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IV Semester B.A./B.B.A./B.C.A./B.C.L.S./B.Com./B.H.M./B.Sc./B.S.F.A./B.S.I.D./  
B.S.W./B.V.A.M./B.V.G.D./B.V.I.S./B.V.T.D. Examination, September/October 2022

(CBCS Scheme)

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH – IV

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** 1) Answer **all** the questions.

2) Write the question numbers **correctly**.

- I. A) Summarise any one of the passages given below, give a suitable title and underline the topic sentence.

10

In all the times and societies, it was very beneficial for playing sports. Sports and games give needed competitive nature and a strong desire to win. Moreover, when competing with opponents, it is easier to gain proper organisational, decision-making and strategy building skills. Thus, participation in sports was always aimed at bringing numerous benefits for participants. It is great when people know about all the benefits of sports. At the same time, authorities should promote sports and games among young people to keep them healthy and fit. In fact, sports allow improving people's lives significantly, including the mentioned physical shape, blood pressure, brain activity, etc. Every nation and society must reveal the importance of sports for people to let them improve their health and life in general. With a strong love for sports, people can easily physically fit any community or society. Healthy and happy people always make proper life decisions and advise very wise solutions. Besides, sports are always developing a sense of natural competitiveness and goal-oriented personal approach.

Once dealing with sports activity, every person can improve the physiological functions of the body organs and improve the functionality of the entire organism. Sports allow keeping the body healthy and mind peaceful. It is the best therapy for numerous diseases. Sport prolongs people's lives and makes them more active and satisfied with life in general. If you want

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to reach the biggest goals in sports, it is easy to build a great professional sports career if you put enough time and effort. When you can control your body and make it stronger every day, you can be fully satisfied with your body and mind functioning. Sports also teach you to work in a team and obtain team goals easily taking care of every team member's thoughts and desires. Therefore, sports should be promoted in schools and colleges for sure. Sports can bring a bunch of benefits for youth, including general health, together with blood circulation and overall physical stamina improvement. Sport develops and improves people's physical, social and organisational skills, which are beneficial in personal and professional life and must always be obtained.

OR

India's environmental problems are due to the negative effects of the process of development that is poverty and underdevelopment. Poorly planned development projects cause damage to the environment, associated with plans for rapid economic growth and development. The second group is related to the impact on health, land, soils, water, forests, wildlife as a result of poverty. The greatest challenge is the rapid growth of population. Population, poverty and environment are interrelated. The nexus between poverty and environmental degradation is a major issue as the vast majority of people depend on the natural resources of the country for their basic needs. About 40 percent are below the poverty line.

Environmental degradation has adversely affected the poor who depend upon natural resources. Henceforth, both poverty and environmental degradation are two facets of the same challenge and it is widely recognised that population growth is a function of poverty. The mountainous terrains of the Himalayas and North East States are rapidly losing their forests and trees,





which in turn enhances the removal of top soils and results in landslides and floods. India has a rich flora. The Botanical Survey of India has reported nearly 49000 species of plants after surveying about 70 percent of India's geographical area. But due to deforestation about 1336 plant species are considered as endangered. The main causes for loss of flora and fauna are pollution, over exploitation, habitat destruction and toxic substances in water, floods, cyclones etc.

- B) Make notes for any one of the passages given below giving a suitable title using linear or diagram method. 10

Discipline is something that keeps each person in control. It motivates a person to progress in life and achieve success. Everyone follows discipline in his/her life in a different form. Besides, everyone has his own prospect of discipline. Some people consider it a part of their life and some don't. It is the guide that availability directs a person on the right path. Without discipline, the life of a person will become dull and inactive. Also, a disciplined person can control and handle the situation of living in a sophisticated way than those who do not. Moreover, if you have a plan and you want to implement it in your life then you need discipline. It makes things easy for you to handle and ultimately bring success to your life. If we talk about the types of discipline, then they are generally of two types. First one is induced discipline and the second one is self-discipline. Induced discipline is something that others taught us or we learn by seeing others. While self-discipline comes from within and we learn it on our own self. Self-discipline requires a lot of motivation and support from others.

Above all, following your daily schedule without any mistakes is also part of being disciplined. We need discipline almost everywhere in life. So, it is



best to practise discipline from the early stages of our life. Self-discipline means different things to different people. For students, its meaning is different, for an employee its meaning is different, and for children its meaning is different. \_ Moreover, the meaning of discipline changes with the stages of life and priority. Not everyone can be disciplined because it requires a lot of hard work and dedication. Also, it needs a positive mind and a healthy body. One has to be strict to discipline so that she/he can successfully complete the road of success. The discipline is a staircase by which the person achieves success. It helps a person to focus on his/her goals in life. Also, it does not let him/her derive from the goal. Besides, it brings perfection in a person's life by training and educating the mind and body of the person to respond to the rules and regulation, which will help him to be an ideal citizen of the society. If we talk about professional life then, the disciplined person gets more opportunities than the person who is undisciplined. Also, it adds an exceptional dimension to the personality of the individual. Besides, the person leaves a positive impact on the mind of people wherever she/he goes. In conclusion, we can say that discipline is one of the key elements of anyone's life. A person can only be successful if she/he strictly lives a healthy and disciplined life. Besides, discipline also helps us in a lot of ways and motivates the person around us to be disciplined. Above all, discipline helps a person to achieve the success that she/he wants in life.

OR

Education is an important tool which is very useful in everybody's life. Education is what differentiates us from other living beings on earth. It makes man the smartest creature on earth. It empowers humans and gets them ready to face challenges of life efficiently. With that being





said, education still remains a luxury and not a necessity in our country. Educational awareness needs to be spread through the country to make education accessible. But, this remains incomplete without first analysing the importance of education. Only when the people realise what significance it holds, can they consider it a necessity for a good life.

Education is the most significant tool in eliminating poverty and unemployment. Moreover, it enhances the commercial scenario and benefits the country overall. So, the higher the level of education in a country, the better the chances of development are. In addition, this education also benefits an individual in various ways. It helps a person make a better and informed decision with the use of their knowledge. This increases the success rate of a person in life. Subsequently, education is also responsible for providing an enhanced lifestyle. It gives you career opportunities that can increase your quality of life. Similarly, education also helps in making a person independent. When one is educated enough, they won't have to depend on anyone else for their livelihood. They will be self-sufficient to earn for themselves and lead a good life.

Above all, education also enhances the self-confidence of a person and makes them certain of things in life. When we talk from the country's viewpoint, even then education plays a significant role. Educated people vote for the better candidate of the country. This ensures the development and growth of a nation. To say that education is your doorway to success would be an understatement. It serves as the key which will unlock numerous doors that will lead to success. This will, in turn, help you build a better life for yourself. An educated person has a lot of job opportunities waiting for them on the other side of the door. They can choose from a variety of options and not be obligated to do something they dislike. Most importantly, education impacts our perception positively. It helps us choose the right path and look at things from various viewpoints rather



than just one. With education, you can enhance your productivity and complete a task better in comparison to an uneducated person. However, one must always ensure that education solely does not ensure success. It is a doorway to success which requires hard work, dedication and more after which you can open it successfully. All of these things together will make you successful in life.

II. A) Answer **any five** questions of the following : (2×5=10)

- 1) Due to strength a person would always be \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2) Who does the word 'He' in the first line refer to by W.H Auden in the poem "The Unknown Citizen" ?
- 3) How courage 'in the face of death' is discussed in the poem 'Invictus' ?
- 4) What is the colour of the skin compared to in the poem "Telephone Conversation" by Wole Soyinka ?
- 5) Who is he addressing in the poem "White Paper" by Sharan Kumar Lumbale?
- 6) What is the teacher's scolding compared to in the poem "Punishment in KinderGarten" by Kamala Das ?
- 7) Why does Aunt Jane refuse to sit on Jack's chair ?

B) Answer **any four** questions of the following in a paragraph : (4×5=20)

- 1) What meaning do the questions, 'Was he free ?, Was he happy' ? assume in the context of the poem? Do you find the questions absurd ?
- 2) What picture of William Ernest Henley is conveyed in the poem "Invictus" ?
- 3) Comment on the sudden change in the tone towards the end of the poem "Telephone Conversation" by Wole Soyinka.





- 4) What does he seek? Is it peace of mind or material pleasure in the poem "White Paper" by Sharan Kumar Lumbale ?
- 5) Why does the poet say that children are funny things in the poem "Punishment in KinderGarten" by Kamala Das ?
- 6) What worried Aunt Jane regarding Jack and Jill in the play 'Never Never Nest'?

C) Answer **any Two** questions of the following in about **two** pages: **(10×2=20)**

- 1) How does the poem 'A Character' suggest that humanity has a vast spectrum of emotions and thoughts ?
  - 2) Pick out some details in the poem "Telephone Conversation" by Wole Soyinka. Which point out that the citizen is not free to be himself ?
  - 3) What do you understand about the process of change and growth in the poem "Punishment in KinderGarten" by Kamala Das ?
  - 4) Sketch the character of Aunt Jane, Jack and Jill in the play 'Never Never Nest'.
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IV Semester B.B.A./B.H.M. Degree Examination, September/October 2022

(CBCS)

HINDI

Paper – IV : Upanyas, Film Sameeksha Aur Anuvad

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

I. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये ।

(10×1=10)

- 1) उपन्यास “सूने चौखट” के रचनाकार कौन हैं ?
- 2) कमला की माँ का स्वभाव कैसा था ?
- 3) जीवन में साहित्य का क्या महत्व है ?
- 4) भोला पंडित ने कमला को क्या सिखाया ?
- 5) चाचा चाची से कमला को क्या मिला ?
- 6) अंधी चाची को किससे सुख मिलता था ?
- 7) कमला ने किसकी डायरी पढ़ी ?
- 8) हेमदीदी को अकेले में क्या मिलती थी ?
- 9) कमला के पति ने कौन-सी दो बातें सिखी थी ?
- 10) गाँव में किसने मंदिर बनवाया ?

II. सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिये (किन्हीं दो) ।

(2×8=16)

- 1) “मैं जानती हूँ जो अपने लिये जीना नहीं चाहते उन्हें दूसरों के लिये जीना चाहिये । बस इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ ।”
- 2) सच्चे व्यापार का ढंग ही यही है अब मुकर नहीं सकता, जो जैसा भी है मेरे भाग पर छोड़ दीजिये ।
- 3) “बामन जरूर खिला देना, मेरी यह ही साध है, लाला कि मेरे मरने के बाद चार बामन जरूर झूठा करें ।”
- 4) “हम तुमसे माँगकर बिस्कुट नहीं खायेंगे, खरीदकर खायेंगे ।”

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III. उपन्यास “सूने चौखट” का सारांश लिखकर उसकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिये । (1×16=16)

अथवा

कमला और रामू के चरित्र चित्रण पर विचार प्रकट कीजिये ।

IV. किसी एक पर टिप्पणी कीजिये ।

(1×8=8)

1) सीता

2) कमला का पति ।

V. किसी एक फिल्म पर समीक्षा कीजिये ।

(1×10=10)

1) सर्वोत्तम फिल्म “तारें जमीन पर” की समीक्षा कीजिये ।

2) “स्लमडाग मिलेनियर” ।

VI. हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिये ।

(1×10=10)

India has a well developed system of banks. Most of the banks in India were founded by Indian entrepreneurs and visionaries in the pre-independence era to provide financial assistance to traders, agriculturists and budding Indian industrialist. Indian banks have played a significant role in the development of Indian economy by inculcating the habit of savings in Indians and by lending finance to Indian industry.

ಭಾರತವು ಶಿಸ್ತುಬದ್ಧ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಕೃಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗಾನ್ವಿತ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯ ನೀಡುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಭಾರತೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿತಾಯ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಿ, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಭಾರತದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ. ಪದವಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ / ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2022

(CBCS) (F + R) (2019 – 2020 Onwards)

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ - II

ಸುವರ್ಣ ಸಂಪದ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಳ



ಸಮಯ : 3 ಗಂಟೆಗಳು

ಗರಿಷ್ಠಾಂಕಗಳು : 70

I. ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಯದ ಭಾವಾರ್ಥ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1×6=6)

- 1) ನಿನ್ನಯ ದೇಶಮತ್ತಣದು ಪುಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂತಭಿಧಾನಮಾವನಿಂ  
ದಂ ನಿನಗಾಯ್ತು ವೇದನಿವಹ ಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಕಳಾಕಳಾಪ ಸಂ  
ಪನ್ನತೆಯೆಂತು ಬಂದುದು ಭವಸ್ಮೃತಿ ಪುಟ್ಟಿತೋ ಮೇಣ್ ವರಪ್ರಸಾ  
ದೋನ್ನತಿಯಾದುದೋ ಮರೆಸಲೆಂದು ವಿಹಂಗಮವೇಷಿಯಾದೆಯೋ
- 2) ಆಸೆ ಮಾತನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಭಾಷೆ ತಪ್ಪುವ ಹೊಲೆಯ  
ಲೇಸು ಉಪಕಾರಗಳ ಮಾಡದವ ಹೊಲೆಯ  
ಮೋಸದಲಿ ಜೀವನವ ಮುನಿದು ಕೆಡಿಸುವ ಹೊಲೆಯ  
ಹುಸಿಯ ಬೊಗಳುವನೊಬ್ಬ ಹುಚ್ಚ ಹೊಲೆಯ

ಆ) ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(2×2=4)

- 1) ಗೋಪಾಲದಾಸರು.
- 2) ಹೆಳವನಕಟ್ಟೆ ಗಿರಿಯಮ್ಮ.
- 3) ಕುಮಾರರಾಮ.
- 4) ಕೀರ್ತನೆ.

ಇ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1×10=10)

- 1) ವೈಶಂಪಾಯನ ಗಿಳಿಯ ತಂದೆ, ತಾಯಿಯರನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
- 2) ಭತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಗಿಯ ಸಂವಾದವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

II. ಅ) ಎರಡು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(2×5=10)

- 1) ಹುಟ್ಟಿನ ನಿಜಾಂಶ ತಿಳಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕರ್ಣನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿತಿ.
- 2) ನೆತ್ತದ ಪ್ರಸಂಗ.
- 3) ಕೃಷ್ಣನ ಕುರಿತು ಸಿರಿಯಜ್ಜಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾನುಮತಿಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.





ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1×10=10)

- 1) ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಕರ್ಣರ ಸಂವಾದದ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
- 2) ಕೃಷ್ಣ, ಸಿರಿಯಜ್ಜಿ, ಕರ್ಣ-ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿ.

III. ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1×5=5)

- 1) ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕರಕುಶಲ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದ ಬಗೆ.
- 2) ಎಫ್. ಎಂ. ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು.

ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1×10=10)

- 1) ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗದ ಬಾನುಲಿ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಗೆಲೆಯನಾದ ಬಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
- 2) ಡಬ್ಬಿಂಗ್ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಶ್ರೀ. ಯು.ಜಿ. ಪವನಜ ಹಾಗೂ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.ಎಸ್. ಎನ್. ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

IV. ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ.

(1×5=5)

- 1) ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯೋದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದ ಬಳಕೆ.
- 2) ಜಾಹಿರಾತಿನ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು.

ಅ) ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1×10=10)

- 1) ಗೂಗಲ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಕೊಡುಗೆ 'ನೆಸ್ಟ್' ನ ಕತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.
- 2) 'ಸಂವಹನ'-ಅರ್ಥ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಕುರಿತು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ.

IV Semester B.B.M./M.T.A./M.B.S. Examination, September/October 2022  
(F/R – CBCS)



**LANGUAGE SANSKRIT (Paper – IV)**  
**Doothaghatotkacham and Smriti Text**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instructions :** 1) Q. No. I should be answered in **Sanskrit** only.  
2) Remaining questions to be answered in **Kannada/English/Sanskrit**.

I. समीचीनम् उत्तरं चिनुत ।

(10×1=10)

ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Choose and write the correct answer.

1) दूतघटोत्कचम् इति नाटकस्य कर्ता कः ?

अ) व्यासः

आ) भासः

इ) भास्करः

ई) भारविः

2) दूतघटोत्कचं किं आधारितम् ?

अ) महाभारतम्

आ) रामायणम्

इ) पुराणम्

ई) भागवतम्

3) किरातरूपः कः ?

अ) हरः

आ) हरिः

इ) इन्द्रः

ई) वायुः

4) शक्रापनीतकवचः कः ?

अ) भीमः

आ) कर्णः

इ) शकुनिः

ई) दुर्योधनः

5) वार्ताहरस्य नाम किम् ?

अ) जयन्तः

आ) जितक्रोधः

इ) जयः

ई) जयत्रातः





6) नाद्यन्ते ततः कः प्रविशति ?

अ) विदूषकः

आ) राजा

इ) गोपालकः

ई) सूत्रधारः

7) नाटकस्य नान्दीशलोके कस्य देवस्य स्तुतिः कृता ?

अ) शिवस्य

आ) नारायणस्य

इ) विष्णोः

ई) गणेशस्य

8) दुःशला कस्य स्वसा ?

अ) लक्ष्मणस्य

आ) दुर्योधनस्य

इ) कृष्णस्य

ई) प्रह्लादस्य

9) दुर्योधनस्य माता का ?

अ) गान्धारी

आ) सुरुचिः

इ) कैकेयी

ई) जानकी

10) चक्रायुधः कः ?

अ) भीष्मः

आ) कृष्णः

इ) भीमः

ई) इन्द्रः

II. एकस्य प्रबन्धं लिखत ।

(1×10=10)

ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Write an essay on **any one** of the following.

1) दूतघटोत्कचरूपकस्य सारांशं लिखत ।

ದೂತಘಟೋತ್ಕಚ ರೂಪಕದ ಸಾರಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Critically appreciate the play : Doothaghatotkacham.

2) भासरूपकाणां साम्यांशान् अधिकृत्य प्रबन्धमेकं लिखत ।

ಭಾಸನ ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಸಾಮ್ಯಾಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Write an essay on similarities among Bhasa's plays.



III. ದ್ವಯೋಃ ಲಘುಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಂ ಲಿಖತ ।

(2×5=10)

ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಲಘು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Write short notes on **any two**.

- 1) ಸೂತ್ರಧಾರ:
- 2) ಅಭಿಮನ್ಯು:
- 3) ದುರ್ಯೋಧನ:
- 4) ಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ:

IV. ದ್ವಯೋಃ ಶ್ಲೋಕಯೋಃ ಅನುವಾದಂ ಕೃತ್ವಾ ವಿವೃಣುತ ।

(2×6=12)

ಎರಡು ಶ್ಲೋಕಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುವಾದಿಸಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

Translate and explain **any two** of the following shlokas.

- 1) ಅಥಾಭಿಮನ್ಯುನಿಧನಾಜ್ಜನಿತಪ್ರಕೋಪಃ  
ಸಾಮರ್ಷಕೃಷ್ಣಧೃತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಿಗುಣಪ್ರತೋದಃ  
ಪಾರ್ಥಃ ಕರಿಷ್ಯತಿ ತದ್ಗ್ರಧನುಃ ಸಹಾಯಃ  
ಶಾಂತಿಂ ಗಮಿಷ್ಯತಿ ವಿನಾಶಮವಾಪ್ಯ ಲೋಕಃ ॥
- 2) ಜಯದ್ರಥೇನಾಥ ಮಹತ್ಕೃತಂ ರಣೇ ನೃಪೇರಸಂಭಾವಿತಮಾತ್ಮಪೌರುಷಮ್ ।  
ಪ್ರಸಹ್ಯ ತೇಷಾಂ ಯದನೇನ ಸಂಯುಗೋ ಸಮಂ ಸುತೇನಾಪ್ರತಿಮಂ ಹೃತಂ ಯಶಃ ॥
- 3) ಸೌಭದ್ರೇ ನಿಹತೇ ಬಾಲೇ ಹೃದಯೇ ಕೃಷ್ಣಪಾರ್ಥಯೋಃ ।  
ಜೀವಿತೇ ನಿರಪೇಕ್ಷಾಣಾಂ ಕಥಮಾಶೀಃ ಪ್ರಯುಜ್ಯತೇ ॥
- 4) ವೃದ್ಧಂ ಭೀಷ್ಮಂ ಛಲೈರಹತ್ವಾ ತೇಷಾಂ ನ ಪತಿತಾ ಭುಜಾಃ ।  
ಹತ್ವಾಸ್ಮಾಕಂ ಪತಿಷ್ಯಂತಿ ತಮಬಾಲಪರಾಕ್ರಮಮ್ ॥

V. ದ್ವಯೋಃ ವಾಕ್ಯಯೋಃ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ವಿವೃಣುತ ।

(2×4=8)

ಎರಡು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂದರ್ಭಸಹಿತ ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

Explain **any two** sentences with reference to context.

- 1) ಕೇನೈತಚ್ಛೃತಿಪಥದೂಷಣಂ ಕೃತಂ ಮೇ ।
- 2) ಪಶ್ಚಾನಾಂ ಪಾಂಡವಾಗ್ನಿನಾಂ ಆತ್ಮಾ ಕೇತೇನ್ಧನೀಕೃತಃ ।
- 3) ಬಾಲೇ ಪುತ್ರೇ ಪ್ರಹರತಾಂ ಕಥಂ ನ ಪತಿತಾ ಭುಜಾಃ ।
- 4) ಕೋಹಿ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತಶಾರ್ದೂಲಾಂ ಗುಹಾಂ ಘರ್ಷಯಿತುಂ ಶಕ್ತಃ ।



VI. a) ಸ್ಮೃತೀನಾಂ ವಿಕಾಸಮ್ ಅಧಿಕೃತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಂ ಲಿಖತ ।

(1×10=10)

ಸ್ಮೃತಿಗ್ರಂಥಗಳ ವಿಕಾಸವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Write an essay on the development of Smruti works.

ಅಥವಾ/ಅಥವಾ/OR

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸ್ಮೃತಿಕಾರಾನ್ ಪರಿಚಾಯತ ।

ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಸ್ಮೃತಿಕಾರರನ್ನು ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿ.

Introduce the famous smritikaras of Ancient India.

b) ದ್ವಯೋಃ ಲಘು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಂ ಲಿಖತ ।

(2×5=10)

ಎರಡನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಲಘು ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

Write short notes on **any two**.

1) ಪಾರಾಶರಸ್ಮೃತಿ:

2) ನಾರದಸ್ಮೃತಿ:

3) ಯಾಜ್ಞವಲ್ಕ್ಯಸ್ಮೃತಿ:

4) ಮನು:



## IV Semester B.B.A. Examination, September/October 2022

(CBCS) (F+R) (2015-16 Onwards)

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Paper – 4.2 : Business Research Methods



Max. Marks : 70

*Instruction : Answers should be written in **English** only.*

## SECTION – A

1. Answer **any five** sub-questions. **Each** question carries **two** marks. (5×2=10)
- What is sample size ?
  - Give the meaning of report.
  - Write the meaning of tabulation of data.
  - Write the meaning of business research.
  - Mention any two methods of collecting primary data.
  - Give the meaning of population in research.
  - Write the alternate hypothesis for the null hypothesis. HO : There is no relationship between income and education.

## SECTION – B

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

- Briefly explain the types of research report.
- Give the meaning of the hypothesis and briefly explain its types.
- Distinguish between primary data and secondary data.
- Elucidate the objectives of research.
- Briefly explain :
  - Nominal scale
  - Ordinal scale
  - Interval scale
  - Ratio scale.



## SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **14** marks.

(3×14=42)

7. Describe the contents of a research report.
  8. Explain the types of probability sampling techniques and non-probability sampling techniques.
  9. Explain the types of research.
  10. Explain the qualities of a standard research questionnaire.
  11. Briefly explain :
    - a) ANOVA
    - b) Factor analysis
    - c) Multidimensional analysis
    - d) Cluster analysis
    - e) Conjoint analysis.
-



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**IV Semester B.B.A. Examination, September/October 2022  
(CBCS Scheme)**



**(F + R) (2015 – 16 Onwards)  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
Paper – 4.4 : Financial Management**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written in **English** only.

**SECTION – A**

1. Answer **any five** sub-questions of the following. **Each** sub-question carries **two** marks. **(5×2=10)**
- a) Give the meaning of financial management.
  - b) Mention any two functions of financial management.
  - c) What is meant by discounting technique ?
  - d) What is operating leverage ?
  - e) The investment of the project is ₹ 2,00,000. Salvage value is 15% and its additional working capital is ₹ 20,000. Calculate average investment.
  - f) State the techniques of capital budgeting.
  - g) What is doubling period ?

**SECTION – B**

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

- 2. Briefly explain the advantages of Profit maximisation.
- 3. Calculate the future value of ₹ 12,000 for 4 years and the interest on it is compounded at 12% p.a. half yearly. Given  $(1.06)^8 = 1.594$ .
- 4. Briefly explain any six determinants of a capital structure.





5. Calculate two companies in terms of its financial and operating leverage.

	<b>Firm A</b>	<b>Firm B</b>
Sales	₹ 20,00,000	₹ 30,00,000
Variable Cost	40% Sales	30% Sales
Fixed Cost	₹ 5,00,000	₹ 7,00,000
Interest	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 1,25,000

6. A company is requiring a machine requires an investment of ₹ 1,60,000. The net income before tax and depreciation is estimated as follows.

<b>Year</b>	<b>₹</b>
1	56,000
2	48,000
3	30,000
4	64,000
5	80,000

Depreciation is to be charged on straight line basis. The tax rate is 40%. Calculate ARR.

### SECTION – C

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

(3×14=42)

7. Explain the various principles of sound financial planning.
8. Explain the various sources of working capital funds.
9. Explain the determinants of dividend policy of the organisation.
10. A company as a EBIT of ₹ 4,80,000 and its capital structure consist of the following securities.

Equity Share Capital (₹ 10 each) ₹ 4,00,000.

12% Preference Shares ₹ 6,00,000.

14.5% Debentures ₹ 10,00,000.

The company is facing fluctuations in its sales. What would be the changes in EPS ?

- 1) If EBIT of the company increased by 25% and
- 2) If EBIT of the company decreased by 25%.

The Corporate tax is 35%.



11. Rachith Ltd. is considering to mutual exclusive proposals for the purpose of a new equipment.

Particulars	Machine X	Machine Y
Net cash outlay	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 75,000
Scrap value	NIL	NIL
Life (Years)	5	5

Project before depreciation and taxes :

1	25,000	18,000
2	30,000	20,000
3	35,000	22,000
4	25,000	20,000
5	20,000	16,000

Assuming the tax rate to be 50% and suggest the management the best alternatives using PV factor @ 10%.

Year	1	2	3	4	5
<b>PV factor@ 10% p.a.</b>	0.909	0.826	0.751	0.683	0.621

You are required to calculate :

- Pay back period
  - Net present value.
-

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IV Semester B.B.A. Examination, September/October 2022  
(CBCS)

**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**4.5 : Services Management**

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 3 Hours



**Instruction :** Answer should be written in **English** only.

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any 5** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **2** marks.

**(5×2=10)**

1. a) What are pure services ?
- b) Who is a Tourist ?
- c) State the types of insurance.
- d) What do you mean by Market Segment ?
- e) What is a Motel ?
- f) What do you mean by Service Quality ?
- g) What is E-Banking ?

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any 3** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks.

**(3×6=18)**

2. What are the functions of travel agents ?
3. State the advantages of medical transcription services in India.
4. Explain the different stages of guest cycle.
5. Explain the growth and types of ITES.
6. State the advantages of ATM.

**SECTION – C**

Answer **any 3** questions. **Each** question carries **14** marks.

**(3×14=42)**

7. Define services and explain characteristic features of services.
8. "Hospitals run smoothly and profitably because nurses play unique roles". Highlight.
9. What are the various Ps of tourism marketing mix ? Discuss.
10. Explain various General Insurance products in India.
11. Explain in detail recent trends in Banking.





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**IV Semester B.B.A. Examination, Sept./Oct. 2022**  
**(CBCS) (F+R) (2015-16 and Onwards)**  
**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**Paper – 4.3 : Marketing Management**

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answers should be written in **English** only.

**SECTION – A**

1. Answer **any five** of the following questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks. **(5×2=10)**
- a) What do you mean by marketing ?
  - b) Give the meaning of branding.
  - c) Give the meaning of market positioning.
  - d) What do you mean by virtual marketing ?
  - e) Give the meaning of marketing mix.
  - f) Give the meaning of micro environment.
  - g) What do you mean by skimming pricing ?

**SECTION – B**

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

- 2. Explain the different levels of channels of distribution.
- 3. Differentiate between marketing and selling.
- 4. Explain any four essential qualities of a good salesman.
- 5. Explain the objectives of CRM.
- 6. Briefly explain the Psychological factors influencing the consumer behaviour.

P.T.O.



## SECTION – C

Answer **any three** of the following questions. **Each** question carries **14** marks. **(3×14=42)**

7. What do you mean by macro environment ? Explain the components of macro environment.
  8. Briefly explain the bases of market segmentation.
  9. Explain the different factors influencing the pricing.
  10. Explain the different concepts of marketing.
  11. Write short notes on :
    - a) Packaging
    - b) Retailing
    - c) Relationship marketing
    - d) Green marketing.
-



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**IV Semester B.B.A. Examination, September/October 2022  
(CBCS) (F+R) (2015 – 16 Onwards)**



**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

**Paper – 4.6 : Banking Regulations and Operations**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written in **English** only.

**SECTION – A**

1. Answer **any five** sub-questions. **Each** sub-question carries **two** marks. **(5×2=10)**

- What is lending ?
- What is meant by overdraft ?
- Who are trustees ?
- What is General Crossing ?
- Give the meaning of Commercial Bank.
- What is wrongful dishonour of cheque ?
- Expand : MICR and NPA

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **six** marks.

**(3×6=18)**

- Briefly explain the role of Commercial Banks.
- What are the mandatory functions of Paying Banker ?
- What precautions should be taken while operating the accounts of Joint stock holders ?
- Define cheque. State the essential features of a cheque.
- Explain the various types of loans.

P.T.O.





## SECTION – C

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

7. What is negotiable instruments ? Explain the types of negotiable instruments and its features.
  8. Explain the different grounds on which a cheque is dishonoured by the Paying Banker.
  9. Explain the sound principles of lending by Banks.
  10. Explain the functions of Commercial Banks.
  11. Explain the various obligations of a Banker.
-



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**IV Semester B.B.A. Examination, Sept./Oct. 2022**  
**(CBCS) (F+R) (2015-16 Onwards)**  
**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**Paper – 4.7 : Cost Accounting**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**Instruction :** Answer should be written only in **English**.

**SECTION – A**

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

**(5×2=10)**

1. a) Define cost accounting.  
b) What do you mean by time keeping ?  
c) Give the meaning of cost centre.  
d) Give the meaning of machine hour rate.  
e) What is idle time ?  
f) Give the meaning of reconciliation statement.  
g) Mention any 4 examples of selling overheads.

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any three** questions from the following. **Each** question carries **6** marks.

**(3×6=18)**

2. Explain briefly purchase procedure.
3. From the following, calculate ROL, maximum level and minimum level.  
Maximum usage – 1500 units/week  
Minimum usage – 1000 units/week  
ROP – 4 to 6 weeks  
ROQ – 5000 units
4. From the following information, calculate earnings of Mr. X and Y on Straight piece rate and Taylor's piece rate system.  
Standard production – 8 units/hour  
Normal rate – ₹ 4/hour

P.T.O.

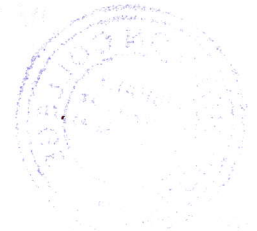


Differential rates are

- a) 80% of piece rate below standard
- b) 120% of piece rate above standard

In 9 hours, Mr. X produced – 54 units

Mr. Y produced – 75 units.



5. AB Ltd. has 3 production departments and 2 service departments. Expenses incurred for the period are as under :

Rent	– ₹ 30,000
Insurance of stock	– ₹ 5,600
Depreciation	– ₹ 10,000
Supervision	– ₹ 8,500
Power	– ₹ 21,000
Repairs	– ₹ 3,600

The following data also available in respect of all the departments.

Particulars	A	B	C	D	E
Area (sq.ft.)	500	300	200	100	100
Value of stock (₹)	15,000	9,000	6,000	–	–
Value of plant (₹)	50,000	30,000	15,000	5,000	5,000
No. of workers	50	35	20	10	5
HP of machines	20	20	10	–	–
Direct wages (₹)	10,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	4,000

Prepare primary distribution summary.

6. Calculate machine hour rate from the following :

Cost of machine ₹ 4,00,000

Installation charges ₹ 10,000

Scrap value ₹ 40,000

Life of machine 10 years

Yearly working hours ₹ 2,500

Repairs @ 30% of depreciation

Power 10 units per hour @ ₹ 6/unit.

Oil expenses ₹ 100 per day of 8 hours

Supervision charges ₹ 20,000 p.a.



SECTION – C

Answer **any three** questions from the following. **Each** question carries **14** marks.

(3×14=42)

7. B Ltd. manufactures and sells special types of toys. Following is the cost break-up for a toy.

Direct material ₹ 240

Direct labour ₹ 180

Manufacturing expenses ₹ 120

Administrative expenses ₹ 100

Marketing expenses ₹ 60

Profit ₹ 30

A customer has asked for a quotation for 500 toys . It is ascertained that :

- a) Material cost will decrease by 2%.
- b) Labour cost will increase by 3%.
- c) Manufacturing expenses are recovered as a % of direct wages.
- d) Administration OH is absorbed as a percentage of works cost.
- e) Marketing expenses remain same per unit.
- f) Profit to be charged @ 10% on selling price.

You are required to prepare :

- i) Present cost and profit statement
- ii) Quotation for 500 toys.

8. Prepare a reconciliation statement from the following data.

Net loss as per cost accounts ₹ 3,44,800

Works OH under recovered in cost A/c ₹ 6,240

Depreciation over charged in cost A/c ₹ 2,600

Admin OH recorded in excess in cost A/c ₹ 2,600

Interest on investments ₹ 17,500

Goodwill written off in financial A/c's ₹ 11,400

Income tax paid ₹ 80,600

Stores adjustment credited in financial A/c's ₹ 950

Depreciation on stock charged in financial A/c's ₹ 13,500.





9. The following particulars relate to a manufacturing company which has 3 production departments and 2 service departments.

	A	B	C	X	Y
Total departmental overheads as per primary distribution	₹ 6,300	₹ 7,400	₹ 2,800	₹ 4,500	₹ 2,000

The company decided to charge the service department expenses on the basis of following percentages.

Service Dept's.	Production Dept.			Service Dept.	
	A	B	C	X	Y
X	40%	30%	20%	—	10%
Y	30%	30%	20%	20%	—

Find the total overheads of production departments using :

- Repeated distribution and
- Simultaneous equation method.

10. From the following prepare stores ledger using FIFO method.

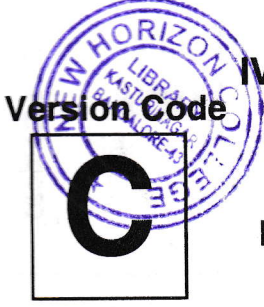
1<sup>st</sup> Apr. 21 — Opening balance 500 units @ 25/unit  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Apr. — Issued 250 units  
 13<sup>th</sup> Apr. — Purchased 200 units @ ₹ 24.5/unit.  
 14<sup>th</sup> Apr. — Return of surplus 15 units @ ₹ 24/unit  
 16<sup>th</sup> Apr. — Issued 180 units  
 21<sup>st</sup> Apr. — Purchased 240 units @ ₹ 24.4/unit  
 24<sup>th</sup> Apr. — Issued 304 units  
 25<sup>th</sup> Apr. — Purchased 320 units @ ₹ 24.3/unit  
 26<sup>th</sup> Apr. — Issued 112 units  
 27<sup>th</sup> Apr. — Purchased 100 units @ ₹ 25/unit and paid freight charges ₹ 200.  
 Stock verification reveals a shortage of 5 units on 15<sup>th</sup> Apr. and 8 units on 27<sup>th</sup> Apr.

11. Production section of a factory working on job order system, pays the workers under Rowan system and Halsey plan workers are also entitled for D.A. of ₹ 100 per week of 48 hours. Wage rate ₹ 80 per day of 8 hours. The jobs 1 and 2 are allotted to worker Mr. P the details are as below :

Job	Time allowed	Time taken
1	25 hours	20 hours
2	30 hours	20 hours

Calculate total earnings of Mr. P under Rowan Plan and Halsey plan for both the jobs 1 and 2.

96032



IV SEMESTER B.A./B.A.S.L./B.B.A./B.B.A.M./  
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B.SC./B.S.F.A./B.S.I.D./B.S.W./  
B.V.A.M./B.V.G.D./B.V.I.S./B.V.T.D.  
EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2022  
(CBCS Scheme)  
PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

NA143431

Question Booklet Sl. No.

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** or **D** 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 (OMR) system, special care should be taken to fill those items accurately.
4. This Question Booklet contains **55** questions, **Part – A** contains **40** questions of **one** mark each. **Part – B** contains **15** questions of **two** marks each. **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.





## PART – A

## ವಿಭಾಗ - ಎ

Answer **all** questions. **Each** question carries **one** mark.

(40×1=40)

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯು 1 ಅಂಕವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

1. Sarvangasana and Shavasana helps in preventing

- A) Body pains      B) Stress      C) Back pain      D) Diabetes

ಸರ್ವಾಂಗಾಸನ ಮತ್ತು ಶವಾಸನವು \_\_\_\_\_ ಅನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- A) ದೇಹ ನೋವು      B) ಒತ್ತಡ      C) ಬೆನ್ನು ನೋವು      D) ಮಧುಮೇಹ

2. By goal setting one can

- A) Improve self confidence      B) Lose ability  
C) Make friends      D) All of the above

ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸುವ (ಗೋಲ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್) ಮೂಲಕ

- A) ಆತ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು      B) ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು  
C) ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು      D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

3. Leadership skills are

- A) Conceptual skills      B) Human skills  
C) Technical skills      D) All of the above

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು

- A) ಸೈದ್ಧಾಂತಿಕ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು      B) ಮಾನವ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು  
C) ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳು      D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

4. Pareto's principle is better known as \_\_\_\_\_ rule.

- A) 50 – 50      B) 60 – 40      C) 70 – 30      D) 80 – 20

ಪ್ಯಾರೆಟೋನ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು \_\_\_\_\_ ನಿಯಮ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- A) 50 – 50      B) 60 – 40      C) 70 – 30      D) 80 – 20

5. Saha-asthitva means

- A) Co-Existence      B) Co-operation  
C) Co-option      D) Corporate identity

ಸಹ-ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ಎಂದರೆ

- A) ಸಹ-ಜೀವನ      B) ಸಹಕಾರ  
C) ಸಹ-ಆಯ್ಕೆ      D) ಸಾಮುದಾಯಿಕ (ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್) ಗುರುತು

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



6. A "Wondering Generality" refers to
- Poor essay writing
  - Someone without a goal or set direction
  - A flexible and realistic goal setting strategy
  - A specific course of action

“ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಚಕಿತಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ” ಎಂದರೆ

- ಕಳಪೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ಬರೆಯುವುದು
- ಗುರಿಯಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನದ ರಚನೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವವನು
- ಸ್ಥಿತಿತ್ವಾಪಕ ಗುಣವುಳ್ಳ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವವನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಗುರಿ ರಚನೆಯ ತಂತ್ರ
- ನಿಗದಿತ ಕಾರ್ಯದ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ

7. Barriers to creativity are

- Attitude
- Perceptions
- Employees
- All of the above

ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯ ಅಡೆತಡೆಗಳು ಯಾವುದೆಂದರೆ

- ನಡವಳಿಕೆ
- ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ
- ನೌಕರರು
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

8. Working with others to identify, define and solve problems is known as

- Trouble creating
- Trouble shooting
- Negotiation
- Problem solving

ಬೇರೆಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ, ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು

- ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸುವ
- ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೋಡಿಸುವ
- ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ
- ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವುದು

9. Many human values seen good or right due to

- Positive feelings
- Internal happiness
- Natural acceptance
- All of the above

ಹಲವು ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗಿರಲು ಕಾರಣ

- ಸಕಾರಾತ್ಮಕ ಆಲೋಚನೆ
- ಆಂತರಿಕ ಸಂತೋಷ/ಆನಂದ
- ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ
- ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

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10. Tools used by a person to properly manage time

- A) To do list  
B) Effective file management  
C) Action programmes  
D) All of the above

ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳು

- A) ಕೆಲಸದ ಪಟ್ಟಿ  
B) ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಕಡತ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ  
C) ಕಾರ್ಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು  
D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

11. An ideal leader's character includes

- A) Honesty  
B) Competency  
C) Co-operativeness  
D) All of the above

ಒಬ್ಬ ಆದರ್ಶ ನಾಯಕನ ಗುಣಗಳು

- A) ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ  
B) ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ  
C) ಸಹಕಾರತ್ವ  
D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

12. A priority is

- A) An action or intention that takes precedence  
B) The most desirable goal  
C) The goal you accomplish first in any given way  
D) The most beneficial goal

ಆದ್ಯತೆ ಎಂದರೆ

- A) ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ದೇಶವು ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು  
B) ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಗುರಿ  
C) ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದು  
D) ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ಗುರಿ

13. Characteristics of creativity includes

- A) Universal and innate  
B) Produces something new  
C) Wider scope  
D) All of the above

ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯು ಈ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ

- A) ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ  
B) ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೊಸತನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವುದು  
C) ವಿಶಾಲ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ  
D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

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14. Creativity is used in  
 A) Arts and fine arts  
 C) Both A) and B)

- B) Science  
 D) None of the above

ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವು

- A) ಕಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲಲಿತಕಲೆಗಳು  
 C) A) ಮತ್ತು B) ಎರಡೂ

- B) ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ  
 D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ steps in the goal-setting process.

A) Two

B) Three

C) Four

D) Five

ಗುರಿ ರಚನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ಹಂತಗಳಿವೆ.

A) ಎರಡು

B) ಮೂರು

C) ನಾಲ್ಕು

D) ಐದು

16. In which year Lefrannaos offered the definition for the significant self awareness ?

A) 1993

B) 1983

C) 1996

D) 1986

ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಫ್ರನ್ನಾಂವೋಸ್ ಗಮನಾರ್ಹ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಜಾಗೃತಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು ?

A) 1993

B) 1983

C) 1996

D) 1986

17. Innovation is both conceptual and

A) Perpetual

B) Expensive

C) Non-existence

D) None of the above

ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯು ಕಲ್ಪನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು \_\_\_\_\_ ಎರಡೂ ಆಗಿದೆ.

A) ಶಾಶ್ವತ

B) ದುಬಾರಿ

C) ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ

D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is an interpersonal skill training.

A) Soft skill

B) Hard skill

C) Intermediate skill

D) Basic skill

\_\_\_\_\_ ಒಂದು ಅಂತರವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ ತರಬೇತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ.

A) ಮೃದು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ

B) ಕಷ್ಟ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ

C) ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ

D) ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ

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19. \_\_\_\_\_ are meant to inspire, instruct and set a good example.

- A) Autocrats B) Bureaucrats  
C) Role models D) None of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿ, ಸೂಚನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- A) ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿ B) ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು  
C) ಪಾತ್ರ ಮಾದರಿಗಳು D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the one of the tools of time management.

- A) Avoid meetings  
B) Planning each day effectively  
C) Procrastination  
D) Neglecting long term projects

ಸಮಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಸಾಧನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ಒಂದು ಸಾಧನವಾಗಿದೆ.

- A) ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು  
B) ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಯೋಜನೆ  
C) ವಿಳಂಬ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ  
D) ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷಿಸುವುದು

21. Characteristics of innovations are

- A) Measurability B) Fund requirement  
C) Immeasurable D) Both A) and B)

ನವೀನತೆಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳೆಂದರೆ

- A) ಅಳೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ B) ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ  
C) ಅಳೆಯಲಾಗದಿರುವುದು D) A) ಮತ್ತು B) ಎರಡೂ

22. Logic and reasoning are key to

- A) Responding to a message B) Message understanding  
C) Receiving a message D) Critical listening

ತರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಾರ್ಕಿಕಗಳೆರಡೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿ

- A) ಸಂದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುವುದು B) ಸಂದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು  
C) ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ D) ಕ್ಲಿಷ್ಟಕರವಾಗಿ ಕೇಳುವುದಾಗಿದೆ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK





23. Values connected with solidity of community is termed as

A) Individual

B) Collective

C) Intrinsic

D) Instrumental

ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆ ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು

A) ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ

B) ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ

C) ಅಂತರ್ಗತ

D) ನಿಮಿತ್ತವಾದ

24. The first in managing one's stress effectively is to

A) Alter the situation

B) Adapt to the stressor

C) Identify the sources of stress

D) Avoid unnecessary stress

ಒಬ್ಬರ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

A) ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ

B) ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ

C) ಒತ್ತಡದ ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ

D) ಅನಗತ್ಯ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ

25. Path-goal model of leadership was introduced by

A) Martin Evans and Robert House

B) Fred Fielder

C) Robert House

D) Whetton

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಪಾತ್-ಗೋಲ್ ಮಾದರಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ರಿಂದ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

A) ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ಇವಾನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಬರ್ಟ್ ಹೌಸ್

B) ಫ್ರೆಡ್ ಫೀಲ್ಡರ್

C) ರಾಬರ್ಟ್ ಹೌಸ್

D) ವೀಟನ್

26. The clearly stated goal looks at

A) What you want

B) When you want to get it

C) How you will get it

D) All of these

ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಗುರಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸುವುದು ?

A) ನಿಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದುದನ್ನು

B) ನೀವು ಅದನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಬಯಸಿದಾಗ

C) ನೀವು ಹೇಗೆ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತೀರಿ

D) ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK





27. If the trait theory of leadership were true, then all leaders would possess

- A) Charisma B) The same trait  
C) Different traits D) Seven traits

ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಯಕರು \_\_\_\_\_ ಅನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- A) ಚರಿಸ್ಮಾ B) ಅದೇ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು  
C) ವಿವಿಧ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು D) ಏಳು ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು

28. The technique used by the boss to inform a common message to all the workers and staff

- A) Notice B) Memo  
C) Advertisement D) Announcement

ಮೇಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು \_\_\_\_\_ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ಬಳಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- A) ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಪತ್ರ B) ಜ್ಞಾಪಕ ಪತ್ರ  
C) ಜಾಹೀರಾತು D) ಘೋಷಣೆ

29. Motivation is important for

- A) Effective use of resources B) Healthy industrial relations  
C) Improved corporate image D) All of the above

ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಗೆ \_\_\_\_\_ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

- A) ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ ಬಳಕೆ B) ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು  
C) ಸುಧಾರಿತ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಚಿತ್ರ D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ

30. The communication that is perceived by the ear

- A) Pictorial representation B) Oral  
C) Auditory symbols D) Gestures

ಕಿವಿಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸಂವಹನ

- A) ಚಿತ್ರಾತ್ಮಕ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ B) ಮೌಖಿಕ  
C) ಕರ್ಣಸಂಬಂಧ (ಆಡಿಟರಿ) ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು D) ಭಾವಾಭಿನಯಗಳು

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31. An observable and measurable end result to be achieved is called  
 A) Vision B) Mission C) Goal D) Result

ವೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಳೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಅಂತಿಮ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು

- A) ದೂರದರ್ಶಿತ್ವ B) ಧೈಯೋದ್ದೇಶ C) ಗುರಿ D) ಫಲಿತಾಂಶ

32. \_\_\_\_\_ plays a vital role in the success of an individual.

- A) Stress management B) Stress  
 C) Awareness D) Problem

ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೆ \_\_\_\_\_ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣ.

- A) ಒತ್ತಡ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ B) ಒತ್ತಡ  
 C) ಅರಿವು D) ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ

33. Communicating with others by gestures, actions, etc. is an example of

- A) Verbal communication B) Action communication  
 C) Non-verbal communication D) None of these

ಸನ್ನೆ, ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸುವುದರ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ

- A) ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಂವಹನ B) ಕ್ರಿಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂವಹನ  
 C) ಅಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಂವಹನ D) ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

34. The feedback under oral communication will be

- A) Very slow B) Moderate  
 C) Immediate D) No feedback

ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಂವಹನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಯು

- A) ಬಹಳ ನಿಧಾನ B) ಮಧ್ಯಮವಾಗಿದೆ  
 C) ತಕ್ಷಣ D) ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ

35. Interpersonal skills are referred to as

- A) Social skills B) People skills  
 C) Soft skills D) All of these

ಅಂತರ್ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು

- A) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ B) ಜನರ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ  
 C) ಮೃದು ಕೌಶಲ್ಯ D) ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

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36. The letter 'M' in SMART stands for

- A) Meaningful      B) Meeting      C) Measurable      D) Money

SMART ಎಂಬ ಪದದಲ್ಲಿ 'M' ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಅರ್ಥ

- A) Meaningful      B) Meeting      C) Measurable      D) Money

37. Yoga helps to attain better

- A) Sleep      B) Friendship  
C) Knowledge      D) None of the above

ಯೋಗವು \_\_\_\_\_ ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- A) ನಿದ್ರೆ      B) ಸ್ನೇಹ  
C) ಜ್ಞಾನ      D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

38. The letter 'S' in SMART stands for

- A) Special      B) Specific      C) Social      D) Scientific

SMART ಎಂಬ ಪದದಲ್ಲಿ 'S' ಅಕ್ಷರದ ಅರ್ಥ

- A) Special      B) Specific      C) Social      D) Scientific

39. Leadership promotes

- A) Team spirit      B) Medium spirit  
C) Low spirit      D) No spirit

ನಾಯಕತ್ವ \_\_\_\_\_ ನ್ನು ಉತ್ತೇಜಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

- A) ಸಂಘಟಿತ ಭಾವ (ಟೀಮ್ ಸ್ಪಿರಿಟ್)      B) ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಆತ್ಮ  
C) ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆತ್ಮ      D) ಆತ್ಮ ಇಲ್ಲ

\_\_\_\_\_ is a specific area in which person needs to change.

- A) Psychological need      B) Developmental need  
C) Behavioural need      D) Social need

\_\_\_\_\_ ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯು ಬದಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ.

- A) ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಅಗತ್ಯ      B) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ  
C) ವರ್ತನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯ      D) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ

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## PART - B

## ವಿಭಾಗ - ಬಿ

Answer **all** questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

(15×2=30)

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯು 2 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ is/are the characteristics of extroversion.

- A) Sociable B) Talkative  
C) Assertive D) All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ ಎಂಬುದು ಬಹಿರ್ಮುಖತೆಯ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು.

- A) ಸ್ನೇಹಪರ B) ಚರ್ಚೆ  
C) ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯ D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ

42. Divergence dimensions of advertising creativity includes

- A) Artistic values B) Flexibility  
C) Originality D) All of the above

ಜಾಹೀರಾತು ಸೃಜನಶೀಲತೆಯು \_\_\_\_\_ ವಿಭಿನ್ನತೆಯ ಆಯಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

- A) ಕಲಾತ್ಮಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು B) ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ  
C) ಮೂಲಭೂತತೆ D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ

43. Self-esteem is maintained through both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Self-promotion; Supplication  
B) Self-reflection; Social comparison  
C) Self-monitoring; Lack of reflective thinking  
D) Development of an independent self; Development of an inter-dependent self

ಸ್ವಾಭಿಮಾನ \_\_\_\_\_ ಮತ್ತು \_\_\_\_\_ ಎರಡರ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

- A) ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರಚಾರ; ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ  
B) ಸ್ವಯಂ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬ; ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಹೋಲಿಕೆ  
C) ಸ್ವಯಂ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ; ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಚಿಂತನೆಯ ಕೊರತೆ  
D) ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ; ಅಂತರ ಅವಲಂಬಿತ ಸ್ವಯಂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ

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44. Trait theory helps to explain

- A) Some people are leaders  
C) Successful leaders are effective

- B) Some people are not leaders  
D) Leadership involves extroversion

ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವು ಏನನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಲು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ?

- A) ಕೆಲವರು ನಾಯಕರು  
C) ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ನಾಯಕರು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿ

- B) ಕೆಲವು ಜನರು ನಾಯಕರು ಅಲ್ಲ  
D) ಲೀಡರ್‌ಶಿಪ್ ಬಹಿರ್ಮುಖಿತೆಯನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ

45. Relaxation is best used when

- A) Immediately following times of significant stress  
B) At times of both low and high stress  
C) At times of great stress  
D) As part of a meditation routine

ವಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿಯನ್ನು \_\_\_\_\_ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

- A) ತಕ್ಷಣದ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ  
B) ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ  
C) ದೊಡ್ಡ ಒತ್ತಡದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ  
D) ಧ್ಯಾನ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ

46. Creativity can be influenced by the relationship between an agency and

- A) controllers  
C) clients

- B) channels  
D) consumers

ಸೃಜನಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನ್ನು \_\_\_\_\_ ಮತ್ತು ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಯ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಬಹುದು.

- A) ನಿಯಂತ್ರಕಗಳು  
C) ಅವಲಂಬಿ (client)

- B) ಚಾನಲ್‌ಗಳು  
D) ಗ್ರಾಹಕರು

47. Components of ethical values are

- A) Trustworthiness  
C) Responsibility

- B) Respect  
D) All of the above

ನೈತಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವುದೆಂದರೆ

- A) ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಾರ್ಹತೆ  
C) ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ

- B) ಗೌರವ  
D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

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48. Most important human values are

- A) Co-operation      B) Caring      C) Honesty      D) All of the above

ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಮಾನವೀಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು

- A) ಸಹಕಾರತ್ವ      B) ಕಾಳಜಿ ವಹಿಸುವುದು      C) ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ      D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

49. Meditation is related to

- A) Mind      B) Body      C) College      D) Teacher

ಧ್ಯಾನವು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ

- A) ಮನಸ್ಸು      B) ದೇಹ      C) ಕಾಲೇಜು      D) ಟೀಚರ್

50. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of time trap.

- A) Delegating tasks to others  
B) Unlimited social time  
C) Studying in a location free from distractions  
D) Thinking ahead

\_\_\_\_\_ ಸಮಯದ ಬಲೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- A) ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು  
B) ಅಪರಿಮಿತ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಮಯ  
C) ಗೊಂದಲದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ  
D) ಮುಂದೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುವುದು

51. Hygiene theory of motivation is also called as

- A) Two factor theory of motivation      B) Satisfaction theory  
C) Dissatisfaction theory      D) Basic needs theory

ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯ ನೈರ್ಮಲ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೀಗೆ ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ

- A) ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಯ ಎರಡು ಅಂಶ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ      B) ತೃಪ್ತಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ  
C) ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ      D) ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ

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52. \_\_\_\_\_ is very slow.

- A) Verbal communication
- C) Written communication

- B) Non-verbal communication
- D) Assertiveness

\_\_\_\_\_ ತುಂಬಾ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ.

- A) ಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಂವಹನ
- C) ಲಿಖಿತ ಸಂವಹನ

- B) ಅಮೌಖಿಕ ಸಂವಹನ
- D) ಸಮರ್ಥನೀಯತೆ

53. Autocratic leadership style means

- A) Leader has complete power
- B) Opinion of the group is not taken
- C) Discussion is not allowed
- D) All of the above

ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ನಾಯಕತ್ವದ ಶೈಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ

- A) ನಾಯಕನ ಸರ್ವಾಧಿಕಾರ
- B) ಗುಂಪಿನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ನೀಡದಿರುವುದು
- C) ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪದ ನೀಡದಿರುವುದು
- D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

54. The purpose of value education is to

- A) Foster universal core values
- C) Develop values in individuals

- B) Make the syllabus easy
- D) Both A) and C)

ಮೌಲ್ಯಯುಕ್ತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದರೆ

- A) ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದು
- C) ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸುವುದು

- B) ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರಳೀಕರಿಸುವುದು
- D) A) ಮತ್ತು C) ಎರಡೂ

55. Which is the best method for stress management ?

- A) Laughing
- C) Listening to music

- B) Playing
- D) All of the above

ಒತ್ತಡ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯ ಉತ್ತಮ ವಿಧಾನಗಳೆಂದರೆ

- A) ನಗುವಿಕೆ
- C) ಸಂಗೀತ ಆಲಿಸುವಿಕೆ

- B) ಆಟವಾಡುವುದು
- D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ

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