Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme – Freshers – 2017-18 and onwards)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ

Paper II – ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ಪಠ್ಯ

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

I.   (ಅ)   ಈ ಪದ್ಯದ ಭಾವಾರ್ಥ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (1 × 6 = 6)

ಆ ವಸಂತದೊಳೊಮ್ಮೆ ಮಾದ್ರೀ

ದೇವಿ ವನದೊಳಗಾಡುತಿರ್ದಳು

ಹೂವಿನಲಿ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗ ಶೃಂಗಾರದ ವಿಲಾಸದಲಿ

ಆವಳಿವಳೂರ್ವಶಿಯೋ ರಂಭೆಯೊ

ದೇವವಧುಗಳ ಸುಳಿವೊ ತಾನೆನ

ಲಾವ ಚೆಲುವಿಕೆ ಶಿವಶಿವಾಯೆಂದರಸ ಬೆರಗಾದ

(ಆ)   ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (2 × 2 = 4)

1.   ಮಾದ್ರಿ
2.   ಭದ್ರಬಾಹು
3.   ಡಾ. ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ
4.   ಸವಿತಾ ನಾಗಭೂಷಣ

(ಇ)   ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (1 × 10 = 10)

1.   ಚೋಮನ ಬದುಕಿನ ದುರಂತವನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿ.
2.   'ಜಾತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿವ' ಕವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತ್ರೆಯ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಹೇಗೆ ಚಿತ್ರಣಗೊಂಡಿದೆ?

II. (ಅ)   ಎರಡನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (2 × 5 = 10)

1.   ಭಗವಾನನ ಭಾಷಣ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯ
2.   ಕಳ್ಳನ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿ.
3.   ದಿನಕರನ ಹತ್ಯೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣ

(ಆ)   ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (1 × 10 = 10)

1.   'ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ ಬಂತು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿ' ನಾಟಕದ ನಾಯಕನ ಇಬ್ಬಂದಿತನವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
2.   ದಿನಕರನ ಕೊಲೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪೋಲೀಸರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

III. (ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (1 × 5 = 5)

    1. ಹೈದ್ರಾಬಾದ್ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ರೈತರ ಬವಣೆ

    2. ಚಾಕು ಪಟವೇ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಲೇಖಕರು ಭಾವಿಸಲು ಕಾರಣ

(ಆ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (1 × 10 = 10)

    1. 'ಒಂದು, ಎರಡು, ಮೂರು' ಲೇಖನದ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

    2. 'ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಳೆಹ್ಞಾದವೋ' ಲೇಖನದ ಆಶಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.

IV. (ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (1 × 5 = 5)

    1. ಜಾಹೀರಾತುಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು

    2. ಕರವೋಕೆ ಬಾರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಆದ ಅನುಭವ

(ಆ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :   (1 × 10 = 10)

    1. ಗುಟಕಾ ತಯಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸನ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಲೇಖಕರ ನಿಲುವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.

    2. ಜಪಾನಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 'ಮಾನವ ಕಾಳಜಿಗಿಂತ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೋದ್ದೇಶವೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನ' ಹೇಗೆ? ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

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63201

Second Semester B.Com./B.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme – Freshers)

English

LANGUAGE ENGLISH – II

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates :

1) Answer **ALL** the Sections.

2) Write the correct question numbers.

SECTION - A

(Course Book – 40 marks)

I.   Answer any **FIVE** of the following in 2 or 3 sentences each :   **(5 × 2 = 10)**

1.   Why was the son-in-law angry with the father-in-law in the story "Money"?

2.   In "The Toys of Peace", Harvey tells his sister Eleanor in the end that

(a)   the experiment has failed

(b)   the experiment is a great success

(c)   the experiment shall be repeated

3.   How did Anasuya revolt against the burglars in the story 'Alone'?

4.   R.K. Laxman's father resembled a ————————— when he was sitting in a chair and reading a newspaper one day.

5.   Why is Gandmardhan considered a sacred hill?

6.   What did Mr. Ross call Kamala Das' father?

7.   The caged bird sings with a fearless trill. True or False.

8.   In the poem "Wall", what is the mission of the poet?

II.   Answer any **FOUR** of the following in about a page each :   **(4 × 5 = 20)**

1.   Discuss in detail how the mother and the daughter interpret the social evil of dowry prevalent in the society.

2.   What imaginative ways do the boys find to use the 'peace toys' in their war games?

3. Briefly describe one day's itinerary of Anasuya's life as narrated in 'Alone'.

4. How does R.K. Laxman portray his school teacher in his autobiography?

5. Development destroys the bond between man and nature. Elaborate with reference to Vandana Shiva's "Homeless in a Global Village".

6. Explain the atmosphere in Kamala Das' school when foreign dignitaries arrived.

7. What is the metaphoric significance of the Wall in the poem by D.S. Dadhalkar?

III. Answer any **ONE** of the following in about 2 pages : **(1 × 10 = 10)**

1. Elaborate the theme of Money versus Relationships as evident in the story 'Money'.

2. Recount the two stories and explain how the morals taught by them had a great impact on R.K. Laxman's life and creativity.

3. Compare the life of the caged bird with that of the free bird and show how the theme of freedom and enslavement is brought out in the poem.

SECTION - B

(Grammar and Composition - 30 marks)

IV. 1. Combine the following simple sentences to form a complex sentence : **(2 × 1 = 2)**

    (a) My sister is going to America. She wishes to become a doctor.

    (b) Gilchrist is poor. He is content.

2. Combine the following simple sentences to form a compound sentence : **(2 × 1 = 2)**

    (a) He is hardworking. He is sincere.

    (b) The train met with an accident. No one was hurt.

3. Convert the declarative sentence into an interrogative sentence : **(1)**

    The teacher can help him in passing the examination.

4. Rewrite the following paragraph in reported speech : **(3)**

Samir, Aditi and Joe were sailing round the world in a small boat. To their great misfortune, they shipwrecked one night. Samir said, "I wish there was an island nearby". At dawn, they were thrown up on to a desert island. They saw a bottle on the shore one day. "I hope it contains a note or something !" said Aditi. They opened it and a genie appeared. The genie said, "I will give you one wish each". They all wished to get back to their homes and the genie fulfilled their wish.

5. Fill in the blanks with suitable clauses : **(2 × 1 = 2)**

   (a) The teacher announced that —————————.

   (b) I do not know —————————.

V. Develop a dialogue between Ritu and Rima about how to celebrate Teacher's Day in college. There should be five pairs. Each dialogue will carry half mark. **(5)**

VI. Write an enquiry to "Jwala Printers" requesting them for details of printing your college magazine. Provide details of the approximate number of pages, photos, cover page and the number of copies. **(5)**

VII. Make a précis of the passage given below. Suggest an appropriate title : **(5)**

The Taj Mahal meaning "'Crown of the Palaces" is an ivory-white marble mausoleum on the south bank of the Yamuna river in the Indian city of Agra. It was commissioned in 1632 by the Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan (reigned from 1628 to 1658), to house the tomb of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal. It also houses the tomb of Shah Jahan, the builder. The tomb is the centerpiece of a 17-hectare (42-acre) complex, which includes a mosque and a guest house, and is set in formal gardens bounded on three sides by a crenellated wall. Construction of the mausoleum was essentially completed in 1643 but work continued on other phases of the project for another 10 years. The Taj Mahal complex is believed to have been completed in its entirety in 1653 at a cost estimated at the time to be around 32 million rupees, which in 2015 would be approximately 52.8 billion rupees (U.S. $827 million). The construction project employed some 20,000 artisans under the guidance of a board of architects led by the court architect to the emperor, Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. The Taj Mahal was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983 for being "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritagae". It is regarded by many as the best example of Mughal architecture and a symbol of India's rich history. The Taj Mahal attracts 7-8 million visitors a year and in 2007, it was declared a winner of the New 7 Wonders of the World (2000-2007) initiative.

VIII. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :   **(5 × 1 = 5)**

All butterflies have "complete metamorphosis". To grow into an adult they go through 4 stages : egg, larva, pupa and adult. Depending on the type of butterfly, the life cycle of a butterfly may take anywhere from one month to a whole year. A butterfly starts life as a very small, round, oval or cylindrical egg. The coolest thing about butterfly eggs, especially monarch butterfly eggs, is that if you look close enough you can actually see the tiny caterpillar growing inside of it. Some butterfly eggs may be round, some oval and some may be ribbed while others may have other features. The egg shape depends on the type of butterfly that laid the egg. Butterfly larvae are actually what we call caterpillars. Caterpillars do not stay in this stage for very long and mostly, in this stage all they do is eat. When the egg hatches, the caterpillar will start his work and eat the leaf they were born onto. This is really important because the mother butterfly needs to lay her eggs on the type of leaf the caterpillar will eat - each caterpillar type likes only certain types of leaves. Since they are tiny and cannot travel to a new plant, the caterpillar needs to hatch on the kind of leaf it wants to eat. Caterpillar need to eat and eat so they can grow quickly. When a caterpillar is born, they are extremely small. When they start eating, they instantly start growing and expanding. Their exoskeleton (skin) does not stretch, so they grow by "molting" (shedding the outgrown skin) several times while it grows. As soon as a caterpillar is done growing and they have reached their full length/weight, they form themselves into a pupa, also known as a chrysalis. From the outside of the pupa, it looks as if the caterpillar is rapidly changing. When the butterfly first emerges from the chrysalis, both of the wings are going to be soft and folded against its body. This is because the butterfly had to fit all its new parts inside of the pupa. As soon as the butterfly has rested after coming out of the chrysalis, it will pump blood into the wings in order to get them working and flapping - then they get to fly. Usually within a three or four-hour period, the butterfly will master flying and will search for a mate in order to reproduce. When in the fourth and final stage of their lives, adult butterflies are constantly on the look out to reproduce and when a female lays their eggs on some leaves, the butterfly life cycle will start all over again.

1. What are the four stages of a butterfly?
2. What is the coolest thing about butterfly eggs?
3. Butterfly larvae are called ——————————.
    (a) pupa
    (b) caterpillars
    (c) chrysalis
    (d) adult
4. How does the exoskeleton of the caterpillar grow?
5. Briefly explain how the butterfly wings get ready to fly.

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Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS)

Hindi Language

Paper II – POETRY, VANIJYA PATRA AND ANUVAD

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

I.   निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक शब्द या वाक्य में लिखिए।   (10 × 1 = 10)

   1.   'कनक' शब्द के दो अर्थ क्या है?

   2.   कोटि संकर का निवारण कौन करता है?

   3.   गैरिक पर मुकुट का त्याग किसने किया?

   4.   'जीवन संदेश' के कवि कौन हैं?

   5.   अतुलनीय सेवा करने के बाद भी कौन विज्ञापन से दूर रहते हैं?

   6.   कवयित्री के अनुसार किसका नर्तन सुन्दर है?

   7.   हिमाद्रि किसकी महदाकांक्षा के कारण क्षिति से ऊपर उठा है?

   8.   कवि के पास किसका संदेश है?

   9.   जन्म से मृत्यु पर्यंत कौन लड़ता ही रहता है?

   10.   किसकी मूर्ति मन को मोह लेती है?

II.   संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।   (1 × 6 = 6)

   1.   या अनुरागी चित्त की गति समझैं नहिं कोइ।
       ज्यों ज्यों बूड़ै श्याम रंग, त्यों-त्यों उज्जलु होई।।

अथवा

जप, जोग, बिराग महामख–साधन, दान, दया, दम कोटि करै।
मुनि–सिद्ध, सुरेसु, गनेषु, महेसु–से सेवत जन्म अनेक मरै।।
निगमागम–ग्यान, पुरान पढ़ै, तपसानल में जुगपुंज जरै।
मनसों पुन रोपि कहै तुलसी, रघुनाथ बिना दुख कौन हरै।।

2. संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।   **(1 × 6 = 6)**

हे सृष्टि-प्रलय के आलिंगन !

सीमा-असीम के मूक मिलन !

कहता है तुमको कौन घोर

तू चिर रहस्यमयि कोमलतर !

अथवा

पर जीवन के महाभारत में

कभी–कभी वह सम्मोहित हो

आसक्ति की शक्ति से

भर जाता है, विरक्ति से।

तब होता है जन्म

एक नई भगवद्गीता का।

III. किसी **एक** कविता का सारांश लिखकर उसकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।   **(1 × 12 = 12)**

1. बुद्ध देव

2. उनको प्रणाम

IV. किसी **एक** कविता पर टिप्पणी लिखिए।   **(1 × 6 = 6)**

1. बिजलियाँ गिरने नहीं देंगे।

2. हिमाद्री

V. कोई दो पत्र लिखिए।   **(2 × 10 = 20)**

1. राकेश प्लास्टिक इंडस्ट्रीज, स्टेशन रोड, हुबली के नाम सोल एजेन्सी माँगते हुए एक पत्र प्रेषित कीजिए।

2. प्रबंधक, ग्लोब इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, मैसूर से जो माल अपने मँगया है वह नमूने के अनुसार नहीं है। उन्हें शिकायती पत्र लिखकर क्षतिपूर्ति की प्रार्थना कीजिए।?

3. आपने जो चैक सर्वश्री भारत बुक कंपनी को भेजा था उसे संचालक ने यह करते हुए वापस किया है कि बैंक ने उसे अनादृत कर दिया है। अनादृत करने का कारण पूछते हुए बैंक मैनेजर को पत्र लिखिए।

VI. हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए।   (10 × 1 = 10)

1. Panel

2. Pay scale

3. Question hour

4. Raw material

5. Safeguard

6. Talented

7. Unauthorized

8. Vacancy

9. Sale deed

10. Recognition

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Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examinations, May/June 2019

(CBCS – Freshers)

Language Sanskrit

Paper II – DASHAKUMARACHARITAM (VI UCCHVASA), GRAMMAR AND TRANSLATION

Time : 3 Hours]   *[Max. Marks : 70*

Instructions to Candidates :

1) *Answer in Sanskrit/Kannada/English.*

2) *Answer Question Nos. I and VI in Sanskrit only.*

I.   समीचीनम् उत्तरं लिखत।   (10 × 1 = 10)

Write the correct answer :

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :

1.   'दशकुमारचरितम्' किं प्रकारकं काव्यम्?

(a)   पद्यम्   (b)   गद्यम्

(c)   चम्पू   (d)   नाटकम्

2.   सुबुद्धदेशस्य राजा कः?

(a)   तुङ्गधन्वा   (b)   भीमधन्वा

(c)   राजवाहनः   (d)   मित्रगुप्तः

3.   कन्दुकावत्याः सखी का?

(a)   धूमिनी   (b)   गोमिनी

(c)   चन्द्रसेना   (d)   निम्बवती

4.   कन्दुकोत्सवः कस्मिन् नक्षत्रे आचरतिस्म?

(a)   मृगशिरे   (b)   कृत्तिकायां

(c)   पुष्ये   (d)   आश्लेषे

5.   मित्रगुप्तः सरः समीपे कम् अपश्यत्?

(a)   कोशदासं   (b)   भीमधन्वानं

(c)   ब्रह्मराक्षसं   (d)   नाविकं

6. धन्यकस्य पत्नी का?

(a) शालिनी   (b) मालिनी

(c) गोमिनी   (d) धूमिनी

7. शक्तिकुमारः कः?

(a) विप्रपुत्रः   (b) श्रेष्ठीपुत्रः

(c) राजपुत्रः   (d) वीरपुत्रः

8. केषां प्रियहिताय दारागुणाः?

(a) गृहिणः   (b) सुराणां

(c) यक्षणां   (d) भिक्षूणां

9. गृहगुप्तः कः?

(a) धनपतिः   (b) वित्तपतिः

(c) गृहपतिः   (d) नाविकपतिः

10. राजवाहनं प्रति कः स्वानुभवं कथयति?

(a) कोशदासः   (b) शक्तिकुमारः

(c) अनन्तकीर्तिः   (d) मित्रगुप्तः

II. द्वयोः प्रश्नयोः उत्तरं लिखत।   (2 × 10 = 20)

Answer any **TWO** questions :

ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

1. दण्डिनः देश-काल-कृतीः-जीवितं च अधिकृत्य प्रबन्धं लिखत।

Write an essay on the place, date, works and life of 'Dandin'.

ದಂಡಿಯ ದೇಶ-ಕಾಲ-ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

2. गोमिनी वृत्तान्तं वर्णयत।

Describe the story of Gomini.

ಗೋಮಿನಿ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ.

3. नितम्बवती वृत्तान्तं वर्णयत।

Describe the story of Nithambavathi.

ನಿತಂಬವತಿ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಿ.

III. गद्यभागस्य अनुवादं लिखत। (1 × 12 = 12)

Translate the following prose passage :

ಗದ್ಯಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿ :

सोऽभ्यदत्त-सौम्य, सुह्मपतिस्तुङ्ग धन्वा नामानपत्यः प्रार्थितवानमुष्मिन्नायतने विस्मृतविन्ध्यावासरागं वसन्त्या विन्ध्यावासिन्याः पादमूलदपत्यद्वयम्। अनया च किल अस्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने समादिष्टम् - समुत्पत्स्यते तवैकः पुत्रः जनिष्यते चैका दुहिता। सा तु तस्याः पाणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति। सा तु सप्तवर्षादारभ्य परिणयनात्प्रतिमासं कृत्तिकासु कन्दुकनृत्येन गुणवत् भर्तुलाभाय मां समाराधयतु।

अथवा/Or/ಅಥವಾ

अस्मिन्नेव क्षणे नैकनौकापरिवृतः कोऽपि मद्रुरभ्यधावत्। अभिभयुर्यवनाः। तानहमगतीनवसीदत् समाश्वस्य अलपिबम् - 'अपनयत मे निगडबन्धनम्। अयमहमव सादयामि वः सप्तनान्' इति। अमी तथाकुर्वन्। सर्वाश्च तान्प्रतिभटान्भल्लवर्षिणा भीमटंकृतेन शार्ङ्गेण लवलवीकृताङ्गानकार्षम्। अवप्लुत्य हतविध्वस्त योधमस्मत्पोतसंसक्तपोतममुत्र नाविकनायकमनभिसरमभिपत्य जीवग्राहकमग्रहीषम्।

IV. द्वयोः विषययोः लघुटिप्पणीं लिखत। (2 × 2½ = 5)

Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following :

ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಲಘು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

1. गद्यकाव्यम्

2. तुङ्गधन्वा

3. शक्तिकुमारः

4. चन्द्रसेना

V. द्वयोः वाक्ययोः सन्दर्भं विवृणुत। (2 × 4 = 8)

Annotate any **TWO** of the following sentences :

ಎರಡು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಸಹಿತ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

1. स चोत्सवः कन्दुकोत्सव नामास्तु।

2. असौ चासीत्स एव भीमधन्वा।

3. कनिष्ठ भार्या धूमिनी श्वो भक्षणीया।

4. शाकं घृतं दधि तैलमामलकं चिञ्चाफलं च यथालाभमानय।

VI. संस्कृतभाषायाम् उत्तरं लिखत।

Answer in Sanskrit language only.

ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ :

(a) पञ्चानां पदानां विग्रहवाक्यं विलिख्य समासनाम लिखत। (5 × 1 = 5)

Dissolve the compounds of **FIVE** words and name the Samasa.

ಐದು ಸಮಾಸ ಪದಗಳ ವಿಗ್ರಹವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಸಮಾಸದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ :

1. देवमन्दिरम्

2. नीलाम्बरः

3. त्रिनेत्रम्

4. राजभटः

5. भीमार्जुनौ

6. उपवनम्

7. अधर्मः

8. नीलकमलम्

(b) द्वयोः वाक्ययोः प्रयोगं परिवर्तयत। (2 × # = #)

Change the voice of any **TWO** of the following sentences :

ಎರಡು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿ :

1. रामः वनं गच्छति।

2. बालिकया पद्यं लिख्यते।

3. अश्वेन धाव्यते।

VII. इमं गद्यभागं कन्नड भाषायां आङ्ग्लभाषायां वा अनुवादत। (1 × 5 = 5)

Translate the following passage into Kannada or English :

ಈ ಗದ್ಯಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿ :

राजा अशोकः मगधराजस्य चन्द्रगुप्तस्य पौत्रः। पाटलीपुत्रः तस्य राजधानी आसीत्। एकदा अशोकः कलिङ्गराजेन सह युद्धं कृतवान्। युद्धभूमौ सैनिकानां दुर्दशां दृष्ट्वा तस्य मनः परिवर्तितः अभवत्। सः दयामयः भूत्वा बौद्धधर्मं स्वीकृतवान्।

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Second Semester B.Com./B.B.A./B.H.M. Degree Examinations, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme – Freshers)

MALAYALAM LANGUAGE

Paper-II

Time : 3 Hours] [*Max. Marks : 70*

I. ഏതെങ്കിലും **നാലെണ്ണത്തിന്** ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക : **(4 × 3 = 12)**

1. 'എന്തിനെന്നിപ്പോൾ നിനപ്പൂ
   എന്തിനായലുമന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞു'

2. 'പ്രിയം തന്നുറക്കിയോ-
   രന്നത്തെയെൻ പ്രേമസാക്ഷി'

3. 'ച്ചേലുകളിൽ, സാനുക്കളി-
   ലലഞ്ഞുപൊരുൾ തേടി'

4. 'ആഴിതൻ നിത്യമാം തേങ്ങൽ
   പൗർണ്ണമിയ്ക്കുള്ള പൂർണ്ണത'

5. 'മണലിലെരിഞ്ഞമ-
   രുന്നതോ മലർകാലം'

II. (a) ഏതെങ്കിലും **രണ്ടെണ്ണത്തിന്** ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക (ഒന്നരപ്പുറത്തിൽ) : **(2 × 6 = 12)**

1. മേഘരൂപൻ എന്ന കവിതയ്ക്ക് ഒരാസ്വാദനമെഴുതുക.

2. രാത്രിമഴയുടെ വിവിധഭാവഭേദങ്ങൾ വിവരിക്കുക.

3. കോഴിയുടെ പൂർവ്വകാല സ്മരണകൾ എന്തെല്ലാം?

1/2

(b) ഏതെങ്കിലും **രണ്ടെണ്ണത്തിന്** ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക (ഒന്നരപ്പുറത്തിൽ) : (2 × 6 = 12)

1. ദൂരദർശന്റെ ആദ്യകാല ഉദ്ദേശ്യങ്ങളും, പിന്നീടുണ്ടായ മാറ്റങ്ങളും വിവരിക്കുക.

2. കൃഷിയുടെ കണ്ടുപിടുത്തം സമൂഹത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം?

3. 'അമേരിക്കയിൽ ഇരുട്ട്' എന്നതുകൊണ്ട് സി.വി. സുധീന്ദ്രൻ അർത്ഥമാക്കുന്ന തെന്ത്?

III. ഏതെങ്കിലും **ഒന്നിന്** ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക (മൂന്നര പേജിൽ) : (1 × 15 = 15)

1. കേരളപ്രകൃതിയെ വളരെ മനോഹരമായി ചിത്രീകരിച്ച ഒരു കവിതയാണ് 'മേഘരൂപൻ' വിവരിക്കുക.

2. 'ഇവനെക്കൂടി' എന്ന കവിതയ്ക്ക് ഒരാസ്വാദനമെഴുതുക.

IV. ഏതെങ്കിലും **ഒന്നിന്** ഉത്തരമെഴുതുക (മൂന്നര പേജിൽ) : (1 × 15 = 15)

1. 'സ്ത്രീയിൽനിന്നുയരേണ്ട പ്രതിരോധം' എന്ന ലേഖനത്തിലെ പരാമർശങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം?

2. പുരുഷന്റെ ആധിപത്യം ഭൂമിയിൽ കടന്നുവരാനുണ്ടായ കാരണങ്ങൾ പഠിക്കാനുള്ള ലേഖനത്തെ ആസ്പദമാക്കി വിവരിക്കുക.

V. ആശയം വ്യക്തമാക്കുക (**ഒന്നിന്**) : (1 × 2 = 2)

1. 'ശ്രീഭൂവിലസ്ഥിരം'

2. 'മുളയിലറിയാം വിള'

VI. ഉപന്യസിക്കുക (**ഒന്നിന്**) : (1 × 2 = 2)

1. മൂല്യാധിഷ്ഠിതജീവിതം

2. വലിച്ചെറിയൽ സംസ്കാരം - എന്നാലെന്ത്? ഇന്നത്തെ പ്രസക്തി.

Second Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.H.M./B.C.A./ B.Sc.(FAD) Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme – 2014-15 and onwards)

(Freshers and Repeaters)

Language Telugu – II

CLASSICAL POETRY, PROSE AND GRAMMAR

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : All questions are compulsory.

I.   ఈ క్రింది ప్రశ్నలకు సరియైన సమాధానములు వ్రాయునది :   (10 × 1 = 10)

1.   పోతన కృతులలో ఈ క్రిందిది కూడ ఒకటి

     (a)   భోగిని దండకము   (b)   రామ విలాసము

     (c)   హరికథామృత సారము   (d)   విష్ణు విలాసము

2.   మార్కండేయ పురాణ కథ ఆధారముగా రచింపబడిన ప్రబంధము

     (a)   పాండురంగ మహాత్మ్యము   (b)   శ్రీ కాళహస్తి మాహాత్మ్యము

     (c)   మను చరిత్ర   (d)   వసు చరిత్ర

3.   బ్రహ్మమిత్రుడు బోధించు విద్య

     (a)   యోగశాస్త్రము   (b)   వ్యాకరణశాస్త్రము

     (c)   ధనుర్వేదము   (d)   ఆయుర్వేదము

4.   తన కవితలో అతులిత మాధురీ మహిమకలవాడు

     (a)   పోతన   (b)   శ్రీనాథుడు

     (c)   ధూర్జటి   (d)   నన్నయ

5.   ఉత్తర రామాయణమును రచించినవారు

     (a)   కంకంటి పాపరాజు   (b)   తిక్కన

     (c)   తిరుపతి వేంకట కవులు   (d)   మొల్ల

6. కవిత్వంలో నూతనత్వాన్ని, సంప్రదాయాన్ని రెండింటిని సమన్వయపరచిన కవి

    (a) రాయప్రోలు   (b) కృష్ణశాస్త్రి

    (c) గురజాడ   (d) అబ్బూరి

7. కుంజరాశమని పిలువబడు చెట్టు

    (a) మామిడి   (b) రావి

    (c) మ్రాని   (d) వేప

8. త్యాగయ్యగారికి మంత్రోపదేశం చేసిన గురువు

    (a) శొంఠి వెంకట రమణయ్య   (b) రామకృష్ణానంద స్వామి

    (c) సుబ్బరామ దీక్షితులు   (d) చింతా దీక్షితులు

9. బాల వ్యాకరణమును ప్రాసినవారు

    (a) చిన్నయ సూరి   (b) చిత్రకవి పెద్దన

    (c) రామరాజ భూషణుడు   (d) పింగళి సూరన

10. రెడ్డి యుగములో ప్రసిద్ధి చెందిన కవి

    (a) పింగళి సూరన   (b) ధూర్జటి

    (c) చిన్నయ సూరి   (d) శ్రీనాథుడు

II. ఈ క్రింది వానిలో **మూడింటికి** సందర్భసహిత వ్యాఖ్యలను వ్రాయనది :   **(3 × 4 = 12)**

1. చక్రాయుధుడేడి చూపుడని ధిక్కరించిరో దుర్జనుల్.

2. తింద్రత గల్గినవారికేకరిణినేనిన్ విద్య రాకుండునే?

3. స్వామీ ద్రోహము చేసితిం దెలుపవే శాపాంతము.

4. నీకు వసుధాధిపు నానతి దాటవచ్చునే?

5. నా యభాగ్య మింత, యొకరి బల్కనేల.

III. ఈ క్రింది ప్రశ్నలలో పద్య భాగమునుండి **ఒకదానికి** గద్య భాగమునుండి **ఒకదానికి** సమాధానములు వ్రాయునది : (2 × 8 = 16)

పద్య భాగము

1. అడవిని చేరినప్పటి సీత ఆవేదనను వివరించండి.

2. ఇందీవరాక్షుని వృత్తాంతమును తెలుపండి.

గద్య భాగము

1. రెడ్డి యుగమునందలి విశేషములను వివరించండి.

2. చిన్నయ సూరి రచనా విశేషాలను వివరించండి.

IV. ఈ క్రింది ప్రశ్నలలో పద్య భాగమునుండి **రెండింటికి** గద్య భాగమునుండి **రెండింటికి** సంక్షిప్తముగా సమాధానం వ్రాయునది : (4 × 3 = 12)

పద్య భాగము

1. రామాజ్ఞను తెలుపుటకు లక్ష్మణుడు పొందిన ఆవేదనను వివరించండి.

2. నత్కీరుడెట్లు శాపవిముక్తుడయ్యెను.

3. గజేంద్రుని రక్షించుటకు బయలుదేరిన విష్ణుమూర్తి సంరంభమును వివరించండి.

గద్య భాగము

1. ఊరి మధ్యలోనే రావి చెట్టు ఎందుకుండాలి?

2. నన్నయ రచనా వైశిష్ట్యమును వివరించండి.

3. త్యాగయ్యగారి భక్తిని గురించి వివరించండి.

V. ఈ క్రింది పద్యములలో ఒకదానికి భావము వ్రాయునది :   (1 × 5 = 5)

1.   ఓ కమలాప్త యో వరద యో ప్రతిపక్ష విపక్ష దూరకు

     య్యో కవియోగి వంద్య సుగుణోత్తమ యో శరణాగతామరౌ

     నోకహ యో మునిశ్వర మనోహర యో విమల ప్రభావ రా

     వే! కరుణింపవే! తలపవే! శరణార్థిని నన్ను గావవే!

2.   ''తప్పిది చెప్పరాదు కవితా సమయంబున కొప్పుగాదు, నీ

     విప్పగది నచించపదగునే 'యన విప్రుడు చిన్నవోయి'' నా

     కప్పర మేశ్వరుండు వసుధాధిపుపైరచియించి యిచ్చినా

     డొప్పును దప్ప నేనెటుగ నుత్తములారా' యటంచు గ్రమ్మటిన్.

VI. (a) ఈ క్రింది వానిలో మూడింటికి వ్యాకరణ కార్యములు వ్రాయునది :   (3 × 3 = 9)

     1.   నా యజ్ఞానము

     2.   పజ్జంగంటిరే

     3.   భయమయ్యెడిన్

     4.   ఇవ్విధంబు

     5.   చిన్నవోయి

     (b) ఈ క్రింది పద్య పాదమునకు గణ విభజన చేసి యతిని గుర్తించి అది ఏ పద్య పాదమో తెలుపునది :
                                                                  (1 × 3 = 3)

     హరి శార్దూల మదేభ ఖడ్గ శరభ వ్యాకీర్ణముల్ రాక్షసో

     (c) ఈ క్రింది పద్యమునందలి అలంకారమును వివరించునది :   (1 × 3 = 3)

     నర్తకుని భంగిc బెక్కుగు

     మూర్తులతో నెవ్వడాడు మునులున్ దివిజాల్

     కీర్తింప నేరరెవ్వని

     వర్తన మొరులెటుగ రట్టి వాని నుతింపన్.

63207

Second Semester B.Com./B.B.A./B.H.M. Degree Examinations, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme – 2018-19 and onwards)

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Part-I, Paper-II

Time : 3 Hours]   *[Max. Marks : 70*

I.   விரிவான விடை தருக :

1.   திருநாவுக்கரசர் பாடிய திருவையாற்று இறைவனை குறித்து அவர்தம் பாடல்கள் வழி விளக்குக.

                (அல்லது)

    திருமழப்பாடியில் குடிகொண்டுள்ள சிவபெருமானின் சிறப்புகளைத் தொகுத்து வரைக.   **(10)**

2.   ஒட்டக்கூத்தர் பாடிய பாடலில் உள்ள கருத்துக்களை விளக்கி வரைக.

                (அல்லது)

    புகழேந்திப் புலவரது பாடற்சிறப்புக்களை உணர்த்துக.   **(10)**

II.   இடம் சுட்டிப் பொருள் விளக்கம் தருக :

1.   ஏர்பரந்த இன வெள்ளை சோரளன்
       உள்ளம்கவர் கள்வன்

                (அல்லது)

    சித்த விகாரக் கலக்கம் தெளிவித்த
    வித்தகத் தேவர்க்கே சென்றுஊதாய் கோத்தும்பீ.   **(4)**

2.   சொல்லாம லேபெரியர் சொல்லிச் சிறியர் செய்வர்
       சொல்லியும் செய்யார் கயவரே.

                (அல்லது)

    வையம் பெறினும் பொய்யுரைக்க
    மாட்டார் தொண்டை நாட்டரே   **(4)**

III. **இரண்டிற்கு ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு வரைக :**   (2 × 3 = 6)

1. திருநாவுக்கரசர்

2. மாணிக்கவாசகர்

3. ஒளவையார்

4. புகழேந்தி

IV. **இரண்டினை திறனாய்க :**   (2 × 14 = 28)

1. மாதா

2. வெள்ளங்குளி வீடு

3. இடியுடன் கூடிய மழைநாளில்

4. வெறுங்கூட்டுக்குள்

V. **மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காகச் சுருக்கி வரைக :**   (8)

கடற்கரையருகில் ஒரு கிழமீனவனும், அவனது வயதான மனைவியும் குடிசையில் வசித்து வந்தார்கள். ஒரு நாள் மீனவன் கடலில் வலை வீசும்போது ஒரு பொன்மீன் அவனுக்குச் சிக்கியது. அந்த மீன் அவனிடம் "என்னை விட்டு விடு.. நீ எது கேட்டாலும் தருகிறேன்" என்றது. "என் மனைவி நாங்கள் வாழும் இந்த ஏழ்மை வாழ்வை வெறுக்கிறாள். எங்களுக்கு சௌகர்யமான வாழ்க்கையைக் கொடு" என்று கேட்டான். மீன் "சரி" என்றது. அவன் வீட்டிற்குப் போனான். அவன் குடிசை ஒரு பங்களாவாக மாறியிருந்தது. அவன் மனைவி பட்டாடை உடுத்தி ஆளும் அம்புமாக காட்சி அளித்தாள். சில மாதங்கள் சென்றன. கிழவி, தான் அந்தப்பகுதி அரசி ஆக ஆசை கொண்டாள். அதை அவள் கிழவனிடம் தெரிவிக்க, அவன் பொன்மீனை வேண்டினான். அவ்வாறே அவன் வீடு அரண்மனையானது. அமைச்சர் - தளபதியுடன் அவள் ஆட்சி நடத்தினாள். இன்னும் சில மாதங்கள் கழித்து கிழவிக்கு கடலையும் ஆள வேண்டும் என்கிற ஆசை வந்தது. கிழவனைக் கேட்க அவன் பொன்மீனிடம் வந்து கிழவியின் ஆசையைக் கூறினான். மீன் பதில் ஏதும் சொல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. வீடு திரும்பினான். அங்கே, அவனது மனைவி, பழைய குடிசையில் கிழிந்த உடையில், வறண்டு போய், நரைத்துவிட்ட முடியுடன் வறுமையின் சின்னமான பழைய நிலையில் அமர்ந்திருந்தாள். கிழவன் மனத்துக்குள் சிரித்தான்.

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64204

Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination May / June 2019

(CBCS Freshers Scheme)

URDU LANGUAGE

Paper II - PROSE, POETRY AND NON - DETAILED

Time : 3 Hours   Max. Marks : 70

1. *Instructions to Candidates : Answer all questions.*

2. *Marks are alloted against each question.*

$(10 \times 1 = 10)$

.1 صحیح جوابات کی نشاندہی کیجیے۔

(a) سنسکرت بوطیقا میں ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ رس مذکور ہیں۔

(i) نو   (ii) دس   (iii) آٹھ

(b) لوگ اکثر ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ خط بھیجتے تھے۔

(i) رنگین   (ii) خوشنما   (iii) بے رنگ

(c) ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ بجز ذات باری کے اور کوئی نہیں ہے۔

(i) قادرالکلام   (ii) کامل مطلق   (iii) جامع الکلامی

(d) تنکوں اور ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کا فرش بچھایا۔

(i) پتوں   (ii) روئی   (iii) سوت

(e) کوشش کرنے سے ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ کو بدلا جاسکتا ہے۔

(i) آدمی   (ii) شخصیت   (iii) کردار

1

(f) نظم "سرائے فانی" میں عیش و عشرت کی باتیں ہیں۔ (صحیح / غلط)

(g) زنداں کی ایک صبح فیض احمد فیض کا مضمون ہے۔ (صحیح / غلط)

(h) حسرت موہانی کا خطاب رئیس المغزلین ہے۔ (صحیح / غلط)

(i) فیض احمد فیض ترقی پسند شاعر تھے۔ (صحیح / غلط)

(j) آزر ناول 'ساتھواں آنگن' کا کردار ہے۔ (صحیح / غلط)

2. کسی دو کے تفصیلی جواب لکھئے۔ (2 × 8 = 16)

(a) مرزا کے اخلاق و عادات کی کوئی دو مثالیں لکھئے۔

(b) سرسید نے قوم کی کن برائیوں کا ذکر کیا ہے؟

(c) چڑیا اور چڑے نے ہمارے اندر کس بات کا شعور پیدا کیا؟

3. کسی تین سوالوں کے جواب لکھئے۔ (3 × 3 = 9)

(a) ہندو مسلم قوموں کے تعلق سے سرسید نے کیا کہا؟

(b) جوش کی شاعری کی انفرادیت بیان کیجئے۔

(c) مرزا کے حافظے کا عالم کیا تھا لکھئے؟

(d) خود اعتمادی کے کچھ فائدے بتائیے۔

(e) حمد میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی کن صفات کا ذکر ہے۔

(f) نظم سرائے فانی میں کن لوگوں کی داستان بیان کی گئی ہے؟

2

4. بحوالہ متن تین جملوں کی تشریح کیجئے: (3 × 2 = 6)

(a) ''مجھ کو ایک آنہ دینا تھا اس لئے اول وہاں گیا تھا؟''

(b) ''غیر قوموں اسلام کو ہماری نالائقی سے کیسی حقارت و نفرت سے دیکھتی ہیں''۔

(c) ''وہ کافر ہے کیونکہ اس نے اردو شاعری کے قبلہ کو پھیرنے کی سعی کی''۔

(d) ''یہ تو ایک متغیر چیز ہے اور مسلسل تغیر پذیر ہوتی رہتی ہے''۔

(e)   موت سے کس کو رستگاری ہے
        آج وہ کل ہماری باری ہے

5. کسی ایک نظم کا خلاصہ لکھئے۔   (1 × 6 = 6)

(a)   نذر علی گڑھ

(b)   زنداں کی ایک صبح

(c)   سرائے فانی

6. کسی تین اشعار کی تشریح کیجئے: (3×3=9)

(a)   مجھ نظر میں خار ہے ہر برگ گل
        یار بن گلشن میں دل خرم نہیں

(b)   تدبیر سے قسمت کی برائی نہیں جاتی
        بگڑی ہوئی تقدیر بنائی نہیں جاتی

(c)   پھر اس کی نشان کریمی کے حوصلے دیکھئے
        گنہگار یہ کہہ دے گنہگار ہوں میں

3

(d) آنکھ والے تیری صورت پہ مٹے جاتے ہیں

شمع محفل کی طرف بھیڑ ہے پروانوں کی

(e) آنا ہے جو بزم جاناں میں پندار خودی کو توڑ کے

اے ہوش و خرد کے دیوانے یاں ہوش و خرد کا نام نہیں

7. (الف) کسی دو سوالوں کے جواب لکھئے۔ (2×4=8)

(a) زینب کو ناصر حسین نے خط میں کیا باتیں لکھیں۔

(b) فیروزہ کے کردار کا جائزہ لیجئے۔

(c) زینب کے ساتھ ساس کا سلوک کیا تھا۔

(ب) کسی دو کے مختصر جواب لکھئے۔ (2×3=6)

(a) خالا جان کی اولاد نے ان کے ساتھ کس قسم کا سلوک روا رکھا۔

(b) عزیزہ کے کردار پر نوٹ لکھئے۔

(c) زینب و عزیزہ کے دوستی کا حال بیان کیجئے۔

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Second Semester B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.B.A., B.C.A., B.Sc.(Fad.) Degree
Examination May/June 2019

(CBCS / Fresher Scheme)

ARABIC LANGUAGE

Paper II - PROSE, POETRY AND NON DETAILED AND GRAMMAR

Time : 3 Hours]   **Answer All Questions**   [Max. Marks : 70
Marks are indicated against each question

1. Fill in the blanks :   (10 x 1 = 10)

(a)   اِنَّ رَجُلًا مِن ـــــــــ اَتَى النَّبِيَّ .

(b)   كَانَ رجُلٌ له اَبَوانِ كبيرانِ و اولادٌ ـــــــــ

(c)   مرةً ذهب الرّجل بِالمَاشِيةِ اِلى ـــــــــ

(d)   مَن يَّزيدُ على ـــــــــ

(e)   فَشَّ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ـــــــــ بِيَدِه

(f)   اَشرقتِ الشَّمسُ وَقَد وَلَّ ـــــــــ هَارِبًا

(g)   اَمَّا حَسَنٌ فَوَلَّ ـــــــــ حَلِيمٌ

(h)   قَرّيَتِى ـــــــــ فِى وَسطِ حُقُولٍ

(i)   نَرَى السَّمكَ فِى ـــــــــ يجرى هنا هنا

(j)   اِنَّ ـــــــــ النَّاعِمَ فِيهِ تَنَامُ دَائِمًا

1

2. Translate any two into English or Urdu :   (2 x 5 = 10)

(a) نزَّل المطرُ في الليل وسالت الطرقُ والشّوارعُ و نشأَ وحلٌ كثيرٌ زلق به الناسُ. وتوسّختِ الشيابُ واذا سارت سيّارةٌ تطاير الماءُ انقطع المطرُ في الصباح وخرج الناس يمشون على الشوارع. وزلق بعض الناس على الشارع وسقط في الوحل فضحك الناس وضحِك الرجُل.

(b) الكعبة اوّل بيتٍ وُضع لِلنّاسِ لعبادة الله بناها ابراهيمُ خليلُ اللهِ في مكّةَ وفيها حجَرٌ اسوَدُ يقبّله الناسُ في الحجّ وكان النّبيُّ يقبّله. نتوجّه الى الكعبة في الصّلوةِ. ويسافر اليها المسلمون من كلّ جانبٍ ويطوفُون في الحجّ

(c) كان عمر غلاما يتيماً ماتَ ابوهُ وهُوَ صَغيرٌ فكان النبيّ يحبّه ويعلّمه الادبَ. فكان ياكل مرّةً مع النبيّ فكانت يدُه تدُورُ في الصّحفَةِ وكان ياكل من هنا وهنا كما ياكلُ الاولادُ. فعلّمه النبيُّ كيف ياكلُ وقال سمِّ اللهَ وكُل ممّا يَليِكَ وكُل بيَمِيِنِك

3. Translate any two into Arabic :   (2 x 5 = 10)

(a) Cleanliness is most essential for good health. We start our day by cleming our teeth and tongue. Then we take bath. We should clean our rooms and toilets. We shouldnot allows houseflies and insects to enter our house. They cause diseases. We should wash vegetables with clean water before cooking. Before we eat fruits, they must be washed with water.

(b) Like pure air, pure water is also important for us to be in perfect health. Daily intake of food is also important. We take food three times daily. In the morning we have breakfast. In the afternoon we take lunch and in the night we have dinner. Without food one cannot be healthy. Like wise eating too much causes diseases.

(c) Sports and Games are very important in the human life. They keep us physically fit and mentally alert. They bring people togather. Each game is a sort of exercise also. By playing games, our blood circulation improves. All our organs work well. We will be healthy too. Sports are the source of activitiy. Energy can be acquired by many sources like balanced food sports, exercise etc.

4. Write notes on any two topics : (2 x 5 = 10)

(a) بِرُّ الوالِدين

(b) فضيلةُ الشُّغل

(c) مسابقةٌ بين شَقيقين

(d) البريدُ

5. Write plurals of the following words : (10 x 1 = 10)

ثَمَرٌ ، قِصَّةٌ ، رَجُلٌ ، درهمٌ، عَبْدٌ، اِسْمٌ ، غَابَةٌ

مسجدٌ ، صَدِيقٌ، يَوْمٌ

6. Explain any FIVE of the following: (5 x 2 = 10)

(a) اكتب تعريف المعرفة والنكرة مع الامثلة

(b) اكتب تعريف الفعل الماضى مع الامثلة

3

(c) ‏اكتب اوزان جمع المكسر مع الامثلة

(d) ‏اكتب تعريف الاضافة مع الامثلة

(e) ‏اكتب قواعد الموصوف والصفة مع الامثلة

(f) ‏ماهى اسماء الاشارة اكتب مع الامثلة

(g) ‏بيّن بعض اسماء الاستفهام مع الأمثلة

(h) ‏بيّن الفرق بين اللازم والمتعدى مع الأمثلة

7. Identify the nouns, verbs and prepositions :   (5 x 2 = 10)

(a) ‏صدنا حمامتين برصاصةٍ

(b) ‏رَجعنا الى القرية فى المساء بصيدٍ كثيرٍ

(c) ‏لم يرسُب عُمرُ فى الامتحانِ إلَّا مرَّةً

(d) ‏نغتَسِلُ كل يومٍ فى النَّهر

(e) ‏اذا جاءَ أبى من سفرٍ اشترَى لى هَديةً

_____

4

60209

Second Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.M./B.C.A./B.Sc. (FAD) Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

French

Paper II – LANGUAGE FRENCH – II

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

I.   (A)   Mettez les verbes au temps indiqué :   **(5)**

1.   Vous ——————— (exagérer-présent) les points.

2.   Il ——————— (raconter -imparfait) le récit de son aventure.

3.   Tu ——————— (partager-futur simple) ton argent avec tes amis?

4.   Valérie ——————— (apporter-passé composé) cette robe.

5.   Nous ——————— (partir-impératif) en vacances !

(B)   Remplacez les mots soulignés par un pronom :   **(5)**

1.   Elle envoie cette lettre. Elle ——————— envoie.

2.   Pierre finira le logiciel. Pierre ——————— finira.

3.   Je téléphone à Patrick. Je ——————— téléphone.

4.   Il va à New York. Il ——————— va.

5.   Elle pense beaucoup à son examen. Elle ——————— pense beaucoup.

II.   (A)   Complétez avec pronom relatif :   **(5)**

1.   Sylvie voyage avec ses amis étrangers ——————— sont très sympathiques.

2.   Sophie achète une novelle robe ——————— j'aime beaucoup.

3.   L'Italie est un beau pays ——————— je suis allé souvent.

4.   C'est la maison ——————— j'habite depuis deux ans.

5.   Il aime un appartement ——————— est très grand.

(B) Mettez les phrases au discours rapporté : **(10)**

1. Il me dit << J'ai faim >> il me dit...........

2. Il me demande << quand va-t-il au bureau ? >> Il me demande ....

3. << Que voulez-vous ? >> Il nous demande ....

4. << Arrivez avant minuit ! >> Le père dit à ses filles ....

5. << Le repas est prêt. >> Elle lui dit ....

III. (A) Traduisez en anglais : **(15)**

1. Vous avez un bon voyage ?

2. Il a besoin de travailler.

3. La secrétaire téléphone à une agence de voyages.

4. Je calcule le prix de produits.

5. Merci beaucoup !

(B) Traduisez en français : **(15)**

1. It is not difficult to work.

2. He wants to take a taxi.

3. Don't worry sir.

4. We are going to taste the specialties of the region.

5. I give you an example.

IV. Composition : (1 au choix) (15 lignes) **(15)**

1. Vos loisirs.

    Ou

2. Votre voyage de rêve.

—————————————

60210

Second Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./ B.B.A./B.C.A./B.H.M./B.Sc.(FAD) Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme – Freshers – 2018-19)

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH

Paper II

Time : 3 Hours]　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates :

　1)　Answer **ALL** questions.

　2)　Write the **correct** question number.

I.　(A)　1.　Frame sentences of your own using the following idioms :　**(2 × 1 = 2)**

　　　　　(i)　Add insult to injury

　　　　　(ii)　Hit the nail on the head

　　　2.　Use the appropriate degrees of comparison to fill in the blanks.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(2 × 1 = 2)

　　　　(as big as, most intelligent, largest, bigger than)

　　　　　(i)　No other house in this street is —————— this one.

　　　　　(ii)　He is the —————— in this class.

　　　3.　Write the hyponym for the superordinate and vice versa:　**(2 × 1 = 2)**

　　　　　(i)　Spices

　　　　　(ii)　Car, van, truck, tractor, limousine

　　　4.　Write appropriate prefix and suffix to complete the sentences:

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(2 × 1 = 2)

　　　　　(i)　The victim lay —————— conscious on the floor for hours before help arrived.

　　　　　(ii)　Product endorse —————— by celebrities adds greater market value to a product.

5.   Use synonyms of underlined words to fill in the blanks.   **(2 × 1 = 2)**

   (i)   The police have <u>exhibited</u> the confiscated goods.

      (displayed, revealed, showed, demonstrated)

   (ii)   The players were <u>elated</u> after they won the match.

      (happy, joyful, jubilant, delighted)

(B)   Design a brochure for a summer camp for young adults focusing on their responsibility as a citizen. Incorporate details of voting rights, RTI, civic sense and sensitivity to the surrounding.

Or

Design a leaflet for a newly opened day care centre for elderly people.

(1 × 5 = 5)

(C)   Draft an invitation inviting the members of the dance club to attend a performance by the well-known actor and danseuse Hema Malini in the college auditorium.

Or

The chairman of your college has consented to be the chief guest of the 'youth for change' programme organised by the Rotary club of Bangalore. Draft an invitation.   **(1 × 5 = 5)**

II.   (A)   Answer any **FIVE** of the following in one or two sentences :   **(5 × 2 = 10)**

   1.   What did Chinamma do when her door was stolen in the story 'Door"?

   2.   Why did the policemen show up at the narrator's house in the late hours of the night in the story 'The Tell-Tale Heart'?

   3.   List the details of the dead man as expressed in the story 'The Dead Man Who Wore Pajamas,'

4. Mention the most alarming assaults on environment by man as highlighted in the lesson 'The Obligation to Endure'.

5. Why does Keats call human spring as lusty spring in the poem "The Human Seasons"?

6. How are Kipling's views on trust and honesty relevant to the youth in the poem 'If'?

7. What is it that particularly bores the poet in the poem 'Just Keep Quiet and Nobody Will Notice'?

8. How does an Englishman behave when removed from his hearth and home in the lesson 'On Travel by Train'?

(B) Answer any **FOUR** questions in a paragraph each :   (4 × 5 = 20)

1. Give Ogden Nash's views on why people fear those who are apologetic.

2. The human mind goes through different seasons. Discuss with reference to Keats' poem, 'The Human Seasons'.

3. What are the moral dimensions suggested by Carson regarding the use of chemicals?

4. According to Priestley how are the elderly travellers different from the rest?

5. Analyse Paulo Coelho's thoughts on the issue of the body of the dead man being handed over to his ex-wife.

6. Give an account of the police investigation in the story 'The Tell-Tale Heart'.

7. Why did the old woman return weeping? What was her problem and who was the culprit? Discuss with reference to the story 'Door'.

(C) Answer any **TWO** questions in not more than two pages : **(2 × 10 = 20)**

1. "The chemical war is never won, and all life is caught in its violent crossfire". Explain with reference to the lesson by Rachel Carson.

2. "Worse than all this is to feel that nobody, absolutely nobody in this world, cares for us". Explain with reference to Paul Coelho's essay.

3. Enumerate Rudyard Kipling's suggestions to his son on the rules of living life effectively and joyfully in the poem 'If'. Can the same hold good for a twenty first century youth. Discuss.

Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

Paper 2.3 – FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : Answers should be written in English only.

SECTION – A

I. Answer any **FIVE** of the following sub-questions. Each question carries 2 marks : **(5 × 2 = 10)**

1. (a) What is Memorandum Trading Account?

   (b) State any features of hire purchase system.

   (c) What is royalty?

   (d) List any two objectives of sale of a firm to a company.

   (e) Mention any two differences between equity shares and preference shares.

   (f) What is authorized share capital?

   (g) What are hire purchase charges?

SECTION – B

II. Answer any **THREE** of the following questions. Each question carries **6** marks : **(3 × 6 = 18)**

2. Explain in brief the various types of preference shares.

3. A fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Rajesh on 15.06.2018. The accounting records were saved from the following information was available :
Stock on 1.1.2018 Rs. 17,000

   Purchases from 1.1.2018 till the date of fire Rs. 1,70,000

   Sales from 1.1.2018 to the date of fire Rs. 2,00,000

   Wages and manufacturing expenses Rs. 17,000

   Stock salvaged Rs. 4,000

   The rate of gross profit on sales @ 20%

   Ascertain the amount of fire claim.

4. Calculate cash price of an asset from the following :

Rs. 3,000 paid at the time of agreement

Rs. 21,600 paid at the time of year - 1

Rs. 20,700 paid at the time of year - 2

Rs. 19,800 paid at the time of year - 3

Rs. 18,900 paid at the time of year - 4

Rate of interest is 5% p.a.

Rate of depreciation @ 25% p.a. using straight line method.

5. Calculate the amount of purchase consideration from the following :

Purchasing company agreed to issue 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each valued at Rs. 15 each, 24,000 8% debentures of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 5%, pay cash value equal to 10% of face value of shares and debentures issued. The company also agreed to meet the dissolution expenses.

6. Prepare an analysis table of royalties from the following details :

   (a) Royalty payable Rs. 5 per ton

   (b) Minimum rent Rs. 20,000 per annum

   (c) Shortworkings can be recovered during the first 4 years of the lease only.

   (d) The output for the first 4 years was :

Year	Output (tons)
1	2,000
2	3,000
3	4,000
4	4,500

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** of the following questions. Each question carries **14** marks :

(3 × 14 = 42)

7. On 1st July 2018, a fire destroyed the stock of a business firm. From the records which were saved, the following information was obtained :

Stock on 1.4.2017	Rs. 45,000
Stock on 1.4.2018	Rs. 55,000
Purchases for the year 2017-18	Rs. 1,29,250
Purchases for 3 months upto 1.7.2018	Rs. 60,000
Sales for the year 2017-18	Rs. 1,70,000
Sales for 3 months upto 1.7.2018	Rs. 1,00,000

Manufacturing expenses for the year 2017-18 Rs. 21,000

Manufacturing expenses for 3 months upto 1.7.2018 ?

In May 2018, goods valued at a cost price of Rs. 500 were distributed as samples. Manufacturing expenses were normally found to be constant per month. The salvaged stock was estimated at Rs. 7,000.

Prepare a statement showing the amount of claim.

8. Arjun purchased a plant costing Rs. 40,000 on 1.4.2016 from Rajan Electronics Ltd. under hire purchase system. The terms being : Rs. 10,000 down payment and the balance in 3 equal annual instalments together with interest @ 20% p.a. on the outstanding cash price. Depreciation is to be charged @ 15% p.a. under straight line method.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of Arjun till 31.3.2019 under asset accrual method.

9. Pankaj wrote a book on financial accounting and got it published with Sage publishers. On the terms that royalties will be paid at Rs. 5 per copy sold, subject to a minimum rent of Rs. 15,000 per annum, with a right of recoupment of shortworkings over the first 4 years of the royalty agreement. The details are as under :

Year   No. of copies sold
2014-15 1,400
2015-16 1,900
2016-17 2,900
2017-18 3,900
2018-19 4,900

Prepare :

(a) Minimum rent account

(b) Royalties account

(c) Shortworkings account

(d) Pankaj's account in the books of Sage Publishers.

10. Mahadev and Govind are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 :1 and their Balance sheet on 31.3.2019 was as follows :

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets		Rs.
Creditors	20,000	Cash		150
Bills payable	5,000	Bills receivable		25,000
Mahadev's loan	10,000	Debtors	30,000	
Mahadev's capital	15,000	Less : RBDD	1,500	28,500
Govind's capital	10,000	Stock		21,850
Reserve fund	3,000	Machinery		10,000
	63,000			63,000

They agreed to sell the business to a limited company and the company to take over the assets including cash and liabilities as follows :

Machinery	Rs. 8,000
Stock	Rs. 17,500
Debtors	Rs. 25, 350
Bills receivable	Rs. 2,500
Goodwill	Rs. 3,000

The company agreed to take over creditors at Rs. 19,500. The expenses on realization amounted to Rs. 150.

The firm received Rs. 20,000 of the purchase price is Rs. 10 fully paid equity shares and the balance in cash.

Prepare necessary ledger accounts in the books of the firm.

11. Bharath Mills Ltd. issued 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share payable as follows :

Rs. 2 on application

Rs. 5 on allotment (including premium)

Rs. 3 on first call

Rs. 2 on final call

The shares were all subscribed and the money were duly received except the first call and final call on 1,000 shaes.

Pass the necessary journal entries and prepare Bank Account in the books of the company.

Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examinations, May/June 2019

(CBCS)

Paper 2.4 – QUANTITATIVE METHODS FOR BUSINESS – II

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : Answers should be written in English only. Calculators are allowed.

SECTION – A

1.   Answer any **FIVE** sub questions. Each sub-question carries **2** marks :

$(5 \times 2 = 10)$

(a)   What is secondary data?

(b)   What are ogive curves?

(c)   What is probable error?

(d)   State any two merits of arithmetic mean.

(e)   Index numbers are called "Economic Barometers". Why?

(f)   Write the formula to calculate Spearman's Rank Correlation.

(g)   Mention any two characteristics of a good measure of dispersion.

SECTION – B

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries **6** marks. **(3 × 6 = 18)**

2.   Explain any three limitations of Statistics.

3.   What is tabulation? Explain any four parts of a statistical table.

4. Tabulate the following data :

In 2017, out of the total 1,750 workers of a factory 1,250 were members of trade union. The number of women employed was 200 of which 175 did not belong to a trade union.

In 2018 the number of union workers increased to 1,580 of which 1,290 were men. On the other hand, the number of non-union workers fell down to 208 of which 180 were men.

5. State any three merits and demerits of arithmetic mean.

6. Calculate median from the following data :

Wages (Rs.)	100-110	110-120	120-130	130-140	140-150
Frequency	4	6	20	32	33

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** of the following. Each question carries **14** marks.

(3 × 14 = 42)

7. Compute Fisher's Ideal Index and test whether it satisfies the reversibility tests.

Commodity	Base Year		Current Year	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
P	15	25	25	20
Q	20	60	60	35
R	15	60	50	48
S	10	10	20	13
T	30	16	40	16

8. Draw Ogive curves from the following data and locate median graphically. Verify the results by actual calculation.

C.I	0-50	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250
f	10	30	50	40	20

9. Determine the two regression equations for the following data. Predict the value of Y when $X = 50$ and the value of X when $Y = 25$.

   X 40 32 38 42 36 46

   Y 30 35 40 36 28 35

10. An agent obtained samples of bulbs from 2 companies. He had them tested for durability and got the following results :

Durability (0000 hrs)	17-19	19-21	21-23	23-25
Company A	100	160	260	80
Company B	30	420	120	30

   Which company bulbs are more uniform?

11. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation from the following data using 44 and 26 as assumed means for X and Y respectively.

   X 43 44 46 40 44 42 45 42 40 42 57 48

   Y 29 31 19 18 19 27 27 29 41 30 26 10

_____

Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

Paper 2.5 – ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Time : 3 Hours]   *[Max. Marks : 70*

Instructions to Candidates : Answer should be written in English.

SECTION – A

Answer any **FIVE** of the following sub-questions. Each question carries **2** marks :   **(5 × 2 = 10)**

1.   (a)   Define organizational behaviour.

     (b)   What is stereotyping?

     (c)   What is positive reinforcement?

     (d)   What do you mean by group think?

     (e)   Give the meaning of resistance to change.

     (f)   What is perception?

     (g)   Expand ESOP.

SECTION – B

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **6** marks :

         (3 × 6 = 18)

2.   Explain any three shortcomings of OB.

3.   Briefly explain the different types of conflict.

4.   Explain the classical conditioning theory.

5.   Discuss the stages of group formation.

6.   Why change is resisted? Briefly explain the organizational level resistance to change.

SECTION – C

Answer any **THREE** questions of the following. Each question carries **14** marks :

(3 × 14 = 42)

7.   Explain the applications of OB in management.

8.   Explain the components and sources of attitude.

9.   Examine the steps involved in organizational behaviour modification.

10. What is group life cycle? Discuss its stages.

11. Explain the steps involved in organizational development.

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Second Semester B.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

Paper 2.6 – PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Time : 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to Candidates : Answer should be written in English only.

SECTION – A

Answer any **FIVE** of the following sub-questions. Each question carries **2** marks :

(5 × 2 = 10)

1. (a)   What is automation?

    (b)   What do you mean by process layout?

    (c)   Give the meaning of inventory control.

    (d)   What is acceptance sampling?

    (e)   What is breakdown maintenance?

    (f)   What is TQM?

    (g)   List any two factors affecting decision of plant location.

SECTION – B

Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **6** marks :   **(3 × 6 = 18)**

2.   Explain any six needs for automation.

3.   Briefly explain Alfred Weber's plant location theory.

4.   What is ABC analysis? State any four benefits of ABC analysis of inventory control

5.   Bring out the factors influencing productivity.

6.   What is preventive maintenance? Explain.

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Answer any **THREE** questions. Each question carries **14** marks :   **(3 × 14 = 42)**

7.   Explain the scope and objectives of production management.

8.   What is plant layout? Explain the different types of plant layout.

9.   What is materials handling? Discuss the principles of material handling system.

10. What is quality control? Explain the various quality control techniques.

11. What is equipment reliability? What are the modern scientific maintenance methods?

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Second Semester B.Com./B.B.A./B.H.M. Degree Examination, May/June 2019

(CBCS Scheme)

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Version Code

A

Question Booklet Sl.No.

NE 103373

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Immediately after the commencement of the Examination, you should check that this Booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If any of the above defects is found, get it replaced by a complete Question Booklet of the available series.

2. Write clearly the Question Booklet Version Code **A, B, C, D** or **E**, in the appropriate space provided for the purpose, in the OMR Answer Sheet.

3. Enter the name of the Subject, Reg.No., Student ID, Q.P. Code, Question Booklet version code and affix signature on the OMR sheet. As the answer sheets are designed to suit the Optical Mark Reader (O.M.R.) system, special care should be taken to fill those items accurately.

4. This Question Booklet contains **70** questions carrying equal marks. All questions must be attempted. Each question contains four answers, among them one correct answer should be selected and shade the corresponding option in the OMR sheet.

5. All the answers should be marked only on the OMR sheet provided and only with a **black** or **blue** ink ball point pen. If more than one circle is shaded / wrongly shaded / half shaded for a given question no marks will be awarded.

6. Questions are in both English and Kannada. If any confusion arises in the Kannada version, please refer to the English version of the questions.

7. Immediately after the final bell indicating the closure of the examination, stop making any further markings in the OMR Answer Sheet. Be seated till the OMR Answer Sheet is collected. After handing over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator you may leave the examination hall.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ : ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಟದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

1. The soil horizon which is hard and devoid of organic matter

   (A) 'A' horizon   (B) 'B' horizon

   (C) Rock horizon   (D) None of them

   ಗಡಸಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾವಯವ ಪದಾರ್ಥ ರಹಿತವಾದ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಅಂಚು ಇದು

   (ಅ) 'ಎ' ಹೊರೈಜನ್   (ಬ) 'ಬಿ' ಹೊರೈಜನ್

   (ಚ) ಬಂಡೆಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೊರೈಜನ್   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

2. The development which causes minimum damage to the environment

   (A) rapid development   (B) sustainable environment

   (C) progressive development   (D) all the above

   ಇದು ಪರಿಸರಕ್ಕೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

   (ಅ) ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ   (ಬ) ದೀರ್ಘಕಾಲ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

   (ಚ) ಪ್ರಗತಿಪರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

3. The residual incompletely decomposed organic matter left after the microbial actions is called

   (A) Fertilizer   (B) Podsol

   (C) Black residue   (D) Humus

   ಇದು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಜೀವಿಯ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಿಂದ ಅಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕೊಳೆತ ಜೈವಿಕ ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಶೇಷ

   (ಅ) ಗೊಬ್ಬರ   (ಬ) ಪಾಡ್ಸಾಲ್

   (ಚ) ಕಪ್ಪುಶೇಷ   (ಡ) ಹ್ಯೂಮಸ್

4. UN conference on Human and Environment in Stockholm was held in the year

   (A) 1947   (B) 1969

   (C) 1972   (D) 1983

   ಮಾನವ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಕುರಿತು ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹೋಮ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವರ್ಷ ನಡೆಯಿತು

   (ಅ) 1947   (ಬ) 1969

   (ಚ) 1972   (ಡ) 1983

5. Main purposes of construction of dams or reservoirs are mainly for

(A) power generation   (B) recreation

(C) irrigation and flood control   (D) all the above

ಆಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಅಥವಾ ಜಲಾಶಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ

(ಅ) ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ   (ಬ) ಮನರಂಜನೆ

(ಚ) ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಹಾರ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

6. The interface between a terrestrial ecosystem and aquatic system is termed as

(A) estuary   (B) wet land

(C) aquifer   (D) none of the above

ಭೂಮಿಯ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಲಜೀವಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಇರುವ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ

(ಅ) ನದೀ ಮುಖಜ ಭೂಮಿ   (ಬ) ತೇವ ಭೂಮಿ

(ಚ) ಜಲ ಮೂಲ   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

7. The most prevalent form of land degradation in India

(A) land slide   (B) soil subsidence

(C) soil erosion   (D) desertification

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಚಲಿತವಿರುವ ಭೂಮಿಯ ವಿಘಟನೆ (ಅವನತಿ)ಯ ರೂಪ

(ಅ) ಭೂ ಕುಸಿತ   (ಬ) ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಉಪಸ್ಥಿತಿ

(ಚ) ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಸವಕಳಿ   (ಡ) ಮರುಭೂಮೀಕರಣ

8. Movement of sea water towards inland is called

(A) transition zone   (B) estuary

(C) ecotone   (D) salt water intrusion

ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನೀರು ಒಳನಾಡಿನೊಳಗೆ ಒತ್ತುವರಿಯಾಗುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ

(ಅ) ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ವಲಯ   (ಬ) ನದೀ ಮುಖ

(ಚ) ಎಕೋಟೋನ್   (ಡ) ಉಪ್ಪು ನೀರಿನ ಒಳ ಹರಿವು

9. The removal of carbon-dioxide from the atmosphere and storing in the terrestrial biosphere is called

(A) Carbon dating
(B) Carbon oozing
(C) Carbon sequestration
(D) Photo decomposition

ವಾತಾವರಣದಿಂದ ಇಂಗಾಲದ ಡೈ ಆಕ್ಸೈಡ್‌ನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಜೀವಗೋಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ

(ಅ) ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಡೇಟಿಂಗ್
(ಬ) ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಊಝಿಂಗ್
(ಚ) ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಅನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ
(ಡ) ಬೆಳಕಿನಿಂದ ವಿಭಜನೆ

10. Aquarium is an example of

(A) man engineered ecosystem
(B) natural ecosystem
(C) desert ecosystem
(D) forest ecosystem

ಜಲಚರ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಾಲಯವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

(ಅ) ಮಾನವ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಪರಿಸರ
(ಬ) ನೈಸರ್ಗಿಕ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
(ಚ) ಮರುಭೂಮಿ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
(ಡ) ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪರಿಸರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ

11. Xerosere is an example for succession on

(A) water
(B) sand
(C) dry habitat
(D) snow

"ಕ್ಸೆರೋಸಿಯರ್" ಎಂಬುದು ಈ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಉತ್ತರಾಧಿಕಾರತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

(ಅ) ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
(ಬ) ಮರಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ
(ಚ) ಶುಷ್ಕ ಆವಾಸ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ
(ಡ) ಹಿಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ

12. Biotic community in running waters is governed by

(A) oxygen content
(B) light penetration
(C) velocity of river water
(D) all the above

ಹರಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿನ ಜೈವಿಕ ಸಮುದಾಯವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ

(ಅ) ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ
(ಬ) ಬೆಳಕಿನ ನುಗ್ಗುವಿಕೆ
(ಚ) ಹರಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ವೇಗ
(ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

13. Standing crop/biomass is measured in

(A) g/m^2

(B) Kg/m^2

(C) tonnes/ha

(D) all the above

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಬೆಳೆದಿರುವ ಬೆಳೆ/ಜೀವರಾಶಿಯ ಆಳತೆಯ ಮಾನ

(ಅ) g/m^2

(ಬ) Kg/m^2

(ಚ) tonnes/ha

(ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

14. Which one of the following is an Indian hotspot?

(A) Deccan Plateau

(B) Western Ghats

(C) Thar Desert

(D) None of the above

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಭಾರತದ "ಹಾಟ್‌ಸ್ಪಾಟ್"?

(ಅ) ಡೆಕ್ಕನ್ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಭೂಮಿ

(ಬ) ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಘಟ್ಟ

(ಚ) ತಾರ್ ಮರುಭೂಮಿ

(ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

15. The term biodiversity was coined by

(A) E.P. Odum

(B) Walter G. Rosen

(C) Robert Brown

(D) A.G. Tansley

"ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ" (ಬಯೋಡೈವರ್ಸಿಟಿ) ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಹುಟ್ಟ ಹಾಕಿದರು?

(ಅ) ಇ.ಪಿ. ಓಡಮ್

(ಬ) ವಾಲ್ಟರ್ ಜಿ. ರೋಸೆನ್

(ಚ) ರಾಬರ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರೌನ್

(ಡ) ಎ.ಜಿ. ಟ್ಯಾನ್ಸ್ಲಿ

16. How many countries signed biodiversity treaty?

(A) 170

(B) 162

(C) 171

(D) 180

ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೇಶಗಳು ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದವು?

(ಅ) 170

(ಬ) 162

(ಚ) 171

(ಡ) 180

17. Gene bank is an example for _____ type of conservation.

   (A) in-situ conservation   (B) indoor conservation

   (C) ex-situ conservation   (D) conservation in ice

   ಅನುವಂಶಿಕ ಧಾತುವಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ _____ ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.

   (ಅ) ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ   (ಬ) ಒಳಾಂಗಣ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

   (ಚ) ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ   (ಡ) ಮಂಜುಗಡ್ಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

18. The causes of biodiversity depletion are

   (A) development pressure

   (B) introduction of exotic species

   (C) human induced disaster

   (D) all the above

   ಜೀವ ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆಯ ಸವಕಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ಇವು

   (ಅ) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಒತ್ತಡ

   (ಬ) ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣ ಜಾತಿಯ ಸೇರ್ಪಡೆ

   (ಚ) ಮಾನವ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ದುರಂತ (ವಿಪತ್ತು)

   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

19. Dairy industry waste can be classified as

   (A) Low BOD waste   (B) High BOD waste

   (C) Non-degradable waste   (D) None of the above

   ಹೈನು ಉದ್ಯಮದ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆಂದು ವರ್ಗೀಕರಿಸಬಹುದು

   (ಅ) ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಿ.ಓ.ಡಿ. ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ   (ಬ) ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಿ.ಓ.ಡಿ. ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ

   (ಚ) ವಿಘಟನೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗದ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

20. Viral hepatitis is caused by

    (A)   Bacteria   (B)   Protozoa

    (C)   Viruses   (D)   Helminthus

    ವೈರಲ್ ಹೆಪಟೈಟಿಸ್ (ಯಕೃತ್ತಿನ ಉರಿಯೂತ) ರೋಗ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ

    (ಅ)   ಕೀಟಾಣು   (ಬ)   ಪ್ರೋಟೋಜ್ಲೋವಾ

    (ಚ)   ರೋಗಾಣು   (ಡ)   ಲಾಡಿ ಹುಳು

21. For growth and reproduction of fish a minimum level of dissolved oxygen should be

    (A)   <4 mg/L   (B)   4 mg/L

    (C)   0.4 mg/L   (D)   None of the above

    ಮೀನುಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕರಗಿದ ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕ ಇರಬೇಕು

    (ಅ)   <4 ಮಿ.ಗ್ರಾಂ/ಲೀ   (ಬ)   4 ಮಿ.ಗ್ರಾಂ/ಲೀ

    (ಚ)   0.4 ಮಿ.ಗ್ರಾಂ/ಲೀ   (ಡ)   ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

22. Thermal pollution is defined as

    (A)   cooling of an aquatic ecosystem

    (B)   release of excess of heavy metals in water

    (C)   warming up of an aquatic system

    (D)   decrease in water quantity

    ಉಷ್ಣ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

    (ಅ)   ಜಲಚರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ತಂಪಾಗಿಸುವಿಕೆ

    (ಬ)   ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಘನ ಲೋಹಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ

    (ಚ)   ಜಲಚರ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉಷ್ಣತೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ

    (ಡ)   ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿನ ಇಳಿಕೆ

23. pH value of fresh sewage is

   (A) <7.3

   (B) >7.5

   (C) 7.3 – 7.5

   (D) 7

ತಾಜಾ ಕೊಳಚೆ ನೀರಿನ ಪಿ.ಹೆಚ್ (pH) ಎಷ್ಟು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ?

   (ಅ) <7.3

   (ಬ) >7.5

   (ಚ) 7.3 – 7.5

   (ಡ) 7

24. Urban flooding can be reduced by

   (A) ground water extraction

   (B) rain water harvesting

   (C) improving storm water drainage

   (D) both (B) and (C)

ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ತಗ್ಗಿಸಬಹುದು

   (ಅ) ಅಂತರ್ಜಲ ಹೊರತೆಗೆಯುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ

   (ಬ) ಮಳೆ ನೀರು ಕುಯಿಲು ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ

   (ಚ) ಮಳೆ ನೀರಿನ ಚರಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ

   (ಡ) (B) ಮತ್ತು (C) ಎರಡೂ

25. Indian ecomark logo is

   (A) cold drink bottle

   (B) an earthern pot

   (C) plastic bucket

   (D) cardboard box

ಭಾರತದ "ಎಕೋಮಾರ್ಕ್" ಲೂಗೋ ಇದು

   (ಅ) ತಂಪು ಪಾನೀಯದ ಸೀಸೆ

   (ಬ) ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಮಡಿಕೆ

   (ಚ) ಪ್ಲಾಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಬಕ್ಕೆಟ್

   (ಡ) ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಡಬ್ಬ

26. A wasteland is one which

   (A) is not capable of producing services of values

   (B) is not used to its optimum potential

   (C) is side effect of development project

   (D) all the above

   ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಬಂಜರು ಭೂಮಿ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ?

   (ಅ) ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುತ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾರದ ಭೂಮಿ

   (ಬ) ಆದರ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಸಂಭಾವ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದಿದ್ದಾಗ

   (ಚ) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬದಿಯ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ

   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

27. Population pyramids serve to express the

   (A) growth rate

   (B) birth rate

   (C) death rate

   (D) age sex distribution of the population

   ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಗೋಪುರಾಕೃತಿಯು ಇದನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

   (ಅ) ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ

   (ಬ) ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ

   (ಚ) ಸಾವಿನ (ಮರಣದ) ಪ್ರಮಾಣ

   (ಡ) ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ವಯೋವಾರು/ಅಂಗವಾರು ಹಂಚಿಕೆ

28. The main objective of the family welfare programme in India is

   (A) control population   (B) increase the male population

   (C) disease control   (D) all the above

   ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇದು

   (ಅ) ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ   (ಬ) ಪುರುಷ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದು

   (ಚ) ರೋಗ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

29. HIV gets transmitted through

   (A) water   (B) air

   (C) blood transfusion   (D) mosquito bites

   ಹೆಚ್.ಐ.ವಿ. ಸೋಂಕು ಇದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಸಾರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

   (ಅ) ನೀರು   (ಬ) ಗಾಳಿ

   (ಚ) ರಕ್ತ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ   (ಡ) ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕಡಿತ

30. The disease methemoglobinemia is caused mainly by

   (A) asbestos   (B) nitrate

   (C) silica   (D) cotton

   "ಮೆಥ್‌ಹೀಮೋಗ್ಲೋಬಿನೀಮಿಯ" ರೋಗವು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇದರಿಂದ

   (ಅ) ಕಲ್ನಾರು   (ಬ) ನೈಟ್ರೇಟ್

   (ಚ) ಸಿಲಿಕಾ   (ಡ) ಹತ್ತಿ

31. Organisms which obtain energy from the metabolism of chemicals are

   (A) Heterotrophs   (B) Phototrophs

   (C) Chemotrophs   (D) Geotrophs

   ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಗಳು ಚಯಾಪಚಯದಿಂದ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಜೀವಿಗಳು ಇವು

   (ಅ) ಹೆಟಿರೋಟ್ರೋಫ್‌ಗಳು   (ಬ) ಫೋಟೋಟ್ರೋಫ್‌ಗಳು

   (ಚ) ಖೀಮೋಟ್ರೋಫ್‌ಗಳು   (ಡ) ಜಿಯೋಟ್ರೋಫ್‌ಗಳು

32. New species entering a geographical area

   (A) endemic species   (B) pandemic species

   (C) exotic species   (D) endangered species

   ಒಂದು ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುವ ಹೊಸ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಇವು

   (ಅ) ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಜಾತಿಯ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು   (ಬ) ಸಾಂಕ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಜಾತಿಯ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು

   (ಚ) ವಿಲಕ್ಷಣ ಜಾತಿಯ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು   (ಡ) ಅಳಿವಿನಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು

33. Removal of layers of soil creating large channels

(A) splash erosion

(B) gully erosion

(C) sheet erosion

(D) mass erosion

ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಪದರಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಕಾಲುವೆ

(ಅ) ಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸವಕಳಿ

(ಬ) ಕಾಲುವೆ ಸವಕಳಿ

(ಚ) ಹಾಳೆ ಸವಕಳಿ

(ಡ) ಸಮೂಹ ಸವಕಳಿ

34. Water contaminants entering water bodies from a large patch of agricultural land is

(A) point source pollutants

(B) non-point source pollutants

(C) permanent source pollutants

(D) line source pollutants

ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಾತ್ರದ ಕೃಷಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಜಲಾಶಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಕಾರಕಗಳು

(ಅ) ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮೂಲದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಕಾರಕಗಳು

(ಬ) ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಮೂಲದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಕಾರಕಗಳು

(ಚ) ಶಾಶ್ವತ ಮೂಲದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಕಾರಕಗಳು

(ಡ) ಸಾಲುಸಾಲಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಮೂಲದ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಕಾರಕಗಳು

35. Toxic material found in transformers and capacitors

(A) BPA

(B) PCB

(C) DDT

(D) PPB

ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪರಿವರ್ತಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಪ್ಯಾಸಿಟರ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ವಿಷಕಾರಿ ವಸ್ತು

(ಅ) ಬಿ.ಪಿ.ಎ.

(ಬ) ಪಿ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ.

(ಚ) ಡಿ.ಡಿ.ಟಿ.

(ಡ) ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಬಿ.

36. A compilation of data on species threatened with extinction maintained by IUCN

(A) Red data book

(B) Blue data book

(C) Green data book

(D) Yellow data book

ಐ.ಯು.ಸಿ.ಎನ್.ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಅಳಿವಿನ ಬೆದರಿಕೆ ಇರುವ ಜಾತಿಯ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಇದು

(ಅ) ಕೆಂಪು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ

(ಬ) ನೀಲಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ

(ಚ) ಹಸಿರು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ

(ಡ) ಹಳದಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕ

37. World Ozone day

(A) August 15

(B) December 15

(C) September 16

(D) March 15

ವಿಶ್ವ ಓಜೋನ್ ದಿನ ಇಂದು ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

(ಅ) ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15

(ಬ) ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 15

(ಚ) ಸೆಪ್ಟಂಬರ್ 16

(ಡ) ಮಾರ್ಚ್ 15

38. The term environment is derived from _____ language.

(A) German

(B) Latin

(C) French

(D) Chinese

"ಎನ್ವಿರಾನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್" ಎಂಬ ಪದವನ್ನು_____ ಭಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ.

(ಅ) ಜರ್ಮನ್

(ಬ) ಲ್ಯಾಟಿನ್

(ಚ) ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್

(ಡ) ಚೀನೀ ಭಾಷೆ

39. The running water habitat is called

(A) Lotic

(B) Lentic

(C) Biome

(D) Littoral

ಹರಿಯುವ ನೀರಿನ ಆವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಹೆಸರು

(ಅ) ಲೋಟಿಕ್

(ಬ) ಲೆಂಟಿಕ್

(ಚ) ಬಯೋಮ್

(ಡ) ಲಿಟ್ಟೋರಲ್

40. Chernobyl disaster is associated with

(A) Nuclear accident   (B) Earthquake

(C) Landslides   (D) All of these

ಚೆರ್ನೋಬಿಲ್ ದುರಂತವು ಒಂದು _____.

(ಅ) ಪರಮಾಣು ದುರಂತ   (ಬ) ಭೂಕಂಪ

(ಚ) ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಸ್ಲೈಡ್ಸ್   (ಡ) ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

41. Which of the following has the poorest water holding capacity?

(A) Clay   (B) Loam

(C) Sand   (D) None of the above

ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಠವಾಗಿದೆ?

(ಅ) ಜೇಡಿ ಮಣ್ಣು   (ಬ) ಲೋಮ್

(ಚ) ಮರಳು   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

42. Hotspots are the areas which have

(A) High species diversity

(B) High level of threatened species

(C) High endemism

(D) All the above

ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು 'ಬಿಸಿ ನೆಲ'ಗಳೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತೇವೆ

(ಅ) ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು ವೈವಿಧ್ಯತೆ

(ಬ) ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಪಾಯಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾದ ಪ್ರಭೇದಗಳು

(ಚ) ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಪ್ರಭೇದ

(ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

43. Earthquakes are recorded by

(A) Seismograph   (B) Logarithmatic graph

(C) Rain gauge   (D) All of these

ಭೂಕಂಪವನ್ನು ಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನ

(ಅ) ಸಿಸ್ಮೋಗ್ರಾಫ್   (ಬ) ಲೂಗ್ಯಾರಿಥ್‌ಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕ್ ಗ್ರಾಫ್

(ಚ) ಮಳೆಯ ಗೇಜ್   (ಡ) ಈ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

44. Which of the following is classified as heavy metal?

(A) Copper   (B) Calcium

(C) Sodium   (D) Magnesium

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿರುವ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಘನ ಲೋಹ ಎಂದು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?

(ಅ) ತಾಮ್ರ   (ಬ) ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಸಿಯಂ

(ಚ) ಸೋಡಿಯಂ   (ಡ) ಮ್ಯಾಗ್ನೇಸಿಯಂ

45. "Earth provides enough to satisfy everyman's need but not for everyman's greed" said by

(A) Tagore   (B) Gandhiji

(C) Nehru   (D) Swami Vivekananda

"ಭೂಮಿಯು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ಆದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ದುರಾಸೆಯನ್ನಲ್ಲ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದವರು

(ಅ) ಟ್ಯಾಗೋರ್   (ಬ) ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ

(ಚ) ನೆಹರು   (ಡ) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ

46. Large sand dunes are seen in

(A) Rajasthan   (B) Bihar

(C) Madhya Pradesh   (D) Andhra Pradesh

ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮರಳು ರಾಶಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ?

(ಅ) ರಾಜಸ್ಥಾನ   (ಬ) ಬಿಹಾರ್

(ಚ) ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ   (ಡ) ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ

47. Wild life Protection Act was passed in the year

    (A)   1952   (B)   1984

    (C)   1972   (D)   1964

ವನ್ಯ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ವರ್ಷ

    (ಅ)   1952   (ಬ)   1984

    (ಚ)   1972   (ಡ)   1964

48. Which among these is a life style disease?

    (A)   Dysentry   (B)   Obesity

    (C)   Jaundice   (D)   Influenza

ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಜೀವನ ವೈಖರಿ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗಳು?

    (ಅ)   ಭೇದಿ   (ಬ)   ಸ್ಥೂಲಕಾಯ

    (ಚ)   ಕಾಮಾಲೆ   (ಡ)   ಶೀತ ಜ್ವರ

49. Major impact of mining activity is

    (A)   stream silting   (B)   dust pollution

    (C)   water pollution   (D)   all the above

ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

    (ಅ)   ಹಳ್ಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೂಳು ತುಂಬುವುದು   (ಬ)   ಧೂಳು ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ

    (ಚ)   ಜಲ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ   (ಡ)   ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

50. pH of acid rain

    (A)   <5.6   (B)   5.8

    (C)   >6.1   (D)   none of these

ಆಮ್ಲ ಮಳೆಯ ಪಿ.ಹೆಚ್. (pH) ಎಷ್ಟು ಇರುತ್ತದೆ?

    (ಅ)   <5.6   (ಬ)   5.8

    (ಚ)   >6.1   (ಡ)   ಯಾವುವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

51. An equivalent of Chipko Movement in South India is

    (A) Appiko Movement

    (B) Vanamahotsava

    (C) Save Environment Movement

    (D) Janchethana Movement

    ಚಿಪ್ಕೋ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಲುವ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಒಂದು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಯಾವುದು?

    (ಅ) ಆಪ್ಪಿಕೋ ಚಳುವಳಿ

    (ಬ) ವನಮಹೋತ್ಸವ

    (ಚ) ಪರಿಸರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಚಳುವಳಿ

    (ಡ) ಜನಚೇತನ ಚಳುವಳಿ

52. Which of these gases filter high energy solar radiation from reaching the earth's surface?

    (A) Oxygen   (B) Nitrogen

    (C) Ozone   (D) CO₂

    ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಶಕ್ತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಸೌರಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಕಿರಣ ಭೂಮಿಯ ಹೊರ ಪದರವನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟದಂತೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಅನಿಲವು ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ?

    (ಅ) ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕ   (ಬ) ನೈಟ್ರೋಜನ್

    (ಚ) ಓಜೋನ್   (ಡ) ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಡೈ ಆಕ್ಸೈಡ್

53. Kaziranga National Park is located in

    (A) Bihar   (B) Assam

    (C) Tamil Nadu   (D) Madhya Pradesh

    ಕಾಝಿರಂಗ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನವು ಯಾವ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ?

    (ಅ) ಬಿಹಾರ್   (ಬ) ಅಸ್ಸಾಮ್

    (ಚ) ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು   (ಡ) ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶ

54. Renewable energy generated from sea waves

(A)   Sea wave energy

(B)   Ocean thermal energy

(C)   Tidal energy

(D)   All the above

ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಅಲೆಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ನೂತನ ಶಕ್ತಿ

(ಅ)   ಸಮುದ್ರದ ಅಲೆಗಳ ಶಕ್ತಿ

(ಬ)   ಸಮುದ್ರ ತಾಪಮಾನದ ಶಕ್ತಿ

(ಚ)   ಟ್ಟೈಡಲ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ

(ಡ)   ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

55. Drought leads to

(A)   Reduction of agricultural product

(B)   Migration

(C)   Desertification

(D)   All the above

ಕ್ಷಾಮದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ

(ಅ)   ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳ ಕುಂಠಿತ

(ಬ)   ವಲಸೆ

(ಚ)   ಮರುಭೂಮೀಕರಣ

(ಡ)   ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

56. Dharogi is famous for conserving which wild animal?

(A)   Snow Leopard

(B)   Civet Cat

(C)   Sloth Bear

(D)   Hanumanth Langur

ದಾರೋಜ ಪ್ರದೇಶವು ಇದರ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ

(ಅ)   ಹಿಮ ಚಿರತೆ

(ಬ)   ಸಿವೆಟ್ ಬೆಕ್ಕು

(ಚ)   ಸ್ಲಾತ್ ಕರಡಿ

(ಡ)   ಹನುಮಂತ ಲಂಗೂರ್

57. Birth rate of a population is called

(A) Mortality
(B) Vital index
(C) Natality
(D) None of these

ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ

(ಅ) ಮರಣ
(ಬ) ವೈಟಲ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್
(ಚ) ಜನನ
(ಡ) ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

58. Coastal region of our country is suitable for harnessing

(A) Wind energy
(B) Tidal energy
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಕಡಲು ತೀರದ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು?

(ಅ) ಗಾಳಿಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ
(ಬ) ಅಲೆಗಳ ಶಕ್ತಿ
(ಚ) (A) ಮತ್ತು (B) ಎರಡೂ
(ಡ) ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

59. Cloud seeding is a practice used to induce

(A) Precipitation
(B) Thermal invasion
(C) Evaporation
(D) Transpiration

ಮೋಡ ಬಿತ್ತನೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ?

(ಅ) ಮಳೆ
(ಬ) ಥರ್ಮಲ್ ಇನ್‌ವೇಶನ್
(ಚ) ಆವಿಯಾಗುವಿಕೆ
(ಡ) ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪಿರೇಷನ್

60. Ground water contamination is

(A) irreversible
(B) reversible
(C) exhaustible
(D) non-exhaustible

ಅಂತರ್ಜಲದ ಕಲುಷಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯು

(ಅ) ಅಪರಿವರ್ತನೀಯ
(ಬ) ಪರಿವರ್ತನೀಯ
(ಚ) ತೀರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ
(ಡ) ತೀರದೇ ಇರುವುದು

61. The organisms which live on an another living organism are called

(A) producers

(B) consumers

(C) parasites

(D) herbivores

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಜೀವಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಾವಲಂಬಿಸುವ ಜೀವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ

(ಅ) ಉತ್ಪಾದಕಗಳು

(ಬ) ಭಕ್ಷಕಗಳು

(ಚ) ಪ್ಯಾರಾಸ್ಯೆಟ್‌ಗಳು

(ಡ) ಸಸ್ಯ ಭಕ್ಷಕಗಳು

62. Sustainable energy is

(A) renewable

(B) exhaustible

(C) non-renewable

(D) all the above

ಮೂಲಾಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು

(ಅ) ನವೀಕರಿಸುವಂತಹದ್ದು

(ಬ) ಕೊನೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹದ್ದು

(ಚ) ನವೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗದ್ದು

(ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

63. Oceanic pollution is due to

(A) oil discharge

(B) ballast discharge

(C) hazardous waste discharge

(D) all the above

ಸಾಗರದ ಜಲಮಾಲಿನ್ಯವು

(ಅ) ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹರಡುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ

(ಬ) ಬೆಲ್ಲಾಸ್ಟ್ ಹರಡುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದ

(ಚ) ಹಾನಿಕಾರಕ ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಎಸೆಯುವುದರಿಂದ

(ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

64. State bird of Karnataka is

(A) Golden back Woodpecker

(B) Rose ringed Parakeet

(C) Pied Hornbill

(D) Wire tailed Bee-eater

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪಕ್ಷಿ

(ಅ) ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆನ್ನಿನ ಮರಕುಟುಕ

(ಬ) ಗುಲಾಬಿ ಉಂಗುರದ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗಿಳಿ

(ಚ) ಬಹು ವರ್ಣದ ಹಾರ್ನ್‌ಬಿಲ್

(ಡ) ಉದ್ದ ಬಾಲದ ಜೇನ ಭಕ್ಷಕ

65. Biogas is a mixture of

(A) Methane and Carbon dioxide

(B) Oxygen and Hydrogen

(C) Methane and Oxygen

(D) Hydrogen Sulphide and Carbon-di-oxide

ಜೈವಿಕ ಅನಿಲದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆನಿಲಗಳು

(ಅ) ಮಿಥೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಡೈ ಆಕ್ಸೈಡ್

(ಬ) ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕ ಮತ್ತು ಜಲಜನಕ

(ಚ) ಮಿಥೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆಮ್ಲಜನಕ

(ಡ) ಹೈಡ್ರೋಜನ್ ಸಲ್ಫೈಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಬನ್ ಡೈ ಆಕ್ಸೈಡ್

66. Kyoto protocol is focused on

(A) Wetland conservation

(B) Strata conservation

(C) Lakes conservation

(D) Climate change

ಕ್ಯೂಟೋ ಪ್ರೋಟೋಕಾಲ್ ಗಮನಹರಿಸುವುದು

(ಅ) ತರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

(ಬ) ವಾಯು ಮಂಡಲದ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

(ಚ) ಕೊಳಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ

(ಡ) ವಾತಾವರಣ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ

67. Loss of forest cover is termed as

(A) Desertification   (B) Deforestation

(C) Afforestation   (D) None of these

ಅರಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಕ್ಷೀಣತೆಗೆ ಏನೆಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ?

(ಅ) ಮರುಭೂಮೀಕರಣ   (ಬ) ಅರಣ್ಯನಾಶ

(ಚ) ಅರಣ್ಯೀಕರಣ   (ಡ) ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

68. The organisms which live on dead and decaying matter are

(A) Producers   (B) Consumers

(C) Decomposers   (D) Herbivores

ಸತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳೆಯುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ಬದುಕುವ ಜೀವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವುದು

(ಅ) ಉತ್ಪಾದಕಗಳು   (ಬ) ಭಕ್ಷಕಗಳು

(ಚ) ಕೊಳೆತಿನಿಗಳು   (ಡ) ಸಸ್ಯ ಭಕ್ಷಕಗಳು

69. Asthma can be caused by the following pollutants

(A) Pollen dust   (B) Particulates

(C) Ozone   (D) All the above

ಉಬ್ಬಸ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಮಾಲಿನ್ಯಕಾರಕ

(ಅ) ಪರಾಗ ಧೂಳು   (ಬ) ಪಾರ್ಟಿಕ್ಯುಲೇಟ್ಸ್

(ಚ) ಓಜೋನ್   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

70. An environmental audit helps in achieving the

(A) Resource optimization   (B) Waste minimization

(C) Public awareness   (D) All the above

ಪರಿಸರದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ _____ ಅನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ (ನೆರವೇರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ) ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

(ಅ) ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲದ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ   (ಬ) ತ್ಯಾಜ್ಯದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠೀಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ

(ಚ) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ   (ಡ) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ