

G.E Anthropology
Sem - 1 (one)
Full marks- 100.
Time - 2 hours

Section - A
Objective type
Compulsory section
2×10=20

1. What is subject matter of Anthropology

- A. Man
- B. Animal
- C. Plant
- D. None of these

मानव शास्त्र का विषय वस्तु क्या है?

- A. मानव
- B. जन्तु
- C. पेड़
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. Social Anthropology is focused on

- A. Inter state relationship
- B. Inter cell relationship
- C. Inter personal relationship
- D. All of the above

सामाजिक मानवविज्ञान ध्यान देता है

- A. अन्तर राज्य सम्बन्धों पर
- B. अन्तर कोशिकीय सम्बन्धों पर
- C. पारस्परिक सम्बन्धों पर
- D. उपरोक्त सभी पर

3. Social Anthropology is primarily based on

- A. Field work
- B. Green work
- C. Space work
- D. All of the above

सामाजिक मानवविज्ञान मुख्यतः आधारित है

- A. क्षेत्र कार्य पर
- B. हरियाली कार्य पर
- C. आकाशीय कार्य पर
- D. उपरोक्त सभी पर

4. Culture is the learned portion of human behaviour

- A. Right
- B. Wrong
- C. Inherited
- D. None of the above

संस्कृति मानव व्यवहार का सीखा हुआ भाग है

- A. सही
- B. गलत
- C. रक्त से पाया हुआ है
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं है

5. Who among the following is a consanguineal kin

- A. Father
- B. Wife's sister
- C. Brother in law
- D. Wife

निम्नलिखित में रक्त से जुड़ा सजातीय?

- A. पिता
- B. पत्नी की बहन
- C. पत्नी के भाई
- D. पत्नी

6. The custom by which a widower marries the sister of the deceased wife is

- A. Levirate
- B. Sororate
- C. Plural marriage
- D. Polygyny

विधुर के अपनी मृतक पत्नी की बहन से विवाह की प्रथा को

- A. देवर-भाभी विवाह
- B. जीजा-साली विवाह
- C. बहु विवाह
- D. बहु पत्नी विवाह

7. A family consisting of married couple and their unmarried children is known as

- A. Joint Family
- B. Extended Family
- C. Nuclear Family
- D. None of the above

विवाहित दम्पति तथा उनके अविवाहित बच्चों से युक्त परिवार को किस नाम से जाना जाता है ?

- A. संयुक्त परिवार
- B. विस्तृत परिवार
- C. मूल परिवार
- D. उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

8. What are the traditional modes of acquiring wife in tribal world

- A. Marriage by intrusion
- B. Suitor service
- C. Marriage by capture
- D. All of the above

पत्नी को प्राप्त करने के परम्परागत जनजातीय तरीके

- A. ढुका ढुकी विवाह
- B. विवाह प्रस्तावक सेवा
- C. जबरन विवाह
- D. ऊपर के सभी

9. Kins are related in kinship bond by

- A. By blood
- B. By marriage
- C. By both of the above
- D. None of the above

नातेदारी ब्यवस्था में सम्बन्ध का आधार है

- A. रक्त
- B. विवाह
- C. उपरोक्त दोनों
- D. इनमें से कोई नहीं

10. Which exemplifies Joking relationship

- A. Brother in law & Sister in law set
- B. Father in law & Daughter in law set
- C. Mother in law & son in law set
- D. All of the above

परिहास सम्बन्ध का उदाहरण है

- A. देवर-भाभी
- B. ससुर - बहु
- C. सास-दामाद

D.उपरोक्त सभी

Section - B
Short answer type
Answer any four
10 ×4= 40

1. Exogamy
बहिर्विवाह
2. Polyandry
बहुपति विवाह
3. Matrilineal society
मातृसत्तात्मक समाज
4. Joking relationship
परिहास सम्बन्ध
5. Avoidance relationship
परिहार सम्बन्ध
6. Significance of culture in Anthropology
मानवविज्ञान में संस्कृति का महत्व

Section - C
Long answer type
Answer any two
20×2= 40

1. Define Social Anthropology and write about its subject matter in detail.
सामाजिक मानवविज्ञान को परिभाषित करें एवं इसके विषयवस्तु पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डालें ।
2. Throw light on the changing functions of family.
परिवार के बदलते स्वरूप की चर्चा करें ।
3. What are the ways of acquiring mates in tribal societies. Write in detail.
जनजातीय समाज में विवाह साथी चुनने के तरीकों पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डालें ।
4. Define kinship. Write about two principal system of kinship terms.
नातेदारी को परिभाषित करें । नातेदारी शब्दों के दो प्रमुख तरीके के बारे में लिखें ।

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SUBJECT: GENERIC ELECTIVE IN ECONOMICS (SUBSIDIARY)

CLASS : (B.A) GENERIC ,SEMESTER -1

COURSE : GENERAL ELECTIVE-1

PAPER : GE-01(MICROECONOMICS)

CODE : ARS-ECO- GE-01(103)

TIME- 2 HRS

FULL MARKS:100

Group (A) (Multiple Choice Questions) (Compulsory Questions) 20×2= 40

Choose the correct option.

1. Law of demand states the ____ relationship between price and quantity demanded.

- (a) Inverse
- (b) positive
- (c) proportional
- (d) None of the above

2. Ceteris Paribus means

- (a) Holding supply constant
- (b) Holding demand constant
- (c) Price being constant
- (d) Other factors being constant

3. Scarcity refers to limitation of ____ in relation to ____ for a commodity.

- (a) Demand, Sale
- (b) Demand, Supply
- (c) Supply, Demand
- (d) None of the above

4. Which of these economic problem deals with technique of production?

- (a) What to produce?
- (b) How to produce?
- (c) For whom to produce?
- (d) None of the above

5. ____ Economics deals with individual units.

- (a) Micro
- (b) Macro
- (c) Monetary
- (d) None of these

6. ____ Economics deals with the economy as a whole

- (a) Micro
- (b) Macro
- (c) Both (a)&(b)
- (d) None of the above

7. ____ refers to the graphical representation of possible combinations of 2 goods that can be produced with given resources and technology.

- (a) Production possibility curve
- (b) Indifference curve
- (c) Iso quant
- (d) Budget line

8. Positive Economics deals with the question

- (a) What is?
- (b) What should be?
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

9. Normative Economics deals with the question

- (a) What is?
- (b) What should be?
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

10. _____ refers to those goods whose demand falls with a rise in income of the consumer.

- (a) Normal good
- (b) Inferior good
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

11. Marginal product refers to addition to total output when one more

- (a) Unit is produced
- (b) Unit is sold
- (c) Unit is consumed
- (d) Unit of variable factor is employed

12. Conversion of inputs into output is called

- (a) Consumption
- (b) Production
- (c) Distribution
- (d) None of the above

13. The cost curve which is inversely S-shaped is

- (a) Average cost curve

- (b) Total fixed cost curve
- (c) Total variable cost curve
- (d) Marginal cost curve

14. A firm is a price taker under

- (a) Perfect competition
- (b) Oligopoly
- (c) Monopolistic competition
- (d) Monopoly

15. Which of these is a characteristic feature of monopoly

- (a) Single seller
- (b) Price maker
- (c) Barriers on entry and exit of firms
- (d) All of these

16. ____ is determined when the quantity demanded of a commodity becomes equal to the quantity supplied.

- (a) Market equilibrium
- (b) Consumer's equilibrium
- (c) Producer's equilibrium
- (d) None of these

17. Keeping other factors constant, _____ states the direct relationship between price and quantity supplied

- (a) Law of supply
- (b) Supply function
- (c) Law of variable proportion
- (d) None of the above

18. The negative slope of an indifference curve at any point is called

- (a) Marginal rate of substitution
- (b) Marginal rate of transformation
- (c) Marginal rate of technical substitution
- (d) None of the above

19. The income effect of normal good is

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Zero
- (d) None of the above

20. Demand for inputs is a ____

- (a) Derived demand
- (b) Direct demand
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Group B (Short Answer Type Questions)

4×5=20

Answer any Four Questions.

1. Differentiate between Micro Economics and Macro Economics.
2. Write short notes on what to produce, how to produce and for whom to produce?
3. Write a short note on Elasticity of demand.
4. Briefly explain monopoly and its features.
5. Write a short note on Law of demand.
6. What is production function? What are its types?

Group C (Long Answer Type Questions)

2×20 =40

Answer any two Questions.

1. What do you understand by Indifference curve? Explain its properties.
2. What is the basic difference between Demand and Quantity demanded. Why does demand curve slope downward?
3. What is perfect competition? Write down its features.
4. Define Production Possibility Curve? What are its properties. Explain shifting and rotation in production possibility curves through suitable diagrams.

ARS-ENG- GE 01 (103)
UG SEMESTER- I
GENERAL ELECTIVE
(All questions are compulsory)
FM =100
DURATION : 2HRS

GROUP-A

Each question in the Group A is a multiple-choice question with four answer choices.
Read each question and choose the ONE best answer.

20X2 = 40

1. Good Business communication practices assist the organization in:
 - a) building goodwill of an organization
 - b) improving external image of any organization
 - c) achieving healthy workplace atmosphere
 - d) all the above
2. Modern day business communication relies heavily on: pick the correct pair
 - A. cell phones and video conferencing
 - B. emails and satellite communication
 - C. paper-work and telephone calls
 - D. paper-work and emails
 - a) A and B
 - b) A and D
 - c) B and C
 - d) B and D
3. In an organization communication is vital for :
 - a) For instruction
 - b) For directions
 - c) For image-building
 - d) All the above
4. This reading technique is used to quickly identify the main ideas of a text:
 - a) Scanning
 - b) Skimming
 - c) Active reading
 - d) Detailed reading
5. Which of the following is not a part of writing process?
 - a) Decoration
 - b) Organization
 - c) Revising
 - d) Editing

6. Sex-labelled job titles reinforce the assumption that the job can be, and is only, done by persons of one sex. Identify the bias-free word:
- Policeman
 - Spokesman
 - Sales assistant
 - Sales girl
7. Which of the following is NOT a type of non-verbal communication?
- Letters
 - Gestures
 - Posture
 - Facial expression
8. The non-verbal behaviour of brisk and erected walk of a person is interpreted as:
- He/ She is nervous
 - He/ She is confident
 - He/ She is confused
 - He/ She is angry
9. In an application, which of the personal detail is considered unnecessary and lame:
- Your name
 - Your address
 - Your nick name
 - Your designation
10. The steps for writing the formal letter are given. Pick the correct sequence:
- Introducing one if it is the first time you are writing
 - Stating action/information required from the addressee
 - Urging action to be taken
 - Stating the purpose of the letter
- A-B-C-D
 - A-D-C-B
 - A-D-B-C
 - D-B-C-A
11. Pick out the incorrect sentence. While writing a formal letter:
- Date and signature are mandatory
 - Commas are must after every line in the address
 - Only third person pronoun should be used
 - Never end the letter with a hanging participles
12. The first sentence in a paragraph is known as:
- Topic sentence
 - Prime sentence
 - First sentence
 - Top sentence
13. Which of the following sentence is NOT a characteristic of Academic writing?
- The content is developed on some serious thought

- b) The vocabulary is rustic and replete with abbreviations.
- c) The sentence structure and grammar is likely error free.
- d) The language is subject-specific and thus technical.

14. Identify the non-academic sentence.

- a) While it is still too early to draw firm conclusions from the data, preliminary analysis suggests the following trends are present.
- b) The theory appears to provide an explanation for this phenomenon. However, this is not the case on a closer examination of the facts.
- c) Because of work, I can't go to London this weekend. Anyway, I don't have enough money.
- d) The experimental design was weak. Moreover, the methodology was faulty.

15. A _____ is the gist of a passage expressed in as few words as possible.

- a) Essay
- b) Letter
- c) Telegram
- d) Precis

16. Pick out the incorrect sentence:

- a) Precis writing is different from paraphrasing
- b) A precis must always be shorter than the original
- c) Precis writing improves overall writing skills
- d) Precis writing promotes circumlocution.

17. What kind of writing is a precis writing?

- a) Formal
- b) Informal
- c) Both
- d) None

18. Which of the following points should be avoided while writing a precis?

- a) Facts
- b) Full forms
- c) Abbreviation
- d) Dates

19. A _____ is a brief overview of an entire discussion or argument.

- a) Summary
- b) Paraphrase
- c) Quote
- d) Precis

20. Pick out the correct sentence regarding non-academic writing:

- a) Body paragraphs are long and with each sentence serving a specified purpose
- b) Referencing
- c) Formal language, use technical and formal vocabulary.

d) Personal stories or impressions and no referencing.

GROUP B
SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS)
(Answer any FOUR questions.)

4X5 = 20

- 1) You are Barkha/Madan of 37, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. Your telephone connection is not functioning properly. Write a letter to the General Manager, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam, New Delhi complaining about the unsatisfactory working of your telephone and the problems caused to you. (125-150 Words)
- 2) You are Shaan/Shruti of C-29, Pragati Vihar. You have received an invitation to attend the inauguration ceremony newly opened shop of your friend Karan. Write a reply of refusal, regretting you inability to attend the ceremony.
- 3) Write a summary of the passage in about 125 words.

We proud Indians of 21st century rejoice in celebrations when a boy is born, and if it is a girl, a muted or no celebrations is the norm. Love for a male child is so much so that from the times immemorial we are killing our daughters at birth or before birth, and if, fortunately, she is not killed we find various ways to discriminate against her throughout her life. Though our religious beliefs make women a goddess but we fail to recognize her as a human being first, we worship goddesses but we exploit girls. We are a society of people with double-standards as far as our attitude towards women is concerned; our thoughts and preaching are different than our actions. Let's try to understand the phenomenon of gender inequality and search for some solutions. 'Gender' is a socio-cultural term referring socially defined roles and behaviours assigned to 'males' and 'females' in a given society. In its social, historical and cultural aspects, gender is a function of power relationship between men and women where men are considered superior to women. Therefore, gender may be understood as a manmade concept. Gender Inequality, in simple words, may be defined as discrimination against women based on their gender. Women are conventionally considered by the 178 society as weaker sex. She has been accorded a subordinate position to men. She is exploited, degraded, violated and discriminated both in our homes and in outside world. This peculiar type of discrimination against women is prevalent everywhere in the world and more so in Indian society. Extreme poverty and lack of education are also some of the reasons for women's low status in society. Poverty and lack of education derives countless women to work in low paying domestic service, organized prostitution or as migrant labourers. Women are not only getting unequal pay for equal or more work but also they

are being offered only low skill jobs for which lower wages are paid. This has become a major form of inequality on the basis of gender.

Educating girl child is still seen as a bad investment because she is bound to get married and leave her paternal home one day. Not only in education, in case of family food habits, it is the male child who gets all the nutritious and choicest foods while the girl child gets whatever is left behind after the male members have taken their meals or the food which is low in both quality and nutrition. And this becomes a major health issue in her later years. One of the main reasons for the high incidences of difficult births and anaemia in women is the poor quality of food which a girl always gets either in her paternal home or in her in-laws as also is the excessive workload that they are made to bear from their early childhood. So the inequality or discrimination against women is at various levels in the society, either in home or outside home.

- 4) Read the poem and paraphrase it.

The Song of the Old Mother

I rise in the dawn, and I kneel and bow
Till the seed of the fire flicker and glow;
And then I must scrub and bake and sweep
Till stars are beginning to blink and peep;
And the young lie long and dream in their bed
Of the matching of ribbons for bosom and head,
And their days go over in idleness,
And they sigh if the wind but lift a tress:
While I must work because I am old,
And the seed of the fire gets feeble and cold.

W B YEATS

- 5) Write a paragraph on your favourite character from a book, movie, or television program.
6) Make a precis and give suitable title.

Parents and children who share books share the same frame reference. Incidents in everyday life constantly remind one or the other of a situation, a character, an action, from a jointly enjoyed book, with all the generation of warmth and wellbeing that is attendant upon such sharing. All too often, there is a breakdown of communication between parents and children when the problems of adolescence arise. In most cases this is the most acute when the give and take of shared opinion and ideas has not been constantly practised throughout childhood. Books can play a major part in the establishment of this verbal give and take, because they are rooted in language.

Young children's understanding greatly outruns their capacity for expression as their speech strains to encompass their awareness, to represent reality as they see it. Shades of meaning which may be quite unavailable to the child of limited verbal experience are startling talked-to; toddler. All the wonderful modifying words-later, nearly, tomorrow, almost, wait, half, lend begin to steer the child

away from the simple extremes of "yes" and 'no' towards the adult word of compromise; from the child's black and white world to the subtle shades and tints of the real world. The range of imaginative experience opened up by books expands the inevitably limited horizons of children's surroundings and allows them to make joyful, intrigued, awe-struck acquaintance with countless people, animals, objects and ideas in their first years of life, to their incalculable advantage.

Books also help children to see things from other points of view besides their own as they unconsciously put themselves into other people's places – 'if that could happen to him, it could happen to me.' This imaginative self-awareness brings apprehensions and fears as well as heightened hopes and joys.

Our society is increasingly dominated by visual images and crude noise. Television selects what we look at advertisements are designed so that non-readers will get the points; sound is often loud, strident and undifferentiated. In books children can experience language which is subtle, resourceful, exhilarating and harmonious; languages which provide the human ear (and understanding) with a pointed and precise pleasure, the searing illuminating impact of good and true words. All this is in danger of being lost against the blaring and glaring background of the modern child's world (Adapted from *Babies Need Books* by Dorothy Butler).

Group C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

15×2=30

(Answer any *two* of the following questions)

- a) Learning at home during Lockdown**
- b) Social Media and cybercrime**
- c) Global Environmental Health and Building Sustainable Cities**
- d) The role of parenting in building good mental health in children**

GE 101

2021

Time: 2 Hour

Maximum Marks:75

BA (Subsidiary) Geography

Semester I

Subject: Geomorphology (GE 101)

Note: This paper is of **seventy Five (75)** marks containing **Three (03)** sections A, B and C. students are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट: यह पेपर पचहत्तर (75) अंकों का है जिसमें तीन (03) खंड ए, बी और सी शामिल हैं। छात्रों को इसमें दिए गए विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार इन खंडों में निहित प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना आवश्यक है।

Section–A

खंड: ए

(Objective Type Questions)

(वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न)

Note: Section 'A' contains fifteen (15) objective type questions of Two (02) marks each. Answer all 15 of the following question.

नोट: खंड 'ए' में दो (02) अंकों के पंद्रह (15) वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। निम्नलिखित सभी 15 प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(15X2=30Marks)

1. The term isostasy was first used by:

- (a) Wegener
- (b) Airy
- (c) Dutton
- (d) Davis

1. भू-संतुलन शब्द का प्रयोग सर्वप्रथम किसके द्वारा किया गया था?

- (ए) वेगेनर
- (बी) एयरी
- (सी) डटन
- (डी) डेविस

2. Earth's internal structure is mainly divided into how many parts-

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

2. पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना मुख्य रूप से कितने भागों में विभाजित है?

- (ए) 1
- (बी) 2
- (सी) 3
- (डी) 4

3. What is the topmost layer of the earth?

- (a) Crust
- (b) Mantle
- (c) Core
- (d) Upper mantle

3. पृथ्वी की सबसे ऊपरी परत कौन सी है?

- (ए) भूपर्पटी
- (बी) मेंटल
- (सी) कोर
- (डी) ऊपरीमेंटल

4. What type of mountain is Himalaya?

- (a) Residual Mountain
- (b) Fold mountain
- (c) Block Mountain
- (d) Dome mountain

4. हिमालय किस प्रकार का पर्वत है?

- (ए) अवशिष्टपर्वत
- (बी) मोड़पर्वत
- (सी) अवरोधीपर्वत
- (डी) गुंबदपर्वत

5. Who propounded the continental drift theory?

- (a) Davis
- (b) Wegener
- (c) Penck
- (d) Hutton

5. महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत किसने प्रतिपादित किया?

- (ए) डेविस
- (बी) वेगेनर

- (सी) पेनक
- (डी) हटन

6. Who propounded the concept of cycle of erosion?

- (a) Strabo
- (b) Davis
- (c) Darwin
- (d) Morgan

6. अपरदन चक्र की अवधारणा किसने प्रतिपादित की?

- (ए) स्ट्रैबो
- (बी) डेविस
- (सी) डार्विन
- (डी) मॉर्गन

7. Which instrument is used to measure earthquake waves?

- (a) Seismograph
- (b) Hydrograph
- (c) Hygrograph
- (d) Agrograph

7. भूकंप तरंगों को मापने के लिए किस उपकरण का उपयोग किया जाता है?

- (ए) सिस्मोग्राफ
- (बी) हाइड्रोग्राफ
- (सी) हाइग्रोग्राफ
- (डी) एग्रोग्राफ

8. Which Volcano is called "the light house of the Mediterranean"?

- (a) Stromboli
- (b) Mount etna
- (c) Kilimanjaro
- (d) Pope

8. किस ज्वालामुखी को "भूमध्यसागर का प्रकाशगृह" कहा जाता है?

- (ए) स्ट्रोमबोली
- (बी) माउंटएटना
- (सी) किलिमंजारो
- (डी) पोप

9. The sudden drop in the level of mercury in the barometer is indicative of.

- (a) Water Vapour (H₂O)
- (b) Carbon di oxide (CO₂)
- (c) Sulphur di oxide (SO₂)
- (d) Nitrogen di oxide (NO₂)

9. बैरोमीटर में पारा के स्तर में अचानक गिरावट का संकेत है।

- (ए) जलवाष्प (H₂O)
- (बी) कार्बनडाइऑक्साइड (CO₂)
- (सी) सल्फरडाइऑक्साइड (SO₂)
- (डी) नाइट्रोजनडाइऑक्साइड (NO₂)

10. How did the continents seprate?

- (a) Volcano
- (b) Tectonic process
- (c) Breaking of rocks
- (d) None of these

10. महाद्वीप कैसेअलग हुए?

- (ए) ज्वालामुखी
- (बी) विवर्तनिकप्रक्रिया
- (सी) चट्टानोंकाटूटना
- (डी) इनमेंसेकोईनहीं

11. Originally there was only one huge land on earth which is called

- (a) Panthalassa
- (b) Pangaea
- (c) Laurasia
- (d) Gondwana

11. मूलरूप से पृथ्वी पर केवल एक विशाल भूमि थी जो कहलाती है:

- (ए) पैंथालासा
- (बी) पैजिया
- (सी) लॉरेशिया
- (डी) गोंडवाना

12. Earthquake intensity measured in-

- (a) Richter
- (b) Kelvin

- (c) Pascal
- (d) Decibel

12. भूकंप की तीव्रता में मापी गई:

- (ए) रिक्टर
- (बी) केल्विन
- (सी) पास्कल
- (डी) डेसिबल

13. Which of the following is not related to fluvial topography?

- (a) Gorge
- (b) Meander
- (c) Delta
- (d) Mushroom rocks

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन नदी की स्थलाकृति से संबंधित नहीं है?

- (ए) गॉर्ज
- (बी) मींडर
- (सी) डेल्टा
- (डी) मशरूमचट्टानों

14. Which of the following is not related to arid topography?

- (a) Mushroom rocks
- (b) Zeugen
- (c) V shaped valley
- (d) Sand Dunes

14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन शुष्क स्थलाकृति से संबंधित नहीं है?

- (ए) मशरूमचट्टानों
- (बी) ज्यूजेन
- (सी) वीआकारकीघाटी
- (डी) बालुकगार

15. The molten material inside the earth is called –

- (a) Lava
- (b) Basalt
- (c) Magma
- (d) None of these

15. पृथ्वी के अंदर पिघले हुए पदार्थ को कहते हैं -

- (ए) लवा
- (बी) बेसाल्ट

(सी) मैग्मा
(डी) इनमेंसेकोईनहीं

Section-B
खंड: बी

(Short Answer Type Questions)
(लघुउत्तरप्रकारकेप्रश्न)

Note: Section 'B' contains Six (06) short answer type questions of Five (05) marks each. Students are required to answer Four (04) questions only.

नोट: खंड 'बी' में छह (06) लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक में पांच (05) अंक हैं। छात्रों को केवल चार (04) प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

(5X4=20Marks)

1. Earthquake
2. Plate tectonic
3. Volcanoes
4. Epiorogenetic forces
5. Isostasy
6. Erosional landforms of arid topography

1. भूकंप
2. प्लेटविवर्तनिक
3. ज्वालामुखी
4. एपिओरोजेनेटिकबल
5. भू-संतुलन
6. शुष्क स्थलाकृति की अपरदनीय भू-आकृतियाँ

Section-C
खंड: सी

(Long Answer Type Question)
(लंबेउत्तरप्रकारकेप्रश्न)

Note: Section 'C' contains Four (04) long answer type questions of Twelve and half (12 ½) marks each. Students are required to answer two (02) questions only.

नोट: खंड 'सी' चार (04) लंबे उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक के बारह और आधा (12½) अंक हैं। छात्रों को केवल दो (02) प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

(12½X2=25 Marks)

1. Explain the Wegener's Continental Drift theory.
1. वेगनर के महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत की व्याख्या करें।
2. Describe the interior structure of the Earth.
2. पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना का वर्णन करें।
3. What is isostasy? Describe the concept of Airy or Pratt.
3. भू-संतुलन क्या है? एयरी या प्रैट की अवधारणा का वर्णन करें।
4. Describe the erosional landforms of fluvial topography.
4. नदी स्थलाकृति के अपरदनीय भू-आकृतियों का वर्णन कीजिए।

स्नातक – प्रथम वर्ष

समय – 2 घंटे

समसत्र – 1

पूर्णांक – 100

विषय – G.E. हिन्दी

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

खण्ड 'क'

1. निम्नलिखित सभी वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : $20 \times 2 = 40$

(क) 'झारखंड' शब्द में 'झार' का क्या अर्थ है?

(i) जल (ii) आकाश

(iii) वन (iv) पर्वत

(ख) झारखंड की राजधानी का क्या नाम है?

(i) दुमका (ii) राँची

(iii) जमशेदपुर (iv) कोल्हान

(ग) झारखंड का उदय कब हुआ?

(i) 17 नवंबर 2000 (ii) 14 नवंबर 2000

(iii) 15 नवंबर 2000 (iv) 20 नवंबर 2000

(घ) झारखंड के पहले मुख्यमंत्री कौन थे?

(i) अर्जुन मुण्डा (ii) शिबु सोरेन

(iii) बाबूलाल मराण्डी (iv) मधु कोड़ा

(ङ.) झारखंड की सबसे लोकप्रिय लोकभाषा क्या है?

(i) भोजपुरी (ii) नागपुरी

(iii) खोरठा (iv) पंचपरगनिया

(च) झारखंड में कुल कितनी जनजातियाँ निवास करती हैं?

(i) 15 (ii) 20

(iii) 32 (iv) 35

(छ) झारखंड के पहले प्रामाणिक साहित्यकार किन्हें माना जाता है?

(i) हरेकृष्ण (ii) राधाकृष्ण

(iii) हरीकृष्ण (iv) सोमकृष्ण

(ज) 'घर बंधु' पत्रिका कहाँ से निकलती थी?

(i) जमशेदपुर (ii) राँची

(iii) हजारीबाग (iv) दुमका

(झ) 'मरंग गोड़ा नीलकण्ठ हुआ' किनकी रचना है?

(i) रणेन्द्र (ii) पंकज मित्र

(iii) अशोक प्रियदर्शी (iv) महुआ माजी

(ञ) 'ग्लोबल गाँव के देवता' किनकी रचना है?

(i) महुआ माजी (ii) रणेन्द्र

(iii) पंकज मित्र (iv) राधाकृष्ण

(ट) अनुज लुगून को किस विधा के लिए पुरस्कार मिला?

(i) कविता (ii) नाटक

(iii) कहानी (iv) उपन्यास

(ठ) पंकज मित्र किस विधा के साहित्यकार हैं?

(i) नाटक (ii) उपन्यास

(iii) कहानी

(iv) कविता

(ड) महादेव टोप्पो मूलतः हैं।

(i) नाटककार

(ii) कहानीकार

(iii) कवि

(iv) उपन्यासकार

(ढ) 'जंगल तंत्रम' किनकी रचना है?

(i) पंकज मित्र

(ii) श्रवण कुमार गोस्वामी

(iii) अशोक प्रियदर्शी

(iv) रणेन्द्र

(ण) इनमें से राकेश कुमार सिंह की रचना है?

(i) दिषा

(ii) जो इतिहास में नहीं है

(iii) जिद्दी रेडियो

(iv) मोहपाष

(त) जयनंदन मूलतः किस विधा के साहित्यकार हैं?

(i) कहानी

(ii) उपन्यास

(iii) कविता

(iv) आलोचक

(थ) अग्नि पर्व किनकी कृति है?

(i) महुआ माजी

(ii) निर्मला पुतुल

(iii) ऋता षुक्ल

(iv) माया प्रसाद

(द) निर्मला पुतुल मूलतः किस भाषा की साहित्यकार हैं?

(i) नागपुरी

(ii) खोरठा

(iii) मुण्डारी

(iv) संताली

(ध) रणेन्द्र जी का कौन सा उपन्यास मुण्डा जनजाति पर केन्द्रित है?

(i) ग्लोबल गाँव के देवता

(ii) गायब होता देश

- (iii) रात बाकी (iv) मिषन झारखंड
(न) इनमें से मनमोहन पाठक की रचना है?
(i) गगन घटा घहरानी (ii) घरे के अंदर
(iii) बहता तिनका (iv) अपराजिता

खण्ड 'ख'

2. निम्नलिखित लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार के उत्तर दीजिए : $4 \times 5 = 20$
- (क) झारखंड के प्रमुख कवियों का परिचय दीजिए।
(ख) बालेन्दु षेखर तिवारी के व्यंग्य विधा का परिचय दीजिए।
(ग) सिद्धनाथ कुमार का साहित्यिक परिचय दीजिए।
(घ) पंकज मित्र का साहित्यिक परिचय दीजिए।
(ङ.) हिन्दी कविता के विकास में अनुज लुगुन का क्या योगदान है?
(च) श्रवण कुमार गोस्वामी का सामान्य परिचय दीजिए।

खण्ड 'ग'

3. निम्नलिखित दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं दो के उत्तर दीजिए : $2 \times 20 = 40$
- (क) झारखंड के हिन्दी उपन्यास के विकास पर प्रकाश डालें।
(ख) झारखंड की हिन्दी कविता और जनजातीय जीवन पर प्रकाश डालें।
(ग) झारखंड के वर्तमान हिन्दी साहित्य पर टिप्पणी लिखें।
(घ) हिन्दी के विकास में जनजातीय भाषा के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालें।

2020

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में ही उत्तर दें।

उपांत के अंक पूर्णांक के द्योतक हैं।

निर्देशानुसार सभी खण्डों से उत्तर दें।

खण्ड—क

(बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न)

1. निम्नलिखित बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नों के सही उत्तर का चयन करें :

20X2=40

1. अर्थशास्त्र का रचयिता कौन था ?
(क) कौटिल्य (ख) कल्हण (ग) बाणभट्ट (घ) कालिदास
2. राजतरंगिणी का लेखक कौन था ?
(क) कालिदास (ख) कल्हण (ग) बाणभट्ट (घ) अशोक
3. सबसे प्राचीन वेद कौन सा है ?
(क) सामवेद (ख) अथर्ववेद (ग) ऋग्वेद (घ) यजुर्वेद
4. भारतीय संगीत का जनक किस वेद को माना जाता है ?
(क) सामवेद (ख) अथर्ववेद (ग) ऋग्वेद (घ) यजुर्वेद
5. 'इण्डिका' का रचयिता कौन था ?
(क) चाणक्य (ख) मेगास्थनीज (ग) प्लूटार्क (घ) जस्टिन
6. हड़प्पा सभ्यता का पता किसने लगाया ?
(क) रायबहादुर साहनी (ख) डॉ० आर० सी० मजूमदार (ग) मैक्समूलर (घ) मार्शल
7. हड़प्पा सभ्यता के लोग किस हथियार से अपरिचित थे ?
(क) कुल्हाड़ी (ख) तलवार (ग) धनुष (घ) भाला
8. ऋग्वेदकालीन सभ्यता कैसी थी ?
(क) नगरीय (ख) शिकारी (ग) ग्रामीण (घ) कोई नहीं
9. नंद वंश का अन्तिम शासक कौन था ?
(क) कालाशोक (ख) महापद्मनंद (ग) घनानंद (घ) नागदशक
10. चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य के दरबार में कौन यूनानी राजदूत आया था ?
(क) मैगस्थनीज (ख) प्लूटार्क (ग) ह्वेनसांग (घ) फाहियान
11. सैल्यूकस ने अपनी पुत्री का विवाह किस राजा से किया था ?
(क) चाणक्य (ख) अशोक (ग) चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य (घ) बिन्दुसार
12. मौर्य काल में दण्ड-व्यवस्था कैसी थी ?
(क) कठोर थी (ख) सरल थी (ग) मध्यम थी (घ) थी ही नहीं
13. अशोक के अभिलेख किस भाषा में हैं ?
(क) पाली (ख) संस्कृत (ग) हिन्दी (घ) प्राकृत
14. कलिंग युद्ध के पश्चात् अशोक ने किस धर्म को अपनाया था ?
(क) बौद्ध धर्म (ख) जैन धर्म (ग) वैष्णव धर्म (घ) शैव धर्म
15. सिकंदर (Alexander's) कहां का राजा था ?

- (क) मकदूनिया (यूनान) (ख) बेबिलोनिया (ग) सुमेरिया (घ) रोम
16. कनिष्क ने किस सम्वत् की स्थापना की थी ?
(क) शक सम्वत् (ख) विक्रम सम्वत् (ग) गुप्त सम्वत् (घ) कलचुरी चेदी संवत्
17. पुष्यमित्र किस वंश के शासक की हत्या करके राजा बना था ?
(क) सातवाहन (ख) कुषाण (ग) गुप्त (घ) मौर्य
18. सातवाहन वंश का संस्थापक कौन था ?
(क) गौतमीपुत्र शातकर्णी (ख) यज्ञश्री शातकर्णी (ग) सिमुक (घ) सुशर्मा
19. गान्धार कला का विकास किस युग में हुआ था ?
(क) मौर्य काल (ख) गुप्त काल (ग) कुषाण काल (घ) राजपूत काल
20. 'संगम' किस भाषा का शब्द है ?
(क) हिन्दी (ख) संस्कृत (ग) उर्दू (घ) तमिल

खण्ड—ख
(लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के अति संक्षिप्त उत्तर दें :

4X5=20

2. अभिलेखों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।
3. उत्तर वैदिक कालीन सामाजिक स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए।
4. अशोक के धम्म का स्वरूप बताइए।
5. मगध का उदय के क्या कारण थे।
6. भारत पर सिकंदर के आक्रमण के क्या कारण थे।
7. मथुरा कला की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ क्या थीं।

खण्ड—ग
(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के दीर्घ उत्तर दें :

2X20=40

8. प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के साहित्यिक स्रोतों का वर्णन करें।
9. हड़प्पा सभ्यता के पतन के कारणों का वर्णन करें।
10. चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य के प्रारम्भिक जीवन एवं उसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
11. कुषाण शासक कनिष्क की उपलब्धियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।