

Test Paper : I

Test Subject : GENERAL PAPER

Test Subject Code : K-0018

Roll No. _____

(Figures as per admission card)

OMR Sheet No. : _____

Test Booklet Code

TEST BOOKLET SERIAL NO.

Name & Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature : _____

Name : _____

Time : 1 Hour

Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ఈ పుచ్చద మేల్కిదియల్లి బడగికిడ స్థలదల్ని నిమ్మ రోల్ నంబర్స్ బరెయిర.
 2. ఈ ప్రతీకేయు ఒప్పత్తు (50) బమ అయ్యే విధద ప్రత్యేగశన్సుల్గొండిచే.
 3. పరీక్ష ప్రారంభపూడాగ, ప్రత్యే ప్రతీకేయస్సు నిమగేనేడలాగుపుదు. మందల5 నిమిషగళల్లి నిమ్మ ప్రస్తుతికేయస్సు తరేయలు మత్తు కేళిసంత కడ్డయివాగి పరీక్షలు కొలెరూడి.
 - (i) ప్రత్యే ప్రతీకే ప్రత్యేలావాత పడెయలు, ఈ మందికి పుచ్చద అంచన మేలిలువ పేటప్పు సీలన్ను పరెయిర. స్ఫోర్ సీల్ ఇల్లడ అధవా తరేడ ప్రత్యేయన్ను స్ఫోరిసిపాచేసి.
 - (ii) ప్రస్తుతికేయల్లిన ప్రత్యేగళ సంఖే మత్తు ప్రత్యేగళ సంఖే యాను ములిపుడ మేల్క ముద్ది నిమామితీమిందిగిఁశాఁలొని. ప్రంగళు/ప్రత్యేగళు కాణయాద అధవా దిప్తి అధవా అనసక్క మవాగిల్లద అధవా ఇతర యావుడే వ్యాపా సదమేపూరిత ప్రస్తుతికేయస్సు కొడలే 5 నిమిషద అధధి ఒళగే సంఎక్షింద సరి ఇరువ ప్రత్యేకే బదలాయిసికోల్పిఁశే. ఆ ఒళక ప్రత్యే ప్రత్యేకేయస్సు బదలాయిసలాగుపుదిల్లి. యావుడే హచ్చు సమయపన్ను కొడలగుపుదిల్లి. 4. ప్రతీతిలొందు ప్రత్యేగు (A), (B), (C) మత్తు (D) ఎంచ గురుతిసిద నాల్కు లుక్కాయ ఉత్కరణచే నిమ్మ, ప్రత్యే యు ఎదురు సరియాద ఉత్కరచ మేల్క, కేళగ కాణిసిదంతే, అండాక్కతియన్ను కొన్గిసిఁశే.

ఉదాహరణ :    

(C) సరియాద ఉత్కరణగిధాగ.

 5. ఈ ప్రత్యే ప్రతీకేయ జొలెయల్లి కోటిరువ OMR ఉత్కర హాళేయల్లి నిమ్మ ఉత్కరణస్సు సూచిసత్కమ్మి. OMR హాళేయల్లి అండాక్కతియల్లద బేరే యావుడే స్థలదల్ని ఉత్కరపన్ను గురుతిసిదర, అదర మాప్యల్లిమవాగి మాడలగుపుదిల్లి.
 6. OMR ఉత్కర హాళేయల్లి కోటి సూచిసగళస్సు జాగరూకయిలండ చిదిరి. ప్రత్యేకుసికేరల్లి కోటిరువ ప్రత్యే సంకేతపన్ను OMR హాళేయల్లి కడ్డయివాగి నముదిసిఁశే.
 7. ఎల్లా కరదు కేలసపన్ను ప్రత్యేకేయ కొనెయల్లి మాడకెక్కద్దు.
 8. నిమ్మ గురుతున్న బిధిరంగప్పిసుమాదా నిమ్మ హసరు అధవా యావుడే చిక్కే యావున్ను సంగతవాద స్థల హోరుప పడిపి, ఉత్కర హాళేయ యావుడే భాగదల్ని బచెదర, నిమ్మ అనహసగే బాధ్యాగుస్తురి.
 9. పరీక్ష యు ముగిదనంతర, కడ్డయివాగి OMR ఉత్కర హాళేయన్ను సంఖెక్కరిగ నిమ్మ హిందిరూగిసిఁశేక మత్తు పరీక్ష కోతియి హిరంగ �OMRస్సు నిమ్మందిగి కొండియల్లి కొడదు.
 10. పరీక్ష యు నంతర, పరీక్ష ప్రత్యేకుసికేయస్సు మత్తు నకలు OMR ఉత్కర హాళేయన్ను నిమ్మందిగి తేగెదుకొండు మొగొఁచుదు.
 11. నిల్ / కప్పు బాలోపాయింంటో పేనో మాక్క వే లుపయోగిచిరి.
 12. క్యాల్యూల్సేరో, ఏద్యున్నాన ఉపకరణ అధవా లాగో టీబులో ఇత్తాదియ ఉపయోగపన్ను నిమ్మందిశలాగిదే.
 13. సరి అల్లద ఉత్కరణిగే మిని అంశ ఇరువుదిల్లి.
 14. కనుడ పూర్వ జిగీఎస్ ఆప్తిక్గళ ప్రత్యేకేయికే కేళగల్లి యావుడే రితియ ప్రత్యేగళు కటుబంధల్లి జిగీఎస్ ఆప్తిక్గళల్లిరువచ్చ అంతిమచెంద పంగిగేసచెఁశే.

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
 2. This paper consists of fifty(50) multiple-choice type of questions.
 3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:
 - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of the cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal or open booklet.
 - (ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

Example : A B C D
where (C) is the correct response.
 5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside this Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the circles, the OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
 6. Read the instructions given in OMR carefully. Fill the Test Booklet Code of Paper I in OMR Sheet **Compulsorily**.
 7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
 8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space provided for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
 9. You have to return the test OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
 10. You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet after the examination.
 11. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
 12. **Use of any calculator, electronic gadgets or log table etc., is prohibited.**
 13. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**
 14. **In case of any discrepancy found in the Kannada translation of a question booklet the question in English version shall be taken as final.**



ಜನರಲ್ ಪೇಪರ್

ಪೇಪರ್ - I

- 1.** ಭೌತಿಕ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ಸಂಭವಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ
 (A) ಎನ್‌ಎಡರ್ (B) ಡಿಚೋಡರ್
 (C) ಕಾನೆಲ್ (D) ಬ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಡ್ರ್ಯಾ
- 2. MIPS ಎಂದರೆ**
 (A) ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನ್ ಪರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ (ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಸೊಚನೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿಗೆ)
 (B) ಮೆಗಾ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನ್ ಪರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡ್‌ (ಮೆಗಾ ಸೊಚನೆಗಳು ಒಂದು ಸೆಕೆಂಡಿಗೆ)
 (C) ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಪರ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮೆನ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ಡ್ರೆ (ಮಿಲಿಯನ್ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮತೆಯ ಮಾನದಂಡ)
 (D) ಮೆಗಾಬೈಟ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರ್ಯೂಟ್‌ನ್ ಪರ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮೆನ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ಡ್ರೆ (ಮೆಗಾಬೈಟ್ ಸೊಚನೆಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮಾನದಂಡ)
- 3.** ಧ್ವನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಡೇಟಾ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಗುಣಮಾರ್ಪಣಗಳಿರುವಂತೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತೇ ತಾವ್ಯದ ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಮಾಡದೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ
 (A) ಇಂಟರ್‌ಎಚ್ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವವರು
 (B) ಇಂಟರ್‌ಎಚ್ ಪ್ರೋಕೋಲ್‌ಲೋಕ್‌ನೆಟ್‌ಕ್ರೋ
 (C) ಇಂಟರ್‌ಎಚ್‌ಡೆಟ್ ಸೇವೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವವರು
 (D) ಇಂಟರ್‌ಎಚ್‌ಡೆಟ್ ಸೇವೆಯ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್‌ನೆಟ್‌ಕ್ರೋ
- 4. ಹಾರು ಬೂದಿ ಎಂದರೆ**
 (A) ಕ್ರೆಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಬೂದಿ
 (B) ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಉದ್ದಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗುವ ಧೂಳು
 (C) ಉಷ್ಣ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸಾವರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದು
 (D) ಪಾಲ್ಸಿಕ್ ಸುಟ್ಟಾಗ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಹೊಗೆ
- 5.** ಅರಣ್ಯ ನೀತಿ 'ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸು ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಚಿಕೊ' ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
 (A) ಬುಡಕೆಟ್‌ಪ್ರಾಜೆ
 (B) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು (ಅರಣ್ಯ ವಾಸಿಗಳು)
 (C) ಹಳ್ಳಿಗರು
 (D) ಜೆವಾ ಎಂಸಿಗಳು (JFMCs)
- 6.** ಈ ಪರಿಸರವೃವಹಸ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಪರಿಸರ ವೃವಹಸ್ಯ ನಡುವಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ
 (A) ಮಾರಿನ ಕಾಡುಗಳು
 (B) ಮ್ಯಾಂಗ್‌ರೋವ್ ಕಾಡುಗಳು
 (C) ನಿತ್ಯಹರಿಷ್ಣಣ ಕಾಡುಗಳು
 (D) ಮಳೆ ಕಾಡುಗಳು
- 7.** ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರದಾನಿಸಲಬ್ಬಿ ಪದವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನತೆ ಅನುಮತಿಸುವ ನೋಡಲ್ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಯಾವುದು
 (A) ಯುಜಿಸಿ (UGC)
 (B) ನೀತಿ ಆಯೋಗ
 (C) ಐಸಿಎಸ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಆರ್ (ICSSR)
 (D) ಎಇಯು (AIU)
- 8.** ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರವು ವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಲ್ ಆರಂಭಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ?
 (A) ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
 (B) ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ
 (C) ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಾಲಗಳು
 (D) ಸ್ಕೂಲರ್ ಶಿಪಾಗಳು (ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು)



GENERAL PAPER

Paper – I

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| <p>1. Physical path along which data transmission occurs
(A) Encoder (B) Decoder
(C) Channel (D) Bandwidth</p> <p>2. MIPS stands for
(A) Million Instruction Per Second
(B) Mega Instruction Per Second
(C) Million Interchange Performance Standard
(D) Megabyte Instruction Performance Standard</p> <p>3. A set of standards to handle voice and computer data in telephone networks, providing additional telephone capabilities without scrapping existing copper telephone lines is called
(A) Internet Service Provider
(B) Internet Protocol Network
(C) Integrated Service Provider
(D) Integrated Service Digital Network</p> <p>4. Flyash means
(A) Ash that is generated in industries
(B) Dust produced by cement industries
(C) Produced by thermal power plants
(D) The smoke that is generated when plastic is burnt</p> | <p>5. 'Care and share' policy of the forest applies to
(A) Tribal people
(B) Forest communities
(C) Villagers
(D) JFMCs</p> <p>6. This ecosystem constitutes a systematic link between terrestrial and marine ecosystems
(A) Mango forests
(B) Mangrove forests
(C) Evergreen forests
(D) Rain forests</p> <p>7. Which is a nodal agency for granting equivalence to degrees awarded by foreign universities ?
(A) UGC
(B) Niti Aayog
(C) ICSSR
(D) AIU</p> <p>8. Vidyalakshmi is a web portal launched by the government for the benefit of students seeking
(A) Higher education
(B) Teacher education
(C) Educational loans
(D) Scholarships</p> |
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- 9.** ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮೇಟ್‌
‘ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ’ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ?
- (A) ಅಸ್ಕಾಂ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
 - (B) ಪಾಂಡಿಚೆರಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
 - (C) ದೆಹಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
 - (D) ಹೈದರಾಬಾದ್ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
- 10.** ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಮತ್ತು ಯಂತ್ರಾಂಶ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಯ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗಗಳ ಒಂದೇ LAN ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸುವ ಅಥವಾ ಎರಡು ಹೊಂದಬಲ್ಲ LANಗಳು ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ನೋಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
- (A) ಅಂತರ್ಗತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು
 - (B) ರೂಟರ್
 - (C) ಹೈಬ್ರಿಡ್ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್
 - (D) ಮೈಕ್ರೋಪ್ಲ್ಯಾಸ್ಟರ್
- 11.** ಒಂದು ತಂತ್ರಾಂಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನ್ಯಾನೆಟೆಗೆಣಿನ್ನು ಮುದುಕುವ
ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ
- (A) ಕಂಪ್ಯೆಲಿಂಗ್
 - (B) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು
 - (C) ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಮಾಡುವುದು
 - (D) ದೋಷ ನಿರ್ವಾಹಣೆ
- 12.** ಹುಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಆರಂಭಗೊಂಡ ವರ್ಷ
- (A) 1983
 - (B) 1993
 - (C) 1973
 - (D) 2000
- 13.** ‘ಚ್ಯಾರ್ಲೀಸ್ ಲಿಪ್ಪ್ರಿಚಾರ್ ಸಂಹಿತೆ’ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದೆ
- (A) ಓರ್ಮೊನ್ ಸರ್ವಕಳಿ
 - (B) ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ
 - (C) ಹವಾಮಾನ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ
 - (D) ನ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿಯರ್ (ಪರಮಾಣು) ಶಕ್ತಿ

- 14.** ಭಾರತದಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಾರ್ಯತಃವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಅಥವಾ ವಾಸ್ತವ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಚರಣಗೊಂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ
- (A) ಕೇರಳ
 - (B) ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
 - (C) ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
 - (D) ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು
- 15.** ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ 103ನೆಯ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಜಾಳನ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿದವರು ಯಾರು?
- (A) ಪ್ರಣವ್ ಮುಖಜೀ
 - (B) ಹಮೀದ್ ಅನ್ನಾರಿ
 - (C) ನರೇಂದ್ರ ಮೋದಿ
 - (D) ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಸ್ವಾತಿ ಇರಾನಿ
- 16.** ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಲ್ಯನೆಯು ಒಂದು
- (A) ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ
 - (B) ತತ್ವ
 - (C) ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯಲೀಕ ಪ್ರಮೇಯ
 - (D) ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ
- 17.** ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಏನೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ?
- (A) ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಮೂಲಾಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ
 - (B) ಅನಂತ ಮೂಲಾಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ
 - (C) ನಿರಂತರ ಮೂಲಾಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ
 - (D) ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಮೂಲಾಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ (ಅನುಷಂಗಿಕ)
- 18.** ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗೆ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ?
- (A) ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆ
 - (B) ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸುವುದು
 - (C) ಅವಲೋಕನ
 - (D) ಪ್ರಯೋಗಾತ್ಮಕ ಗುಂಪು ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು



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- 9.** Which of the following University has adopted the meta University concept ?
(A) Assam University
(B) Pondicherry University
(C) Delhi University
(D) Hyderabad University
- 10.** A combination of hardware and software which links two parts of the same LAN or two compatible LANs by directing messages to the correct node is called
(A) Embedded System
(B) Router
(C) Hybrid Computer
(D) Microprocessor
- 11.** _____ is a process of searching bugs in a software.
(A) Compiling
(B) Testing
(C) Execution
(D) Debugging
- 12.** Project Tiger was launched in the year
(A) 1983 (B) 1993
(C) 1973 (D) 2000
- 13.** 'Kyoto protocol' is related to
(A) Ozone depletion
(B) Hazardous waste
(C) Climate change
(D) Nuclear energy
- 14.** The first 'Virtual University' of India came up in
(A) Kerala
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Tamil Nadu
- 15.** Who inaugurated the 103rd Indian Science Congress at Mysore ?
(A) Pranab Mukharjee
(B) Hamid Ansari
(C) Narendra Modi
(D) Mrs. Smriti Irani
- 16.** A research hypothesis is a
(A) Theory
(B) Principle
(C) Tentative proposition
(D) Postulate
- 17.** What is Encyclopaedia edited content called as ?
(A) Primary Source
(B) Infinite Source
(C) Continuous Source
(D) Secondary Source
- 18.** Which is the process not needed in experimental research ?
(A) Manipulation and Replication
(B) Controlling
(C) Observation
(D) Absence of treatment group



24. ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕನು ಬೋಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ
ತಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾನೆ?

 1. ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ
 2. ಪರಸ್ಪರ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾದರಿ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ
 3. ತಂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯ
 4. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಗಳು

ಸಂಕೇತಗಳು :

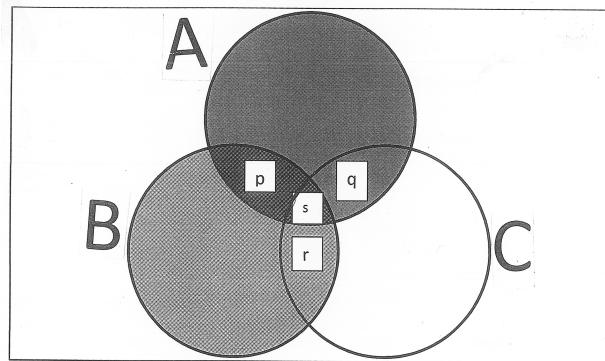
(A) 1, 2, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4 (B) 1, 2, 3 ಮಾತ್ರ

(C) 1ಮತ್ತು 2 ಮಾತ್ರ (D) 1, 3 ಮತ್ತು 4

25. ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸದ ಮಾದರಿಯಲ್ಲ ?

- (A) ಬಜ್ಗೆಗುಂಪು (B) ಮಿದುಳು ದಾಳಿ
(C) ಗಾಳಿಮಾತು (D) ಮಾದರಿ ಪಾತ್ರ

కెళగన చిత్రణవన్న మత్తు దత్తాంతవన్న ఆధరిసి ప్రశ్న 26
రింద 30 రవరేగే లుక్కరిసి.



A = 30, తరగతియల్లి భూతశాస్త్ర అధ్యాన మాడుత్తిరువ ఒట్టు ఏదాధిగళన్నప్రతినిధిస్తదె.

B = ?, ಒಟ್ಟು ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

C = 40, ಒಟ್ಟು ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

12 ඩිජිතල් ගණීතාවෙහි වැනු කෝරතුවයිනි
ඥූත්‍රාවෙහි මුතු රසායනාවෙහි ප්‍රතිස්ථාපනය ඇසුරුවාරේ.

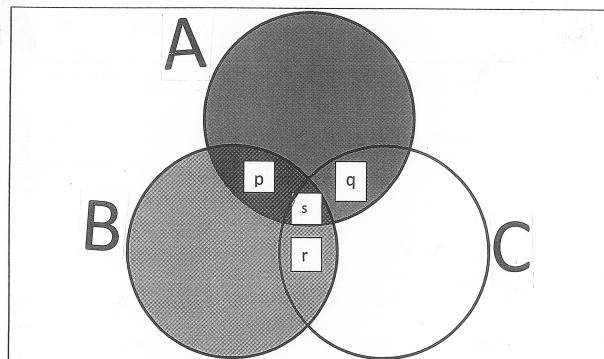


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19. When two or more successive footnotes refer to the same work, which one of the following is used ?
(A) ibid (B) et.al
(C) op.cit (D) loc.cit
20. What is the research that aims at immediate application ?
(A) Action Research
(B) Empirical Research
(C) Conceptual Research
(D) Fundamental Research
21. Which one of the following is the most effective mode of learning in the present days ?
(A) self-study
(B) blended learning
(C) face to face learning
(D) e-learning
22. Which one of the following is the aim of Value Education ?
(A) to inculcate moral values
(B) to inculcate social values
(C) to inculcate political values
(D) to inculcate economic values
23. Lecture method is least effective in the learning of the following
(A) Aptitudes (B) Attitudes
(C) Relationships (D) Skill

24. Which of the following techniques used by a teacher to teach include ?
1. Lecture
2. Interactive lecture
3. Group work
4. Self-study
- Codes :**
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (B) 1, 2, 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only (D) 1, 3 and 4
25. Which of the following is not a teaching method ?
(A) Buzz group (B) Brain storming
(C) Gossip (D) Role plays

Answer Questions from **26 to 30** based on the following data and with the help of the given figure.



A = 30, represents total number of students in class studying Physics.

B = ?, represents total number of students studying Chemistry.

C = 40, represents total number of students studying Mathematics.

12 Students are studying Physics and Chemistry but not Mathematics.



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16. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ, ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
4. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
26. ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡೆದೆ, ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?
- (A) 30 (B) 28
(C) 32 (D) 34
27. 14 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಹಾಗೂ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ರಸಾಯನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸಿದರೆ, ಚಿತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ 'q' ನೇರೆಲ್ಲವೇನು?
- (A) 6 (B) 5
(C) 10 (D) 4
28. ತರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು?
- (A) 52 (B) 60
(C) 56 (D) 63
29. ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು ಎಷ್ಟು?
- (A) 53% (B) 56%
(C) 60% (D) 40%
30. ಗಣಿತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಹೋಲಿಸಿದರೆ ಭೌತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಿಸುವವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಅನುಪಾತವೇನು?
- (A) 0.3 (B) 0.4
(C) 0.5 (D) 0.6
31. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಟ್ಟೊದಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಾಫ್ಟಪನೆಯಾದುದು
- (A) ಜುಲೈ 23, 1977
(B) ಜುಲೈ 23, 1997
(C) ಜುಲೈ 23, 2007
(D) ಜುಲೈ 23, 1987

32. ಇಎಸ್‌ಡಿ, ಎನ್‌ಎಸ್‌ಡಿ, ಡಿಡಿ, ಡಿಸಿಡಿಗೆಂಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವೆಂದರೆ
- (A) ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕವರ್ಗ
(B) ಮಾಲೀಕತ್ವ
(C) ಒಮ್ಮಗರವರ್ಗ
(D) ನಾಯಕತ್ವ
33. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾವುದು?
- (A) PIB (B) PTI
(C) AIR (D) PCI
34. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಎಂಬಾಯಿದೆ ನ್ಯೂಸ್ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?
- (A) ಟ್ರೇಮ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
(B) ದಿ ಏಿಕ್
(C) ದಿ ಹಿಂದೂ
(D) ಯೋಜನ
35. ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂವಹನದ AIDA ಮಾದರಿ ಏನನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ?
- (A) ಅಟ್ಯೂಕೆನ್ - ಇನ್‌ಫಾಮೇಷನ್ - ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ - ಅಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ (ಆರ್ಕಾಫ್ - ಮಾಹಿತಿ - ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ - ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು)
(B) ಅಟೆನ್ಸ್ - ಇನ್‌ಫಾಮೇಷನ್ - ಡ್ರೆಲಾಗ್ - ಆಕೆನ್ (ಗಮನಿಸು - ಮಾಹಿತಿ - ಸಂವಾದ - ಕ್ರಿಯೆ)
(C) ಅಟೆನ್ಸ್ - ಇಂಟರೆನ್ - ಡಿಸ್ಪೇರ್ - ಆಕೆನ್ (ಗಮನಿಸು - ಆಸ್ತಿ - ಆಸೆ - ಕ್ರಿಯೆ)
(D) ಆಟಿಟ್ಯೂಡ್ - ಇನ್‌ಸಿರೇಷನ್ - ಡಿಸ್ಪೇರ್ - ಆಕೆನ್ (ಮನೋಭಾವ - ಉತ್ತೇಜನ - ಆಸೆ - ಕ್ರಿಯೆ)



16 Students are studying Chemistry and Mathematics but not Physics.

4 Students are studying Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

26. If no student is studying Chemistry alone, what is the total number of students studying Chemistry ?

- (A) 30 (B) 28
(C) 32 (D) 34

27. If students studying Physics and Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are 14 in number, then what is the value of q ?

- (A) 6 (B) 5
(C) 10 (D) 4

28. What is the total number of students in the class ?

- (A) 52 (B) 60
(C) 56 (D) 63

29. What is the percentage of students studying Physics ?

- (A) 53% (B) 56%
(C) 60% (D) 40%

30. What is the ratio of number of students studying only Physics to the number of students studying only Mathematics ?

- (A) 0.3 (B) 0.4
(C) 0.5 (D) 0.6

31. The first ever FM services were started in India on

- (A) July 23, 1977
(B) July 23, 1997
(C) July 23, 2007
(D) July 23, 1987

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32. ESD, NSD, DD, DCD has one thing in common. What is it ?

- (A) Viewership
(B) Ownership
(C) Readership
(D) Leadership

33. Which is the agency of the Central Government that disseminates information regarding government policies and projects to the media in India ?

- (A) PIB (B) PTI
(C) AIR (D) PCI

34. ‘Employment News’ is published by the publisher of

- (A) Times of India
(B) The Week
(C) The Hindu
(D) Yojana

35. What is AIDA Marketing Communication stands for ?

- (A) Attraction – Information – Development – Application
(B) Attention – Information – Dialogue – Action
(C) Attention – Interest – Desire – Action
(D) Attitude – Inspiration – Desire – Action



- 36.** ಈಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಎರಡು ವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ
 (i) ಮತ್ತು (ii). ಯಾವ ವಾದ “ಪ್ರಬಲ” ವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು
 ಯಾವ ವಾದ “ದುರ್ಬಲ” ವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ,
 ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ.
 ಹೇಳಿಕೆ : ಭಾರತ ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾನ ಪ್ರತಿ
 ಅರ್ಹ ನಾಗರಿಕನಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ವಾದಗಳು :

- i. ಹೌದು, ಭಾರತ'ವು ಚುನಾವ'ಣ'ಗ'ಳ'ಲ್ಲಿ
 ತುಂಬಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದು ಭಾರತದ
 ಸಂಭರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ
 ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾದ
 ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ದೇಶ ಮಾಡಲು.
 - ii. ಇಲ್ಲ, ಈ ಕ್ಷಣಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ
 ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯದಕ್ಷತೆ ಪಡೆಯುವ
 ರೀತಿ ನಿಜವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವತೆ ಅಲ್ಲ.
- (A) ಕೇವಲ ವಾದ (i) ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿದೆ
 (B) ಕೇವಲ ವಾದ (ii) ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿದೆ
 (C) ವಾದ (i) ಅಥವಾ ವಾದ (ii) ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ
 (D) ಎರಡೂ ವಾದಗಳು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿವೆ

- 37.** ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗೆ ಎರಡು
 ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ (i) ಮತ್ತು (ii). ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯನ್ನು ಏನಾದರೂ
 ಆಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಭಾವಿಸುವುದು.
 ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ, ಯಾವ
 ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ, ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.
 ಹೇಳಿಕೆ : ಈ ಮುತ್ತುವಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬರದಿದ್ದರೆ
 ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರ್ಯಾತರು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ತೊಂದರೆಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ :

- i. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರ್ಯಾತರು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತರು.
 - ii. ಸಕಾಲಿಕ ಮತ್ತೆ ಶೃಂಖಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
- (A) ಕೇವಲ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ (i) ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೂಚ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ
 (B) ಕೇವಲ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ (ii) ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೂಚ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ
 (C) ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ (i) ಅಥವಾ (ii) ಸಹ ಸೂಚ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ
 (D) ಎರಡೂ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಸೂಚ್ಯವಾಗಿವೆ

- 38.** ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ.

1. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನರು ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು.
2. ಕೆಲವು ಪೂರ್ವಜರು ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
3. ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಮಕಾಲೀನರು ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ತೀವ್ರಾನವನವನ್ನು ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು ?

- (A) ಕೆಲವು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನರು ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
 (B) ಕೆಲವು ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು
 (C) ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರು ಸಮಕಾಲೀನರಲ್ಲ
 (D) ಯಾವುದೇ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಪೂರ್ವಿಕರಲ್ಲ

- 39.** ಮೇಲ್ಮೈದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಜೋಡಿ ಪದಗಳಿಗಿರುವ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನೇ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಪದಗಳ ಜೋಡಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ.

- ಜೀವನಚರಿತ್ರೆ : ಅತ್ಯಜರಿತ್ರೆ : : ?
- (A) ನೆನಪು : ಇತಿಹಾಸ
 (B) ಲೇಖಕ : ಸಾಧಕ
 (C) ಮೊಬೈಲ್ : ವಾಹನ
 (D) ಪುರಾವೆ : ತಪ್ಪೊಸ್ಟಿಗೆ

- 40.** ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ನಾಲ್ಕು A – D ಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು
 ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಯಾವುದೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

- (A) ಶಿಹನಾಯ್ (B) ಹೊಳಲು
 (C) ಕಹಳೆ (D) ಹಿಟೀಲು

- 41.** A, B ಮತ್ತು C ಒಂದು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ
 10 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆವರು ಮೂರು
 ಜನ ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿದರು.
 ಆದರೆ 4 ದಿನಗಳ ನಂತರ ‘A’ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಹೊರ
 ನಡೆದನು. ತದನಂತರ B ಮತ್ತು C ಒಟ್ಟಾಗಿ 10
 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈಗ ‘A’ ಒಬ್ಬನೇ
 ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲಾನು ?
- (A) 15 ದಿನಗಳು (B) 16 ದಿನಗಳು
 (C) 25 ದಿನಗಳು (D) 26 ದಿನಗಳು



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36. The question below is followed by two arguments (i) and (ii). Decide which of the arguments is “strong” and which is “weak”. Choose the correct answer from the given below.

Statement : India should make voting in elections compulsory for every eligible citizen.

Arguments :

- i. Yes, because India spends a lot on elections, which is very important in the Indian context and everyone should vote to make India a true Democracy.
 - ii. No, because the moment you make things compulsory it is not a truly democratic way of getting things done.
- (A) Only the argument (i) is strong
(B) Only the argument (ii) is strong
(C) Neither argument (i) nor argument (ii) is strong
(D) Both the arguments are strong

37. In the following question a statement is followed by two assumptions (i) and (ii). An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. Consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the following assumptions is implicit in the statement ?

Statement : If it does not rain throughout this season, most farmers would be in trouble this year.

Assumptions :

- i. Most farmers are generally dependent on rains.
 - ii. Timely rainfall is essential for farming.
- (A) Only assumption (i) is implicit
(B) Only assumption (ii) is implicit
(C) Neither assumption (i) nor (ii) is implicit
(D) Both the assumptions are implicit

38. Consider the following statements.

- 1. All contemporaries are ancestors.
- 2. Few ancestors are heirs.
- 3. No contemporary is an heir.

Which of the following inference can be drawn from the above statements ?

- (A) Some contemporaries are heirs
- (B) Some heirs are ancestors
- (C) No ancestor is a contemporary
- (D) No heir is an ancestor

39. Choose the pair of words which shows the same relationship as given at the top.

Biography : Autobiography :: ?

- (A) Memories : History
- (B) Author : Performer
- (C) Mobile : Automobile
- (D) Testimony : Confession

40. Among the four terms marked A – D, three terms are similar and one is dissimilar. Find the one that is not similar.

- (A) Shehnai
- (B) Flute
- (C) Trumpet
- (D) Violin

41. A, B and C together can complete a piece of work in 10 days. All the three started working at it together and after 4 days ‘A’ left. Then B and C together completed the work in 10 more days. ‘A’ alone can complete the work in

- (A) 15 days (B) 16 days
- (C) 25 days (D) 26 days



**ಕೆಳಗಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯವುಂದವನ್ನು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಒದಗಿಸಿ 46 ರಿಂದ
50ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ:**

ಉತ್ತರ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಮುಕ್ತಿ :

బిల్యా మనుష్ణన హోరెయు భూమిగే ఆదరల్లా వితేషవాగి దశిణక్కే హెచ్చుక్కిరువ భారవాగుత్తిదే. కళీద 500 వఁడుగళ ఇతిహాస, ప్రతి సల ఉత్తర మత్తు ప్రకృతి మత్తు ఉత్తరద హోరగిన జనర నడువే వసాహతులాంహి సంబంధ ఏప్ఫడువుదు, వసాహతు సూటిసువ వ్యక్తిగభు మత్తు సమాజ శైష్వతేయ స్వాన్దదల్లి ఇద్దేవెందు భావిసికొళ్పువుదు కాగూ ఈ రీతియాగి భూమియ భవిష్య మత్తు ఇతర జన, సంస్కృతిగళ హోణగారరాగువుదన్న బిజ్ఞిదుత్తదే. ఈ శైష్వతేయ ఉహనెయోళగినిందలే బిలీ మనుష్ణన హోరెయ కల్పనే కూడ ప్రవహిసుత్తదే. బిలీ మనుష్ణన ప్రకృతి, మహిళీ మత్తు ఇతరర మేలే హోరిసిద హోరగళ వాస్తవతేయ హరివు బిలీ మనుష్ణన హోరెయ ఏచారదల్లిదే. ఆద్వరింద దశిణవన్న వసాహతు ముక్కగొళిసువుదు ఉత్తరద వసాహతుముక్క సంగతియొడనే నికటవాగి సంబంధిసిదే.

గాంధీజీయవరు, జగత్తినల్లి తుళితకోళగాదవరెల్ల ఒండే ఎంబ అథవాదల్లి మాత్రవల్లదే దబ్బాళికగార శూడ శోషణయే సంస్కృతియ హిందుతక్కే సిలుశిద్ధానంబ ఏశాల భావనెయల్లి స్వాతంత్ర్యద ప్రత్యేక అస్తిత్వవన్ను సప్పువాగి రూపిసిదరు. సంపత్తు స్వష్టి ప్రత్యేకియెగళు ఏకశాలక్కే ఒడతనవన్ను జ్ఞాన స్వష్టియ ప్రత్యేకియెగళు ఏకశాలక్కే అజ్ఞానవన్ను మంత్ర అదే రీతి స్వాతంత్ర్య స్వష్టియ ప్రత్యేకియెగళు ఏకశాలక్కే గులామగిరియన్న హుట్టు హాసుత్తవ ఎంబ కారణక్కే శూడ ఉత్తరదల్లి వేసావతు ముక్కెగొళిసువికే మంత్రదాగిదే.

ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯ ಹೊದಲ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಬಿಳಿಯರಲ್ಲದ ಜನರನ್ನು 'ನಾಗರಿಕ' ರನ್ನಾಗಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಬಿಳಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹೊರೆಯು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ - ಇದರಫ್ರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೊದಲು, ಬಿಳಿಯರಲ್ಲದವರ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ವಂಚಿತರಾಗಿಸುವುದೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿಯ ನಂತರದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಿಳಿ ವುನುಷ್ಯನ ಹೊರೆಯು ತೃತೀಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ್ನು "ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ" ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊಡಿದೆ, ಇದು ಪುನಃ ಸಣ್ಣೀಯ ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು



42. Complete the series :

132, 182, 306, 380, 552, 870, ____

- (A) 930
- (B) 992
- (C) 1010
- (D) 1142

43. If PURCHASE is coded as PRHSEACU, then how SUITABLE will be coded ?

- (A) SIAELBTU
- (B) SIALBTU
- (C) SIABELTU
- (D) SIALEBTU

44. The price of 7 apples is equal to the cost of 3 melons. The price of 2 melons is equal to the cost of an apple and five oranges. If you had just enough money to buy 30 oranges, then how many apples you would buy with the same amount ?

- (A) 22
- (B) 25
- (C) 30
- (D) 32

45. 'A' walks around a circular field at the rate of one round per hour, while 'B' runs around it at the rate of six rounds per hour. They start in the same direction from the same point at 7.30 A.M. They shall first cross each other at

- (A) 8.30 A.M.
- (B) 8.10 A.M.
- (C) 7.48 A.M.
- (D) 7.42 A.M.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 46-50 :

DECOLONIZING THE NORTH

The white man's burden is becoming increasingly heavy for the earth and especially for the South. The past 500 years of history reveal that each time a relationship of colonization has been established between the North and nature and people outside the North, the colonizing men and society have assumed a position of superiority, and thus of responsibility for the future of the earth and for other peoples and cultures. Out of the assumption of superiority flows the notion of the white man's burden. Out of the idea of the white man's burden flows the reality of the burdens imposed by the white man on nature, women and others. Therefore, decolonizing the South is intimately linked to the issue of decolonizing the North.

Gandhi clearly formulated the individuality of freedom not only in the sense that the oppressed of the world are one, but also in the wider sense that the oppressor too, is caught in the culture of oppression. Decolonization in the North is also essential because processes of wealth creation simultaneously create poverty, processes of knowledge creation simultaneously generate ignorance, and processes for the creation of freedom simultaneously generate unfreedom.

In the early phases of colonization, the white man's burden consisted of the need to 'civilize' the non-white peoples of the world — this meant, above all, depriving them of their resources and rights. In the later phase of colonization, the white man's burden consisted of the need to 'develop' the third world, and this again involved depriving local communities of their resources and rights. We are now on the threshold of the third



ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಂದ ವಂಚಿತಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ತೋಡಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೀಗ ವಸಾಹಲುಶಾಹಿಯ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಹಂತದ ಹೊಸ್ತಿಲಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಳಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹೊರೆಯು ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಅದರಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಿತ್ಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಪರಿಸರವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುವುದು – ಮತ್ತು ಇದೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಪಡೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. [...]

ನೈತಿಕ ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಖೆ ಮುಕ್ತಿ

ଏଲ୍ଲ ଜନଜୀଵନଦ ପ୍ରଜାପ୍ରଭୁତ୍ବେ ଦିନଦ ହିଜଦୁ ପ୍ରକୃତିଯ
ମେଳେ ମାନବନ ଅଧିପ୍ରୟଦଵରେ, ହେଚିନ୍ଦିପାତ୍ରିମାତ୍ରେ ଲୋକ
ସଂସ୍କୃତିଗଭୁ ଏଲ୍ଲ ଜୀବଗଭେ ପ୍ରଜାରାଜ୍ୟବେନ୍ନାଥରିସିବେ.
ବ୍ୟବ୍ସ ଶାଲା ବାଲକିଯାଗି ହିଂଦି ତରଗତିଯଲ୍ଲ ନାନୁ
ମାନବ ଜାତିଯେଲ୍ଲପୁରୀ ବସୁଧୀର କୁଣ୍ଡଳିବକଂ ଅଧିଷ୍ଠା
ଭାବୀ କୁଣ୍ଡଳିବଦ ଭାଗବଂଦୁ କଲିତିଦ୍ଦ୍ଵାରା. ଭାବୀ କୁଣ୍ଡଳିବଦ
ପ୍ରଜାପ୍ରଭୁତ୍ବେ ଭାଗବହିମୁତ୍ତାରେ. ନମ୍ବୁ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରକେବି
ରହିଏନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ତାଙ୍କୁ ରହିଛିଦ୍ଵାରା ଭାରତଦ ସଂସ୍କୃତିଯ
ଲୁହୁଂଗ ଦଲ୍ଲ ନିଶିରଦ ଜୀବନ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵଗଭୁ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ
ବିକାଶଦ ଆତ୍ମ୍ସ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଵାରା ନମୂନେଯାଗି ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟାନିସଲ୍ଲବ୍ଧିବେ.
ଆରଣ୍ୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତିଯୁ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମାଜଦ ସଂସ୍କୃତିଯ
ଲାଭିପକ୍ଷବାଗିଦେ. ଯାବାଗଲା ଆରଣ୍ୟଦଲ୍ଲ ନଦେଯିବ
ପ୍ରଭେଦଦିନଦ ପ୍ରଭେଦକ୍ତେ, ଯୁତୁବିନିଦ ଯୁତୁବିଗେ, ଦୃଶ୍ୟ,
ଶବ୍ଦ ମୁତ୍ତ ବାସନେଗଳିଲଦରଲ୍ଲ ଭିନ୍ନବାଗୁପ ଜୀବନଦ
ନବୀକରଣଦ ବୈଦ୍ୟମୁଯ ପ୍ରକୃତୀଯେଗଭେ କୌଦିଦ
ଆରଣ୍ୟଦିନଦ ଲାଭନ୍ତରୀନିଂଦ ସଂସ୍କୃତିଯୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତବାଗିଦେ.
ପ୍ରଜାପ୍ରଭୁତ୍ବେ ବହୁସାଂସ୍କୃତିକତେଯ ଏବିଧତେଯଲ୍ଲ
ଏକତେ କାଳିବ ଜୀବନ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ କୁ ରୀତିଯାଗି ଭାରତୀୟ
ନାଗରିକତେଯ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵବାଗିଦେ.

జిఎన్‌డె మూలవాగి, ప్రకృతియు పెత్తెందు పూజిసల్పుత్తిత్తు మత్తు మానవ వికాసపు, సామరస్యదల్లి తన్న లయ మత్తు నమూనగళాందిగే, బౌద్ధికవాగి మత్తు భావనాత్మకవాగి సంవహన నడిసబల్ల శక్తియే రూపదల్లి మాపనగొళ్ళుత్తిత్తు. అంతిమ విశ్లేషణలేయల్లి పరిసర విజ్ఞానద విషమ స్థితి మానవ జూతియు నిసగ్ఫ జిఎనద ప్రజాప్రభుత్వద భాగవల్ల, అవరు నిసగ్ఫక్కే హోరటుపట్టుప్రకృతిగింత మేలే నిల్చుత్తారేంంబ తప్పగ్గించే (ఏలాసు) య మూలదల్లిదే.

- 46.** ಬಿಳಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಹೊರೆಯು ಇದನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿದೆ
(A) ಯೂರೋಪ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲಬ್ಬಣಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಗತಿ
(B) ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
(C) ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
(D) ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್‌ ಸಮಾಜಗಳ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಗುಣ

47. ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಉತ್ತರ’ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸುವುದು
(A) ಸಮಭಾಜಕ ರೇಖೆಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು
(B) ಸ್ವಾಯಂದಿನೇವಿಯನ್‌ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ
(C) ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಹಿ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯನ್‌ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳು
(D) ಉನ್ನತ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ ದೇಶಗಳು

48. ತೃತೀಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿತವುದು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಲೇಖಕರು ಹಿಂಗಂದು ವಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ
(A) ದಿನದ ಅಗತ್ಯ
(B) ಒಂದು ಐತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ
(C) ತೃತೀಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆದಾಯಕ
(D) ಒಂದು ಸ್ನೇಹಿತಿಕ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ

49. ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಗರಿಕತೆಗೆ ಯಾವುದು ಮಹತ್ತರವೆಂದು ಲೇಖಕರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನವಾಗಿದೆ ?
(A) ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ವರ್ತನೆ
(B) ಇತರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ
(C) ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಬಹುತ್ವ
(D) ಭೋಗವಾದ

50. ದಕ್ಷಿಣಾಂತ ವಸಾಹತು ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆಗೆ
(A) ಉತ್ತರದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ
(B) ಉತ್ತರದ ವಸಾಹತು ಮುಕ್ತಗೊಳಿಸುವಿಕೆ ಆಗತ್ಯ
(C) ಉತ್ತರ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕತೆ
(D) ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ



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phase of colonization, in which the white man's burden is to protect the environment, especially the third world's environment – and this, too, involves taking control of rights and resources. [. . .]

Ethical decolonization :

From the democracy of all life to man's empire over nature, most non-western cultures have been based on the democracy of all life. As a schoolgirl, one lesson I learnt in the Hindi class was that human beings are part of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam or the earth family. As a part of the earth family, one participates in the democracy of all life. Rabindranath Tagore, our national poet, wrote that the peak of Indian culture consists in its having defined the principles of life in nature as the highest form of cultural evolution.

The culture of the forest has fuelled the culture of Indian society. The culture that has arisen from the forest has been influenced by the diverse processes of renewal of life which are always at play in the forest, varying from species to species, from season to season, in sight and sound and smell. The unifying principle of life in diversity, of democratic pluralism, thus became the principle of Indian civilization.

As a source of life, nature was venerated as sacred, and human evolution was measured in terms of the human capacity to interact in harmony with her rhythms and patterns, intellectually and emotionally. In the final analyses, the ecological crisis is rooted in the mistaken belief that human beings are not part of the democracy of nature's life, that they stand apart from and above nature.

46. White man's burden is based on
- (A) Real progress made by Europe
 - (B) Superior technology
 - (C) False notion of superiority
 - (D) Democratic nature of European Societies
47. In the passage North refers to
- (A) all countries above the equator
 - (B) only Scandinavian countries
 - (C) imperialist European countries
 - (D) highly civilized countries
48. The author argues that the attempt by the West to protect the third World's environment is
- (A) the need of the day
 - (B) a historical compulsion
 - (C) harmful to the third world
 - (D) an ethical duty
49. What is the author's view is essential to Indian civilization ?
- (A) Religious attitude
 - (B) Compassion for others
 - (C) Democratic pluralism
 - (D) Hedonism
50. Decolonising the South
- (A) Requires the resources of the North
 - (B) Requires the decolonisation of the North
 - (C) Total separation between North and South
 - (D) Western Technology



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Space for Rough Work