

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

Question Booklet No:

Roll Number:

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QP Code: **84 B**

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 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
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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
5. 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

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. According to the passage the word, 'precepts' means
- (A) Laws
 - (B) Statements
 - (C) Principles
 - (D) Explanations
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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 abundant in the world
 - (D) Savages accept the norm 'love your neighbour as you love thyself'
11. 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
12. 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

13. 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
14. 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
15. Mudaliar Commission Report is related to which of the following areas?
- (A) Primary Education
 - (B) Secondary Education
 - (C) Higher Education
 - (D) Research and Development
16. Which vaccine is categorized as Toxoid vaccine?
- (A) Tetanus and diphtheria
 - (B) Typhoid
 - (C) Yellow fever
 - (D) Measles
17. Deficiency of which of the following causes Pellagra disease?
- (A) Vitamin B3
 - (B) Vitamin B12
 - (C) Vitamin A
 - (D) Vitamin C
18. 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
19. 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
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 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

22. 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
23. 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
24. 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
25. 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
26. 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
27. 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
28. 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
29. 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

30. 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
31. 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
32. The concept of 'Emotional intelligence' was developed by
- (A) Gagne
 - (B) Daniel Golman
 - (C) Jerome Bruner
 - (D) Vygotsky
33. 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
34. Which method of teaching is suggested by the school of 'Idealism'?
- (A) Problem solving method
 - (B) Project method
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) Lecture method
35. Which of the following is an associative learning?
- (A) Montessori method
 - (B) Operant conditioning theory
 - (C) Social learning theory
 - (D) Multiple intelligence theory
36. Team teaching is also called as
- (A) Macro teaching
 - (B) Co-teaching
 - (C) Parallel teaching
 - (D) Micro teaching
37. 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
38. Which of the following is one of the alternatives to Rote learning?
- (A) Shallow learning
 - (B) Repetitive learning
 - (C) Passive learning
 - (D) Associative learning

39. 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
40. 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
41. Which of the following qualities is attributed to the unsuitable curriculum of secondary education?
- (A) Practical
 - (B) Mercenary
 - (C) Multi track
 - (D) Flexible
42. 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
43. 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
44. 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
45. 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
46. 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

47. 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
48. 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
49. 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
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. हिन्दी कहानी में यथार्थवादी परंपरा की नींव किसने डाली?
 (A) यशपाल
 (B) जैनेंद्रकुमार
 (C) प्रेमचंद
 (D) भीष्म सहानी
52. तुलसीदास के पिता का नाम क्या था?
 (A) संतराम
 (B) भानुदास
 (C) आत्माराम
 (D) रामचरण
53. "हिन्दी साहित्य की भूमिका" किसकी रचना है?
 (A) जयदेव तनेजा
 (B) हज़ारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
 (C) रजनीश तिवारी
 (D) रेखा काबरा
54. "प्रकृति के सुकुमार कवि" यह किसे कहा जाता है?
 (A) प्रसाद
 (B) पंत
 (C) निराला
 (D) महादेवी वर्मा
55. 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
56. "दिन दूना रात चौगुना" का अर्थ क्या है?
 (A) तेजी से बढ़ोत्तरी
 (B) वस्तु उडाना
 (C) चुप कर देना
 (D) असमंजस में पडना
57. 'लिखना' क्रिया का धातु इनमें से कौन सा है?
 (A) लि
 (B) लिख
 (C) लिखावट
 (D) लेखा
58. "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
59. "तीन निगाहों की एक तस्वीर" कहानी संग्रह किसका है?
 (A) मच्चू भंडारी
 (B) कृष्ण सोबती
 (C) उषा प्रियंवदा
 (D) शिवानी
60. इनमें से कौन सा पुल्लिंग शब्द है?
 (A) मछली
 (B) कोयल
 (C) गिलहरी
 (D) चीता

61. मिश्रबंधुओं ने अपनी किस पुस्तक में १९१३ ई.में 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
62. इनमें से कौन सा एक शब्द क्रियाविशेषण नहीं है?
 (A) थोडा
 (B) अवश्य
 (C) आगे-आगे
 (D) ताजे
63. इनमें से विशेषण शब्द को चुनिए?
 (A) फल
 (B) अपने
 (C) पत्र
 (D) पीला
64. 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
65. इनमें से हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास का प्रथम लेखक को चुनिए?
 (A) आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल
 (B) मिश्रबंधु
 (C) गार्सा द तासी
 (D) ग्रियर्सन
66. "सीताराम" में कौन सा समास है?
 (A) कर्मधारेय
 (B) द्विगु
 (C) बहुव्रीहि
 (D) द्वंद्व
67. "कोलाहल" का विलोम शब्द इनमें से कौन सा सही है?
 (A) कर्कश
 (B) कोमल
 (C) नीरवता
 (D) प्रकट
68. "फल" का अनेकार्थक शब्द इनमें से चुनिए?
 (A) नतीजा
 (B) भारी
 (C) संसार
 (D) प्राण
69. "लौटती पगडंडिया" कहानी संग्रह किसका है?
 (A) गिरिजाकुमार माथुर
 (B) सर्वेश्वरदयाल सक्सेना
 (C) अज्ञेय
 (D) मुक्तिबोध
70. कथित भाषा (कहने की भाषा) का छोटा रूप क्या है?
 (A) ध्वनि
 (B) भाषा
 (C) वर्ण
 (D) व्याकरण
71. जार्ज ग्रियर्सन ने अपने साहित्येतिहास ग्रंथ में कितने कवियों का उल्लेख किया है?
 (A) 555
 (B) 312
 (C) 952
 (D) 750
72. :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

73. 'परिमल' और 'अनामिका' के रचयेता कौन है?
 (A) निराला
 (B) जगदीश गुप्त
 (C) दिनकर
 (D) मुक्तिबोध
74. "इस्त्वार द ला लितेरात्यूर ऐंदुई ऐ ऐंदुस्तानी" किस भाषा में रचित इतिहास ग्रंथ है?
 (A) अंग्रेज़ी
 (B) फ्रेंच
 (C) फारसी
 (D) अरबी
75. "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
76. 'लडाई' शब्द में कौन सा कृत प्रत्यय जुड़ा है?
 (A) ल
 (B) ला
 (C) आई
 (D) लडा
77. "जो वन में घूमता हो" इसका अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द कौन सा है?
 (A) डाकू
 (B) निशाचर
 (C) वनचर
 (D) नभचर
78. "भोगी" शब्द का विलोम रूप क्या है?
 (A) रोगी
 (B) निरोगी
 (C) योगी
 (D) उपयोगी
79. "पूर्व मध्यकाल" अन्य किस नाम से भी जाना जाता है?
 (A) आदिकाल
 (B) भक्तिकाल
 (C) रीतिकाल
 (D) आधुनिक काल
80. हिन्दी वर्णमाला में स्वर-व्यंजन कितने हैं?
 (A) दस-ग्यारह
 (B) ग्यारह-तेँतीस
 (C) पन्द्रह-चालिस
 (D) बीस-पचास
81. "दि माडर्न वर्नाक्युलर लिटरेचर ऑफ हिंदुस्तान" के लेखक कौन है?
 (A) जार्ज ग्रियर्सन
 (B) अरस्तु
 (C) स्टालीन
 (D) गिलक्राइस्ट
82. "काया पलट होना" इस प्रचलित मुहावरे का अर्थ क्या है?
 (A) बहुत तेज दौडना
 (B) क्रोधित होना
 (C) भारी परिवर्तन
 (D) मुकाबला करना
83. सूरदास का जन्म स्थान कौन सा है?
 (A) ब्रज
 (B) अवध
 (C) मेरठ
 (D) सीही

84. इनमें से "उत्तर मध्यकाल" का नाम कौन सा नहीं है?
 (A) रीतिकाल
 (B) अलंकृत काल
 (C) श्रृंगार काल
 (D) गध्यकाल
85. "विपदा" शब्द का पर्यायवाची रूप क्या है?
 (A) वस्त्र
 (B) मधुपति
 (C) नन्दन
 (D) मुसीबत
86. किस भाषा का छोटा रूप अक्षर या वर्ण कहलाता है?
 (A) शब्द
 (B) लिखित
 (C) कथित
 (D) गलत
87. इनमें से किस शब्द में उपसर्ग नहीं है?
 (A) वियोग
 (B) कुपुत्र
 (C) बेईमान
 (D) लुटेरा
88. इनमें से किसकी भाषा सधुक्की भाषा कहा जाता है?
 (A) कबीर
 (B) रैदास
 (C) सेना
 (D) पीपी
89. हिन्दी में कितने कारक हैं?
 (A) 1
 (B) 8
 (C) 9
 (D) 10

90. "हिन्दी नवरत्न" किसकी कृति है?

- (A) मिश्रबंधु
 (B) रामचंद्र शुक्ल
 (C) महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी
 (D) हज़ारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी

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। 'रामलेही पंथ' के संस्थापक महंत रामचरणदास ने 'स्वमुखी शाखा' (पति-पत्नी भाव) का तथा जीवाराम 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 ने रामभक्ति काव्य में किस संप्रदाय का प्रवर्तन किया?

- (A) मर्यादा
 (B) रसिक
 (C) माता-पिता
 (D) राजा-प्रजा

92. रसिक संप्रदाय का मूल आधार ग्रंथ कौन सा है?
 (A) अष्टयाम
 (B) ध्यानमंजरी
 (C) रामभजनमंजरी
 (D) पदावली
93. "अग्रदास" किसके समकालीन थे?
 (A) गोस्वामी
 (B) कबीर
 (C) रहीम
 (D) बिहारी
94. अग्रदास ने अपने किस ग्रंथ में जानकी को सखी मानकर लिखा है?
 (A) ध्यानमंजरी
 (B) अष्टयाम
 (C) भारतविलाप
 (D) सत्यवती कथा
95. कृष्णदास ने कहाँ अपना आश्रम स्थापित किया?
 (A) अजमेर
 (B) जम्मु
 (C) गलता
 (D) अमृतसर
96. कृपा निवास ने किस संप्रदाय की स्थापना की?
 (A) रसिक
 (B) मर्यादावाद
 (C) रामायत सखी
 (D) रामस्नेही
97. रामस्नेही पंथ के संस्थापक कौन थे?
 (A) अग्रदास
 (B) रामानंद
 (C) महंत रामचरणदास
 (D) कृपा निवास
98. 'स्वमुखी शाखा' में कौन सी भाव प्रधान है?
 (A) सखी भाव
 (B) पति-पत्नी भाव
 (C) रसिक भाव
 (D) मर्यादा
99. अग्रदास के गुरुजी कौन थे ?
 (A) रामानंद
 (B) अनंतानंद
 (C) आत्मानंद
 (D) कृष्णदास पयहारी
100. अग्रदास की साहित्यिक भाषा कौन सी थी?
 (A) अवधी
 (B) हिन्दी
 (C) ब्रज
 (D) मराठी
101. $c\acute{u}^{\wedge}ae\ \acute{u}i\ a\acute{u}j\ \acute{o}c\acute{u}] \acute{a}\acute{u}i\ \acute{a}\acute{i}$
 (A) !
 (B) ;
 (C) -
 (D) \acute{u}
102. $a\acute{u}\acute{u}\acute{u}\acute{A}\acute{U}\acute{o}\ \acute{u}\acute{Y}\acute{o}\ \acute{C}\acute{Q}\acute{o}$ ($\acute{u}eL\acute{u}\acute{u}\acute{Z}\ g\pm\ \acute{u}K\acute{C}\acute{n}\ \acute{K}\acute{u}e$
 $abq\acute{?}$)
 (A) $a\acute{y}\acute{u}\ \acute{o}\ @\ [\acute{u}e$
 (B) $@K\ \acute{\theta}a\acute{i}\acute{P}\acute{y}\acute{u}e$
 (C) $K\acute{u}\acute{u}\ \acute{a}\acute{u}gh\acute{Y}\acute{u}e$
 (D) $Kc\acute{o}\acute{K}\acute{u}e\acute{K}\acute{u}e$

103. AōfSùe @ù^K bìeZìd aii KeQ«ö
(ùeLúuZ _\e abqò^èi_Y Keö)
(A) bûa i ^cú
(B) @]KeùY i ^cú
(C) aú_ji ú@ù[ði ^cú
(D) ^q ðeùY i ^cú
104. Kú K- %cúue úaiAZ a!úY C>a _ükZ
ùj úA[úGö (ùeLúuZ _\e KìeK Pj ùö)
(A) @_ú\i^ KìeK
(B) K ù KìeK
(C) KcòKìeK
(D) @]KeY KìeK
105. ~új ùe \ðYAzú gqò[úG, ùi i aèul Zùe aRdú
j Gö
(A) cògâ
(B) ù~MK
(C) i ek
(D) RUk
106. KhK \ú@ùe]i^ KúWQö (ùeLúuZ g±e
KìeK Pj ùö)
(A) @_ú\i^ KìeK
(B) KcòKìeK
(C) KeY KìeK
(D) i ó_âi^ KìeK
107. ùKCñ] ðWò@I_üY] ð?
(A) R
(B) N
(C) X
(D)]
108. 'i Zý ^ci ' i cùì aìKye i cùì _\UòK'Y
ùj a?
(A) i Zýi §
(B) i Zýúgáú
(C) i ZýZú
(D) i Zýú[i
109. 'i úZi cÀâ ùKCñ_Kìe i cùì ?
(A) aj ðáj òi cùì
(B) \Mèi cùì
(C) \ð Bi cùì
(D) ei_K Kcò] ùed i cùì
110. G _[èú ùKúWyi è] e
(A) !
(B) ;
(C) :-
(D) ?
111. _â Aeþ@^+@ù
(A) _üY
(B) ù_èYù
(C) ù_èZ
(D) ù_èY

112. ùKì ù^ bìeZVieê_eiRZ ùj ùA [fïö (abqò
^èi_Y Ke)
 (A) _ cú
 (B) PZè ù
 (C) hÁú
 (D) Zèúú
113. 'ÈúeZÜ g±Uè i cùì aùKý K'Y?
 (A) ~G e^ò i G Eú
 (B) Èú eZÜ_eò
 (C) Èú I e^ò
 (D) Eú eì_K eZl
114. 'UùK@ù' ùKCñ_Kie g±?
 (A) Z\pa
 (B) _ MùR
 (C) ù\gR
 (D) j ò ú
115. 'C_KY× ùKCñ_Kie i cùì ?
 (A) @fKp
 (B) @áydú bía
 (C) aj èá j ò
 (D) ^Zý i cùì
116. QüZeê_ùYòMkQö (ùeLüuZ g±UòùKCñKieK
@«bòq?)
 (A) K ò KieK
 (B) i ò_àù^ KieK
 (C) @]KeY KieK
 (D) @_ùù^ KieK
117. ' _ ' aMè]B^oi cij ùKCñ_Kie]B^?
 (A) \«ý]B^ò
 (B) IÁy]B^i
 (C) KùKfý]B^ò
 (D) KYý]B^ò
118. gù Ku \èù_ùV_Xy ùj fïö (Gj ùùKCñ_Kie
abqò?)
 (A) _è cù
 (B) Zèúú
 (C) _ cú
 (D) hÁú
119. Zùc eùòLùè Kò'ù bíZ Lùè - Gj ùùKCñ]eYe
aùKý?
 (A) RUK
 (B) cògá
 (C) ù~MK
 (D) i ek
120. Zùc ùKùZùàùk KUK ~è
 (A) ù
 (B) !
 (C) ?
 (D) -
121. ù~i ùKèùZi ù (ùeLüuZ g±e abqòPj ùèö)
 (A) \ù^ù [òPZè ù
 (B) ^èúeYù [òPZè ù
 (C) ù~ùMý @ [ùe PZè ù
 (D) i 'ù^ù [òPZè ù

122. bd ùcie â[ðùg~~æ~~«ö (Gj ùùKCñ_Kie
_ä[cí?)
(A) i ù'ù] ^ùe
(B) K ùKieKùe
(C) @áyð ù~ùM
(D) KcàPýue
123. '@í e' g±UòùKCñ_Kie g±?
(A) ù\gR
(B) _ MúR
(C) _úí ð
(D) \iaWj
124. c] éiaébKieKéLúAaiKéù\ùfö (ùeLúuZ
g±Uè KieK ^e_Y Keö)
(A) KcòKieK
(B) i ò_àú^ KieK
(C) @]KeY KieK
(D) K ùKieK
125. 'jZújZ' ùKCñi cii e @«bq?
(A) \Mé
(B) e_l_K Kcõ] ied
(C) \ß|
(D) @fKp
126. 'ùZúUí' g±UòùKCñibúhíeé@úí Qó?
(A) \iaWj
(B) Z\pa
(C) @ieaK
(D) i úÄZ
127. 'i' Kò_Kie]Bó?
(A) ci; ð'ý]Bó
(B) ZúFáy]Bí
(C) a>ÿ]Bó
(D) IÁý]Bó
128. '@wè' g±UòùKCñügáúe IWjéi g±?
(A) ZZj c
(B) @ieaí
(C) _úí ð
(D) AóeiRú
129. ùcN ùj aieéi cùÉ Lá òùj ùf - Gj ùKò_Kie
aúKý?
(A) i ek
(B) RUK
(C) ù~MK
(D) cçj
130. \ðKé\ð' _eùag Leú_ ùj aúe fúMÖö
(ùeLúuZ g±UòùKCñ_Kie abqó?)
(A) ayú'ò@[ùe \Zúidú
(B) cífýúú[ð\Zúidú
(C) aú_ji ú@[ùe \Zúidú
(D) @K ðaiPýue \Zúidú
131. GVúKé@úí - Gj ùùKCñ]eYe aúKý?
(A) @ú\g i PK
(B) _güi PK
(C) aú'ð i PK
(D) aàeYíck

132. j eòaj ò_Xj@Qö (Gj òaùKýùe j eòùKCñ_Kìe KìeK?)
- (A) KcòKìeK
(B) K ò KìeK
(C) KeY KìeK
(D) @_ù\í^ KìeK
133. ' _ùZí' e' ùKCñ]eYe i cùì ?
- (A) ZZp_èh
(B) aj_èáj i
(C) Kcò]ied
(D) ^Zý
134. 'aò \ù_ ^ù ùKCñ_Kìe ZZp_èh i cùì ?
- (A) _ cù ZZp_èh
(B) ZZíùù ZZp_èh
(C) \Zíùù ZZp_èh
(D) PZè[ù ZZp_èh
135. ùKCùò^ùì Ký ay-^]B^?
- (A) U
(B) K
(C) P
(D) C
136. 'Wý Kò_Kìe]B^?
- (A) ùfùWý]B^ò
(B) ZùWý]B^ò
(C) _ìgK]B^ò
(D) @j_Ée]B^ò
137. ù~Cñi cùì ùe _ùZýK i ci ýcù^ _\e @[è _ù]í^ý [ùG, Zùj ùKèKòì cùì Kj «è?
- (A) aj_èáj i
(B) \ßß
(C) \Mè
(D) Kcò]ied
138. Ké+ cù^
- (A) Kéí^
(B) KéùY
(C) Kìd cùY
(D) KìdìcùY
139. _fùùùKùkòKùYQö (ùeLùuZ _\e KìeK Pj_ùö)
- (A) KcòKìeK
(B) @]KeY KìeK
(C) @_ù\í^ KìeK
(D) i_ò_ù\í^ KìeK
140. Zùc \fùùù\LQ? - Gj ù ùKCñ_Kìe aùKý?
- (A) aèZòì PK
(B) _gùì PK
(C) @ù\g i PK
(D) aù ìd i PK

Direction for questions 141 to 150:

Read the Passage carefully and answer the following questions:

RWj \u[ð _kZK ^idce aga ðö _ûZyK
RWj \u[ðciûKhô ^idckê@^á eY Kùeö GK
\Mùe MZò Keàù, GK cùMò @^á eY Keàù,
RWjè RWZB ^\gðö Kkê ^áYúe Kùù @^ý
_Kùeö Zúj ù _úAñGKù]K cùMè @igù ù^A ^R
_ùdiR^ iù]èùe @lc ùjùf, iùw iùw
@^ý cùMè @igù ù^A[ùkò ù~Cùùe ùMùUG
cùMò QWj @^ý cùMè iù^ ^ùj ó ùi Vùe
bfc|e iù^ ^ùj ö ^\úe MZò iùMe \Mùeö
^ù _lùe MZý«e ^ùj ó GYè ^\úe Kùù _Zi
bf-c| g± @ù,cù^ _ùdiM Ke^ùj ö
cù^aRia^ GKciZáflý, _^ù\ùeù _bùaz jG
^ùj ö cù^ae flý | _^ù Cbd ùl Zà RUkZù
iögáö @«ic iL _úAù ^ùcò @ùiz-iLùe
@ù,cù^ Rkù-kòù\Cñ i cùRùe _ZÁù Kùc^ù
Keò Èù[ð _Rùe \ùe ej ö flý flýe, _^ù
_ùe \ùe @ù,cù^ aSèùMùUG bf, @^ýU
c|ö Kù-ÿ iù]èù _úAñ C_ùd | Cù_d Cbd
@iagýKö C_ùd i cù^ [ùA Cù_d @i cù^
ùjùf, Kù-ÿe RùZò_ [KZBNùUö eùù id^K mù^
Jh] @ùAùe, _ùò ah _ùdiMùe ayajZ
ùjùA_ùe Gaö Gjò \AKù-ÿ GK _\iPK
^ùj ö KùeY _ùkù GK [ùfùjñ CùYgyùe
bðZùej Qö
Kò ùj Zèè @ù,cù^ Kjè G Kù-ÿUö bf, ùi
Kù-ÿUö c|? bfe _eùl ù KZB NUùAaùeö

bfe ^\gð _ZÁù _úAaùeö ~ùj ù Kù-ÿùe
fùMMfù, ~ùj ù `kaZù ùj fù; Zúj ù bfö ~ùj è
@^è ð ùj aùe að kZù @ùù fù Zúj ù c|ö
Kù-ÿe bf-c| Kù-ÿ _eðZùe [ùG, ^ùZi
_ùZùe ^[ùGö @igù _ùd aù @_ùd ùjùf
_ùkùe JPZyù^PZy aPùeùe @ùi ö]^
_ùAñ ùPùe ùPù-ÿaé ò @af^ ^ Kùeö ùPùe
Keàùù c| ^ùjñ ùPùeò Keò]Z ùj aù c|
@ùUö ù~CùùfùK `k _ùAñayùKk, Zúj è Kù-ÿ
Èù[RWZ Gaö ~ùj ù Èù[RWZ Zúj ù ^ùP iù^
_ùA[ùGö gù ù\ùgù gù Ke K àyö Cq K ày,
K ày ^ùcò iö_ù\Z ^ ùjùA, ùKak Kù-ÿ
^ùò (eùù) aù ^ùeZ ^idce @^Kùe aù
cRèù_ùò @igùe KeùMùf gù K i^ùe _ùZi
jG ^ùj ö
`k_ùò aEZù ^ùe ahd ^ùjñ `k_ùe
@ùA ejèù ^ùe ahd @ùUö Gjù ÈùKùe
Keù-ùA_ùe ù~ cù^ae Kù-ÿ cù^a ijZ
RWZö Gjùe `kùe ùi C^Z @[aù @a^Z
@aù _ù jGö Kù-ÿ i cù]ù^ KeòKù-ÿù^Kùc
\S _eAùe GWjAaù cù^a _lùe i ,a_e
^ùjñ Gaö Gjò @[ùe cù^ae _ùZyK Kcùe
Èù[è iö_Kò ej@Qö Kù-ÿ iö_ù\^ Keò Zùe
`kùbùMù ùj aù GK K[ù, ùbùM C_ùbùM
_ZyùgùKùl Kù-ÿùe ù~ùMù\ù, _ùdiR^
iù]èù ^ùcò @^ùZò \èùZè @igù ù^aù @^ý
K[ù ùKùZK ùfùKu _Zò bùMù\ù i è_ù,
ùKjò_KZMZ, ùKjò aöGMZ, ùKjò_ù, ùKj i
C_ùRZ ^ùù \ùù \ù[è @]Kùeö Kkêù-ùZ
_\ù[ð [ùC ^ù _QùK, ~\ò @ùcù KkêZ [ùG,

ùZùà ùi ùfùK c|ò C cZù Pkùùe ^èji
 C cZù i ò_ù^ùe cí^a KcRúa^e i ò_Kùe
 @ùio aùýù[ùe C cZù KZùB Kò @KZùBe
 ^ùj ó _MùXy @xaiùdùe @Qö aùù^ùfùK
 aùýùj uieùe c ùjùf, ei_àir^ c^hý ei_
 _ùgðùe fùMejùf, MèY KkuZ jGö
 ù~Cùùe MèY @Qò Kkè i ò~c ^ùj ó ùi Vùe
 MèY ^ùj ó Kjùf Pùkò MèY ùj Zèè MèY C c
 aýqò _èò MèY ùj Zèè MèY C c _ù[ò
 i cíRùe R^MZ, aóGMZ, RiZMZ,]^MZ
 abò^Zù _áùe _ùA@Qò \Àmù^ Zùjù ckùe
 ej Qö i òiùeùe Àgý, @Àgý,]^ù, ^qð,
 i a%ð @i a%ð ÈRiZùd, aRiZùd, GZù\g
 _ùPùe-ùàAZ, _ùPùe _ù[KùKZ i Àò bùk
 ùfùKe @aZùeYù

- 141. ùKCùùfùK C c aùbf?
 (A) ~ùj ùKébuMýù\àù _á ^ù
 (B) ~G \fb _ù[ùe @]Kieú
 (C) ~ùj ùe @icò _aZá
 (D) _KZò~ùj ùe @^Kk
- 142. aùýù[ùe C cZù ùKCù[ùe ^g Z?
 (A) KZùBe
 (B) Kù-ÿ i ò_ù^ùe
 (C) i ù^ fýùe
 (D) @xaiùdùe

- 143. Kùj Kòcù^aRúa^ ùMùUG fl ý aù _^ù \ùeù
 _ùiaZ jG ^ùj ó?
 (A) abò^URUKZù \ùeù i ò~èòù~ùMi
 (B) cí^ae fl ý ajèùùabq ùj ùA[àùeè
 (C) ù~ùMKZù aùgÁ [àùeè
 (D) fl ýj ù^ i ù] ^ù_ùAñ
- 144. cí^ae Kù-ÿ i jZ Kùj ùe i ò_Kùej Qò?
 (A) i q è
 (B) Èù[ùe
 (C) @ùKùl ùe
 (D) _Zýùgùe
- 145. gù K ùKùZùaùk i ^ù^e _ùZáj G?
 (A) Kù-ÿ ^ùù e @^è ùùjùf
 (B) ^ùZòl ^ùdce @^ù eY Kùf
 (C) K ùy K ùy ^ùò i ò_ù\ùZ ùjùf
 (D) cReù_ù_òCùYgý ejùf
- 146. ùKCùaùhd ^ù^ùd @ùU?
 (A) `k _Zò\èkZù
 (B) `k _Zò@^ùù qi
 (C) `k _ZòC\ùeZù
 (D) `k _Zò@bò^èAZù
- 147. i ù fib @igùe cYh K'Y Keù[ùG?
 (A) i ùKè~ [ùù ,a @ù_Yùe Keö
 (B) @ù_ùZ i ù ZýùM Keö
 (C) ^Re Èù[ùùe\ùeùe ej è
 (D) ù~ùKòYi ò_ù^ù Máj Yùe @aùù ù^ùj è

148. ùKùZùàùk Mÿ KkuZ j G?
- (A) mì^úe mì^ fùbùe
- (B) i ò~cúe i ò~cZùe
- (C) aλyú[ðe aλyúfùbùe
- (D) ei_aí^e ei_ _λgð^ùe
149. bfe _eúl ú Kù_eòùj úA [úG?
- (A) ~új úe @^a ù ùj aúe i `kZúe i _úa^ú
^ [úGö
- (B) ~új ú \heú i ò_ %ð` k @igú Keú~úGö
- (C) i `kZú I að kZú c^ùe ~új ú i úcúeLú
^%ðd Kùeö
- (D) ~új ú \heú _ZÁú I KèZBckúúGö
150. \Ámí^ cikùe ^cflZ ùKCú_Kúe abó^Zú
^új ?
- (A) gð úMZ
- (B) R^MZ
- (C) RíZMZ
- (D) aögMZ

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.

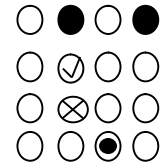
7. Each objective question is followed by four answers out of which one is correct. Your task is to choose the correct answer and mark your answer on the OMR Answer Sheet, NOT on Question Booklet.

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.