

KHARUPETIA COLLEGE
CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAM 2022-23
TOPIC: FOLK FESTIVAL OF DARRANG
DEPT. ASSAMESE



Time: 1 Hour

Mark: 50

Name of Candidate : _____

Roll No: _____

- ১) উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠান হৈছে জাতি এটাৰ মাজত পৰম্পৰাগত ভাৱে চলি অহা আচাৰ-অনুষ্ঠান। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ২) উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠানসমূহ সংস্কৃতিৰ এক অপৰিহাৰ্য অংগ। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ৩) ঋতু কালীন উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠান সমূহৰ অন্যতম এটি উৎসৱ উপনয়ন। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ৪) দৰঙৰ পাচেতি, মথেনী আদি উৎসৱ সমূহ পঞ্জিকা আশ্রয়ী উৎসৱ। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ৫) সংস্কাৰ শব্দটোৰ মূল হৈছে- সংস্কৃত 'সংস্কাৰ'। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ৬) 'পঞ্চমৃত' খুওৱা উৎসৱটি কৃষি ভিত্তিক উৎসৱ। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ৭) গোছলোৱা, আগঅনা, বাঁহপূজা, ভেকুলীবিয়া- সীমিত অংশ গ্ৰহণ কৰা উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠান। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ৮) পাচেতি শব্দটো সংস্কৃত পাঞ্চ শব্দৰ পৰা উদ্ভৱ হৈছে। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ৯) দৰঙৰ পাচেতি উৎসৱটিৰ লগত খটৰা সত্ৰ বিশেষ ভাৱে জড়িত। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১০) শালি খেতিৰ অন্তত আৰু ৰবি শস্যৰ খেতিৰ আৰম্ভণিতে মথেনী উৎসৱ অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১১) মথেনী উৎসৱত দধিমথন আৰু সাগৰ মন্থনৰ দৃশ্য প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰা হয়। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১২) বাসুদেৱ (বাসুদেউ) পূজাক গোস্বামীপৰী সভা বুলিও কোৱা হয়। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১৩) দৰঙত অনুষ্ঠিত বাসুদেৱ পূজা দুই প্ৰকাৰৰ। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১৪) উপনয়ন অনুষ্ঠানটিক দৰঙত লগুণদিয়নী স্বৰূপে জনাজাত। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১৫) বিয়াগীত বা বিয়ানামৰ সলনি দৰঙত "বিয়াপদ" অভিধাটিহে জনপ্ৰিয়তা অধিক। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১৬) দৰঙত মনসা পূজা মাৰে বা মাৰেই পূজা, গোঁসানী সেৱা, ৰং পূজা, পদ্মা পূজা আদিৰে জনা যায়। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১৭) দৰঙত শীতলা পূজা শাস্ত্ৰীয় পূজা আৰু লৌকিক বিধানেৰে অনুষ্ঠিত নহয়। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১৮) দৰ পূজা বিজয়া দশমীৰ দিনা অনুষ্ঠিত কৰা হয়। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ১৯) জাগাৰ পূজা প্ৰধানতঃ তিনি প্ৰকাৰৰ। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ২০) শীতলা দেৱীৰ আসন পাতি সামৰণিত গোৱা গীত পদবোৰকে দৰঙত 'থৱানাম' বোলে। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ
- ২১) তোলনী বিয়া মূলতঃ স্ত্ৰী আচাৰ। শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

- ৩৮) গোন্ধচৌপৰী সভাৰ গোন্ধ কেতিয়া আৰম্ভ হয়-
 ক) ৰাতিপুৱা খ) সন্ধিয়া গ) ৰাতি ঘ) মাজৰাতি
- ৩৯) দৰঙৰ বাসুদেৱ পূজা বিধি অনুযায়ী প্ৰথমে পূজিব লাগে-
 ক) গণেশ খ) বিষ্ণু গ) শিৱ ঘ) দুৰ্গা
- ৪০) দৰং আৰু পাতি দৰং অঞ্চলত বাসুদেৱ পূজা কেই ধৰণে দেখা যায়-
 ক) এক খ) দুই গ) তিনি ঘ) চাৰি
- ৪১) দেৱানন্দ সত্ৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কাৰ নিৰ্দেশ মৰ্মে হৈছিল-
 ক) দোমোদৰ দেৱ খ) ভট্টদেৱ গ) শংকৰদেৱ ঘ) মাধৱদেৱ
- ৪২) খটৰা সত্ৰ আৰু বৈনাতাৰা সত্ৰ কাৰ উপাসনাৰ বাবে প্ৰখ্যাত-
 ক) বিষ্ণু খ) হণুমান গ) ব্ৰহ্মা ঘ) গণেশ
- ৪৩) আহে আজি লক্ষ্মী আই ৰাইজৰ দৰশনে-
 অ' ৰত্নদেৱী ঘৰে আহি বহে আসনত
 কোনবিধ গীতৰ লগত জড়িত-
 ক) লক্ষ্মীদেৱী খ) দুৰ্গা দেৱী গ) পাৰ্বতী
- ৪৪) দৰঙৰ বসন্তকালীন দেউল উৎসৱ মূলতঃ -
 ক) বিষ্ণু পূজা খ) শিৱ পূজা গ) মনসা পূজা ঘ) গণেশ পূজা
- ৪৫) দৰঙৰ পাচেতি উৎসৱটি হৈছে -
 ক) পঞ্জিকা আশ্ৰয়ী উৎসৱ খ) ঋতুকালীন উৎসৱ গ) কৃষিভিত্তিক উৎসৱ
- ৪৬) এ- নাম পাতি লৰে, পাতিলৰে
 সভাৰ ভিতৰে নাম পাতিলৰে ----- তলৰ কোনটো পদৰ লগত জড়িত ---
 ক) বিয়া নামৰ পদ খ) থিয়নামৰ পদ গ) নাগাৰা নাম পদ।
- ৪৭) অ'ৰে বুঢ়া ভালুক
 জাপ দি দি ওলেই ভালুক -এই পদফাঁকি কোনবিধ উৎসৱৰ লগত জড়িত-
 ক) মহৌখেদা খ) সুৱেৰি গ) ভঠৈলি
- ৪৮) 'দৰঙী কলা-কৃষ্টিৰ চমু কথা' পুথিখন কাৰ -
 ক) ডিম্বেশ্বৰ বৰুৱা খ) ৰজনী কান্ত বৰুৱা গ) ফনীন্দ্ৰ কুমাৰ বৰুৱা ঘ) কনক চন্দ্ৰ চহৰীয়া
- ৪৯) দিপৰ বেলা আই আহে
 ছায়াত দিলে ভৰি - কোন শ্ৰেণীৰ গীত -
 ক) অপেশ্বৰী পূজাৰ গীত খ) গোপিনী সেৱাৰ গীত গ) শিৱ-পাৰ্বতীৰ গীত
- ৫০) দৰঙৰ দেৱানন্দ সত্ৰত কোন দুটা মাহৰ দোমাহীত মথেনী উৎসৱ পালন কৰা হয়-
 ক) আহিন আৰু ভাদ খ) কাতি আৰু বহাগ গ) আহিন আৰু কাতি ঘ) এটাও নহয়

MCQ EXAMINATION OF ADD ON COURSE**Name of the Course - "Rural Economics and Rural Development"****Deptt. of Economics , Kharupetia College (Session – 2022 – 2023)****Total MCQ = 50****Full Marks = 50**

Name : **Class :** **Roll No. :**

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a rural economy? a) Dependence on agriculture b) Limited access to technology and infrastructure c) High population density d) Traditional way of life
2. What does the term 'agrarian economy' refer to? a) An economy dependent on agriculture b) An economy solely based on trade c) An economy driven by manufacturing industries d) An economy driven by services sector
3. Which of these factors contributes significantly to rural development? a) Migration of rural population to urban areas b) Access to quality education and healthcare c) Dependence on subsistence farming d) Reliance on traditional methods of production
4. What is the primary goal of rural development? a) Increase urbanization b) Reduce agricultural productivity c) Enhance the living standards of rural communities d) Decrease access to basic amenities
5. Which economic activity is the backbone of most rural economies? a) Information technology b) Manufacturing c) Agriculture d) Tourism
6. The Green Revolution in agriculture aimed to: a) Reduce agricultural productivity b) Increase the use of chemical fertilizers c) Enhance agricultural productivity through improved seeds and technology d) Encourage migration from rural to urban areas
7. What does 'Land Reforms' typically involve in rural areas? a) Redistribution of land ownership b) Encouragement of land consolidation c) Privatization of agricultural land d) Promotion of land fragmentation
8. Which sector is most affected by the distress migration of rural population? a) Service sector b) Manufacturing sector c) Agricultural sector d) Information technology sector
9. What is the significance of rural credit in agricultural development? a) It promotes dependence on external aid b) It helps in enhancing rural infrastructure c) It supports agricultural investment and production d) It encourages migration from rural to urban areas
10. Which of the following is a direct measure of poverty in rural areas? a) Per capita income b) Access to credit facilities c) Density of population d) Employment in the agricultural sector
11. What is the role of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in rural development? a) Encouraging migration to urban areas b) Promoting entrepreneurship and microfinance c) Discouraging community involvement in economic activities d) Limiting access to education
12. Which governmental program in India is aimed at enhancing rural employment opportunities? a) Make in India b) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
13. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of rural development? a) Economic development b) Social development c) Cultural isolation d) Environmental sustainability
14. What does 'brain drain' refer to in the context of rural areas? a) Movement of skilled individuals from rural to urban areas b) Decrease in agricultural productivity c) Emphasis on traditional methods of farming d) Increased focus on technology in rural settings
15. Which type of infrastructure is critical for rural development? a) High-rise buildings b) Supermarkets c) Roads, electricity, and water supply d) Corporate offices
16. The 'Rural-Urban Continuum' concept suggests: a) A sharp distinction between rural and urban areas b) The seamless integration of rural and urban lifestyles c) Rural areas evolving into urban centers d) Urban areas transforming into rural landscapes
17. What is the significance of 'vocational training' in rural development? a) It encourages migration to urban areas b) It fosters entrepreneurship and skill development c) It restricts access to education d) It leads to over-reliance on agricultural activities
18. Which of the following is a challenge faced by rural economies in accessing markets? a) Lack of transportation infrastructure b) Excessive availability of credit c) Overproduction of goods d) High levels of technological advancements
19. What role does 'community participation' play in rural development? a) It discourages local decision-making b) It strengthens social ties and promotes collective action c) It promotes individualism d) It leads to increased dependency on external aid
20. What is the impact of 'land degradation' on rural economies? a) Increased agricultural productivity b) Improved soil fertility c) Reduced agricultural output and livelihood insecurity d) Enhanced biodiversity
21. Which of the following is an example of non-farm employment in rural areas? a) Crop cultivation b) Livestock rearing c) Small-scale industries d) Fishing
22. Which economic theory emphasizes the need for the development of the agricultural sector for overall economic growth? a) Mercantilism b) Neoliberalism c) Keynesianism d) Structuralism
23. What does the term 'subsistence farming' mean? a) Farming for commercial purposes b) Farming for self-sufficiency and survival c) Organic farming practices d) Large-scale mechanized farming
24. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the persistence of poverty in rural areas? a) Lack of access to education and healthcare b) Over-reliance on non-agricultural activities c) Inadequate infrastructure d) Unequal distribution of resources

25. What is the significance of 'extension services' in rural development? a) Encouraging isolation from technological advancements b) Providing access to improved agricultural practices and knowledge c) Hindering the dissemination of information d) Reducing access to credit facilities
26. Which policy aims to provide support to small and marginal farmers in India? a) Industrial Policy b) Minimum Support Price (MSP) c) Export-Import Policy d) Fiscal Policy
27. What role do cooperatives play in rural development? a) Limiting access to resources b) Encouraging individualistic behavior c) Promoting collective action and shared resources d) Discouraging agricultural practices
28. Which factor is considered a hindrance to technological advancement in rural areas? a) Access to education b) Connectivity to the internet c) Adoption of modern farming techniques d) Availability of skilled labor
29. Which measure can contribute to sustainable rural development? a) Overexploitation of natural resources b) Adoption of eco-friendly practices c) Increased use of chemical fertilizers d) Deforestation
30. What role does infrastructure play in rural development? a) Hinders economic growth b) Encourages migration to urban areas c) Facilitates economic activities and connectivity d) Promotes over-reliance on traditional methods
31. Which approach focuses on improving the living conditions of the rural poor by redistributing assets? a) Bottom-up approach b) Top-down approach c) Market-oriented approach d) Social welfare approach
32. What is the impact of rural-urban migration on rural areas? a) Decrease in unemployment rates b) Improved access to resources c) Loss of skilled labor and a decline in agricultural productivity d) Increased agricultural output
33. Which government scheme aims at empowering women in rural areas through financial inclusion? a) Jan Dhan Yojana b) National Rural Health Mission c) Swachh Bharat Mission d) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
34. What is the primary purpose of 'land reforms' in rural development? a) Redistribution of landownership for social equity b) Encouragement of large-scale landholding c) Elimination of agricultural practices d) Privatization of land resources
35. Which factor contributes to the phenomenon of the 'poverty trap' in rural areas? a) Access to education and healthcare b) Diversification of livelihoods c) Limited access to credit and resources d) Availability of technological advancements
36. Which measure can enhance agricultural productivity in rural areas? a) Reliance on traditional farming methods b) Lack of irrigation facilities c) Use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) d) Reduced access to agricultural subsidies
37. What does the term 'food security' refer to in the context of rural development? a) Availability of varied cuisine options b) Access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food c) Encouraging food wastage d) Promoting monoculture in agriculture
38. Which economic indicator is used to measure the standard of living in rural areas? a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) b) Human Development Index (HDI) c) Consumer Price Index (CPI) d) Balance of Trade
39. What role does entrepreneurship play in rural development? a) Encouraging dependence on external aid b) Fostering innovation and job creation c) Discouraging self-reliance d) Limiting access to markets
40. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of sustainable rural development? a) Economic sustainability b) Social sustainability c) Technological sustainability d) Environmental sustainability
41. What impact does climate change have on rural economies? a) Enhanced agricultural productivity b) Increased availability of water resources c) Disruption of farming patterns and reduced yields d) Improved soil fertility
42. Which approach focuses on empowering communities to participate in decision-making processes? a) Centralized approach b) Decentralized approach c) Authoritarian approach d) Capitalistic approach
43. Which type of infrastructure is essential for the development of rural healthcare services? a) Skyscrapers b) Supermarkets c) Hospitals and clinics d) Theme parks
44. What does the 'Rural-Urban Linkages' concept highlight? a) The separation between rural and urban areas b) The interdependence and connections between rural and urban regions c) The decline of rural economies d) The dominance of urban culture in rural areas
45. Which of the following is an example of a microfinance initiative for rural development? a) Building large-scale industries b) Establishment of shopping malls c) Setting up Self-Help Groups (SHGs) d) Implementing massive infrastructure projects
46. Which factor contributes to the persistence of 'child labor' in rural areas? a) Access to quality education b) Availability of employment opportunities for adults c) Inadequate enforcement of child labor laws d) Supportive social security systems
47. What is the role of 'land tenure' in rural development? a) Encouraging equitable distribution of land b) Promoting land consolidation among a few landowners c) Limiting access to agricultural inputs d) Creating barriers for technological advancements
48. Which of the following is a social impact of migration from rural to urban areas? a) Strengthening social ties in rural communities b) Reducing pressure on urban infrastructure c) Loss of traditional cultural practices in rural areas d) Increased agricultural productivity
49. What role do Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play in rural development? a) Encouraging isolation from community-based activities b) Providing support and implementing development projects c) Hindering access to education and healthcare d) Promoting dependency on government aid
50. What does the 'multiplier effect' signify in rural economies? a) The decline of economic activities b) The ripple effect of an initial change in spending or investment c) The reduction in agricultural productivity d) The decrease in the population density in rural areas.

ADD ON / CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAMINATION

CLASS:- BA 2nd Semester (Art's)

SUBJECT: EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE EDUCATION (ECCE)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

KHARUPETIA COLLEGE

SESSION: 2022-23

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 50

Name of Candidate :

Roll No: Date:

Answer All the Questions (All the Questions are Carried equal marks)

Question: 1 Answer the following MCQ

1x10=10

i) How many pair chromosome is required for human fetus.

(a) 25 pair (b) 22 pair (c) 27 pair (d) 23 pair

ii) After conception how many days is required for Birth.

(a) 280 days (b) 180 days (c) 320 days (d) non-above

iii. Age period of infancy is-

(a) 1-4 years (b) 1-5 years (c) 1-6 years (d) 1-8 years

iv . Narcissim is characterstics of-

(a) Infancy (b) childhood (c) Adulthood (d) Adolescence.

V. Who is called father of child psychology?

(a) Aristotle (b) Jean Piaget (c) J.B. Waston (d) W. Wundt

Vi. Montesson divided sensory training into-

(a) 2 part (b) 3 part (c) 4 part (d) 5 part

Vii. Neo- natal times is -

(a) Birth to 16 days (b) Birth to 20 days (c) Birth to 24 days (d) Birth to 30 days

Viii. Physical development of infancy-

- (a) Fast (b) slow (c) Medile (d) all are correct

Ix. Which is not the centre of pre-school education?

- (a) Pre-school (b) Day care Center (c) Anganwadi center (d) M.E. School

X. Who wrote the book "The first Nine Month of Life".

- (a) Flanagan (b) J.B. Waston (c) Stanley (d) J.J. Rousseau

Question 2: Find out the correct answer from the following -

1x15=15

I. According to Rosseau number of stages of development is _____.

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 5

ii. Self-love of child is known as -

- (a) Eco-centricism (b) Norsicism (c) Oedipus Complex (d) Eletra complex.

iii. Self-instinct remains latent during _____ period.

- (a) Infancy (b) childhood (c) Adulthood (d) Adolescence.

iv. Initivity is highest during the period of _____

- (a) Adolescence (b) Late childhood (c) Infancy (d) Early adolescence.

V. Ego-centricism is a characteristic of-----.

- (a) Infancy (b) Childhood (c) Adolescence (d) Adulthood.

VI. Cooperation is a ----- need.

- (a) Physical (b) Mental (c) Emotional (d) Social.

VII. Need of security is a ----- need.

- (a) Physical (b) Mental (c) Emotional (d) Social.

VIII. The questioning age indicates the ----- development of the child.

- (a) Social (b) Intellectual (c) Physical (d) Moral.

IX. Gang loyalty is a characteristics of ----- period.

- (a) Adolescence (b) Infancy (c) Childhood (d) Adulthood.

X. The need behind the act of questioning of child is-----.

- (a) Need of security (b) Need of curiosity (c) Need of love (d) None.

XI. Which one of the following characteristic is not related to infancy-----.

- (a) Imaginativeness (b) Sense of animism (c) Plyfulness (d) Gang loyalty

XII. Which one of the following is not related to childhood -----.

- (a) Extroversion (b) Homosexuality (c) Hetro-sexuality (d) Gang-loyalty

XIII. Child gives life to his doll. This may be attributed to the child's nature of -----

- (a) Plyfulness (b) Imaginativeness (c) Inativeness (d) Curiosity.

XIV. A boy of Eight years likes to play with-----.

- (a) Girls with same age.
(b) Boys of same age.
(c) Boys of younger age.
(d) Girls of younger age.

XV. Child likes to hear story because of -----.

- (a) Intitiveness nature (b) Imaginative nature (c) Dependency (d) Playing nature.

Question 3: Write whether the following statements are Yes or No: - 1x25=25

1. Growth is a life-long process. (Yes/No)
2. Period of infancy is related to primary education . (Yes/No)
3. Mental development of the child solely determined by his environment. (Yes/No)
4. Armet Jones divided the development of life into five stages . (Yes/No)
5. Development is very fast within the period from birth to 3 years. (Yes/No)
6. Children like to live in groups in childhood. (Yes/No)
7. Ego-centricism is a characteristics of childhood. (Yes/No)
8. Infant gives life to his doll. (Yes/No)
9. Development of human life starts from mother womb. (Yes/No)
10. Development is the result of heredity environment. (Yes/No)
11. Rate of development is not uniform throughout the life. (Yes/No)
12. Every stage of development has some general developmental characteristics.(Yes/No)
13. Childhood is a period of socialisation. (Yes/No)
14. Rousseau has classified stages of development into 5 categories. (Yes/No)
15. Playfulness is the main characteristic of infancy. (Yes/No)
16. Intitiveness is the characteristics of infancy. (Yes/No)
17. The stage of infancy is called "question-age-" stage.

18. Early childhood starts from age 6 -8 years.
19. Curiosity is one of the main characteristics of infancy.
20. Gang loyalty is a important characteristics of childhood.
21. Childhood comprises the period of 6 years to 12 years of age.
22. During adolescence period, voices of boys become harsh and of girls become sweet.
23. During infancy, children like to play in group instead of individual.
24. During childhood, the child is more concerned for his own needs and interest.
25. Animism is a typical characteristics of infancy stage.

XXXXXXXXXX

Dept. of English, Kharupetia College
Course End Assessment
Course name: English for Competitive Examinations
Course Code : 002 (Session 2022-23)

Total Marks : 50

Time : 2 hours

(Students are asked to write their Class and Roll number at the specified places clearly)

Roll No.....

Class/semester.....

Signature of Invigilator

1. Tick the correct preposition against the following sentences : 1x5=5

- a) The man died—— an accident.(of/for/in)
- b) The letter was sent —— post.(with/to/by)
- c) He was appointed —— the post.(to/in/for)
- d) I congratulated her —— her success in the examination(for/on/in)
- e) We are satisfied —— his performance(by/with/of)

2. Choose the appropriate determiners in the following sentences : 1x5=5

- a) He is reading — a newspaper. (an/the /a)
- b) —— people are free from errors.(Few/a few/the few)
- c) I don't watch —— television.(many/much/any)
- d) He is a man of —— words(few/a few/the few)
- e) Australia is —— largest island in the world (A/an/the),

3. Choose the correct form of tenses in the following : 1x5=5

- a) He (suffer)from fever since yesterday.(is suffering/ was suffering / has been suffering)
- b) If it (rain), we will not go out(will rain/rains/rained):
- c) The teacher (tell) us an interesting story yesterday(was told/told/was telling).
- d) Raju (walk) three kilometres everyday.(walk/walks/is walking)
- e) We (arrive) just now.(arrive/are arriving/have arrived)

4. Identify the type of the following sentences: 1x5=5

- a) He is not only strong but also intelligent.(Simple sentence/compound sentence/ complex sentence)
- b) If you try hard, you will succeed. (Simple sentence/compound sentence/ complex sentence)
- c) In spite of his poverty, he is happy. (Simple sentence/compound sentence/ complex sentence)
- d) I do not know where he lives. (Simple sentence/compound sentence/ complex sentence)
- e) Neither Ganesh nor his sister is good at studies.(Simple s/compound / complex sentence)

**ADD ON COURSE
DEPT. OF HISTORY
KHARUPETIA COLLEGE
CLASS: B.A 2ND SEMESTER
SESSION: 2022-2023**

Full Marks : 50

Time : 1 hours

Tick the correct option of the following questions :

1. Which land settlement system applied by British in Assam-
a) Ryotwari Settlement b) Mahalwari Settlement c) Permanent Settlement d) None of above
2. Under Ryotwari system –
a) Each cultivator could hold land as separate estate as its proprietor
b) Every registered holder of land was recognized
c) Peasants were themselves owner of the land
d) All are true
3. What is called *Farangati* land
a) low lying b) paddy land c) high land growing inferior crops d) none of above
4. What is *nisk-khiraj*-
a. revenue free land b) half revenue free land c) both are true d) both are false
5. Under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (1886
a. The rights of tenants were fixed for definite period
b) the tenants granted land forever
c. land is transferable and heritable
d) all are true
6. The Assam Tenants Act of 1835-
a) recognize three classes of tenants
b) recognize four classes of tenants c)
recognize two classes of tenants
d) all are true
7. Income tax was introduced by British in Assam in-
a) 1860 b) 1861 c) 1864 d) 1868
8. Poppy cultivation was prohibited by British in Assam in-
a) 1860 b) 1867 c) 1888 d) 1889
9. The first experimental plantation of tea was made by British company in –
a) 1835, in Lakhimpur b) 1835, in Jorhat c) 1886, in Goalpara d) 1886, in Dibrugarh
10. A kind of labour called *Marakia* was-
a) Neither a bonded labour nor a free b) Who plough owner's land c) A free labourer d) All the above
11. Slavery or *paik* system was abolished in
a) 1843 b) 1844 c) 1845 d) 1854
12. "Krishi Darpan" was written by-
a) Kefayat Ullah b) Maniram Dewan c) Dinabandhu Mitra d) None of above
13. Who paid poll tax
a) Brahmans b) Paik c) Tenants d) None of the above
14. Which Ahom king first introduced measurement of land-
a) Pratap Singha b) Rudra Singha c) Gaurinath Singha d) Suhungmung Dihingia Raja
15. *Debottar* land appropriated and dedicated to-
a) Temples b) Brahmans c) Priest and learned people d) None of the above
16. The statistical accounts of Assam by Hunter mentioned how many varieties of crops cultivated in Assam ?
a) Eighty seven (87) b) Ninety seven (97) c) Seventy eight (78) d) Seventy nine (79)
17. Which newspaper mainly criticized about the oppressive policy of British on peasants ?
a) The Bengali b) The Sandhya c) The Hindu d) The Tribune
18. Who was the police superintendent of troops which led to suppress the revolt of Patharughat ?
a) Lt. Berington b) General Dyre c) Lt. Sringer d) None of the above
19. In which year the revolt of Patharughat took place-
a) 1895 b) 1894 c) 1893 d) 1861
20. Who was the District Commissioner of Darrang during Patharughat revolt?
a) J.D. Anderson b) Jenkins c) Robertson d) David Scott
21. In which district of Assam is Patharughat situated ?
a) Darrang b) Sonitpur c) Goalpara d) Nalbari
22. Who was the District Commissioner of Barpeta during Lachima Revolt ?
a) J.D. Anderson b) David Scott c) Madhav Chandra Bordoloi d) None of the
23. When did the Lachima revolt take place?
a) 1895 b) 1894 c) 1888 d) None of above
24. Who was the District Commissioner of Kamrup during Rangiya revolt?
a) Mac Cabe b) Anderson c) M.C. Bardoloi d) Robertson

25. When did the Rangiya revolt take place?
 a) 1861 b) 1869 c) 1893 d) 1894
26. Major Henry Hopkinson was the commissioner of Assam during the peasant revolt of-
 a) Patharughat b) Lachima c) Rangiya d) Phulaguri
27. The peasant of Phulaguri was from which class ?
 a) Lalung b) Maran c) Dimasa d) Chutiya
28. Why the people of Phulaguri revolted against British ?
 a) Due to abolition of cultivation of poppy b) Due to increase of the rate of tax c) Both are true
29. Where is Phulaguri situated ?
 a) Nagaon b) Barpeta c) Kachar d) None of the above
30. The first peasant movement started in Assam in the year of-
 a) 1861 b) 1958 c) 1884 d) 1893
31. Who was the Assistant Commissioner of Nagaon During *Phulaguri Dhawa* ?
 a) Lieutenant Singer c) David Scott c) Robertson d) Jenkins
32. Who introduced income tax in Assam?
 a) Jenkins b) Robertson c) Devid Scott d) None of the above
33. Who introduced stamp duty in Assam?
 a) Robertson b) Jenkins c) Mac caba d) None of the above
34. Who introduced land tax according to the quality of land ?
 a) Robertson b) Jenkins c) William Ward d) Henry Hopkinson
35. Shifting cultivation is-
 a) Cultivation in hill areas b) Cultivation in plains c) Both of above d) None of the above
36. *Peerpal* land is-
 a) Land donated for Muslim Masjid and Peers' b) Land donated to Brahmins
 c) Land donated to Temples d) None of above
37. What is *Lakheraj* ?
 a) free tax land b) government acquired land c) waste land d) none of the above
38. Before British dominion the real owner of land was-
 a) King b) Jaminders c) Tenants d) None of the above
39. Where was Maniram Dewan started tea garden ?
 a) Jorhat b) Nagaon c) Dibrugarh d) Lakhimpur
40. Who was the first planter of Assam?
 a) Maniram Dewan b) Lakhinath Bezbarua c) Tarun Ram Phukar d) None of the above
41. Who abolished Paik System?
 a) David scott b) Jenkins c) Robertson d) None of the above
42. In how many district Assam was divided by Jenkins?
 a) 4 b) 5 c) 3 d) 2
43. In which year Assam completely came under the British India
 a) 1828 b) 1838 c) 1857 d) 1858
44. First commissioner of Northeast India –
 a) Jenkins b) Robertson c) Captain Welsh d) None of the above
45. After which treaty Assam completely came under British dominion?
 a) Ghiladhari , 1663 b) Yandabu, 1826 c) Alboi , 1669 d) None of the above
46. When did the expedition of Captain Welsh ended in Assam?
 a) 1794 b) 1795 c) 1793 d) 1782
47. *Agrahara* land was donated to –
 a) Brahman b) Temples c) Tenants d) None of the above
48. Who abolished poll takes and introduced land revenue system in Assam ?
 a) Jenkins b) Robertson c) William Ward d) David Scott
49. How many days Welsh stayed in Assam?
 a) 17 months b) 18 months c) 12 months d) none of the above
50. What is known as Assam riot?
 a) The peasant revolt of late 19th century b) The revolt of 1857 c) People's Assembly d) None of the above

Exam Roll No:

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ADD ON COURSE
DEPT. OF PHILOSOPHY
CLASS: B.A 5TH SEMESTER
PAPER: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES
SESSION: 2022-23
KHARUPETIA COLLEGE

Time: 2 Hours

Full Mark: 50

1. When did the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam adopted?
a) 1985 b) 1990 c) 1995 d) 2000
2. Under whose chairmanship the United Declaration of Human Rights was adopted.
a) Eleanor Roosevelt b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Adolf Hitler d) Queen Elizabeth
3. When did the first Geneva convention took place?
a) 1756 b) 1864 c) 1958 d) 2006
4. In which century human rights became a central concern over the issue of slavery?
a) 15th b) 17th c) 19th d) 21th
5. When did the universal Declaration of Human Rights created?
a) 1947 b) 1948 c) 1949 d) 1950
6. When changes have been made in the national human rights commission Act?
a) 2001 b) 1999 c) 2006 d) 2016
7. Who of the following is not included in the committee constituted for the appointment of the chairman of the National Human Rights commission?
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Look Sobha Speaker d) Leader of the opposition party
8. What is tenure of the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission?
a) 5 Years or upto 62 years of age.
b) 5 Years or upto 65 years of age.
c) 6 years or upto 65 years of age.
d) 5 years or upto 70 years of age.
9. Which of the following statement is not correct about the National Human Rights Commission?
a) It was established in 1993.
b) In the cases of Human Rights violation, the commission has no right to punish the culprit.
c) The chairman and members of this commission are appointed by the supreme court of india.
d) The commission sends its annual report to the central government and state government.

22. How many fundamental duties are in the Indian constitution?

a) 9

b) 11

c) 12

d) 20

23. When fundamental duties were added in the commission of the india?

a) 1976

b) 1965

c) 1970

d) 1992

24. The directive principle of state policy is a cheque which is paid on Bank's convenience who told it?

a) B.R Ambedkar

b) K.M Munshi

c) Rajendra Prasad

d) K.T Seth

25. Which one of the following article of the directive principles of state policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security:

a) 41

b) 43A

c) 48A

d) 51

O/e

KHARUPETIA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

ADD ON COURSE-2022-2023

Class: B.A 2nd Sem

Paper name: Democracy and its perspectives

Course Code-002

Time: 1 hour

Marks: 50

Roll no of the student:.....

The following questions are objective in nature

All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks

Each question is awarded with 2 marks

Q1) What do democracies ensure regarding the decision-making?

- a. Decision that is taken by the head of the country.
- b. The process of transparency.
- c. Decisions are taken by the council of ministers
- d. Restricted popular participation in the decision making

Q 2) When was democracy introduced in India?

- a. 1950
- b. 1952
- c. 1949
- d. 1947

Q 3) Which of the following statements is not true about democracy?

- a. It brings improvement in the quality of decision-making
- b. It allows room to correct mistakes
- c. Decision-making is much faster and quicker
- d. It worries about the majorities and public opinion

Q 4. If a government is providing its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, then it is:

- a. A responsible government
- b. An accountable government
- c. A stable government
- d. A transparent government

Q 5. In a democracy, which of the following means-a citizen has a right and means to examine the process of decision making.

- a. Transparency
- b. Dictatorship
- c. Equality
- d. Legitimacy

Q6. What is the rule of law in Indian democracy?

- a) no man is above law
- b) every person is subject to the jurisdiction of ordinary courts of law irrespective of their position and rank
- c) Both a and b
- d) only a

Q7. Which country in South Asia never had a Democratic government?

- a. Bhutan
- b. Nepal
- c. Srilanka
- d. Myanmar

Q8. Which of the following has been successfully eliminated by the Democracies?

- a. Conflicts among people
- b. Economic inequalities
- c. Idea of political inequality
- d. Difference of opinion on how marginalized communities are to be treated

Q 9. Which of these do not hold true for non-democratic regimes?

- a. These do not have to bother about public opinion.
- b. These take less time to arrive at a decision.

- c. Principle of individual dignity has legal force.
- d. These often suppress internal social differences.

Q 10) Democracy entails the twin principles

- A) popular control over collective decision-making,
- B) equality of rights in the exercise of that control.
- C) Both (A) & (B)
- D) Neither (A) & (B)

Q 11) Where does the word Democracy come from?

- A) Greece
- B) Italy
- C) Europe
- D) Africa

Q 12) The word Demos mean

- A) Ruler
- B) People
- C) King
- D) Government

Q 13) The word Kratos mean

- A) Rule
- B) Ruler
- C) State
- D) Government

Q 14) Democracy in the Athens was

- A) Direct Democracy
- B) Indirect Democracy
- C) Representative Democracy
- D) Proportional Democracy

Q 15) What are the means through which representative democracy is exercised?

- A) Through popular elections
- B) Through hierarchy in institutions
- C) Through monarchy
- D) Through media

Q 16) A representative system is unequal as

- A) allows people to directly participate in the decision making
- B) it gives a small number of the population the right to take political decisions on behalf of the rest
- C) Both A & B

D) Neither A nor B

Q 17) Why should we value a democratic regime?

- A) Democracy aims to treat all people equally
- B) Democratic government is more likely to meet the needs of ordinary people than other types of government.
- C) Both A & B
- D) Neither A & B

Q 18) Who said the following: 'Everyone to count for one and none for more than one'

- A) John Locke
- B) Jeremy Bentham
- C) Rousseau
- D) J.S Mill

Q 19) Democracy grants

- A) Human Rights
- B) Basic Freedom
- C) Both A & B
- D) Neither A nor B

Q 20) Which country is the largest democracy in the world?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Australia
- d) England

Q 21) Democracy in India is a type of

- a) Direct democracy
- b) Indirect democracy
- c) Quasi democracy.
- d) Proto democracy

Q 22) India follows:

- a) Parliamentary system of government
- b) Presidential form of government.
- c) Quasi parliamentary system of government
- d) Quasi Presidential form of government

Q 23) Why are media important in democracy?

- a) to act as watchdog of public interest
- b) to steer public debate
- c) Both a and b
- d) neither a and b

Q 24) Who wrote the book "The Third Wave: Democratisation in the Late Twentieth Century"?

- a) Samuel P Huntington
- b) Francis Fukuyama
- c) Hans Morgenthau
- d) None of the above

Q 25) The main source of human rights in the modern world is:

- a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- c) Universal Declaration on Political and Human Rights
- d) International Bill of Rights

Kharupetia College, Dept. of Sanskrit

Add-on Course on : importance of

Sanskrit through ages.

Class : B.A. 2nd Sem.

Full Marks : 100

Time : 2 hours

SESSION - 22-23

Name of the student -

Roll No. -

Date -

Answer the following questions :

- 1) The Rigveda is divided into _____ books.
Ans. A) 12
B) 34
C) 8
D) 10
- 2) Punch marked coins were mostly made of
Ans. A) Silver
B) Gold
C) Tin
- 3) Which of the following Vedas is not a part of Vedatrayi?
Ans. A) Rig Veda
B) Yajur Veda
C) Sama Veda
D) Atharva Veda
- 4) During the age of Buddha the capital of Vajji 'Mahajanapade' was at
Ans. A) Kashi
B) Matsya
C) Anga
- 5) Which of the following literary source forms the basic text of Vedanta?
Ans. A) Sulvasutra
B) Srautasutra
C) Brahmasutra
- 7) The supreme deity of the later vedic period was
Ans. A) Mahesh
B) Indra
C) Prajapati
- 8) The famous phrase 'Tattamasi' is found in which of the following Upanishads?
Ans. A) Chandogya
B) Mundaka
C) Mandukya
- 9) What does 'Satyameva Jayate' mean?
Ans. A) 'Truth alone triumphs'
B) Truth is Divine
C) Truth is a treasure
- 10) Which of the following Veda contains the Gayatri Mantra ?
Ans. A) Rigveda
B) Samaveda
C) Yajurveda
D) Atharvaveda
- 11) Which of the following is not a Vedanga?
Ans. A) Kalpa
B) Purvamimamsa
C) Nirukta
D) None of the above

12) The collection of Vedic hymns are known as

- Ans. A) Jnati
- B) Samhita
- C) Bale
- D) None of the above

13) Which of the following Vedas contain treatment of diseases?

- Ans. A) Atharvaveda
- B) Rigveda
- C) Samaveda
- D) None of the above

14) Which Veda depicts the information about the most ancient Vedic age culture?

- Ans. A) Rigveda
- B) Yajurveda
- C) Atharvaveda
- D) Samaveda

15) Vaishali was the capital of which of the following Mahajanapada?

- Ans. A) Vajji
- B) Kosala
- C) Kashi
- D) Magadha

16) The hymns of which Veda were recited by Hotri?

- Ans. A) Yajurveda
- B) Samaveda
- C) Atharvaveda
- D) Rigveda

17) In the Rigveda, there is a hymn in the form of a dialogue, between sage Visvamitra and two rivers that were worshipped as goddesses.

- Ans. A) Ganga and Yamuna
- B) Alakananda and Bhagirathi
- C) Ravi and Chenab
- D) Beas and Sutlej

18) Ayurveda has its origin in

- Ans. A) Rigveda
- B) Samaveda
- C) Yajurveda
- D) Atharvaveda

19) Two popular assemblies of the Vedic period were

- Ans. A) Sabha and Mahasabha
- B) Sabha and Samiti
- C) Mahasabha and Ganasabha
- D) None of the above

20) The Rigvedic Aryans were governed by a

- Ans. A) Tribal Republic
- B) Form of Democracy
- C) Monarchical Government
- D) None of the above

21) In the early Vedic period, Varma system was based on

- Ans. A) Education
- B) Birth
- C) Occupation
- D) Talent

22) The ritualistic precepts pertaining to the hymns of the Vedas are known as the

- Ans. A) Samhitas
- B) Aranyakas
- C) Brahmanas
- D) Upanishads

- 23) The famous Vedic saying "war begins in the minds of men" is contained in the
Ans. A) Mundakopanishad
B) Mahabharata
C) Atharvaveda
D) None of the above
- 24) The crop which was not known to Vedic people is
Ans. A) Barley
B) Wheat
 C) Rice
D) Tobacco
- 25) Which of the following craftsmanship was not practiced by the Aryana?
Ans. A) Pottery
B) Jewellery
C) Carpentry
D) Blacksmith
- 26) Who was the eldest brother among the Pandavas?
Ans. A) Yudhisthir
B) Bhima
C) Sahadev
D) Nakula
- 27) The Veda which deals with the rituals is known as
Ans. A) Rigveda
B) YajurVeda
C) Samaveda
D) None of the above
- 28) The name of the Indian astronomer who lived in the 6th century was
Ans. A) Varahamihira
B) Bhandarkar
C) Pujiyapada
D) None of the above
- 29) Who among the following was the pioneer of yoga?
Ans. A) Patanjali
B) Bana
C) Atreya
D) None of the above
- 30) The philosophical essence may be traced to the
Ans. A) Vedas
B) Upanishad
C) Puranas
D) Manusmriti
- 31) Which of the following Vedas contain sacrificial formula?
Ans. A) Samaveda
B) Rigveda
C) Yajurveda
D) None of the above
- 32) The most important craftsman in the Vedic period was the
Ans. A) Blacksmith
B) Goldsmith
C) Carpenter
D) None of the above
- 33) Who composed the tales of 'The Panchatantra' ?
Ans. A) Valmiki
B) Veda Vyasa
C) Visnu Sarma
D) None of the above

34) The Upanishads are the -----

- Ans. A) Great Epics
- B) Story books
- C) Source of Hindu Philosophy
- D) None of the above

35) Find the odd one

- Ans. A) Samaveda
- B) Yajurveda
- C) Visnu Purana
- D) None of the above

36) Who among the following was not a physician?

- Ans. A) Sushruta
- B) Caraka
- C) Carvaka
- D) None of the above

37) The Vedic Aryans first settled in the region of

- Ans. A) Central India
- B) Gangetic Doab
- C) Saptasindhu
- D) None of the above

38) The first to invade were the

- Ans. A) Aryans
- B) Greeks
- C) Persians
- D) Arabs.

39) The Hindu social sacraments such as marriage etc are performed on the basis of the rituals

Described in the

- Ans. A) Rigveda
- B) Yajurveda
- C) Grihyasutras
- D) Upanishad

40) Which of the following Vedas is rendered musically?

- Ans. A) Rigveda
- B) Yajurveda
- C) Samaveda
- D) None of the above

41) The Vedic 'War God' was

- Ans. A) Indra
- B) Yama
- C) Marut
- D) Varuna

42) Which of the following school challenges the authority of the Vedas as well as the hegemony the Brahman Priests?

- Ans. A) Carvaka Philosophy of materialism
- B) Ajivika School
- C) Purva mimansa
- D) None of the above

43) The word Veda has been derived from the root word 'Vid' which means

- Ans. A) Divinity
- B) Sacredness
- C) Doctrine
- D) Knowledge

44) The famous poet Kalidasa lived in the court of

- Ans. A) Chandragupta
- B) Chandragupta II
- C) Samudragupta
- D) None of the above

45) The term used to denote a group of families in the Vedic society was

- Ans. A) Vish
- B) Jana
- C) Grama
- D) None of the above

46) The family of the Rigveda Aryans was

- Ans. A) Patrilineal
- B) Patriarchal
- C) Matriarchal
- D) None of the above

47) Subject matter which Manusmriti deals with is related to

- Ans. A) Economics
- B) Politics
- C) Law
- D) None of the above

48) In the Rigvedic period, after the king the next most important functionary of the state was the

- Ans. A) Senani
- B) Purohita
- C) Revenue Collector
- D) None of the above

49) The origin of Indian music could be traced to

- Ans. A) Rigvedic Samhita
- B) Yajurvedic Samhita
- C) Samavedic Samhita
- D) None of the above

50) After the growth of the vedic religion the most important development in the history of the so-called Hinduism was the development of

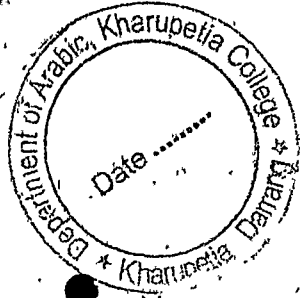
- Ans. A) Shaivism
- B) Bhagavatism
- C) Saktism
- D) None of the above

51) The famous vedic river which had long ago become extinct and now supposed to be following Underground in Rajasthan is

- Ans. A) Sindhu
- B) Sabasta
- C) Saraswati
- D) None of the above

52) The famous grammarian of Sanskrit language was

- Ans. A) Kalhana
- B) Maitreyi
- C) Panini
- D) Kalidasa



Department of Arabic

Kharupetia College

10(5)

Question Paper of (MCQ) for Certificate course

Topic: Communicative Skill in Arabic and English

Session : 2022-2023

Name.....

Class BA 2nd sem

Roll No.....

Time : 1 Hour

Full Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Questions : 1x30=30

1. How many kinds of كلمة in Arabic ?

a) two

b) Three

2. الحروف العلة has -

a) three

b) four

3. الأجزاء الكلام (Parts of speech) is divided into .

a) 3 Kinds

b) 4 Kinds

4. ضمير is known in English as :

a) Noun

b) Pronoun

5. حرف is termed in English as -

a) Verb

b) Particle.

6. Which is the indefinite word.

a) ولد

b) الولد

7. Number of sun letter in Arabic Alphabet is

a) 13

b) 14

8. المبتداء in English is known as

a) Subject

b) Predicate.

9. Which of word in this sentence is - خير -

a) الولد

b) ضالغ

10. Subject (خير) in a sentence comes-

a) First

b) last

11. جملة الاسمية consist of

a) مبتداء خير

b) فاعل مقعول

12. جملة الفعلية consists of

a) مقعول- فاعل

b) فعل- فاعل

13. الجنس in Arabic is

a) Two kinds

b) Three kinds

Page-1

14. In Which of the following sentence consists of الاسم الاشارة

a) ذلك ولد

b) مولد

15. "أنا بنت صالحة" means

a) I am a good girl.

b) He is a good boy.

16. هذه حديقة means

a) This is a garden

b) That is a garden.

17. ذلك طالب

a) Those are students.

b) That is a student.

18. تلك بنت means

a) That is a woman

b) That is a girl.

19. الاستاذ صالح means

a) The teacher is good

b) The teacher is new.

20. Which is correct —

a) هم ولد

b) هم اولاد

21. Select the correct sentence —

a) قديمة

b) البيوت قديمة

22. درس صعب means

a) An easy lesson.

b) A difficult lesson.

23. Pronoun in Arabic is known as

a) ضمير

b) فعل

24. شكر

a) He read.

b) He Thanked.

25. What's the Arabic language rank in the world ?

a) 2nd

b) 6th

26. The world "new" refers to is -----

a) اللغة

b) جديدة

27. صباح الخير ---- means

a) Good morning

b) Good evening

28. سررت بلقائك meaning -

a) I am sorry to meet you.

b) I am happy to meet you.

29. Where do you go meaning.

a) أين يذهب

b) أين تذهب

30. English is املا بك

- a) you are welcome. b) You welcome.

31. Tick (✓) in the correct words in the brackets to complete sentences.

1x5=5

- a) هم لعب / لعبون b) هي / بنت / بنات
c) نحن بنت / بنات d) ذلك / خديجة / تلميذ
e) هم / مسلم / مسلمون

32. Match the following sentences :

1x5=5

- a) This girl is happy ----- ما اسمك
b) This is a new book ----- جاء العميد الى المكتب
c) karim entered the house ----- هذه البنت مسرورة
d) What is your name ----- هذا كتاب خريد
e) The principal come to office ----- ودخل كريم في البيت

33. Use the following interrogatives to make correct sentence :

1x5=5

- من (a) اسمك -
----- ما (b) انت -
----- اين (c) عطلة الصيف -
----- متى (d) حالك -
----- كيف (e) دخل في المدرسة -

34. Translate into English : (any three)

1x3=3

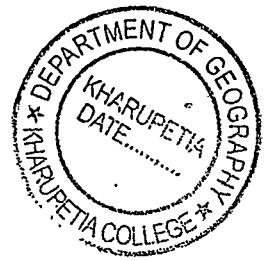
- مَا هَذَا - هَذَا كِتَابٌ -
----- مَا اسْمُكَ - اسْمُهُ رَسِيدٌ -
----- هُوَ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ -

35. Fill in the blanks using words from Box.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| (a) انا | تلميذ |
| (b) سكر | لك |
| (c) اسمي | زيد |
| (d) من اين | انت |

Add on Course Examination-2022-23
Kharupetia College
Department of Geography
Sub: Map as a Tool for Geographical Study



Time: 02 Hour

Total Marks: 50

Name of the Students:.....

Roll Number:.....

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- 5: Topographical Maps are those
 - (i) Smaller than the atlas map
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 - (iii) Key
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10. In a map light brown colour is used to show?
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11. There are ----- components of map

- (i) Three
- (ii) Four
- (iii) Five
- (iv) Six

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- (i) Distance, Direction and Symbol
- (ii) Distance, Direction and tree
- (iii) Direction, Height and Contours
- (iv) Direction, symbol and rail line

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- (a) 180
- (b) 160
- (c) 185
- (d) 360

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- (i) History
- (ii) Language arts
- (iii) Geography
- (iv) Geology

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- (a) 7
- (b) 12
- (c) 8
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- (a) It helps in locating place on the earth surface
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- (c) It helps us to identify longitude and latitude
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- (a) Political map, Historical map, Soil map and Forest map
- (b) Topographical map, Political Map, Physical map & Road map

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- (a) White
- (b) Blue
- (c) Green
- (d) Black

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- (a) A globe
- (b) A drawing of the earth surface on a flat paper according to scale
- (c) A projection
- (d) None of these

23. Symbols used to represent various types of feature on the map is called ?

- (a) Feature symbols
- (b) Physical Symbols
- (c) Conventional symbols
- (d) Small symbols

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- (a) Water body
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- (c) Clouds
- (d) Plains

25. Usually top of the map indicates-----
-----direction?

- (a) North
- (b) East
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26. Which of the following is natural boundary?

- (a) Hills
- (b) Mountain
- (c) River
- (d) All of above

27. Which is the largest River Island in the world?

- (a) Srirangam Island
- (b) Majuli Island
- (c) Bhavani Island
- (d) Agatti Island

28. Which of the following map contains more information?

- (a) Small scale map
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29. In a map yellow colour is used for showing?

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- (a) A maps
- (b) A sketch
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- (a) Alps
- (b) Mount Everest
- (c) Rocky Mountain
- (d) None of these above

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- (a) It is an Art and Science of Creating map
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- (c) It is an Art and Science earth
- (d) None of these

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- (a) Moon
- (b) Sun
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- (i) Arawali
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- a) Plan
- b) Drawing
- c) Scale
- d) Map

36. Which type of map can explain a particular feature in detail?

- a) Cadastral map
- b) Topographic map
- c) Thematic map
- d) Geographic map

37. If the number on scale is less then it represents a large scale map.

- a) True
- b) False

38. In which of the following ways, meridians are projected in cylindrical projection?

- a) Mathematically
- b) Geometrically
- c) Horizontally
- d) Vertically

39. Which type of map projection is used in the preparation of atlas?

- a) Cylindrical projection
- b) UTM projection
- c) Poly conic projection system
- d) Lambert- Azimuthal equal area projection

40. In which type of map projection the entire Earth surface is divided into Zone

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- b. Physical
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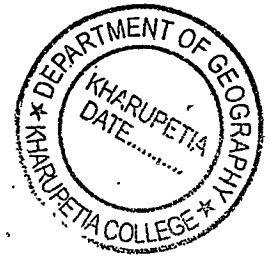
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xxxxx-

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xxxxx-

KHARUPETIA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
ADD ON COURSE-2021-2022
Class: B.A 2nd Sem
Paper name: Gaon Panchayat



Time: 1 hour

Marks: 100

Roll no of the student:.....

The following questions are objective in nature

All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks

Q1) 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India provides for:

- 1) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and district levels
- 2) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and block levels
- 3) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the block and district levels
- 4) Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block and district levels.

Ans: Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block and district levels.

Q2) Consider the following statements with respect to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment:

1. It envisages the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj System.
2. It provides that Panchayat bodies will have a duration of five years.
3. It stipulates that the Chairperson of a Panchayat shall be elected by and from amongst the elected members thereof.
4. It has reserved 33 per cent of the seats to Other Backward Classes in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 2) 1, 2 and 3
- 3) 2, 3 and 4
- 4) 1 and 2

Ans: 1 and 2

Q3) Consider the following statements:

In the post-73rd Amendment era, there has to be decentralisation of:

1. Decision-making powers
2. System as a whole
3. Judicial powers
4. Administrative powers

Which of these statements are correct?

1) 1, 2 and 3

2) 1, 2 and 4

3) 2, 3 and 4

4) 1, 3 and 4

Ans: 1, 2 and 4

Q 4) What is the minimum population below which Panchayats at the intermediate level are not constituted as per provision of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act?

1) 20 lakhs

2) 25 lakhs

3) 30 lakhs

4) 35 lakhs

Ans: 20 lakhs

Q 5) Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution lays down that the State shall take steps to organise Village Panchayats?

1) Article 40

2) Article 26

3) Article 39

4) Article 38

Ans: Article 40

Q 6) The Panchayati Raj is included in the:



- 1) Union List
- ✓ 2) State List
- 3) Concurrent List
- 4) Residuary List

Ans: State List

Q7) The members of a Panchayat Samiti are:

- ✓ 1) Directly elected by the people
- 2) Indirectly elected by the members of the Village Panchayat
- 3) Nominated by the Block Development Officer
- 4) Nominated by the president / chairman of the Panchayat Samiti

Ans: Directly elected by the people

Q.8) Consider the following with reference to 73rd Constitutional Amendment in respect of Panchayati Raj:

1. Direct elections of members at all levels
2. Direct elections of chairpersons at the village level
3. Indirect election of chairpersons at the intermediate levels and district levels
4. Mandatory provision for holding elections

Which of the above are correct?

- 1) 1, 2 and 3
- 2) 2, 3 and 4
- 3) 1, 2 and 4
- ✓ 4) 1, 3 and 4

Ans .1, 3 and 4

Q.9) In which part of the Indian Constitution, has the provision for panchayats been made?

- ✓ 1) Part IX
- 2) Part IV
- 3) Part III



4) Part IX-A

Ans .Part IX

Q.10) The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats contains:

- 1) 18 items
- 2) 28 items
- 3) 19 items
- ✓ 4) 29 items

Ans: 29 items

Q 11) Three-tier system of Panchayati Raj consists of

(A) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad

✓ (B) Gram Panchayat, Zila Parishad, Block Samiti

(C) Gram Panchayat, Block Samiti, Zila Parishad

(D) Gram Panchayat, panchayat Samiti, Block Samiti

Ans: Gram Panchayat, Zila Parishad, Block Samiti

Q 12) Which one of the following is not a panchayati Raj institution?

(A) Gram sabha

(B) Gram Panchayat

✓ (C) Gram Co-operative Society

(D) Nyaya Panchayat

Ans: C

Gram Co-operative Society

Q 13: Article 40 of the Constitution of India advises the State to work for _____.

(A) Uniform Civil Code

✓ (B) Organization of Village Panchayats



(C) Constitution of Municipalities

(D) Living wages for workers

Ans (B) Organization of Village Panchayats



Q 14: Which one of the following functions is not the concern of Local Self Government?

(A) Public Health

(B) Sanitation

(C) Public Utility Services

(D) Maintenance of Public Order

Ans: (D) Maintenance of Public Order

Question 15: The Committee which recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj System in India was _____.

(A) Ashok Mehta Committee

(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

(C) G.K.V. Rao Committee

(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee

Ans: (B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

Question 16: 'Gram Sabha' means _____.

(A) Persons of the territorial area of a Panchayat

(B) Persons specified by the notification of the District Authority

(C) Persons registered in electoral rolls related to a Panchayat area at the village level

(D) Members of Panchayats

Ans: C) Persons registered in electoral rolls related to a Panchayat area at the village level

Q 17: Functions to be assigned to Panchayats by 73rd Amendment of the Constitution are mentioned in _____.

(A) Eleventh Schedule

(B) Tenth Schedule

(C) Thirteenth Schedule

(D) Twelfth Schedule

Ans: (A) Eleventh Schedule

Q 18: The first State to adopt Panchayati Raj was _____.

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) Bihar

(C) Gujarat

(D) Rajasthan

Ans: (D) Rajasthan

Q 19: Which one of the following is not an attribute of a Local Government?

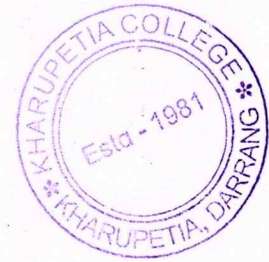
(A) Statutory Status

(B) Participation of the local community

(C) Central control

(D) Power to raise finances by taxation

Ans: (C) Central control



Q 20: Which one of the following authorities recommends to the Governor about the principles of determination of taxes and fees which may be appropriated by the Panchayats of that state?

- (A) District Programme Committees
- (B) State Finance Commission
- (C) State Finance Ministry
- (D) State Panchayat Raj Ministry

Ans: (B) State Finance Commission

Q 21: The Panchayati Raj System was adopted to _____.

- (A) Make people aware of politics
- (B) Decentralize the power of democracy
- (C) Educate the peasants
- (D) None of the above

Ans: (B) Decentralize the power of democracy

Question 22: A person can contest the Panchayat election, if he has attained the age of _____.

- (A) 25 years
- (B) 30 years
- (C) 21 years
- (D) 18 years

Ans: (C) 21 years

Question 23: If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within _____.



- (A) One month
- (B) Three months
- (C) Six months
- (D) One year



Ans: (C) Six months

Question 24: Which is not among the powers of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India?

- (A) Implementation of Land Reforms
- (B) Judicial Review
- (C) Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes
- (D) None of the above

Ans: B) Judicial Review

Question 25: Which of the following is not correct with respect to the composition of Panchayat?

- (A) The Legislature of a State may by law make provision with respect to the composition of Panchayat
- (B) A Gram Sabha shall exercise its powers at the village level
- (C) Each State will constitute Panchayat at the village, intermediate and district level
- (D) Panchayat at the intermediate level shall not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs

Ans: (C) Each State will constitute Panchayat at the village, intermediate and district level

Question 26: The members of the Panchayat Samiti are?

- (A) Nominated by the Block Development Officer

- (B) Nominated by the Chairman of Zila Panchayat
- (C) Directly elected by the people
- (D) Indirectly elected by the members of the Village Panchayat



Ans: C) Directly elected by the people

Question 27: In Panchayati Raj System, the Panchayat Samiti is constituted at the?

- (A) Village level
- (B) Block level
- (C) District level
- (D) State level

Ans (B) Block level

Question 28: In the areas covered under the Panchayati (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. What is the role/power of Gram Sabha?

1. Gram Sabha has the power to stop the transfer of land in scheduled areas.
2. Gram Sabha has the ownership of minor forest produce.
3. Recommendation of Gram Sabha is required for granting prospecting license or mining lease for any mineral in the Scheduled Areas.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 1 and 2
- (C) Only 2 and 3
- (D) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: B) Only 1 and 2

Q 29 Which statement is not correct regarding "Gram Sabha"?

(a) It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of the Panchayat level.

(b) It is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of the Panchayat.

(c) Its powers have been determined by the Central Government

(d) Its powers and functions at the village level are like state legislature at the state level.



Answer c (c) Its powers have been determined by the Central Government

Q 30. How many posts are reserved for women at all levels in the Panchayati raj system.

(a) 1/3

(b) 1/2

(c) 2/3

(d) 1/4

Answer a

Explanation: One-third of posts (for both the member and the chief) are reserved for women.

Q 31-Which article of Indian Constitution defines Gram Sabha?

1) Article 242

2) Article 243

3) Article 244

4) Article 245

Ans: 2) Article 243

Q 32 Which of the statements regarding the composition of the Gram Panchayat are true?

1) Every village Panchayat is divided into wards

2) Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member also known as Panch

- 3) All the members of the Gaon Sabha elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President.
- 4) The Gaon Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gaon Sabha.

Chose the correct options:

- A) 1,2
- B) 1,3
- C) 1,2,3
- D) 1,2,3,4

Ans: D

Q) 33 Choose the correct option to complete the statements given below:

The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the _____.

- A Members of the Gram Sabha
- B Zila Parishad
- C Ward Member
- D Gram Sabha

Ans: D

Q 34) . The source of maximum income to Panchayati Raj institution is:

- (a) local taxes
- (b) regional funds
- (c) government grants
- (d) share in Union Govt. revenue

Ans: C)

Q 35) 5. In which of the following States was the Panchayati Raj first introduced?

- (a) Rajasthan



(b) Gujarat

(c) U.P.

(d) Bihar

Ans: (a)



Q 36) 10. Who is to conduct the elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities?

(a) State Government

(b) Central Government

(c) State Election Commission

(d) Central Election Commission

Ans: (c)

Q 37) Who is known as the father of Panchayati Raj in India?

1) Rajeev Gandhi

2) Balwant Rai Mehta

3) Ashok Mehta

4) L.M Singhvi

Ans: 2

Q 38) PRI stands for-

1) Panchayati Raj India

2) Panchayati Raj Institution

3) Panchayat Relations Institution

4) Panchayat Raj Information

Ans: 2

Q 39) PNRD stands for:

- 1) Panchayat and Rural Development
- 2) Panchayat and Rural Democratisation
- 3) Panchayat and Rapid Development
- 4) Panchayat and Rapid Democratisation



Ans: 1

Q 40) Who is the minister of PNRD in Assam?

- 1) Ranjeet Kumar Dass
- 2) Ashok Singhal
- 3) Chandra Mohan Patowary
- 4) Mr Giriraj Singh

Ans 1

Q 41) The scheme MGNREGA stands for

- 1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rapid Employment Generation Act
- 2) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act *Gyrcamby*
- 3) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Amendment
- 4) Mahatma Gandhi New Rural Employment Generation Act

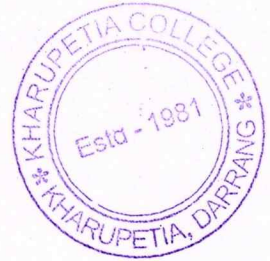
Ans 2

Q 42) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana scheme was earlier known as:

- 1) Jawaharlal Nehru Awas Yojana

- 2) Indira Awas Yojana
- 3) Rajeev Awas Yojana
- 4) Gandhi Awas Yojana

Ans 2



Q 43) Which of the following are true regarding the Annapurna Scheme

- 1) 10 kgs of rice per month is given per month per beneficiary
- 2) The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirement of those eligible old aged persons
- 3) Allocation of rice is not received from last two years

4) All of the above

Ans: 4

Q 44) The scheme IGWPS stands for:

- 1) Indian Government National Widow Provision Scheme
- 2) Indian Government National Women Pension Scheme
- 3) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
- 4) Indira Gandhi National Women Pension Scheme

Ans: Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

Q 45) When is National Panchayati Raj Day celebrated every year?

- 1) 22 April
- 2) 24 April
- 3) 22 July

4) 24 July

Ans: 24 April

Q 46) Under which of the following Acts, the provisions of 73rd Amendment Act was established in Assam?

- 1) Assam Panchayat Act, 1959
- 2) Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1972
- 3) Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1986
- 4) Assam Panchayat Act, 1994

Ans: 4

Q 47) Which of the following bodies is responsible for preparing an integrated annual plan for the district for rural as well as urban areas

- 1) District Planning Committees
- 2) Rural-Urban Planning Committees
- 3) Panchayati Raj Planning Committees
- 4) State level Planning Committees

Ans: 1

Q 48) Read the following statements carefully:

- 1) The State election commission is responsible for superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and conducting elections for the panchayat.
- 2) The state legislature may make provisions with respect to all matters relating to elections to the panchayats.

Which of the given options are true?



- 3) Both 1 & 2 are true
- 4) Only 1 is true
- 5) Only 2 is true
- 6) Neither 1 nor 2 is true

Ans 1

Q 49) PESA Act stands for:

- 1) Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
- 2) Panchayat Election to Scheduled Areas
- 3) Panchayat Employment to Scheduled Areas
- 4) Panchayat Engagement to Scheduled Areas

Ans :1

Q 50) Which states in the North East India have no Panchayati Raj institution?

- 1) Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram
- 2) Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
- 3) Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura
- 4) Nagaland, Sikkim, Assam

Ans: 1



- 3) Both 1 & 2 are true
- 4) Only 1 is true
- 5) Only 2 is true
- 6) Neither 1 nor 2 is true

Ans 1

Q 49) PESA Act stands for:

- 1) Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
- 2) Panchayat Election to Scheduled Areas
- 3) Panchayat Employment to Scheduled Areas
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- 2) Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim
- 3) Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura
- 4) Nagaland, Sikkim, Assam

Ans: 1



Kharupetia College, Deptt. of Sanskrit
Add on Course on : "How to learn Sanskrit"
Class - B.A. 2nd Sem.
Session – 2021-22



Roll No.
Date.

Name of the student

Answer the following questions (All are equal marks)

- 1) Which of the following one is the script of Sanskrit language?
Ans. A) Gurumukhi
B) Roman
C) Devnagari
D) None of the above
- 2) How many kinds of verbs are in Sanskrit.
Ans. A) Two
B) Four
C) Five
D) Six
- 3) How many kinds of Padas are in Sanskrit?
Ans. A) Two
B) Three
C) Five
D) None of the above
- 3) Compounds are divided into how many classes?
Ans. A) Four
B) Five
C) Six
D) Eight
- 4) How many chapters are there in Astadhyayi?
Ans. A) Eight
B) Nine
C) Five
D) Six
- 5) How many genders are there in Sanskrit?
Ans. A) Three
B) Four
C) Five
D) None of the above
- 6) How many lady-seers are described in Atharvaveda?
Ans. A) 20
B) 25
C) 24
D) 5
- 7) Among eight types of marriage which one is regarded as lowest in the Smriti literature?
Ans. A) Rakshasa
B) Paishasa
C) Asura
D) Gandharva
- 8) Which country had circulated " Sanskrit Programme " for the first time from the Radio Station?
Ans. A) Britain
B) India
C) German
D) Malay
- 9) In which Kanda of Balmiki Ramayana, description of Sita's searching is described?
Ans. A) Ayodhya
B) Sundara
C) Kiskindha
D) Aranya
- 10) How many cantos are there in Naisadhacarita?



- Ans. A) 20
B) 22
C) 24
D) 18
- 11) How many kandas are there in Balmiki Ramayana?
Ans. A) 7
B) 8
C) 9
D) 10
- 12) Which of the following upanishad is related to Atharvaveda?
Ans. A) Candogya
B) Mundaka
C) Katha
D) Kena
- 13) " Satyamev Jayate" in which upanidhad this line is found ?
Ans. A) Candogya
B) Isa
C) Mundaka
D) Katha
- 14) The episode of Sakuntala is to be found in which parva of the Mahabharata?
Ans. A) Biratparva
B) Bhisma parva
C) Santiparva
D) Adiparva
- 15) Choose the name of 3D cinema made in Sanskrit?
Ans. A) Bhagavad Gita
B) Punya koti
C) Anuratti
D) Isti
- 16) Who wrote Astadhyayi?
Ans. A) Panini
B) Pantanjali
C) Katyayana
D) Vamana
- 17) Another name of Panini is
Ans. A) Daksheya
B) Jayaditya
C) Bhartrihari
D) Vyadi
- 20) How many chapters are there in Astadhyayi?
Ans. A) 8
B) 7
C) 10
D) None of the above
- 21) Who wrote the Puranas?
Ans. A) Valmiki
B) Vedavyasa
C) Kalidasa
D) Chanakya
- 22) How many numbers of Purana are there?
Ans. A) 10
B) 11
C) 18
D) 15
- 23) Who wrote the Upanishads?
Ans. A) Kalidasa
B) Valmiki
C) Vedavyasa
D) Tulidas
- 24) Upanishad is Said to be last part of

- Ans. A) Literature
B) Sanskrit
C) Vedic Literature
D) Gita

25) Who is the Hero of the Pros Kadambari by Bana?

- Ans. A) Candrapida
B) Sudralca
C) Tarapida
D) Baisampayana

26) How many chapters are there in Srimadbhagavadgita?

- Ans. A) 15
B) 18
C) 20
D) 16

27) Who is the writer of 'Kavyadarsha'?

- Ans. A) Bhasa
B) Bharavi
C) Sudraka
D) Dandi

28) Which one of the following is not written by Kalidasa?

- Ans. A) Abhijnanasakuntalam
B) Vikramarvasiam
C) Urubhangam
D) Malabikagnimitram

29) Which one of the following book is not based on 'Mahabharata'?

- Ans. A) Benisamhara
B) Naisadhacarita
C) Svapnavasavadatta
D) Sisupalavadha

30) Who wrote Svapnavasavadatta?

- Ans. A) Bhasa
B) Kalidasa
C) Magha
D) Bana

31) What is the form of root 'dris' (to see) in 1st person singular number

- Ans. A) Pasyatah
B) Pasyagha
C) Pasyani
D) Pasyasi

32) What is the form of the word " Nara " in plural number in 1st case ending?

- Ans. A) Naraih
B) Naraani
C) Naraah
D) None of the above

33) Which one in the last part of Veda?

- Ans. A) Upanishad
B) Sanhita
C) Aranyak
D) Brahmana

34) Who wrote Kavyamimamsa?

- Ans. A) Candrasekhara
B) Bireswar

35) How many kinds of voices are there in Sanskrit?

- Ans. A) 3
B) 4
C) 2
D) 1

36) How many indeclinables are there in Sanskrit?

- Ans. A) 25
B) 30
C) 35
D) 24

37) Who wrote Kadambari ?

50) How many kinds of metre are there in Sanskrit?



- Ans. A) Bana
B) Mayura
C) Magha
D) None of the above

- Ans. A)2
B)3
C)4
D)1



38) Who wrote Mahabharata?

- Ans. A) Vedavyasa
B) Kalidasa
C) Bana
D) None of the above

39) Who wrote Dasakumaracarita?

- Ans. A) Dandin
B) Kalidasa
C) Bana
D) None of the above

40) Who wrote Raghuvansa?

- Ans. A) Kalidasa
B) Magha
C) Bana
D) None of the above

41) Who wrote Abimarakha?

- Ans. A) Kalidasa
B) Bhasa
C) Sriharsa
D) None of the above

42) How many dramas were written by Bhasa?

- Ans. A) 13
B)14
C)15
D) 12

43) Who wrote Ramayana?

- Ans. A) Valmiki
B) Bana
C) Kalidasa
D) None of the above

44) Svapnavasavadatta has six acts

(Yes/No)

45) Malabikagnimitra was written by

- Ans. A) Kalidasa
B) Bana
C) Magha
D) None of the above

46) How many sandhis are there in Sanskrit?

- Ans. A) 4
B)3
C) 5
D) None of the above

47) The name of one Khandakavya by Kalidasa is

- Ans. A) Meghaduta
B) Uttararamacarita
C) Sisupalavadha
D)None of the above

48) One act play written by Bhasa is

- Ans. A) Pancaratna
B)Dutavakya
C) Abhiseka
D) None of the above

49) How many types of Alankara are there?

- Ans. A) 2
B)3
C) 4
D)1

KHARUPETIA COLLEGE
CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAM- 2021-22
SUB-FOLK SONG OF DARRANG
DEPT- ASSAMESE



● **Time: 1 Hour**

Mark: 50

Name of Candidate : _____ **Roll No:** _____

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| ১) মৌখিক লোকগীত ৰচনাৰ নিৰ্দিষ্ট সময়সীমা নাই। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ২) লোকগীতৰ প্ৰধান ভাগ দুটা। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ৩) বিহুগীতত ত্ৰিপদী ছন্দৰ প্ৰয়োগ ঘটে। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ৪) বিহু গীতৰ ভাগ দুটা যেনে- হুচৰী আৰু বনগীত। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ৫) লাইলাং বুলি নাঙেলী গীতক কোৱা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ৬) বিশ্ব পুতলা নাচ দিৱস ২ জুন তাৰিখে পালন কৰা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ৭) পুতলা নাচত বৰটোল ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ৮) চিয়াগীত ছবি ছন্দত ৰচিত। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ৯) চিয়াগীত দৰং জিলাৰ কলা-কৃষ্টি। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১০) খীচা গীতক যোৰা নাম বুলি কোৱা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১১) আখ্যানমূলক গীতক মালিতা বুলি কোৱা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১২) চেপাতুলীয়া অনুষ্ঠানত পাঁচটা দল থাকে। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১৩) খুলীয়া ভাওৰীয়াত ব্যৱহৃত প্ৰধান বাদ্য-যন্ত্ৰ হ'ল – খোল আৰু তাল। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১৪) খুলীয়া ভাওনাত খোল বজোৱা লোকক পালি বোলে। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১৫) চেৰাডেক মুছলমান সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ মাজত প্ৰচলিত। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১৬) মালিতাক ইংৰাজীত Ballad বুলি কোৱা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১৭) পুতলা নাচক ভাৰতীয় নাট্য সাহিত্যৰ আদি বুলি কোৱা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১৮) দৰঙৰ গৰখীয়া সকলৰ মুখে মুখে প্ৰচলিত গীতক চিয়াগীত বোলে। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |
| ১৯) পুতলা নাচত বগা ৰঙৰ সূতা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হয়। | শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ |

Principal
Kharupetia College

২০) ঢেপা-ঢুলীয়াৰ ঢোল বাদকজনক বাদী বোলে।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২১) বিয়া গীতৰ ভাগ দুটা।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২২) মহো'হো গীত আঘোণ মাহত পালন কৰা হয়।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২৩) মহাকাব্য আশ্রয়ী ওজাপালিৰ ভাগ সাঁতটা।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২৪) ব্যাস গোৱা ওজাপালিয়ে বৈষ্ণৱ ধৰ্মৰ পোষকতা কৰে।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২৫) ওজাপালিৰ অনুষ্ঠানত তিনিৰ পৰা সাতজনলৈ গায়ক থাকে।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২৬) কালীয়া দৰং অঞ্চলৰ গীত।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২৭) ঢেপা-ঢুলীয়া অনুষ্ঠানত এটা দল থাকে।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২৮) চেৰাচেকৰ 'ঢেক' শব্দৰ অৰ্থ হৈছে পদ।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

২৯) আইনাম নাৰী কেন্দ্ৰীক গীত।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

৩০) কাঠ পুতলাবোৰ কুঁহিলাৰ সহায়ত গঢ়া হয়।

শুদ্ধ/অশুদ্ধ

৩১) "দৰঙী সাহিত্যৰ ৰূপৰেখা" গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?

ক) কণিকা দেৱী

খ) ভৱুজিত বায়ন

গ) কনক চন্দ্ৰ চহৰীয়া

ঘ) পাচান আলী

৩২) ওজাপালিৰ প্ৰধান ভাগ কেইটা ?

ক) এটা

খ) দুটা

গ) পাঁচটা

ঘ) সাঁতটা।

৩৩) দৰঙত প্ৰচলিত পদ্মাপুৰাণৰ গীত- পদ গোৱা ওজাক কি বোলে ?

ক) ব্যাসৰ ওজা

খ) সুকনানি ওজা

গ) সত্ৰীয়া ওজা

ঘ) পাঞ্চালিকা ওজা।

৩৪) 'অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ সমীক্ষাত্মক ইতিবৃত্ত' গ্ৰন্থখনৰ প্ৰণেতা কোন ?

ক) সত্যেন্দ্ৰ নাথ শৰ্মা

খ) লীলা গগৈ

গ) স্বাস্থী শৰ্মা

ঘ) হেমন্ত কুমাৰ।

৩৫) আইনাম কোন শ্ৰেণীৰ লোকগীত ?

ক) আখ্যানমূলক

খ) কাল্পনিক

গ) অনুষ্ঠামূলক

ঘ) বিবিধ বিষয়ক।

৩৬) খীচা গীতক আন কি নামেৰে জনা যায় ?

ক) ঘোৰানাম

খ) গহীন

গ) ওজা

ঘ) হুচৰী।

৩৭) খুলীয়া ভাওৰীয়াত ব্যৱহৃত প্ৰধান বাদ্য-যন্ত্ৰ ?

ক) ঢোল-পেপা

খ) খোল-তাল

গ) বৰঢোল-পেপা

ঘ) বীণা-খোল।

৩৮) ঢেপা-ঢুলীয়াৰ ঢোল বাদক জনক কি বোলে ?

ক) বাদক

খ) বাদী

গ) পালি

ঘ) ওজা



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৩৯) মহাকাব্য অনাশ্রয়ী ওজাপালিৰ ভাগ কেইটা ?

ক) দুটা

খ) তিনিটা

গ) পাঁচটা

ঘ) সাঁতটা

৪০) ওজাপালি অনুষ্ঠানৰ পালিৰ ভাগ কেইটা ?

ক) এটা

খ) দুটা

গ) তিনিটা

ঘ) চাৰিটা

৪১) পুতলাক সংস্কৃত ভাষাত কি বোলা হয় ?

ক) কাঠ পুতলা

খ) পাঞ্চলিকা

গ) পাঁচালী

ঘ) হস্ত পুতলা

৪২) পুতলা নাচৰ ভাগ কেইটা ?

ক) এটা

খ) দুটা

গ) তিনিটা

ঘ) চাৰিটা

৪৩) পুতলা নাচৰ সূত্রধাৰৰ মুখত কি বাদ্য থাকে ?

ক) বাহী

খ) পেপা

গ) বীণা

ঘ) একতাৰা

৪৪) আইনামক আন কি নামেৰে জনা যায় ?

ক) বিয়ানাম

খ) শীতলা নাম

গ) যোৰা নাম

ঘ) হুচৰী

৪৫) দৰঙী খুলীয়াৰ প্ৰদৰ্শন কেতিয়া দেখা যায় ?

ক) বহাগ মাহ

খ) জেঠ মাহ

গ) আহাৰ

ঘ) শাওণ

৪৬) খুলীয়া ভাওৰীয়াত খোল বজোৱা লোকক কি বোলে ?

ক) তলুৱৈ

খ) খুলীয়া

গ) তুলীয়া

ঘ) বাদী

৪৭) তলৰ কোনটো আখ্যানমূলক লোকগীতৰ ভাগ নহয় ?

ক) বিয়ানাম

খ) আইনাম

গ) নিচুকণি গীত

ঘ) এটাও নহয়।

৪৮) তলৰ কোনটো গীত শিশু কেন্দ্ৰীক ?

ক) আইনাম

খ) নিচুকণি

গ) বিয়ানাম

ঘ) যোৰানাম

৪৯) প্ৰাচীন কালৰে পৰা মানুহৰ মুখে মুখে প্ৰচলিত গীতক –

ক) বিয়াগীত বোলে খ) মৌখিক লোকগীত বোলে গ) চিয়াগীত বোলে ঘ) নাঙেলী
গীত বোলে

৫০) নাঙেলী গীত কোন জিলাৰ বাবে বিখ্যাত ?

ক) দৰং

খ) কামৰূপ

গ) গোৱালপাৰা

ঘ) শোণিতপুৰ

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ADD ON COURSE FINAL EXAM 2021-22

Course Name : Digital Financial Literacy

Deptt. of Commerce

Kharupetia College

Full Marks 100

Time 2 Hours



Name of Students.....

GU Roll

1. **KYC Means**

- a) Know your customer
- b) Know your character
- c) Both of above
- d) None of the above

2. **ATM Full Form is**

- a) Any Time Money
- b) Access Tool Machine
- c) Automated Teller Machine
- d) All Time Money

3. **ATM can be used for**

- a) Cash withdrawal
- b) Balance enquiry
- c) Mini statement of account
- d) All of above

4. **What is RuPay Debit Card ?**

- a) Domestic debit card
- b) Introduced by National Payments Corporation of India
- c) Accepted at all ATMs & POS machines
- d) All of the above

5. **PAN is.....**

- a) A kind of utensil
- b) Primary Account Number
- c) Permanent Account Number
- d) None of above

6. **Currency notes are issued by.....**

- a) RBI
- b) NABARD
- c) Public sector banks
- d) Central Government

7. **Who can open bank account?**

- a) Indian citizen
- b) Non Resident Indian
- c) Illiterate Person
- d) All of the above

8. **What is meant by Aadhaar Seeding?**

- a) Linking of Aadhaar with Bank account
- b) Duplicate issuance of Aadhaar
- c) Transfer of Aadhaar
- d) None of the above

9. **What is Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)?**

- a) Accidental insurance cover up to 18-70 years
- b) Life insurance cover
- c) Overdraft up to Rs.5,000/-
- d) None of above

10. **Which type of deposits earns higher interest rate?**

- a) Current account
- b) Savings Account
- c) Fixed Deposits
- d) None of the above

11. **NEFT stands for**

- a) National Electric Fund Transfer
- b) National Electronic Fund Transfer
- c) National Electrical Fund Transfer
- d) None of Above

12. **RTFG stands for**

- a) Real Time Grocery Settlement
- b) Ready Time Gross Settlement
- c) Real Time Gross Settlement
- d) None of the above


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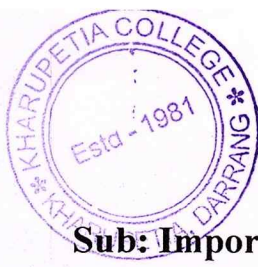
13. RBI was nationalised in
- 1934
 - 1935
 - 1949
 - 1992
14. Who is the present Governor of RBI?
- Urjit Patel
 - Raghuram Rajan
 - Shaktikanta Das
 - V.V.Giri
15. Who is the authority of Ombudsman Scheme?
- RBI
 - SEBI
 - PFRDAI
 - IRDAI
16. IPPB full form is?
- India Post Public Banking
 - India Post Payment Bank
 - Inter Person Payment Bank
 - None of the above
17. Which of the following is Strong password ?
- Abc@123
 - 11111
 - 0101010
 - None of the above
18. INR Stands For?
- Indian National Currency
 - Indian National Republic
 - Indian National Residence
 - None of the above
19. IFSC Stands for?
- India Financial Service Code
 - International Financial Service Code
 - India Financial System Code
 - None of the above
20. The 5th of 11 digits alpha-numeric IFSC Code is
- 0
 - o
 - N
 - not sure
21. Indian Financial Year starts from 1st April, because
- It is the foundation day of SEBI
 - It is the foundation day of RBI
 - It is the foundation day of LPG
 - It is the foundation day of Parliament
22. A cheque Number is consisted
- 4 digits (Numeric only)
 - 6 digits (Alpha-numeric)
 - 6 digits (Alphabet only)
 - 6 digit (Numeric only)
23. DICGC covers insurance for each bank depositor
- up to a maximum of 5,00,000
 - up to a maximum of 4,00,000
 - up to a maximum of 3,00,000
 - up to a maximum of 2,00,000
24. Digital Transaction Methods Consist
- RTGS
 - NEFT
 - ATM
 - All the above
25. ATM Pin ---
- Should be shared with relatives
 - Should not be changed never
 - Should be changed time to time
 - Should be written on card immediately
26. NPCI Stands for
- National Payment Corporation India
 - Net Payment Corporation of India
 - National Phosphorus Corporation of India
 - National Public Communication of India



27. **Nomination can be made for ----- accounts**
- Savings Account
 - Recurring Account
 - Fixed Deposit Account
 - All type of
28. **Internet Banking can be used for**
- Balance enquiry
 - Money transfer
 - Cheque book request
 - All the above
29. **Using Credit Card is a**
- Traditional Method
 - Medieval Method
 - Digital Method
 - All the above
30. **OTP Stands for**
- All Time Problems
 - One Time Problem
 - One Time Password
 - One Time Payment
31. **Which is Not ATM Card?**
- VISA Card
 - Contactless Card
 - Master Card
 - None of the above
32. **MPIN stands for**
- Multiple Payment Index Numbers
 - Money Payment Index Number
 - Mobile banking Personal Identification Number
 - None of the above
33. **AEPS (Aadhaar Enable Payment System) NOT helps**
- Cash Deposit
 - Mini statement
 - Cheque book request
 - Inter Bank Transfer
34. **The only RRB in Assam is**
- Bandhan Bank
 - AGVB
 - North East Small finance Bank
 - None of the Above
35. **The Yearly subscription for PMJJBY is...**
- Rs 436
 - Rs 330
 - Rs 20
 - Rs 12
36. **₹ Symbol designer Udaykumar is associated with**
- IIT Guwahati
 - IIE Guwahati
 - IIT Gorakhpur
 - Not know
37. **The most safety place for keeping money is**
- Digilocker
 - Bank
 - Iron Box
 - None of the above
38. **Digital Signature helps in**
- Identification of Actual User
 - Non repudiation
 - a & b
 - None of the above
39. **Loan from Money Lender charges**
- Low interest
 - Higher interest
 - Interest free
 - None
40. **Money Lenders are the**
- Indigenous Bankers
 - Modern Bankers
 - None of the above
 - All of the above

41. **Cash certificates are issued by**
- Central Bank
 - Commercial Banks
 - Government of India
 - All
42. **Bank-Customer relationship is termed as**
- Debtor - Creditor
 - Agent-Principal
 - Lesser-Lessee
 - All
43. **Who is the Controller of Monetary System?**
- Central Bank
 - Commercial Bank
 - Central Govt
 - All
44. **Who can promise to pay the sum of a Bank Note?**
- President of India
 - Prime Minister of India
 - RBI Governor
 - All
45. **What is the full form of 3 digits CVV printed below the black ribbon of ATM Card?**
- Card Validation Value
 - Card Valuable Value
 - Card Verification Value
 - Card Victimize Value
46. **What is the full form of POS?**
- Polite On Service
 - Police Of Superintendent
 - Point Of Sale
 - All
47. **According to the RBI regulations, if a bank account remains inoperative for a period of 10 years, the money must be transferred to**
- NPA Account
 - Dormant Account
 - DEAF Account
 - Suspense Account
48. **If a customer does not know how to operate ATM, he must take help fromto withdraw money from ATM.**
- Bank Manager
 - Security Guard
 - Other customer who are in the queue
 - None
49. **An extra layer of security in digital transaction is termed as....**
- Captcha
 - OTP
 - 2-step verification
 - a, b & c
50. **In digital security system, a robot cannot read...**
- OTP
 - Captcha
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above


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Add on Course Examination

Kharupetia College

Department of Geography

Sub: Importance of statistic in geographical analysis

Year: 2021-2022



Time: 02 Hour

Total Marks:50

*Name of the students...

* Roll Number:.....

*Class:.....

(Name, Roll number and Class stated above are mandatory to fill up by all the candidates)

1. What is statistics?
 - (a) the study and manipulation of data
 - (b) the study and manipulation of mathematics
 - (c) It is a tool of research
 - (d) It is a computation several phenomena

2. Who used the statistics first ?
 - (a) John Graunt
 - (b) Alexander Von Humboldt
 - (c) Gottfried Achenwall
 - (d) Allen Churchill Sample

3. In which year Statistics first used in application?
 - (a) 1747
 - (b) 1852
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 1750


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5. What is the main purpose of statistics?

- (a) Statistic can be use for analyzing the data and drawing conclusion
- (b) Statistic can be use for scientific study
- (c) Statistic can be use for field study
- (d) Statistic can be use for analyzing the fact

5. The mean of constant "x" is ?

- (a) 0
- (b) $x/2$
- (c) X
- (d) 1

7. Find the arithmetic mean of the data set :

6,1,5,8,10

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

8. Calculate the mean from the given data set

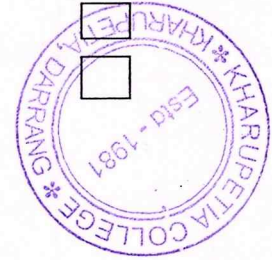
3, 8,12,17,16,14,6 8, 16,10

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 13
- (d) 14

9. Find the arithmetic mean of the data set

9,11,10,10,5,15 and 10

- (a) 11
- (b) 1
- (c) 10
- (d) 13




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10. The cumulative frequency curve is also called ?

- (a) Ogive
- (b) Histogram
- (c) Bar-graph
- (d) Median



11. The ratio of the sum of observations and the total number of observation is called?

- (a) Median
- (b) Mode
- (c) Mean
- (d) Central tendency

12. The difference between maximum and minimum values of the given observation is called?

- (a) Class interval
- (b) Range
- (c) class
- (d) Class mark

13. What is the main role of statistic functions, principles, and algorithms?

- (a) to analyze row data
- (b) Built a statistical model
- (c) Predict the result
- (d) all of the above

14. A variable also be called a ?

- (a) Data set
- (b) Data item
- (c) Data value
- (d) Data variable

15. Which analysis is known as non-statistical analysis?

- (a) Quantities analysis
-


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(b) Qualitative analysis

(c) Both a and b

(d) Non of the above



16. The value most recurrent in the sample set of data is known as?

(a) Mean

(b) Median

(c) Mode

(d) Standard Deviation

17. The _____ of a class is the frequency obtained by adding of all the classes preceding the given class.

(a) Class mark

(b) Class height

(c) Average frequency

(d) Cumulative frequency

18. The method used to find the mean of a given data is/are:.....

(a) Direct method

(b) Assumed mean method

(c) Step deviation method

(d) All the above

19. The mode and mean is given by 7 and 8, respectively. Then the median is:

(a) $1/13$

(b) $13/3$

(c) $23/3$

(d) 33

20. What is the mean of the data set : 4, 10, 5, 9, 12 is?

(a) 8

(b) 10

(c) 9

(d) 15


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21. Which of the following value is used as a summary measure for a sample mean?

- (A) Population parameter
- (B) Sample parameter
- (C) Sample statistic
- (D) Population mean



22. Which of the following is a branch of statistics?

- (A) Descriptive statistics
- (B) Inferential statistics
- (C) Industry statistics
- (D) Both A and B

23. Which of the following can also be represented as sample statistics?

- (A) Lowercase Greek letters
- (B) Roman letters
- (C) Associated Roman alphabets
- (D) Uppercase Greek letters

24. The variables whose calculation is done according to the weight, height, and length is known as?

- (A) Flowchart variables
- (B) Discrete variables
- (C) Continuous variables
- (D) Measuring variables

25. Which of the following can not be determined graphically?

- (a) Mean
- (b) Median
- (c) Mode
- (d) None of these

26. Statistics branches include?

- (a) Applied Statistics
- (b) Mathematical Statistics
- (c) Industry Statistics
- (d) Both A and B


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27. Sample statistics are also represented as

- (a) Lower Case Greek Letter
- (b) Roman Letters
- (c) Associated Roman Alphabets
- (d) Upper Case Greek Letter



28. Graphical and numerical methods are specialized process used in.....

- (a) Education Statistics
- (b) Descriptive Statistics
- (c) Business Statistics
- (d) Social Statistics

29. The scale applied in statistics which imparts a difference of magnitude and proportions is considered as

- (a) Exponential Scale
- (b) Goodness Scale
- (c) Ratio Scale
- (d) Satisfactory Scale

30. Dependent variavle is represented along?

- (a) X- Axis
- (b) Y-Axis
- (c) Z-Axis
- (d) V-Axis

31. Sample statistics are also represented as

- (a) Lower Case Greek Letter
- (b) Roman Letters
- (c) Associated Roman Alphabets
- (d) Upper Case Greek Letter


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32. Individual respondents, focus groups, and panels of respondents are categorized as

- (a) Primary Data Sources
- (b) Secondary Data Sources
- (c) Itemized Data Sources
- (d) Pointed Data Sources



33. Which of the following is not a quantitative distribution map

- (a) Isopleth Map
- (b) Dot Map
- (c) Choropleth Map
- (d) Choroschematic Map

34. Sample statistic are also represented as

- (a) Lower case Greek Letter
- (b) Roman Letters
- (c) Associated Roman Alphabets
- (d) Upper Case Greek Letter

35. First Hand unorganized data is called?

- (a) Secondary data
- (b) Organized data
- (c) Primary data
- (d) None of these

36. Questionnaire Survey method is used to collect-----

- (a) Secondary data
- (b) Quantitative data
- (c) Primary data
- (d) None of These


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37. Data which have already collected by someone are called-----

- (a) Raw data
- (b) Array data
- (c) Secondary data
- (d) Fictitious data



38. A parameters is a measure which is computed from-----

- (a) Population Data
- (b) Sample data
- (c) Test Statistics
- (d) None of these

39. The group data is called-----

- (a) Raw data
- (b) Primary data
- (c) Secondary data
- (d) Quantitative data

40. Poisson distribution is applied for

- a. Regular Random Variable
- b. Constant time function
- c. Discrete Random Variable
- d. Irregular Random Variable

41. The mean of the data set- 4, 11, 5, 8, 12 is;

- a. 16
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. 15


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42. The sum of the deviations about the mean is always:

- a. Range
- b. Zero
- c. Total Standard deviation
- d. Positive
- e. Negative



43. Which of the following is not a centre tendency?

- a. Percentile
- b. Quartile
- c. Standard deviation
- d. Mode

44. Primary data and ----- data are same

- a. Grouped
- b. Secondary
- c. ungroup
- d. None of these

45. A parameter is a measure which is compounded from

- a. Population data
- b. Sample data
- c. Test Statistics
- d. None of this

46: If the variance of the data is 121, the standard deviation of the data is:

- (a) 121
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 21

47. Find the mean of 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 4, 8, 12.

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 13


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48. If the variance is 625, what is the standard deviation?

- A. 5
- B. 15
- C. 25
- D. None of the above



49. Which of the following is a branch of statistics?

- (A) Descriptive statistics
- (B) Inferential statistics
- (C) Industry statistics
- (D) Both A and B

50. Which of the following can also be represented as sample statistics?

- (A) Lowercase Greek letters
- (B) Roman letters
- (C) Associated Roman alphabets
- (D) Uppercase Greek letters


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1

**ADD ON COURSE
DEPT. OF HISTORY
KHARUPETIA COLLEGE
CLASS: B.A 2ND SEMESTER
SESSION: 2021-2022**



Full Marks = 50

Time – 1 Hour.

Tick the correct option of the following questions:

- The origin of the word 'History' come from-
A) Istorica B) Istory C) Historia D) None Of the Above
- Who is known as "The Father Of History" ?
A) Aristotle B) Herodotus C) Dionysius D) Plato
- " There is properly no history but only biography – who Said – ?
A) Hegel B) R.W Emerson C) J. B Bury D) Francis Bacon
- " History is Philosophy drawn form examples." Who Said-?
A) Dionysius B) Sir John Seely C) Voltaire D) Lord Action
- " History is bank " who said –
A) E.H Carr B) R.G Collingwood C) Henry Ford D) Karl Marx
- One of the major aims of teaching history is –
A) Educate People B) Development of right attitude C) Modernized people D) Tell past.
- Who gave birth to " Didactic History" ?
A) Herodotus B) Thucydides C) Aristotle D) Plato
- Who raised history from a subordinate position to the dignity of an independent science .?
A) Berthold Georg Niebuhr B) L.V Ranke C) Arthur Marwick D) Henry Johnson
- For writing history first step is to select the –
A) Fact B) Document C) Time D) Place
- The Great Epic Period is called –
A) Pre- Historic Period B) Proto-Historic Period C) Historic Period D) None Of the Above
- For historical period most important source is –
A) Tools B) Remain of building C) written records D) Human remains
- Primary source are-
A) First hand record B) Second hand record C) Both are true D) None of the above
- Tamrapatras are –
A) Inscribe on stone plate B) Inscribe on clay plate C) Inscribe on copper plate D) None of the Above
- The purpose of external criticism is –
A) To establish the authenticity of data B) To criticise the data C) Exaggeration of data
- Who was Novick -?
A) A Philosopher B) A Historian C. Both are true D) None of the above


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16. The varna system , samskaran , asrams , marriage - All are come under the category of
A) Social History B) Economic History C) Religious History D) Political History.
17. The Study of population history called –
A) Ethnic History B) Demographic History C) Urban History D) Rural History .
18. Political history is unable to give an account of scientific history because -
A) It treats only the king and their achievements B) Neglect the common people
C) Inadequate representation of time D) All of the above.
19. Who is a vedic scholar - ?
A) Max Mullar B) Ramila Thapar C) R.C Tripath D) R.C Dutta
20. Ancient indian alphabet called –
A) Brahmi Lipi B) Kharosti Lipi C) Aramic Lipi D) None of the above
21. The modern form of diplomatic history coined By –
A) Karl Marx B) Hegel C) L.V Ranke D) None of the above
22. The study of inscription is called –
A) Arcaheology B) Epigraphy C) Numismatic D) None of the above
23. The study of coins is called –
A) Numismatic B) Epigraphy C) Archaeology D) All the above .
24. Sociology is the scientific study of humans -
A) Social behavior B) Cultural activity C) None of the above D) All the above .
25. Who is known as The Father of Sociology –
A) Auguste Comte B) Karl Marx C) William Graham Sumner D) None Of Above
26. Economics is The Study of People In The Business of Life - who said-?
A) Lionel Rabbis B) Alfreed Nershal C) Paul A. Samuelser D) None of the above
27. Find out the incorrect one –
A) Philosophy means 'Love of Wisdom' B) Philosophy is the study of materialistic life .
C) Philosophy is the criticism of life D) Philosophy is the interpretation of value and meaning of life.
28. Who was James Mill -
A) An officer of Franch E. I. Company . B) An officer of English E. I. Company C) A Dutch officer
D. None of the above
29. ' History of Hindustan ' wrote by -
A) Robert Orme B) Francis Gladwin C) Max Muller D) R. L. Mitra
30. The song of hero or praise of the heros called –
A) Gatha . B) Vamsa C) Itivratna D) Akhyana.
31. The ecologies of the warriors and princes of the past known as –
A) Vamsanu Charita B) Itihasa C) Gatha D) Nerasan. I
32. Vamsas are –
A) Royal geneologies B) Traditional account of men or past C) Historical narrative D) All the above
33. The officer whose special duty to compose ,collect and preserve Vamsa Called –
A) Sutas B) Magadhas C) Both are correct D) None of the above
34. Puranas are the –
A) Richest collection of mythology B) Deals with many religious and moral matters


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- C) Both are correct
35. Kalhan wrote –
A) Rajtarangini B) Mudrarakshasa C) Kumarpala Charita D) None of the above
36. Padmagupta Wrote –
A) Ramapala Charita B) Navasahansa Charita C) Kumarpala Charita D) Mudrarakshasa
37. Prithviraj Vijaya was written By –
A) Hemachandra B) Jayanka C) Bilhan D) None of the Above
38. Historical works in Persian language began to appear in India
A) From the era of Delhi Sultanate B) From the Mahmud's invasion C) From the Ghori's Conquest
D. All are true.
39. Author of Tarikh ul- Rashidi was –
A) Abdul Fazl B) Nirza Muhammad Haidar C) Alberuni D) Amir Khusrau
40. Taj-ul-Masir was written by –
A) Hasan Nizami B) Minhaj Siraj C) Alberuni D) Ziauddin Barani
41. Tabaqat – i- Nasiri was written by –
A) Radauni B) Minhaj Siraj C) Siraj Afif D) Ziauddin Barani
42. Tarikh -i- Mubarak Shahi was written by –
A) Yahya Sirhindi B) Amir Khusrau C) Babauni D) Afif
43. Asiatic Society of Bengele was set up by Sir William John in –
A) 1784 B) 1789 C) 1847 D) 1887
44. 'Indian society was static and unchanging' remarked by –
A) James Mill B) Max Mullar C) Sir William John D) Princep Bothein.
45. 'Civilization in Ancient India' was written by --
A) R. C Dutta B) R.C Guha C) Ramila Thapar D) None of the above
46. 'Drain Of They' Developed By --
A) Dadabhai Nauroji B) B.G Tilak C) R. C Dutta D) None of the above
47. Which English Governor General wrote letter to his wife in England with the quotation of ' Bhagavad Gita ' . ?
A) Lord Carzon B) Warrea Hasting C) William Bantink D) Dalhaousie
48. ' Reports on the province of Assam was written by --
A) A. J Moffat Mill B) William Hunter C) John M. Coch D) E. T Dalton
49. The Idea behind imperialism –
A) Race superiority B) Survival of the fittest C) Economic exploitation D) All of the above
50. The author of ' Rehla ' was:
A) Al beruni B) Iban Batuta C) Barnier D) Trevernier.

Xxxxxxx


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Exam. Roll No. =

Name :-

KHARUPETIA COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

QUESTION PAPER (MCQ) FOR CERTIFICATE COURSE

TOPIC : BUSINESS ETHICS

SESSION : 2021-2022



TIME : 1 HOUR

FULL MARKS : 50

STUDENTS NAME :

ROLL NO :

Tick the following questions:-

Q. 1. The word ethics stand for.....

- A) Substances.
- B) Properties of chemicals
- C) Study of molarity.
- D) Understanding human nature

Q. 2. What is Ethics to do with?

- A) The wider community
- B) Business
- C) Right and wrong
- D) Nothing

Q. 3. What are business ethics?

- A) Ethics of the company
- B) The ethical theory of the company
- C) Rules and policies
- D) Compromise between ethics and customs

Q. 4. Which statement is/are true?

- A) Ethics is not synonymous to religious morality or moral theology
- B) Ethics is the principle that guide the human behaviour
- C) The terms 'ethics' and 'morality' are not synonymous terms
- D) All of the above

Q.5. What is the general concept of business ethics?

- A) Ethical principles follow a universal truth
- B) All people involved in business should act in a morally correct way
- C) The way of doing business should be fair and honest
- D) None of the above

Q. 6. What is the goal of business?

- A) Maximum profit
- B) Maintaining customer satisfaction
- C) Solving customer problems
- D) All of the above

Q. 7 . What does the importance of ethical behaviour, integrity and trust call into question?

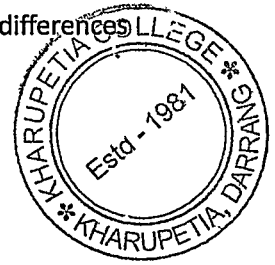
- A) Values B) Beliefs C) Ideology D) Morals

Q. 18 . Values and ethics shape the-

- A) Corporate unity B) Corporate discipline C) Corporate culture D) Corporate differences

Q.19 . For Karl Marx, where do our values come from?

- A) They are a product of our upbringing and our parents.
 B) They are a product of the economic system within which we live.
 C) They are a product of social inequality.
 D) They are a product of what we are taught at school.



Q. 20 . Which of the following factors encourage good ethics in the workplace?

- A) Transparency B) fair treatment to the employees of all levels
 C) both (a) and (b) D) bribe

Q. 21 What does the importance of ethical behaviour, integrity and trust call into question?

- a) The extent to which managers should attempt to change the underlying beliefs and values of individual followers
 b) Who does what c) What we do next d) None of the above

Q. 22 .The four types of social responsibility include:

- A) legal, philanthropic, economic, and ethical
 B) ethical, moral, social, and economic
 C) philanthropic, justice, economic, and ethical
 D) legal, moral, ethical, and economic

Q. 23 .To be successful, business ethics training programs need to:

- A) focus on personal opinions of employees
 B) be limited to upper executives
 C) educate employees on formal ethical frameworks and models of ethical decision making
 D) promote the use of emotions in making tough ethical decisions

Q .24 .Which of the following are ethical issues in financial markets-?

- A) Churning B) Illegal dividend payment
 C) creative accounting D) none of these

Q. 25 . What is the enlightened self-interest model of CSR?

- A) That it is in an organization's own best interest to put itself first rather than its ethics
 B) That it is in an organization's best interest to consider what a shareholder would want
 C) That it is in an organization's own best interest to act in an ethical way
 D) That it is in an organization's own best interest to follow the legislation and abide by the law

Q .26 .Which of the following is an example of an area where business ethics apply?

- A) October 2005 B) March 2006 C) December 2007 D) September 2003

Q. 35 . Fraudulent trading may be

- A) A civil offence committed by any employee
 B) A criminal offence committed only by directors of a limited company
 C) A civil and a criminal offence committed only by directors of a limited company
 D) A civil and a criminal offence committed by any employee

Q. 36 . According to Cadbury (2002), corporate governance is an issue of power and:

- A) Rights B) Accountability C) Profit D) Appropriability

Q. 37 . The four types of social responsibility include:

- A) Legal, Philanthropic, Economic, And Ethical
 B) Ethical, Moral, Social, And Economic
 C) Philanthropic, Justice, Economic, And Ethical
 D) Legal, Moral, Ethical, And Economic

Q. 38 . Directors' responsibilities are unlikely to include

- A) a duty of care
 B) a duty to keep proper accounting records
 C) a fiduciary duty
 D) a duty to propose high dividends for shareholders

Q. 39. Which of the following is an example of an area where business ethics apply?

- A) Conduct of international operations. B) Nowhere
 C) In the personal life of staff. D) None of the above

Q. 40. Who are organisational stakeholders?

- A) Government. B) Employees. C) Customers. D) All of the above

Q. 42 . What is green washing?

- A) Transforming products to be more ethical
 B) Making a product appear more ethical than it really is
 C) Converting the company to green production methods
 D) Convincing customers to buy ethically

Q. 43. What does an Ethical Foundation for an organisation embody?

- A) The structure, operational and conduct of the activities of the organization
 B) The basic principles which govern the external and internal relations of the organization
 C) Neither of the above D) All of these

Q.44. Which one of the features does not relate to 'Ethics in Human Resource'?





Department of Arabic

Kharupetia College

Question Paper of (MCQ) for Certificate course

Topic : Communicative Skill in Arabic and English

Session : 2021-2022

10(e)



Name.....

Class.....

Roll No.....

Time : 1 Hour

Full Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Questions : 1x31=31

1. الحروف الهجاء divided into following parts .
 - a) one
 - b) Two
2. الحروف الصحيح has -
 - a) 25 letters
 - b) 24 letters
3. اجزاء الكلام (Parts of speech) is divided into .
 - a) 3 Kinds
 - b) 4 Kinds
4. الاسم is known in English as :
 - a) Noun
 - b) Pronoun
5. فعل is termed in English as –
 - a) Verb
 - b) Particle.
6. Which is the definite word.
 - a) ولد
 - b) الولد
7. Number of moon letter in Arabic Alphabet is
 - a) 15
 - b) 14
8. المبتداء in English is known as
 - a) Subject
 - b) Predicate.
9. Which of word in this sentence is – خبر
 - a) الولد
 - b) صالح
10. Subject (مبتداء) in a sentence comes-
 - a) First
 - b) last
11. جملة الاسمية consist of
 - a) مبتداء خبر
 - b) فاعل مفعول
12. جملة الفعلية consists of
 - a) مفعول- فاعل
 - b) فعل- فاعل

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13. العدد in Arabic is

a) Two kinds

b) Three kinds

Page- 2

14. In Which of the following sentence consists of الاسم الاشاره

a) ذلك ولد

b) هو ولد

15. "أنا ولدٌ صالحٌ" means

a) I am a good boy.

b) He is a good boy.

16. هذه حديقة means

a) This is a garden

b) That is a garden.

17. ذلك طالبٌ -

a) Those are students.

b) That is a student.

18. تلك بنتٌ means

a) That is a woman

b) That is a girl.

19. الاشاذ صالحٌ means

a) The teacher is good

b) The teacher is new.

20. Which is correct –

a) هم ولد

b) هم اولاد

21. Select the correct sentence –

a) قديمة

b) البيوت قديمة

22. درس سهل means

a) An easy lesson.

b) A difficult lesson.

23. Pronoun in Arabic is known as

a) ضمير

b) فعل

24. شكر

a) He read.

b) He Thanked.

25. What's the Arabic language rank in the world ?

a) 2nd

b) 6th

26. The world "language" refers to is -----

a) اللغة

b) جديدة

27. صباح الخير ---- means

a) Good morning

b) Good evening

28. سررت بلقائك meaning -

a) I am sorry to meet you.

b) I am happy to meet you.

29. Where do you live meaning.



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a) أَيْنَ يَسْكُنُ

b) أَيْنَ تَسْكُنُ

Page- 3



30. السلام عليكم in English is

a) Peace be upon them.

b) Peace be upon you.

31. Tick (✓) in the correct words in the brackets to complete sentences.

1x5=5

a) هم لعب / لعبون

b) هي / بنت / بنات

c) نحن بنت / بنات

d) ذلك / خديجة / تلميذ

e) هم / مسلم / مسلمون

32. Match the following sentences :

1x5=5

a) This girl is happy ----- ما اسمك

b) This is a new book ----- جاء العميد الى المكتب

c) Hamid entered the house ----- هذه البنت مسرورة

d) What is your name ----- هذا كتاب خريد

e) The principal come to office ----- ودخلا حميد في البيت

33. Use the following interrogatives to make correct sentence :

1x5=5

----- (a) من ----- اسمك -

----- (b) ما ----- انت -

----- (c) اين ----- عطلة الصيف -

----- (d) متى ----- حالك -

----- (e) كيف ----- دخل في المدرسة -

34. Translate into English : (any three)

1x3=3

----- مَا هَذَا - هَذَا كِتَابٌ -

----- مَا إِسْمُكَ - إِسْمُهُ رَسِيدٌ -

----- هُوَ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ -

35. Fill in the blanks using words from Box.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

(a) انا

بخير

(b) سكر

لك

(c) اسمي

زيد

(d) من اين

انت

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Department of Arabic
Kharupetia College

10(e)

Question Paper of (MCQ) for Certificate course
Topic : Communicative Skill in Arabic and English
Session : 2021-2022



Name.....

Class...B.A. 2nd sem

Roll No.....

Time : 1 Hour

Full Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Questions : 1x30 =30

1. are divided into following parts?

- a) One b) two

2. الحروف الصحيح has -

- a) 25 letters b) 24 letters

3. اجزاء الكلام (Parts of speech) is divided into .

- a) 3 Kinds b) 4 Kinds

4. الاسم is known in English as :

- a) Noun b) Pronoun

5. فعل is termed in English as -

- a) Verb b) Particle.

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9. Which of word in this sentence is خبر -

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10. Subject (مبتداء) in a sentence comes-

- a) First b) last

11. جملة الاسمية consist of

- a) مبتداء خبر b) فاعل مفعول

12. جملة الفعلية consists of

- a) مفعول - فاعل b) فعل - فاعل


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13. الجنس in Arabic is

a) Two kinds

b) Three kinds

Page-1

14. In Which of the following sentence consists of الاسم الاشارة

a) ذلك ولد

b) هو ولد

15. "أنا بنت صالحة" means

a) I am a good girl.

b) He is a good boy.

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a) This is a garden

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a) Those are students.

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a) That is a woman

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a) He read.

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a) اللغة

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a) Good morning

b) Good evening

28. سررت بلقائك meaning -

a) I am sorry to meet you.

b) I am happy to meet you.

29. Where do you live meaning.

a) أين يسكن

b) أين تسكن



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30. السلام عليكم in English is

- a) Peace be upon them.. b) Peace be upon you4-7.

31. Tick (✓) in the correct words in the brackets to complete sentences.

1x5=5

- a) هم لعب / لعبون b) هي / بنت / بنات
c) نحن بنت / بنات d) ذلك / خديجة / تلميذ
e) هم / مسلم / مسلمون

32. Match the following sentences :

1x5=5

- a) This girl is happy ----- ما اسمك
b) This is a new book ----- جاء العميد الى المكتب
c) karim entered the house ----- هذه البنت مسرورة
d) What is your name ----- هذا كتاب خريد
e) The principal come to office ----- ودخلا كريم في البيت

33. Use the following interrogatives to make correct sentence :

1x5=5

- (a) من ----- اسمك -
----- (b) ما ----- انت -
----- (c) اين ----- عطلة الصيف -
----- (d) متى ----- حالك -
----- (e) كيف ----- دخل في المدرسة -

34. Translate into English : (any three)

1x3=3

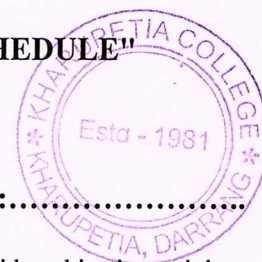
- ما هَذَا - هَذَا كِتَابٌ -
----- مَا إِسْمُكَ - إِسْمُهُ رَسِيدٌ -
----- هُوَ طَالِبٌ جَدِيدٌ -

35. Fill in the blanks using words from Box.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| (a) انا | تلميذ |
| (b) سكر | لك |
| (c) اسعى | زيد |
| (d) من اين | انت |

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MCQ EXAMINATION OF ADD ON COURSE**Name of the Course - "PREPARATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE AND SCHEDULE"****Deptt. of Economics , Kharupetia College (Session – 2021 – 2022)****Total MCQ = 50****Full Marks = 50**
Name :
Class :
Roll No. :

1. What is the primary purpose of a questionnaire in research? A) To collect quantitative data B) To provide subjective opinions C) To conduct interviews D) To validate hypotheses
2. Which type of question limits respondents to specific answer choices? A) Open-ended B) Closed-ended C) Exploratory D) Hypothetical
3. In questionnaire design, what does the term "response bias" refer to? A) Consistent answers by respondents B) Consistently random answers C) Systematic errors in responses D) Respondents' refusal to participate
4. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-structured questionnaire? A) Inclusion of leading questions B) Vague and ambiguous language C) Uniform formatting and layout D) Lengthy and complex sentences
5. What is the primary function of a schedule in research? A) To outline the research objectives B) To allocate funds for the research C) To plan and organize research activities D) To conduct statistical analysis
6. Which of the following is an advantage of using online questionnaires? A) Lower response rates B) Limited geographical reach C) Reduced data security D) Cost-effectiveness and speed
7. What is the purpose of a screening question in a questionnaire? A) To collect demographic information B) To exclude respondents who don't qualify C) To encourage honest responses D) To stimulate critical thinking
8. Which method involves recording respondents' behavior and interactions? A) Interview B) Questionnaire C) Observation D) Experimentation
9. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when designing a questionnaire? A) Use of biased language B) Complexity of questions C) Respondent confidentiality D) Inclusion of leading questions
10. What does the term "sampling frame" refer to in questionnaire preparation? A) List of questions in the questionnaire B) List of potential respondents C) The order of questions D) A specific type of question
11. Which question type provides respondents with a choice between two options? A) Dichotomous B) Multiple-choice C) Likert scale D) Open-ended
12. What is the primary advantage of using a Likert scale in a questionnaire? A) Provides detailed explanations B) Allows for binary responses C) Quantifies attitudes or opinions D) Offers unlimited response options
13. What is the term for the process of revising and refining a questionnaire before its final use? A) Pilot testing B) Sampling C) Data analysis D) Hypothesis testing
14. Which question format offers a scale to measure the intensity of feelings or opinions? A) Multiple-choice B) Dichotomous C) Likert scale D) Open-ended
15. Which of the following is a benefit of using a structured questionnaire? A) Encourages diverse opinions B) Allows for detailed discussions C) Ensures uniform data collection D) Provides flexibility in responses
16. Which of the following is an advantage of using a structured interview schedule? A) Encourages flexibility in questioning B) Allows for unscripted discussions C) Ensures consistency in data collection D) Provides a wide range of responses
17. What is the purpose of using branching or skip logic in a questionnaire? A) To eliminate questions based on the respondent's age B) To randomize the order of questions C) To include more questions for certain respondents D) To limit the number of questions for specific respondents
18. Which technique aims to prevent bias in the wording of questions? A) Paraphrasing B) Jargon usage C) Leading questions D) Vague terms
19. What is the term for the process of categorizing and arranging the responses in a questionnaire? A) Data analysis B) Data collection C) Data interpretation D) Data coding
20. Which type of question in a questionnaire may lead respondents to answer in a socially desirable way? A) Leading questions B) Double-barreled questions C) Loaded questions D) Open-ended questions
21. What is the primary goal of pre-testing a questionnaire? A) To gather actual research data B) To ensure respondents' anonymity C) To identify and correct errors or issues D) To finalize the research objectives
22. Which method involves systematically gathering information by observing and recording behaviors? A) Interview B) Survey C) Experimentation D) Observation
23. What is the primary benefit of using a self-administered questionnaire? A) Higher response rates B) Detailed probing by the interviewer C) Ensured respondent anonymity D) Greater control over respondents

24. What is the term for a series of questions designed to gather specific information in a systematic manner? A) Survey B) Schedule C) Interview D) Observation
25. Which of the following is an example of a leading question? A) "How often do you exercise?" B) "Would you agree that our product is the best?" C) "What factors influence your purchasing decisions?" D) "Describe your experience with our services."
26. What is the primary drawback of using a convenience sampling method in questionnaire administration? A) Inability to generalize results B) Higher research costs C) Time-consuming data collection D) Difficulty in reaching respondents
27. Which method involves obtaining data through face-to-face interactions between the interviewer and respondent? A) Self-administered questionnaire B) Telephone survey C) Personal interview D) Online questionnaire
28. Which of the following is a benefit of using an online questionnaire? A) Limited respondent reach B) Immediate response validation C) Higher cost of administration D) Difficulty in data storage
29. What is the primary purpose of using a cover letter with a questionnaire? A) To summarize the research findings B) To provide instructions and context C) To increase the length of the questionnaire D) To discourage respondent participation
30. Which type of question provides respondents with a choice between multiple options? A) Dichotomous B) Open-ended C) Multiple-choice D) Likert scale
31. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a telephone survey as a data collection method? A) Limited interviewer control B) Inability to reach a diverse audience C) Reduced response rates D) Difficulty in recording responses
32. What is the term for a questionnaire that is administered face-to-face by an interviewer? A) Self-administered questionnaire B) Telephone questionnaire C) Personal interview schedule D) Online questionnaire
33. Which factor should be considered when determining the length of a questionnaire? A) Complexity of questions B) Use of multiple-choice questions C) Respondent's income level D) Use of leading questions
34. What does the term "reliability" refer to in the context of questionnaire design? A) The accuracy of the collected data B) The consistency of measurement C) The number of respondents D) The validity of the questionnaire
35. Which type of question offers respondents a range of options ordered from highest to lowest preference? A) Ranking scale B) Dichotomous C) Open-ended D) Likert scale
36. What is the primary purpose of using random sampling in questionnaire administration? A) To select a diverse group of respondents B) To eliminate biased responses C) To reduce the number of questions D) To increase respondent anonymity
37. Which method involves gathering information from a select group of individuals who meet specific criteria? A) Convenience sampling B) Purposive sampling C) Snowball sampling D) Quota sampling
38. What is the term for questions that contain two distinct issues but ask only one question? A) Double-barreled questions B) Leading questions C) Loaded questions D) Open-ended questions
39. Which of the following is a characteristic of a poorly designed questionnaire? A) Clear and concise language B) Inclusion of unbiased questions C) Consistent use of jargon D) Ambiguous or vague wording
40. What is the primary purpose of using a quota sampling method in questionnaire administration? A) To ensure anonymity of respondents B) To select respondents based on specific characteristics C) To encourage random selection of respondents D) To limit the number of questions
41. Which technique aims to minimize non-response bias in a questionnaire? A) Adjusting sampling frames B) Increasing the length of the questionnaire C) Using leading questions D) Conducting interviews only on weekends
42. What is the term for the process of arranging questions in a logical sequence in a questionnaire? A) Question placement B) Question framing C) Question sequencing D) Question wording
43. Which question format allows respondents to provide detailed explanations? A) Multiple-choice B) Dichotomous C) Open-ended D) Likert scale
44. What is the term for a questionnaire that uses a predetermined set of questions with fixed response options? A) Structured questionnaire B) Unstructured questionnaire C) Exploratory questionnaire D) Semi-structured questionnaire
45. Which of the following is a characteristic of a well-designed cover letter accompanying a questionnaire? A) Providing biased information B) Encouraging respondent honesty C) Discouraging respondent participation D) Using complex language
46. What is the term for the systematic process of checking a questionnaire for errors before its final use? A) Pre-testing B) Sampling C) Data analysis D) Hypothesis testing
47. Which method involves collecting information by distributing questionnaires to a targeted group via email or web platforms? A) Telephone survey B) Mail survey C) Personal interview D) Observation
48. What is the primary advantage of using a mailed questionnaire? A) Immediate response validation B) High response rates C) Limited geographic reach D) Difficulty in sending reminders
49. Which technique aims to maintain respondent anonymity in a questionnaire? A) Including personal identification questions B) Collecting geographic details C) Avoiding sensitive topics D) Using a unique respondent code
50. What is the term for questions that are intentionally designed to influence respondents' answers? A) Leading questions B) Objective questions C) Open-ended questions D) Dichotomous questions

ADD ON /CERTIFICATE COURSE EXAM
SUB: PROJECT WRITING
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SESSION : 2021-22



TIME-1HRS

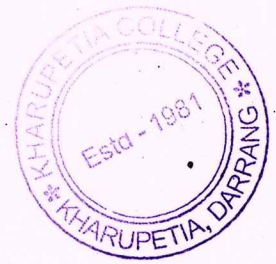
MARKS-50

Name of Candidate.....

Roll No..... Date.....

Answer the Questions and all are equal marks

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. The Project came from the Greek word. | YES/NO |
| 2. Project is a key term in Management. | YES/NO |
| 3. Projects stem from new ideas. | YES/NO |
| 4. In observation the researcher make direct study. | YES/NO |
| 5. The Project scope is most critical step. | YES/NO |
| 6. The literature review is a critical discussion. | YES/NO |
| 7. The word project actually meant 'before an action'. | YES/NO |
| 8. Observation is goal oriented. | YES/NO |
| 9. A Primary source is an original object or document. | YES/NO |
| 10. All Projects are made for getting some result. | YES/NO |
| 11. All students can do a Project Work. | YES/NO |
| 12. Project Connected to data should never be discarded. | YES/NO |
| 13. Every Project focuses a unique product. | YES/NO |
| 14. A Project set out finite targets with finite deadlines. | YES/NO |
| 15. A Project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product. | YES/NO |
| 16. Objectivity and reliance on data can not be both good and bad. | YES/NO |
| 17. Project is a way of organizing recourse. | YES/NO |
| 18. The Project is purely as a entity. | YES/NO |
| 19. Theory is the nature of aim of social research. | YES/NO |
| 20. Data collected from published books are called secondary data. | YES/NO |
| 21. Which one is true about project ? | |
| A. It is a purposeful activity. | |
| B. It is proceeded in natural environment. | |
| C. It is accomplished in rural life. | |



- D. It is a teacher-centric activity.
22. Project work is important, because
- A. It enables teachers to be creative.
 - B. Learning by doing is more lasting learning.
 - C. It enables students to be creative.
 - D. It creates some work for students.
23. The project method is based on whose pragmatic philosophy ?
- A. John Dewy
 - B. Stevenson
 - C. Kilpatrick
 - D. Marker
24. A project is anything which is
- A. Implicitly expressed
 - B. Not implicitly expressed
 - C. Not a physical objective
 - D. Social acceptability
25. The strength of project method lies in
- A. Social participation
 - B. Collection of information
 - C. Teacher's instructions
 - D. Individual engagement
26. The first step of project method is :
- A. Planning
 - B. Selection of the project
 - C. Creating the situation
 - D. Executing
27. Who propounded the project method ?
- A. Froebel
 - B. Kilpatrick
 - C. Armstrong
 - D. Maria Montessori
28. Contact in an interview is ?
- A. Direct
 - B. Indirect
 - C. Both
 - D. None of them
29. What are the traits of a good questionnaire ?
- A. Validity
 - B. Reliability
 - C. Comparability
 - D. All of them
30. Which is the first step in an interview ?
- A. Free talk
 - B. Encouragement
 - C. Introduction
 - D. Five
31. Who said, "A project is a whole-hearted purposeful activity proceeding in a social environment"?
- A. E.L. Thorndike
 - B. Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick
 - C. Ballord
 - D. John Alford Stevenson
32. What is the sequence of preparing a project ?
- A. Selection, Recording, Evaluation, Planning, Execution, Follow-up
 - B. Planning, Evaluation, Selection, Recording, Execution, Follow-up
 - C. Selection, Planning, Execution, Follow-up, Evaluation, Recording

- D. Selection, Evaluation, Recording, Planning, Execution, Follow-up
33. What is an experiment ?
- A. Observation
B. Controlled Observation
C. Introspection
D. None of them
34. Which is the nature of aim of social research ?
- A. Theoretical
B. Utilitarian
C. Both
D. None of them
35. Group project work helps in developing
- A. Strong intra-group competition
B. Individual sense of achievement
C. Collaboration and problem solving skills
D. All of the above.
36. The review of the related study is important while undertaking a research because
- A. It avoids repetition or duplication
B. It helps in understanding the gaps
C. It helps the researcher not to draw illogical conclusions
D. All of the above
37. Which is the motivating factor in social research ?
- A. Curiosity
B. Interest
C. Refind
D. All of them
38. Every Project focuses a unique product ?
- A. Theoretical
B. Utilitarian
C. Both
D. None of them
39. Direct personal interviews constitute
- A. Primary data
B. Secondary data
C. Tertiary data
D. None of them
40. Hypothesis cannot be stated in
- A. Declarative terms
B. Null and question form terms
C. General terms
D. Directional terms
41. Which one is not a primary data ?
- A. Direct personal interview
B. Mailed questionnaire
C. Material from Govt. Records
D. None of them
42. Field study is related to
- A. Real life situations
B. Laboratory situations
C. Experimental situations
D. None of them
43. A good hypothesis should be
- A. Formulated in such a way that it can be tested by the data
B. Precise, specific and consistent with most known facts



- C. Of limited scope and should not have global significance
D. All of them
44. Indirect oral interviews are called
A. Primary data B. Secondary data
C. Mock tests D. Viva Voce
45. The process not needed in experimental researches is
A. Controlling B. Observation
C. Manipulation and replication D. Reference collection
46. A research problem is feasible only when
A. It is new and adds something to knowledge
B. It is researchable
C. It has utility and relevance
D. All of them
47. Quality of research depends on
A. Use of high technology
B. Available facilities
C. Training in Research Methodology
D. Dedication on the part of researchers
48. An example of scientific knowledge is
A. Authority of the Prophet or great men
B. Social traditions and customs
C. Religious scriptures
D. Laboratory and field experiments
49. The experimental study is based on the law
A. Single variable B. Replication
C. Occupation D. Interest of the subject
50. One undertakes research
A. To verify what has already been established
B. To refute what has already been accepted as a fact
C. To describe and explain a new phenomenon
D. To do one or the other of the above.