍କ କଟାଯିବ ।
5. Mark your answer only in the space provided. Please do not mark any other thing on the OMR answer sheet.
 କେବଳ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ହିଁ ନିଜର ଉତ୍ତର ଚିହ୍ନିତ କରନ୍ତୁ । ଏହି ପୁସ୍ତିକାର କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
6. Rough work should not be done on this OMR Answer sheet. Use rough sheets provided at the end of the question booklet, for rough work.
 OMR ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ରଫ କାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ । ରଫ କାମ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପୁସ୍ତିକାର ପଛପଟରେ ଥିବା ରଫ ସ୍ଥାନ / କାଗଜ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
7. Do not fold OMR Answer Sheet. Carbon copy of OMR answer sheet can be taken away by the candidate.
 OMR ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାକୁ ଭାଙ୍ଗି କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ । ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାର କାର୍ବନ କପି ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ନେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1. **Write your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series on the OMR Answer Sheet carefully and sign at the appropriate place.** Please note that in absence of the correct Roll number, Question Booklet Number, Question Booklet Series and Signature on the OMR Answer Sheet, your OMR Answer Sheet will be treated as invalid and will not be evaluated.

2. Strictly follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent / Centre Observer/ Room Invigilator and instructions given on the Question Booklet.

Please see the last page for complete instructions.

Section – I

1. Select the INCORRECT sentence.
 - (A) I might drop over for tea sometime this week.
 - (B) I have to drop my sister off at work before I come over.
 - (C) James dropped out to third place when she fell off her bike and broke her leg.
 - (D) Sheena dropped out of Science because it was too difficult.
2. Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.

Of late, there has been a rise in the insurrections against the establishments the world over.

 - (A) Revolts
 - (B) Rotations
 - (C) Infractions
 - (D) Submissions
3. Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.

The great Shane Warne's estrangement from the cricket field was not for long.

 - (A) Juncture
 - (B) Union
 - (C) Separation
 - (D) Commute
4. Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.

One possible solution for patent infringement may be ensuring the payment of a portion of earned royalties.

 - (A) Obedience
 - (B) Transgression
 - (C) Compliance
 - (D) Preponderance

5. Select the correct sentence.
 - (A) The cow belongs to Mr. Gerald that you saw
 - (B) The battery has run over
 - (C) She immediately set about organizing the department
 - (D) He set forth Agra last night.

Direction for questions 6 to 10:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

We must build a world of peace and we cannot do so unless we secure for it a truly moral foundation. We may hold different metaphysical views, adopt different modes of worship and there are millions today who do not desire to place their faith in any God at all. But every one of us will feel highly offended if he is pronounced destitute of any moral sense, if he is said to be untruthful or unloving. All religions and systems of morality agree that respect for life, respect for intangible possessions, and good name and honour constitute morality and justice. 'Do not do to others what you would not like to be done to you.' Even primitive savages accept this principle. Only for them its appreciation is limited to their own tribe and race and those outside are not regarded as human beings. As our horizon expands, as our moral sense deepens, we feel that these moral precepts are valid for all human beings. Today the world is like a ship with no captain heading for the rocks. It is swept by passion and folly. We do not know whether it is passing through birth pangs or death throes. If we adopt the path of greed, hatred and self-interest, we will become

something less than human. If we take the other path of fortitude, un-selfish service and sacrifice we will reach height of splendour in body, mind and spirit of which we can hardly dream. Non-religion is our malady and religion as an adventure of spirit and as a tool radical transformation of human nature is the cure for it.

6. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Moral foundation is essential for peace in the world
 - (B) Religion is a cure for social malady
 - (C) Human society is heading towards chaos and anarchy
 - (D) Courage and sacrifice bring about spectacular changes in human beings
7. To build a world of peace it is essential to
- (A) respect all religions
 - (B) serve society
 - (C) have faith in God
 - (D) cultivate moral values in human beings
8. According to the passage the word, 'precepts' means
- (A) Laws
 - (B) Statements
 - (C) Principles
 - (D) Explanations
9. We can infer which of the following statements from the passage?
- (A) Horizon and moral values are directly proportional
 - (B) Avariciousness is likely to convert a man into a beast
 - (C) Atheists are still found abound in the world
 - (D) Savages accept the norm 'love your neighbour as you love thyself'
10. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) Religion is a fix for certain disorders in human society
 - (B) Religion acts as a dividing force in society
 - (C) Religion is an agent of change of human nature
 - (D) The main function of religion is the glorification of God
11. Which of the following is the main objective of 'Saakshar Bharat Mission'?
- (A) Increase enrolment in Elementary Education
 - (B) Promote Adult Education
 - (C) Incentives to girls for Secondary Education
 - (D) Increase facilities for Higher Education
12. Mudaliar Commission Report is related to which of the following areas?
- (A) Primary Education
 - (B) Secondary Education
 - (C) Higher Education
 - (D) Research and Development

13. Which of the following committees was set up to review National Policy on Education 1986?
- (A) Kothari Commission
 - (B) Ramamurti Committee Report
 - (C) Sarkar Committee
 - (D) Yugandhar Committee
14. In which of the following areas 'National Literacy Mission Authority' works?
- (A) Elementary Education
 - (B) Adult Education and Skill Development
 - (C) Vocational Education
 - (D) Technical Education
15. Which of the following is one of the objectives of STI Policy 2013?
- (A) Free and compulsory education between the age group of 6 to 14 years
 - (B) To promote Business Schools
 - (C) To provide funds for basic education
 - (D) To attract talented and bright minds towards careers in science, research and innovation
16. Which vaccine is categorized as Toxoid vaccine?
- (A) Tetanus and diphtheria
 - (B) Typhoid
 - (C) Yellow fever
 - (D) Measles
17. What are those committees called which are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they finish the task?
- (A) Joint parliamentary committee
 - (B) Standing committee
 - (C) Adhoc committee
 - (D) Committee of privileges
18. What does a melanogenic clock do?
- (A) Regulates ability of digestion with age
 - (B) Regulates heart rate
 - (C) Regulates skin texture with age
 - (D) Regulates hair pigmentation with age
19. Deficiency of which of the following causes Pellagra disease?
- (A) Vitamin B3
 - (B) Vitamin B12
 - (C) Vitamin A
 - (D) Vitamin C
20. Who among the following is NOT appointed by the Governor of a state?
- (A) The Chief Minister
 - (B) The Advocate General
 - (C) The Chairman, State Public Service Commission
 - (D) The Judges of the High Courts

21. Some friends are standing on the vertices of a regular polygon. In which of the cases each of them will be adjacent to everyone else?
- (A) Three friends are standing along vertices of equilateral triangle
- (B) Four friends are standing along vertices of square
- (C) Five friends are standing along vertices of pentagon
- (D) Six friends are standing along vertices of hexagon
22. The question given below has a problem and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide, which of the information given in the statements is sufficient for answering the problem.
- Is A the father of B?
- I. A is the husband of C
- II. B is the daughter of C
- (A) Statement I alone is sufficient
- (B) Statement II alone is sufficient
- (C) Both the statements I and II together are sufficient
- (D) Problem cannot be solved even by using both the statements
23. In a certain language, MATERIAL is coded as NBUFSJBM. How would DEMOLISH be coded in this language?
- (A) EFNPJMIT
- (B) NPJMITEF
- (C) EFNPMJTI
- (D) EFPNMJTI
24. Some friends are sitting around a round table. Mahesh is one of them. 9 persons are sitting to the right of Mahesh. How many persons are sitting in total?
- (A) 9
- (B) 0
- (C) 10
- (D) 16
25. Rahul is attempting a model paper. There are 11 questions in the model paper, out of which he has to attempt exactly 10. In how many different ways can he do so?
- (A) 11
- (B) 21
- (C) 30
- (D) 35
26. Harish is the brother of Yasmine. Yasmine has two sons, Shiva and Nakul. Kailash is the father of Shiva's brother. What is the relation of Kailash with Harish?
- (A) Brother
- (B) Father
- (C) Uncle
- (D) Brother-in-law
27. Dinesh is the brother of the wife of Sumesh. What will be the relation of Sumesh with Dinesh?
- (A) Father
- (B) Father-in-law
- (C) Brother-in-law
- (D) Brother

28. Aditi is running around a circular track. She starts running when she is facing North-West direction. Which direction would she be facing when she has run three and a half rounds?
- (A) North-East
(B) North
(C) South-West
(D) South-East
29. In a certain language, FEAD is coded as 6514. How would DEAF be coded in this language?
- (A) 5146
(B) 4516
(C) 2346
(D) 6145
30. Sudhakar has 13 flowers with him. He puts three flowers in the temple every morning and then plucks two flowers from garden. On which day he will NOT have three flowers to put in temple?
- (A) 9th
(B) 10th
(C) 11th
(D) 12th
31. The minimum goal of education is
- (A) Training for earning a livelihood
(B) Socialization
(C) Acquiring good communication skills
(D) Learning the three R's of education
32. Which of the following is an organized practice teaching, where the goal is to give instructors, confidence, feedback and support by letting them try out among teachers and classmates a short slice of what they plan to do with their students?
- (A) Team Teaching
(B) Supportive teaching
(C) Micro teaching
(D) Parallel teaching
33. Which of the following agencies do the press, the radio, the television, the public library and the cinema belong to?
- (A) Active agencies of education
(B) Formal agencies of Education
(C) Informal agencies of education
(D) Passive agencies of education
34. Which of the following is an associative learning?
- (A) Montessori method
(B) Operant conditioning theory
(C) Social learning theory
(D) Multiple intelligence theory
35. Which among the following is one of the qualities of a good teacher?
- (A) Being competent
(B) Being hysterical
(C) Making preconceived assumptions
(D) Being obdurate

36. Which of the following qualities is attributed to the unsuitable curriculum of secondary education?
- (A) Practical
 - (B) Mercenary
 - (C) Multi track
 - (D) Flexible
37. According to Bruner which type of learning plays a crucial role in enhancing creativity of an individual?
- (A) Active learning
 - (B) Child learning
 - (C) Discovery learning
 - (D) Service learning
38. Majority of the philosophers have accepted that the general aim of education as
- (A) Attaining good values
 - (B) Procurement of money
 - (C) All-round development
 - (D) Successful communication
39. Which of the following is one of the alternatives to Rote learning?
- (A) Shallow learning
 - (B) Repetitive learning
 - (C) Passive learning
 - (D) Associative learning
40. A person goes to the garden for yoga and there he comes across someone who tells him very good ways of utilizing leisure time. What form of education is he imparting?
- (A) Formal education
 - (B) Active education
 - (C) Informal education
 - (D) Non formal education
41. Which of the following resolutions were passed at Wardha Education conference 1937?
- (A) Free and Compulsory Education
 - (B) English medium in selected schools
 - (C) Develop only social skills
 - (D) Increase funds to all rural schools
42. What does SCERT stand for?
- (A) State Committee of Evaluation Review and Transit
 - (B) State Council of Evaluation Research and Trade
 - (C) State Committee of Environmental Research and Test
 - (D) State Council of Educational Research and Training
43. Team teaching is also called as
- (A) Macro teaching
 - (B) Co- teaching
 - (C) Parallel teaching
 - (D) Micro teaching
44. Which of the following is a source of physical discomfort which acts as a major deterrent in the secondary education, especially for girls?
- (A) Corporal Punishment
 - (B) Poor communication skills
 - (C) Absence of toilets and sanitary requirements
 - (D) Long school hours
45. Which method of teaching is suggested by the school of 'Idealism'?
- (A) Problem solving method
 - (B) Project method
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) Lecture method

46. Which of the following is the main difficulty in providing secular educational system?
- (A) Encouragement to physical work
 - (B) Development of traditional outlook
 - (C) Emphasis on theoretical learning
 - (D) Encouragement of group activities
47. Which of the following is the guideline for effective use of praise in the class room management?
- (A) The teacher delivers indiscriminately without specific attention to real accomplishment
 - (B) The teacher provides information to students about the value of their accomplishments
 - (C) The teacher provides no meaningful information to the students about their accomplishments
 - (D) The teacher familiarizes students to compare themselves with others
48. Which of the following can shift the emphasis from teaching to learning?
- (A) Distance learning
 - (B) Child-centred teaching
 - (C) Rote learning
 - (D) Frontal learning
49. The concept of 'Emotional intelligence' was developed by
- (A) Gagne
 - (B) Daniel Golman
 - (C) Jerome Bruner
 - (D) Vygotsky
50. Which of the following reasons prompted the formation of National Literacy Mission?
- (A) To serve the educational needs of the uneducated women in the rural areas
 - (B) To impart a new sense of urgency and seriousness to the adult education
 - (C) To provide support and technical assistance to universalization of elementary education
 - (D) To fulfil the needs of the students of distance education

Section - II

51. किस आलोचक ने बालकृष्ण भट्ट और प्रतापनारायण मिश्र को हिन्दी का 'स्टील' और 'एडीसन' कहा है?
 (A) हज़ारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
 (B) रामचंद्र शुक्ल
 (C) धीरेंद्र वर्मा
 (D) रामकुमार वर्मा
52. :छिः!इतनी बदबू! इस अर्थ के आधार पर किए गए वाक्य के ८ प्रकारों में से यह किस वाक्य का प्रकार है?
 (A) विधानवाचक वाक्य
 (B) संकेतवाचक वाक्य
 (C) विस्मयादिवाचक वाक्य
 (D) इच्छावाचक वाक्य
53. हिन्दी साहित्य के आदिकाल को 'वीरगाथा काल' की संज्ञा किसने दी है?
 (A) हज़ारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
 (B) आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल
 (C) महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी
 (D) डा.गणपतिचंद्र गुप्त
54. हिन्दी वर्णमाला में स्वर-व्यंजन कितने हैं?
 (A) दस-ग्यारह
 (B) ग्यारह-तैंतीस
 (C) पन्द्रह-चालिस
 (D) बीस-पचास
55. तुलसीदास के पिता का नाम क्या था?
 (A) संतराम
 (B) भानुदास
 (C) आत्माराम
 (D) रामचरण
56. इनमें से कौन सा एक शब्द क्रियाविशेषण नहीं है?
 (A) थोडा
 (B) अवश्य
 (C) आगे-आगे
 (D) ताजे
57. 'लिखना' क्रिया का धातु इनमें से कौन सा है?
 (A) लि
 (B) लिख
 (C) लिखावट
 (D) लेखा
58. इनमें से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग नहीं है?
 (A) वियोग
 (B) कुपुत्र
 (C) बेईमान
 (D) लुटेरा
59. "प्रकृति के सुकुमार कवि" यह किसे कहा जाता है?
 (A) प्रसाद
 (B) पंत
 (C) निराला
 (D) महादेवी वर्मा
60. "पूर्व मध्यकाल" अन्य किस नाम से भी जाना जाता है?
 (A) आदिकाल
 (B) भक्तिकाल
 (C) रीतिकाल
 (D) आधुनिक काल
61. हिन्दी में कितने कारक हैं?
 (A) 1
 (B) 8
 (C) 9
 (D) 10

62. "विधुर" इनमें से किस अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द है?
 (A) जिसका पति मर गया हो
 (B) जिसकी पत्नी मर गई हो
 (C) जिनके माँ-बाप न हो
 (D) जिनके भाई-बहन न हो
63. "इस्वार द ला लितेरात्यूर ऐंदुई ऐ ऐंदुस्तानी" किस भाषा में रचित इतिहास ग्रंथ है?
 (A) अंग्रेज़ी
 (B) फ्रेंच
 (C) फारसी
 (D) अरबी
64. "काया पलट होना" इस प्रचलित मुहावरे का अर्थ क्या है?
 (A) बहुत तेज दौडना
 (B) क्रोधित होना
 (C) भारी परिवर्तन
 (D) मुकाबला करना
65. "दि माडर्न वर्नाक्युलर लिटरेचर ऑफ हिंदुस्तान" के लेखक कौन है?
 (A) जार्ज ग्रियर्सन
 (B) अरस्तु
 (C) स्टालीन
 (D) गिलक्राइस्ट
66. जार्ज ग्रियर्सन ने अपने साहित्येतिहास ग्रंथ में कितने कवियों का उल्लेख किया है?
 (A) 555
 (B) 312
 (C) 952
 (D) 750
67. इनमें से "उत्तर मध्यकाल" का नाम कौन सा नहीं है?
 (A) रीतिकाल
 (B) अलंकृत काल
 (C) श्रृंगार काल
 (D) गध्यकाल
68. "दिन दूना रात चौगुना" का अर्थ क्या है?
 (A) तेजी से बढ़ोत्तरी
 (B) वस्तु उडाना
 (C) चुप कर देना
 (D) असमंजस में पडना
69. "फल" का अनेकार्थक शब्द इनमें से चुनिए?
 (A) नतीजा
 (B) भारी
 (C) संसार
 (D) प्राण
70. "सीताराम" में कौन सा समास है?
 (A) कर्मधारेय
 (B) द्विगु
 (C) बहुर्वीहि
 (D) द्वंद्व
71. हिन्दी कहानी में यथार्थवादी परंपरा की नींव किसने डाली?
 (A) यशपाल
 (B) जैनेंद्रकुमार
 (C) प्रेमचंद
 (D) भीष्म सहानी
72. "कोलाहल" का विलोम शब्द इनमें से कौन सा सही है?
 (A) कर्कश
 (B) कोमल
 (C) नीरवता
 (D) प्रकट
73. इनमें से विशेषण शब्द को चुनिए?
 (A) फल
 (B) अपने
 (C) पत्र
 (D) पीला

74. किस भाषा का छोटा रूप अक्षर या वर्ण कहलाता है?
 (A) शब्द
 (B) लिखित
 (C) कथित
 (D) गलत
75. 'लडाई' शब्द में कौन सा कृत प्रत्यय जुड़ा है?
 (A) ल
 (B) ला
 (C) आई
 (D) लडा
76. "हिन्दी नवरत्न" किसकी कृति है?
 (A) मिश्रबंधु
 (B) रामचंद्र शुक्ल
 (C) महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी
 (D) हज़ारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
77. "त्रिपदा" शब्द का पर्यायवाची रूप क्या है?
 (A) वस्त्र
 (B) मधुपति
 (C) नन्दन
 (D) मुसीबत
78. मिश्रबंधुओं ने अपनी किस पुस्तक में १९१३ ई.से काल विभाजन को प्रस्तुत किया है?
 (A) हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास
 (B) मिश्रबंधु विनोद
 (C) हिन्दी साहित्य का अलोचनात्मक इतिहास
 (D) हिन्दी साहित्य का वैज्ञानिक इतिहास
79. "हिन्दी साहित्य की भूमिका" किसकी रचना है?
 (A) जयदेव तनेजा
 (B) हज़ारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
 (C) रजनीश तिवारी
 (D) रेखा काबरा
80. सूरदास का जन्म स्थान कौन सा है?
 (A) ब्रज
 (B) अवध
 (C) मेरठ
 (D) सीही
81. "जो वन में घूमता हो" इसका अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द कौन सा है?
 (A) डाकू
 (B) निशाचर
 (C) वनचर
 (D) नभचर
82. कथित भाषा (कहने की भाषा) का छोटा रूप क्या है?
 (A) ध्वनि
 (B) भाषा
 (C) वर्ण
 (D) व्याकरण
83. इनमें से कौन सा पुल्लिंग शब्द है?
 (A) मछली
 (B) कोयल
 (C) गिलहरी
 (D) चीता
84. "लौटती पगडंडिया" कहानी संग्रह किसका है?
 (A) गिरिजाकुमार माथुर
 (B) सर्वेश्वरदयाल सक्सेना
 (C) अज्ञेय
 (D) मुक्तिबोध
85. "हम कौन थे, क्या हो गए हैं और क्या होंगे अभी" यह पंक्ति किसकी है?
 (A) अयोध्यासिंह 'हरिऔध'
 (B) रामनरेश त्रिपाठी
 (C) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त
 (D) जयशंकर प्रसाद

86. इनमें से किसकी भाषा सधुक्कड़ी भाषा कहा जाता है?
 (A) कबीर
 (B) रैदास
 (C) सेना
 (D) पीपी
87. इनमें से हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास का प्रथम लेखक को चुनिए?
 (A) आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल
 (B) मिश्रबंधु
 (C) गार्सा द तासी
 (D) ग्रियर्सन
88. "तीन निगाहों की एक तस्वीर" कहानी संग्रह किसका है?
 (A) मन्नू भंडारी
 (B) कृष्ण सोबती
 (C) उषा प्रियंवदा
 (D) शिवानी
89. 'परिमल' और 'अनामिका' के रचयेता कौन है?
 (A) निराला
 (B) जगदीश गुप्त
 (C) दिनकर
 (D) मुक्तिबोध
90. "भोगी" शब्द का विलोम रूप क्या है?
 (A) रोगी
 (B) निरोगी
 (C) योगी
 (D) उपयोगी

Direction for questions 91 to 100:

अनुच्छेद को ध्यान से पढ़े और नीचे दी गयी प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे।

अग्रदास-रामानंदजी के शिष्य अनंतानंद और अनंतानंद के शिष्य कृष्णदास पयहारी थे। इन्हीं कृष्णदास पयहारी के शिष्य अग्रदासजी थे। इन्हीं पयहारी जी ने जयपुर के समीप गलता नामक स्थान में

अपनी गद्दी स्थापित की थी। राम भक्ति परंपरा में रसिक भावना के समावेश का श्रेय इन्हीं के शिष्य अग्रदास को है। अग्रदास ने रामभक्ति काव्य में रसिक संप्रदाय का प्रवर्तन किया, जिसका आधारभूत ग्रंथ-अग्रदास कृत-'ध्यानमंजरी'। यह स्वयं को जानकी जी की सखी मानकर 'अग्रदासी' (अग्रदास) लिखते थे। अग्रदासी 'गोस्वामी तुलसीदास जी के लगभग समकालीन थे। अतः गोस्वामी जी के मर्यादावाद के सामने यह रसिकभावना दबी रही। परंतु १०० वर्ष बाद यह अपने पूरे वेग से बही। कृपा निवास ने 'रामायत सखी संप्रदाय' की स्थापना की। 'रामस्नेही पंथ' के संस्थापक महंत रामचरणदास ने 'स्वमुखी शाखा' (पति-पत्नी भाव) का तथा जीवारांम ने 'तत्सुखी शाखा' (सखी भाव) का प्रवर्तन किया। अग्रदास के ग्रंथ ब्रजभाषा में है। उनकी प्रमुख रचनाएँ- अष्टग्राम, ध्यानमंजरी, रामभजनमंजरी, उपासना वावली तथा पदावली।

91. "अग्रदास" किसके समकालीन थे?
 (A) गोस्वामी
 (B) कबीर
 (C) रहीम
 (D) बिहारी
92. अग्रदास की साहित्यिक भाषा कौन सी थी?
 (A) अवधी
 (B) हिन्दी
 (C) ब्रज
 (D) मराठी
93. कृपा निवास ने किस संप्रदाय की स्थापन की?
 (A) रसिक
 (B) मर्यादावाद
 (C) रामायत सखी
 (D) रामस्नेही

94. अग्रदास ने रामभक्ति काव्य में किस संप्रदाय का प्रवर्तन किया?
 (A) मर्यादा
 (B) रसिक
 (C) माता-पिता
 (D) राजा-प्रजा
95. अग्रदास ने अपने किस ग्रंथ में जानकी को सखी मानकर लिखा है?
 (A) ध्यानमंजरी
 (B) अष्टयाम
 (C) भारतविलाप
 (D) सत्यवती कथा
96. रसिक संप्रदाय का मूल आधार ग्रंथ कौन सा है?
 (A) अष्टयाम
 (B) ध्यानमंजरी
 (C) रामभजनमंजरी
 (D) पदावली
97. 'स्वमुखी शाखा' में कौन सी भाव प्रधान है?
 (A) सखी भाव
 (B) पति-पत्नी भाव
 (C) रसिक भाव
 (D) मर्यादा
98. कृष्णदास ने कहाँ अपना आश्रम स्थापित किया?
 (A) अजमेर
 (B) जम्मू
 (C) गलता
 (D) अमृतसर
99. रामस्नेही पंथ के संस्थापक कौन थे?
 (A) अग्रदास
 (B) रामानंद
 (C) महंत रामचरणदास
 (D) कृपा निवास
100. अग्रदास के गुरुजी कौन थे ?
 (A) रामानंद
 (B) अनंतानंद
 (C) आत्मानंद
 (D) कृष्णदास पयहारी
101. $\hat{u}K\hat{C}\hat{u}\hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{i} \text{ K}\hat{y}\hat{a}\hat{y}\hat{-}\hat{^}]\hat{B}\hat{?}$
 (A) U
 (B) K
 (C) P
 (D) C
102. $\hat{u}\sim\hat{i}\hat{u}\hat{K}\hat{e}\hat{u}\hat{Z}\hat{i}\hat{u} (\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{L}\hat{u}\hat{u}\hat{Z} \text{ g}\pm\hat{e} \text{ a}\hat{b}\hat{q}\hat{o}\hat{P}\hat{j} \hat{u}\hat{o})$
 (A) $\hat{u}\hat{r}\hat{u}\hat{u} [\hat{o}\hat{P}\hat{Z}\hat{e}\hat{u}$
 (B) $\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{Y}\hat{u}\hat{u} [\hat{o}\hat{P}\hat{Z}\hat{e}\hat{u}$
 (C) $\hat{u}\sim\hat{M}\hat{y} @ [\hat{u}\hat{e} \text{ P}\hat{Z}\hat{e}\hat{u}$
 (D) $\hat{i} \hat{1}\hat{u}\hat{u} [\hat{o}\hat{P}\hat{Z}\hat{e}\hat{u}$
103. $\hat{Q}\hat{i}\hat{Z}\hat{e}(\hat{u}\hat{Y}\hat{o}\hat{M}\hat{k}\hat{Q}\hat{o}) (\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{L}\hat{u}\hat{u}\hat{Z} \text{ g}\pm\hat{U}\hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{K}\hat{C}\hat{i}\hat{K}\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{K} @\ll\hat{b}\hat{q}\hat{?})$
 (A) $\hat{K} \hat{u}\hat{K}\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{K}$
 (B) $\hat{i} \hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{u}\hat{K}\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{K}$
 (C) $@]\hat{K}\hat{e}\hat{Y} \hat{K}\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{K}$
 (D) $@\hat{u}\hat{u}\hat{r}\hat{u}\hat{u} \hat{K}\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{K}$
104. $\hat{u}\hat{K}\hat{C}\hat{i}\hat{K}\hat{u}\hat{e}\hat{K}]\hat{B}\hat{u}\hat{o}\hat{u}\hat{i} \hat{u}\hat{u}\hat{u}]\hat{B}\hat{?}$
 (A) R
 (B) N
 (C) X
 (D)]

105. 'j Zúj Z' ùKCñi cùí e @«bò? (A) \Mè (B) eì_K Kcō] ùed (C) \B B (D) @fKp
106. \ðKè\ð' _eùag Leù_ ùj aùe fùMÖö (ùeLùuZ g±UòùKCñ_Kie abqò?) (A) ayù' ò@[ùe \Zùdù (B) cifýùù [ð\Zùdù (C) aù_ji ù@[ùe \Zùdù (D) @K òaiPýue \Zùdù
107. _ùKì ù^ bueZVieè_eùRZ ùj ùA [fìö (abqò ^èì_Y Ke) (A) _ Cù (B) PZè[ò (C) hÁù (D) ZZùdù
108. G _è[òù ùKùWyi è e (A) ! (B) ; (C) :- (D) ?
109. ' _ ' aMè]B^òì cij ùKCñ_Kie]B^ò? (A) \«ý]B^ò (B) IÁý]B^ò (C) KùKfý]B^ò (D) KYý]B^ò
110. 'i ùZi c\À ùKCñ_Kie i cùí ? (A) aj èáj òì cùí (B) \Mèi cùí (C) \B Bi cùí (D) eì_K Kcō] ùed i cùí
111. ù~Cñi cùí ùe _ùZýK i ci ýcù^ _\e @[è _ù] ù^ý [ùG, Zúj ùKèKòì cùí Kj «ò? (A) aj èáj i (B) \B B (C) \Mè (D) Kcō] ùed
112. 'ùZùUí' g±UòùKCñbùhieè@ùì Ö? (A) \iaW (B) Z\pa (C) @ieaK (D) i òAZ
113. 'UùKè' ùKCñ_Kie g±? (A) Z\pa (B) _ MùR (C) ù\gR (D) j è ú
114. _bè ùcie _à[è'ùgè«è (Gj ùùKCñ_Kie _à[cí?) (A) i ù'ù] ^ùe (B) K ùKieKùe (C) @ayd ù~ùM (D) KcòaiPýue

115. 'aò \ù ^' ùKCñ_Kie ZZp_èh i cùì ?
 (A) _ cú ZZp_èh
 (B) ZZùdù ZZp_èh
 (C) \Zùdù ZZp_èh
 (D) PZ[ù ZZp_èh
116. KñK \ù@ùe]ù^ KùUQö (ùeLùuZ g±e KùeK Pj ù@ö)
 (A) @_ù\ù^ KùeK
 (B) KcòKùeK
 (C) KeY KùeK
 (D) i ò_ù\ù^ KùeK
117. 'ÈùeZù g±Ue i cùì aùKý K'Y?
 (A) ~G e^òi G Eù
 (B) Èù eZù_eò
 (C) Èù I e^ò
 (D) Eù eì_K eZì
118. 'Wý Kò_Kùe]Bò?
 (A) ùfùWZ]Bò
 (B) ZùWZ]Bò
 (C) _ùgK]Bò
 (D) @; Èe]Bò
119. 'C_KY× ùKCñ_Kùe i cùì ?
 (A) @fKp
 (B) @áydu bìa
 (C) aj àáj ò
 (D) ^Zý i cùì
120. _â Aeþ @^ +@ù
 (A) _áY
 (B) ù_èYù
 (C) ù_èZ
 (D) ù_èY
121. Kù K-_%ùe ùaùAZ a |ùY C>a _ùkZ ùj ùA [ùGö (ùeLùuZ _ \e KùeK Pj ù@ö)
 (A) @_ù\ù^ KùeK
 (B) K ò KùeK
 (C) KcòKùeK
 (D) @]KeY KùeK
122. 'i Zý ^ci ' i cùì aùKýe i cùì _\UòK'Y ùj a?
 (A) i Zýi §
 (B) i Zýùgùù
 (C) i ZýZù
 (D) i Zýù[ò
123. 'i ' Kò_Kùe]Bò?
 (A) Cij ðý]Bò
 (B) Zùfáy]Bò
 (C) a>ý]Bò
 (D) I Áý]Bò
124. Zùc ùKùZùaùk KUK ~à
 (A) ù
 (B) !
 (C) ?
 (D) -

125. cî^ae ùi aij ócú] àùì aù
 (A) !
 (B) ;
 (C) -
 (D) ù
126. '@î e' g±UòùKCñ_Kie g±?
 (A) ù\gR
 (B) _ MüR
 (C) _üi ð
 (D) \iaWj
127. GVüKê@üi - Gj ùùKCñ]eYe aüKý?
 (A) @ù\g i PK
 (B) _güli iPK
 (C) aü ð i PK
 (D) aàeYick
128. aüUüAUò _üYò _CQö (ùeLüüZ g± ùKCñ_Kie abqö?)
 (A) ayü ð@[üe
 (B) @K ðaiPýue
 (C) Küü aüghYüe
 (D) KcðKieKüe
129. c]aiaebKieKêLüAaiKèù\ùfö (ùeLüüZ g±Ue KieK ^e_Y Keö)
 (A) KcðKieK
 (B) i ö_äü^ KieK
 (C) @]KeY KieK
 (D) K ð KieK
130. '@wè' g±UòùKCñügYüe I Wjü g±?
 (A) ZZj c
 (B) @ieaü
 (C) _üi ð
 (D) AïeiRü
131. '_üZü'e' ùKCñ]eYe i cüi ?
 (A) ZZp_eh
 (B) aj äüj ð
 (C) Kcðüed
 (D) ^Zý
132. ùcN üj aieëi cùÉ Lá òüj ùf - Gj ùKò_Kie aüKý?
 (A) i ek
 (B) RUK
 (C) ù~MK
 (D) cüj
133. Züc \fä ù\LQ? - Gj ùùKCñ_Kie aüKý?
 (A) aàZüi iPK
 (B) _güli iPK
 (C) @ù\g i PK
 (D) aü ð i PK
134. _fÜüüKükòKüYQö (ùeLüüZ _\e KieK Pj üö)
 (A) KcðKieK
 (B) @]KeY KieK
 (C) @_üü^ KieK
 (D) i ö_äü^ KieK

135. gđ Ku \ŕeú_úV_Xŕjùj fűö (Gj úùKCñ_Kŕie abqđ?)
 (A) _đ cŕi
 (B) ZŕZídú
 (C) _ cŕi
 (D) hÁú
136. Zŕc eĐòLú@ Kŕ'ú bŕZ Lú@ - Gj úùKCñ]eYe aúKý?
 (A) RUK
 (B) cđđ
 (C) ù~đMK
 (D) i ek
137. AđfŠűe @ù^K bŕeZíd aii KeQ«ö
 (ùeLúúZ _\e abqđ^eŕ_Y Keö)
 (A) bŕa i cŕi
 (B) @]KeùY i cŕi
 (C) aú_ji ú@ù[đi cŕi
 (D) ^đ ŕeùY i cŕi
138. j eòaj ò_XŕđQö (Gj òaúKýùe j eòùKCñ_Kŕie KŕeK?)
 (A) KcđKŕeK
 (B) K ŕ KŕeK
 (C) KeY KŕeK
 (D) @_úŕ^ KŕeK

139. ~új ŕe \ŕŕyAzú gqđ[úG, ùi i aèul Zŕe aRđú j Gđ
 (A) Cđđ
 (B) ù~đMK
 (C) i ek
 (D) RUK
140. Ké+ cŕi^
 (A) Kéi^
 (B) KéúY
 (C) KđcŕiY
 (D) KđŕcŕiY

Direction for questions 141 to 150:
 Read the Passage carefully and answer the following questions:

RWŕj \ú[đ _đKŕZK ^đdce aga öö _úZŕYK
 RWŕj \ú[đcŕŕúKhŕŕ ^đcKé@^đ eY Kùeö GK
 \Műe MZò Keàú, GK cŕMđ @^đ eY Keàú,
 RWŕe RWŕZB ^đgđö Kkê _đYűe Kđú @^đ
 _Kŕeö Zúj ú_úAñGKú]K cŕMűe @ŕgđ ú^A ^R
 _údiR^ i ú]eűe @|c ùj ùf, i ùw i ùw
 @^đ cŕMűe @ŕgđ ú^A[ú«ö ù~CŕMűe ùMđUG
 cŕMđ QWŕj @^đ cŕMűe i ŕ^ ^úđ ó ùi Vűe
 bfc|e i ŕ^ ^úđ ö ^\űe MZò i ŕMe \Műeö
 ^\ú _lűe MZŕ«e ^úđ ó GYê ^\űe Kđú _Z
 bf-c| g± @ű_ cŕi^ _údiM Keŕúđ ö
 cŕ^aRŕa^ GKcŕZáfl ý, _^ŕ \ŕeú_bŕaZ j G
 ^úđ ö cŕ^ae fl ý | _^ŕ Cbđ ùl Zâ RUKZú
 i ŕgđö @«c iL _úAaú ^cđ @ù_ŕ-iLűe

@ü, cü^ Rkú-kòù\Cñ i cíRüe _ZÁú Kíc^ú
 Keò Éú[ð _Ríe \eüe ej ð flý flýe, _^ú
 _^íe \ßíe @ü, cü^ aSéúMúÜG bf, @^ýUí
 c|ö Kú-ÿ i ú]áú _úAñ C_ú d I Cù_d Cbd
 @íagýKö C_ú d i cí^ [úA Cù_d @i cí^
 új ùf, Kú-ÿe Rízò_ē [KZBNúUö eüí úd^K mú^
 Jh] @íAíeüe, _ÿò ah _údíMüe áyájZ
 új úA_üe Gaó Gjò \AKú-ÿ GK _\iPK
 ^éj ð KíeY _ÿúkú GK [úfújñ CúYgyüe
 bð^Zúej Qö
 Kò új Zéé @ü, cü^ Kjé G Kú-ÿUö bf, úi
 Kú-ÿUö c|? bfe _eúl ú KZZB NUúAaüeö
 bfe ^ðgð^ _ZÁú _úAaüeö ~új ú Kú-ÿüe
 fúMMfú, ~új ú `kaZú új fú; Zúj ú bfö ~új üe
 @^é ð új aüe að kZú @üí fú Zúj ú c|ö
 Kú-ÿe bf-c| Kú-ÿ _eðZüe [úG, ^úZi
 _j Züe ^[úGö @ígú _%ð aú @_%ð új ùf
 _ÿúkúe JPZýú^PZý aPíeüe @üi ö]^
 _úAñ úPíe úPó-ÿaé ð @af^ ^ Kúeö úPíe
 KeóúUú c| ^éjñ úPíeð Keò]Z új aú c|
 @úUö ù~CñúfúK `k _úAñáyúKk, Zúj üe Kú-ÿ
 Éú[RWZ Gaó ~új ú Éú[RWZ Zúj ú ^úP i ú^
 _úA[úGö gð ú ù\áú gð Ke K áyö Cq K áy,
 K áy ^cò i ö_ú\Z ^ új úA, úKak Kú-ÿ
 ^Nö (eUú^ð) aú ^q íeZ ^ðce @^Kícüe aú
 cReò_á_ð @ígüe KeúMúf gð K i ^ú^e _úZi
 jG ^új ð
 `k_á_ð aÉZü ^q íe ahd ^éjñ `k_á_ð üe
 @íAíe ej áú ^q íe ahd @úUö Gjú ÉúKíe
 Keí-úA_üe ù~ cí^ae Kú-ÿ cí^a i jZ
 RWZö Gjüe `kúe úi C^Z @[aú @a^Z

@ai ú _á_ jGö Kú-ÿ i cí]ú^ KeòKú-ÿú^Káic
 \S _éAíe GWüAaú cí^a _lúe i ,a_e
 ^éjñ Gaó Gjò @[üe cí^ae _úZýK Kcüe
 Éú[é i ö_Kð ej @Qö Kú-ÿ i ö_ú\^ Keò Züe
 `kúbúMú új aú GK K[ú, úbúM C_úbúM
 _ZýgúKú] Kú-ÿüe ù~úMú\áú, _údíR^
 i ú]áú ^cò @^úZò \é^Zíe @ígð ú^aú @^ý
 K[ü ùKúZK úfúKu _Zò búMýú\áú i é_á ^ú,
 úKjò_KZMZ, úKjò aóGMZ, úKjò_á_, úKj i
 C_úRZ ^í^ú \fð _\ú[é @] Kíeüö Kkèü~úZ
 _\ú[ð [úC ^ú _QúK, ~\ò @úcú KkñZ [úG,
 úZúa úi úfúK c|ö C cZú Pkúüe ^éj i
 C cZú i ö_ú\^üe cí^a KcRúa^e i ö_Küe
 @üi ö alyú[üe C cZú KZZB Kò @KZZBie
 ^új ó _MúXý @áaiúüe @Qö aðá^úfúK
 alyúj uíeüe c új ùf, eí_áí^ c^hý eí_
 _ágðüe fúMøj úf, Mÿ KkuZ jGö
 ù~Cñüe Mÿ @Qö Kkè i ö~c ^új ó úi Vüe
 Mÿ ^új ó Kj úf Pükö Mÿ új Zéé Mÿ ú C c
 áyqò _ÿò Mÿ ú új Zéé Mÿ C c _\ú[ð
 i cíRüe R^MZ, aóGMZ, RízMZ,]^MZ
 abð^Zú _á íe _úA@Qö \Ámú^ Zúj ú cküe
 ej Qö i ói üeüe Ágý, @Ágý,]^ú, ^q ð,
 i a%ð @i a%ð ÉRízú d, aRízú d, GZú\g
 _úPíe-úAÁZ, _úPíe _ē KúKZ i Áò bá«
 úfúKe @aZíeYü

141. ùKùZùàùk Mÿ KkuZ j G?
 (A) mì^úe mì^ fìbùe
 (B) i ò~cúe i ò~cZùe
 (C) alyú[ðe alyúfìbùe
 (D) eì_áí^e eì_ _àgð^ue
142. ùKCñàhd ^ð^ úd @ùU?
 (A) `k _zò\èkZì
 (B) `k _zò@^úì qò
 (C) `k _zòC\ieZì
 (D) `k _zò@bð^èÁZì
143. alyú[ðe C cZùùKCí[ðe ^j Z?
 (A) KZzùe
 (B) Kù-ÿ i ò_ù\^ùe
 (C) i ù` fýue
 (D) @ãai ùdùe
144. Kùj Kòcú^aRúa^ ùMùUG fl ý aú_ ^ú \ùeù
 _bùáZ j G ^ùj ?
 (A) abð^URUkZù \ùeù i ò~èpòù~ùMä
 (B) cí^ae fl ý aj ð ù abq ùj úA[ðáieí
 (C) ù~ùMKZù agð^Á [ðáieé
 (D) fl ýj ú^ i ú] ^ù_ùAñ
145. ùKCñùfìK C c aùbf?
 (A) ~ùj ùKébuMýù\áú_ á ^ù
 (B) ~G \fb _\ù[ðe @] Kieú
 (C) ~ùj ðe @icù_áZì
 (D) _KZò~ùj ðe @^Kk
146. i Ì fìb @ìgùe cYh K'Y Keð[ùG?
 (A) i ÌKê~ [úì_ a @ù_Yie Keð
 (B) @ù_ùZ i Ì ZýM Keð
 (C) ^Re Êù[Míeé\ùeùe ej ð
 (D) ù~ùKòYi ò_ ^ù Mj Yùe @aùL ù^ùj ð
147. gð K ùKùZùàùk i ^ù^e _ùZáj G?
 (A) Kù-ÿ ^Nò e @^è ðùj ùf
 (B) ^ùZòI ^ðce @^é eY Kùf
 (C) K ðáy K ðáy ^cò i ò_ù\Z ùj ùf
 (D) cRèù_ ð_òCùYgy ej ùf
148. cí^ae Kù-ÿ i j Z Kùj ðe i ò_Kùej Qð?
 (A) i ð e
 (B) Êù[ðe
 (C) @ùKùl ðe
 (D) _Zýùgùe
149. bfe _eùl ùKù_eùj úA[ùG?
 (A) ~ùj ðe @^è ðùj aùe i `kZùe i_ùa^ù
 ^ [ùGò
 (B) ~ùj ù\ùeù i ò_ðð` k @ìgù Keù~ùGò
 (C) i `kZùI að kZùc^ùe ~ùj ù i úcùeLù
 ^ðð Kùeò
 (D) ~ùj ù \ùeù_ zÁùI KZzBck[ùGò
150. \Ámí^ cikùe ^cìFLZ ùKCñ_Kùe abð^Zù
 ^ùj ?
 (A) gð ùMZ
 (B) R^MZ
 (C) RìZMZ
 (D) aìgMZ

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work:

Space for Rough Work:

3. Candidates are not allowed to carry any papers, notes, books, calculators, cellular phones, earphones, scanning devices, pagers, log tables etc. to the Examination Hall.

Any candidate found using, or in possession of such unauthorized material or involved in copying or impersonation or adopting unfair means or behaviors will be disqualified and may be subjected to penal action.

4. **This examination is of objective type. The Question Booklet consists of two sections: Section I and Section II. Both sections are compulsory.** Section I contains 50 questions from General English, Education, General Awareness, Reasoning and Teaching Aptitude. Section II contains 100 questions from Hindi language and Odia language.

5. There are a total of 150 questions and the total time allotted is 2½ hours. All questions are compulsory and carry 1 marks each. Every correct answer will get 1 marks and 0.25 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer.

6. The candidates must check that the Question Booklet has 150 questions with multiple choice answers. If any discrepancy is found, immediately report to the Invigilator, so that Question Booklet may be replaced.

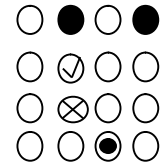
7. Each objective question is followed by four answers out of which one is correct. Your task is to choose the correct answer and mark your answer on the OMR Answer Sheet, NOT on Question Booklet.

8. Completely darken the CIRCLE so that the alphabet inside the CIRCLE is not visible. Darken only one circle for each answer. The CORRECT and the WRONG method of darkening the CIRCLE on the OMR answer sheet are given in the example below:

Correct Method



Wrong Method



9. Use blue/black ink ball point pen only for filling the boxes and darkening the circle on OMR Answer Sheet. Do not use pencil.

10. Folding/ wrinkling or putting any unwanted mark or damaging the OMR Answer sheet is prohibited. The candidate will be responsible for invalidation of the OMR Answer sheet for doing such deeds.

11. Space has been provided at the end of the Question Booklet for rough work.

12. The candidates are not allowed to leave the examination hall before the OMR answer sheets are collected and counted by the invigilator.

13. Candidates are provided with carbonless OMR answer sheet. They must submit the original copy to the invigilator and take away the carbon copy with them.