

## **CBRT - 2020 Question Paper Grid**

**Government of Goa** 10 October 2020

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## Assistant Professor(Hindi)

<u>Itemcode</u>: PH1122 Q1: The term Ground Stroke is associated with which of the following games? (a) Cricket (b) Badminton (c) Tennis (d) Draughts Key: C

Itemcode: PH1123

Q2: The saffron colour in the national flag signifies

(a) truth and peace

- (b) courage and Sacrifice
- (c) faith and chivalry
- (d) None of the above

Key: B

Itemcode: PH1124

Q3: The significance of the lotus symbol is

- (a) culture and civilisation
- (b) peace
- (c) justice
- (d) sign of mourning, in protest

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1125

Q4: The Reliance Cup was earlier known by the name of

- (a) Benson and Hedges Cup
- (b) McDowell's Challenge Cup
- (c) Prudential Cup
- (d) Rothmans Cup

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1126

**Q5:** 'Apsara' is the name of India's first

- (a) Railway Locomotive
- (b) Helicopter
- (c) Nuclear Reactor
- (d) Ground Battle Tank

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1127

**Q6:** Raja Ravi Verma, was famous in which of the fields?

- (a) Painting
- (b) Politics
- (c) Dance
- (d) Music

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1128

**Q7:** The first hand glider was designed by...?

- (a) Leonardo DaVinci
- (b) The Wright brothers(c) Francis Rogallo
- (d) Galileo

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1129

Q8: In which Indian state did the game of Polo originate?

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Manipur
- (d) West Bengal

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1130

Q9: Which of the following is a Manipuri version of Hockey?

- Khong Kangjei
- (b) Hiyang Tanaba
- Yubi Lakpi
- (d) None of above

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1131

Q10: Who is to be conferred with the 2020 Swami Vivekananda Karmayogi Award?

- Jadav Payeng
- (b) Rajendra Singh
- (c) Vandana Shiva
- (d) Sunita Narain

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1112

Q11: The failure of palm readers to identify the causal connection between the lines on a person's hands and his or her life indicates that the theory of palm reading is:

- (a) Internally incoherent.
- (b) Inadequate.
- (c) Unfruitful.
- (d) Dysfunctional.

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1113

Q12: As a result of the application of Ockham's razor, naturalistic explanations are preferred to supernatural explanations because:

- (a) Naturalistic explanations lead to entirely new ways of viewing the world.
- (b) Naturalistic explanations are preferred by atheists.
- (c) Supernatural explanations are inconsistent with well confirmed scientific theories.
- (d) Supernatural explanations are always contaminated by religious beliefs.

Key: D

Itemcode: PH1114

Q13: If January 1st, 2007 is Monday, what was the day on 1st January 1995?

- (b) Monday
- (c) Friday
- (d) Saturday

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1115

Q14: Statements

I All students are ambitious

II All ambitious persons are hard working

i. All students are hard-working

ii. All hardly working people are not ambitious

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Only (i) is correct
- (b) Only (ii) is correct(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
- (d) Neither (i) nor (ii) are correct

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1116

Q15: Read the given argument and answer the question that follows.

Argument

Here's another reason to get vaccinated against measles - researchers have found that the measles virus makes kids' immune systems "forget" most of what they have learned, leaving children vulnerable to other diseases for as long as three years. "Our findings suggest that measles vaccines have benefits that extend beyond just protecting against measles itself," said Michael Mina, a medical student at Emory University who worked on the study while doing postdoctoral research at Princeton University.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument made in favour of the vaccination against measles?

- (a) Studies have suggested that vaccines can have broader benefits than simply protecting against a single disease.
- (b) If you get measles, three years later, you could die from something that you would not die from had you not been infected with
- (c) Various scientists are working to find out whether reducing measles incidence will cause a drop in deaths from other infectious
- (d) The findings, published in the journal Science, help explain why deaths and illnesses from a range of diseases plummet in countries after they introduced measles vaccine campaigns.

Key: **D** 

Itemcode: PH1117

**Q16**: Read the given argument and answer the guestion that follows.

It's no surprise that, in an era of rapid change, island nations will be among the first to feel the effects of climate change. A common sentiment shared among the islands of the Pacific is that they suffer a great deal from the phenomenon while contributing the least to the problem. These islands are located in a region that's sandwiched by two of the world's largest carbon-emitting countries, the United States and China, which means that any concerns they voice on the global stage often come out as mere whispers.

Which of the following, if true, would support the 'common sentiment' mentioned in the passage?

(a) Plastic pollution in oceans is an enormous problem globally but the island nations suffer the most due to this, as plastic harms the very aquatic life that island nations depend on for their economic progress.

(b) Carbon emissions are directly proportional to the size of the population of a country and the resulting increase in sea-level poses the greatest threat to the low-lying island nations, despite their relatively small populations.

(c) Island nations have banded together in the international arena to call on other countries to limit their emissions in order to curtail the devastating impacts of climate change on their vulnerable nations.

(d) The island nations are more vulnerable to the physical impacts of climate change due to a number of socioeconomic stressors like high population growth, over-pumping of groundwater, pollution, etc.

Key: **B** 

Itemcode: PH1118

Q17: The following table shows the information related to population and a few other parameters for 5 states of India for the year 2010.

States	Population (in Lakhs)	Rural Population (in %)	Literacy Rate (in %)	No. of Women per 1000 Men
P	720	40	50	920
Q	400	70	55	914
R	420	55	45	970
S	350	64	44	958
T	640	30	60	990

In rural region of state P, all women i.e. 188 Lakh are literate and all men are illiterate. The literacy rate among urban men in state P is at least?

(a) 40%

(b) 0%

(c) 4%

(d) None of these

Key: **D** 

Itemcode: PH1119

Q18: The following table shows the information related to population and a few other parameters for 5 states of India for the year 2010.

States	Population (in Lakhs)	Rural Population (in %)	Literacy Rate (in %)	No. of Women per 1000 Men
P	720	40	50	920
Q	400	70	55	914
R	420	55	45	970
S	350	64	44	958
T	640	30	60	990

If the literate

population, staying in urban area, of each state is maximum possible, then in how many states urban population can be 100% literate?

(a) 4

(b) 3

(c) 2 (d) 1

Key: **B** 

Itemcode: PH1120

Q19: The following table shows the information related to population and a few other parameters for 5 states of India for the year 2010.

States	Population (in Lakhs)	Rural Population (in %)	Literacy Rate (in %)	No. of Women per 1000 Men
P	720	40	50	920
Q	400	70	55	914
R	420	55	45	970
S	350	64	44	958
T	640	30	60	990

In each state 10%

of rural population migrates to urban areas of the same state. If this migrant population is illiterate then which state will have lowest literacy rates in its urban areas?

(a) Q

(b) R

(c) S

(d) Cannot be determined

Key: **D** 

Itemcode: PH1121

Q20: The following table shows the information related to population and a few other parameters for 5 states of India for the year 2010.

States	Population (in Lakhs)	Rural Population (in %)	Literacy Rate (in %)	No. of Women per 1000 Men
P	720	40	50	920
Q	400	70	55	914
R	420	55	45	970
S	350	64	44	958
T	640	30	60	990

If 70% of literate

population of each state lives in urban areas, then which state has the lowest percentage of literacy in rural areas?

(a) Q (b) R

(c) S

(d) Cannot be determined

Key: **C** 

#### Passage:

The Indian economy rests on agricultural base and for decades and generations the picture that India Presented to the world was one of famine and of an unchanging peasantry reluctant to depart from the cultural practices handed down to them by their forefathers. Indian agriculture, it was said, was a gamble on the rains. Some visionaries and civil servants had sought to change all this. Their experiments at rural transformation were watched with amused interest and if their efforts did not meet with more than temporary and isolated success, it was because they were operating individuals and in very limited area within what was basically an inhospitable and unresponsive administrative environment. The scale of effort was enlarged during the Second World War with the launching of the "grow more food campaign". But the administrative structure remained largely unaltered.

It was to change all this, that the Community Development Programme was introduced. There were three problems that had to be tackled. First, if the farmer was to change methods, he had to be educated to see the possibility to change through actual demonstration in his field at no cost to himself. If the farmer tilled the land in the same manner as his father before him, it was because tradition had no optimized risks and the farmer had no margin on the basis of which to gamble on strange new practices and risk not merely a financial loss but his very survival. Second, there was no one agency to whom the farmer could turn for assistance or advice. If he wanted better seeds, he had to go to the Agriculture Department. For irrigation he had to knock at the doors of the Irrigation Department. Roads were the responsibility of the Public Works Department. Land problems had to be taken up with the revenue authorities and so on. In short, the administration was totally fragmented at the point which touched the life of the farmer. Coordination was difficult and the totality of the farmer's problem could never be adequately comprehended, let alone ameliorated, by the administration. Third, even if the administration sought to promote rural transformation and the farmers, were willing, how was the new knowledge to be transmitted not merely to every village but to each cultivator?

The Community Development Programme sought to provide answers to these three problems. Something in the nature of the single-line administration was established under a chain of command running through the District Development Officer and Block Development Officer to the multipurpose village level worker. Instead of having to go to several departments to get anything done, the farmer could now deal with a single community development authority with which all the executive agencies involved in rural development were associated. The many thousands of field demonstrations laid out under the Community Development Programme demonstrated the possibility of change in a manner that carried conviction and at no risk to the peasant. Once the farmer was persuaded, his alleged ageold conservatism vanished and the next problem was to satisfy his ever-growing demands. Meanwhile, the establishment of a National Extension Service first time created a permanent transmission system for the propagation and demonstration of new ideas and methods, not just in isolated pockets, but over very wide areas.

## <u>Itemcode</u>: PH1132

Q21: Which of the following was the objective of launching Community Development Programme?

- (a) To eradicate illiteracy of the rural folk
- To switch over to me mechanisation in agro sector
- (c) To solve the diverse problems of farmers on a single platform
- (d) To minimize farmer's financial losses and risks

Key: C

#### Itemcode: PH1133

 $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Q22}}$  : For the people in the world , the image of Indian Village is that of

- (a) an opponent of traditionalism and conservatism
- (b) a rule-bound, conservative and culture-groomed person
- (c) a visionary and a perfect gambler
- (d) an inhospitable and unresponsive person

Key: B

#### Itemcode: PH1134

Q23: The experiments undertaken by some visionaries were aimed at

- (a) Changes in administrative environment
- (b) temporary and isolated success
- (c) evolution of new operational strategies
- (d) upliftment of peasants and rural development

Key: C

#### Itemcode: PH1135

Q24: What was the probable disadvantage of the fragmented administration to the farmers?

- (a) Loss of time, money and energy
- (b) exposure to novel techniques and strategies
- (c) Availability of manures, fertilisers and seeds
- (d) Uncertainty of rains during the crop season

Key: A

### Itemcode: PH1136

**Q25:** What was the impact of these demonstrations on the farmers?

- Their unreasonable demands increased disproportionately
- Their tendency to cling to past traditions vanished
- (c) National Extension Service was established by them
- (d) Their standard of living remained unaltered

Key: B

# Itemcode: PH1062

आदिकाल को वीर-गाथा काल नाम किसने दिया ?

डाँ. रामकुमार बमो

- (b) आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल
- (c) आचार्य हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी
- (d) राहुल सांकृत्यायन

Key: B

Itemcode: PH1063

Q27: श्री वैष्णव संप्रदाय के प्रवर्तक कौन थे ?

- (a) रामानुजाचार्य
- (b) वल्लभाचार्य
- (c) मध्वाचार्य
- (d) निम्बार्काचार्य

Key: A

<u>Itemcode</u>: PH1064

Q28: 'कृष्णगीतावली'के रचनाकार है-

- (a) गोस्वामी तुलसीदास
- (b) केशवदास
- (c) नाभादास
- (d) स्वामी अग्रदास

Key: A

Itemcode : PH1065

Q29: निम्नलिखित कवि रीतिबद्ध नहीं है।

- (a) भिखारीदास
- (b) देव
- (c) चिंतामणि
- (d) सूदन

Key: **D** 

Itemcode : PH1066

Q30: वारकरी संप्रदाय की स्थापना किस संत ने की ?

- (a) नामदेव
- (b) तुकाराम
- (c) ज्ञानेश्वर
- (d) एकनाथ

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1067

Q31: 'ज्ञानदीप' किस काव्यधारा के अंतर्गत आता है ?

- (a) संत काव्य
- (b) सूफी काव्य
- (c) रामभक्ति काव्यधारा
- (d) कृष्णभक्ति काव्यधारा

Key: **B** 

Itemcode: PH1068

Q32: निम्नलिखित कवि को नवाब या राजा की आज्ञा से हाथी से चिरवा डाला था I

- (a) गंग
- (b) लालचदास
- (c) जमाल
- (d) बनारसीदास

Key: A

Itemcode : PH1069

Q33: 'आखिरी कलाम' किस शासन – काल में लिखा गया ?

(b) अकबर

(-)

(c) हुमायूँ

(d) शाहजहाँ

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1070

Q34: गंगातट पर रहनेवाले तथा गंगालहरी की रचना करनेवाले रचनाकार थे -

(a) ठाकुर

(b) पद्माकर

(c) गुरु गोविंद सिंह

(d) कवि गिरिधर

Key: B

Itemcode: PH1071

<sup>Q35</sup>ः 'आल्हा'नाम से प्रसिद्ध रचनाओं के रचनाकार हैं –

(a) चंदबरदाई

(b) जगनिक

(c) नरपति नाल्ह

(d) दलपति विजय

Key: **B** 

<u>Itemcode</u>: PH1072

Q36: भँवरगीत/ भ्रमरगीत के रचनाकार कौन हैं?

(a) नंददास

(b) चतुर्भुजदास

(c) मलूकदास

(d) कुंभनदास

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1073

Q37: 'हिंदी साहित्य का वैज्ञानिक इतिहास' के लेखक कौन हैं?

(a) डॉ. रामकुमार वर्मा

(b) डॉ.गणपतिचंद्र गुप्त

(c) आचार्य नंददुलारे वाजपेयी

(d) डॉ.नगेंद्र

Key: **B** 

<u>Itemcode</u> : PH1074

Q38: 'पहला गिरमिटिया'उपन्यास किस व्यक्ति के जीवन पर आधारित है?

(a) डॉ. बाबासाहेब अंबेडकर

(b) महात्मा गांधी

(c) गौतम बुद्ध

(d) मंगल पांडे

Key: B

Itemcode: PH1075

Q39: 'हरिया हरक्यूलीज की हैरानी' उपन्यास किसने लिखा?

(a) मणि मधुकर

(b) मनोहर श्याम जोशी

(c) मिथिलेश्वर

(d) मृणाल पांडे Key: **B** 

Itemcode : PH1076

Q<sup>40</sup> : पं महावीरप्रसाद द्विवेदी ने 'सरस्वती'पत्रिका का संपादन भार किस वर्ष संभाला ?

(a) 1903

(b)

1904

(c) 1905

(d) 1906

Key: A

<u>Itemcode</u>: PH1077

Q41: ' आँसू ' काव्य किसने लिखा?

(a) महादेवी वर्मा

(b) सुमित्रानंदन पंत

(c) जयशंकर प्रसाद

(d) सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी 'निराला'

Key: C

Itemcode : PH1078

Q42: 'मेरा परिवार 'रचना की विधा कौनसी है ?

(a) आत्मकथा

(b) जीवनी

(c) संस्मरण

(d) साक्षात्कार

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1079

<sup>Q43 :</sup> हिंदी के एब्सर्ड ( असंगत ) नाटक के जनक हैं –

(a) भुवनेश्वर प्रसाद

(b) रामकुमार वर्मा

(c) धर्मवीर भारती

(d) गोविंदवल्लभ पंत

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1080

Q44: 'सहज कहानी'की स्थापना किसने की?

(a) राजेंद्र यादव

(b) अमृतराय

(c) कमलेश्वर

(d) महीप सिंह

Key: **B** 

Itemcode : PH1081

Q45: v कंधे पर बैठा था शाप ' नाटक किसने लिखा है ?

(a) गीतांजलि श्री

(b) मीरा कांत

(c) मृदुला गर्ग

(d) ममता कालिया

Key: **B** 

Itemcode : PH1082

Q46: 'हंसा जाई अकेला ' की विधा कौनसी है ?

(a) आत्मकथा

(b) उपन्यास

(c) संस्मरण

(d) कहानी

Key: **D** 

<u>Itemcode</u>: PH1083

Q47: कीर्ति चौधरी किस सप्तक की कवयित्री है ?

(a) पहला सप्तक

(b) दूसरा सप्तक

(c) तीसरा सप्तक

(d) चौथा सप्तक

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1084

<sup>Q48:</sup> किस रचना में हिंदी की विविध विधाओं का मिश्रण पाया जाता है ?

(a) गोडसे@गांधी.कॉम

(b) पासवर्ड

(c) चाँद@आसमान.कॉम

(d) जी-मेल एक्सप्रेस

Key: B

Itemcode: PH1085

Q<sup>49</sup>: 'आछे दिन पाछे गए ' संस्मरण किसने लिखा ?

(a) नामवर सिंह

(b) काशीनाथ सिंह

(c) दूधनाथ सिंह

(d) रामधारी सिंह ' दिनकर '

Key: **B** 

Itemcode : PH1086

<sup>Q50 :</sup> 'मेरी असफलताएँ ' के लेखक कौन हैं?

(a) गुलाब राय

(b) श्यामसुंदर दास

(c) बनारसीदास जैन

(d) शांतिप्रिय द्विवेदी

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1087

Q51: बॅलेड में निम्नलिखित तत्व विशेष रुप से पाया जाता है ?

(a) विलाप

(b) विवेचन

(c) आख्यान

(d) बलाघात

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1088

Q52: आचार्य रामचंद्र शुक्ल ने किसे रस- दशा कहा है ?

(a) हृदय की मुक्तावस्था

(b) आत्मा की मुक्तावस्था

(c) बुद्धि की मुक्तावस्था

(d) भाव की मुक्तावस्था

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1089

<sup>Q53</sup>ः शंकुक का अनुमितिवाद किस शास्त्र पर आधारित हैं –

(a) समाजशास्त्र (b) नीतिशास्त्र

(c) दर्शनशास्त्र

(d) न्यायशास्त्र

Key: **D** 

Itemcode : PH1090

Q54: चित्र काव्य -

(a) उत्तम काव्य है

(b) मध्यम काव्य है

(c) अधम काव्य है

(d) सामान्य काव्य है

Key: C

Itemcode : PH1091

Q55: नाटक में गर्भ संधि के अंतर्गत किसकी संधि होती है ?

(a) पताकाऔर प्राप्त्याशा

(b) प्राप्त्याशा और प्रकरी

(c) प्रकरी और पताका

(d) प्रयत्न और पताका

Key: A

<u>Itemcode</u>: PH1092

Q56: \ काव्य -प्रकाश ' ग्रंथ का निर्माण किसने किया ?

(a) मम्मट

(b) कुंतक

(c) भामह

(d) दंडी

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1093

Q57: क्रोचे के अनुसार सहजानुभूति से तात्पर्य है -

(a) आंतरिक अभिव्यंजना

(b) बाह्य अभिव्यंजना

(c) विचारात्मक क्रिया

(d) आध्यात्मिक क्रिया

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1094

 $^{\mathbf{Q58}}$ : अरस्तू के अनुसार कला और साहित्य के द्वारा किसका विरेचन होता है ?

(a) दूषित मनोविकार

(b) व्यक्तित्व मनोविकार

(c) अनुभूति

(d) विघटनशील विकार

Key: A

Itemcode : PH1095

Q59: प्रैक्टिकल क्रिटीसिज्म के रचनाकार हैं -

(a) प्लेटो

(b) आई.ए.रिचर्डस

(c) क्रोचे

(d) टी.एस. इलियट

Key: **B** 

Itemcode : PH1096

Q60: कविता जीवन की आलोचना है - यह किसने कहा ?

(a) कॉलरिज

(b) मैथ्यू आर्नल्ड
 (c) अरस्तू
 (d) जॉनसन
 Key: B

Itemcode: PH1097

Q61: किस विचारक पर जीवन के प्रारंभिक काल में फ्रांस की क्रांति का प्रभाव रहा ?

- (a) कॉलरिज
- (b) प्लेटो
- (c) लांजाइनस
- (d) जानसन

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1098

Q62: उदात्तता के विरोधी तत्वों के अंतर्गत किसका समावेश किया जाता है ?

- (a) चमत्कारपूर्ण अलंकार योजना
- (b) भव्य आवेग
- (c) कल्पनाशीलता
- (d) चरित्रांकन
- (a) पारताव

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1099

Q63: ब्राह्मणों के अंतिम भाग को क्या कहते हैं ?

- (a) संहिता
- (b) ज्ञानकांड
- (c) आरण्यक
- (d) कर्मकांड

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1100

Q64: उपनिषदों में विशेष रुप से किस पर बल दिया गया है ?

- (a) ज्ञान
- (b) कर्म
- (c) भक्ति
- (d) जगत

Key: A

Itemcode : PH1101

Q65: जैन मत के अनुसार पुदगल क्या है ?

- (a) भौतिक पदार्थ
- (b) हिंसा
- (c) चैतन्य
- (d) ईश्वर

Key: A

<u>Itemcode</u> : PH1102

Q66: सिद्धार्थ - गौतम बुद्ध ने पितृ-गृह का त्याग किया तब उनकी आयु क्या थी ?

- (a) 26 वर्ष
- (b) 27 वर्ष
- (c) 28 वर्ष
- (d) 29 वर्ष

Key: **D** 

Itemcode : PH1103

Q67: बौद्ध धर्म के पाली ग्रंथ ' विनय ' में किस विषय से संबंधित लेख हैं ?

(a) भिक्षुओं की चर्चा एवं अनुशासन

(b) सूत्रों की व्याखा

(c) जीवन की क्षणभंगुरता

(d) निर्वाण से जुडे विचार

Key: A

Itemcode : PH1104

Q68: गांधी दर्शन के अनुसार 'अस्तेय'से क्या तात्पर्य है ?

(a) चोरी न करना |

(b) सादगीपूर्ण ढंग से जीवन बिताना I

(c) ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करना I

(d) देश की सेवा करना I

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1105

Q69: ऐल्फ्रेड एडलर किसके प्रवर्तक हैं?

(a) वैयक्तिक मनोविज्ञान

(b) विश्लेषणात्मक मनोविज्ञान

(c) सामाजिक मनोविज्ञान

(d) मनोविश्लेषण

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1106

Q<sup>70</sup>: किस विचारक का अधिकांश जीवन बीमारी में बीता ?

(a) अल्बेयर कामू

(b) काफ्का फ्रांज

(c) कार्ल ज्ंग

(d) लियों ट्राटस्की

Key: **B** 

Itemcode: PH1107

Q71: कार्ल मार्क्स ने 'कम्यूनिस्ट मैनीफेस्टो" इस विचारक के साथ मिलकर लिखा -

(a) हीगेल

(b) लेनिन

(c) फ्रेडरिख ऐंजिल्स

(d) मैक्सिम गोर्की

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1108

<sup>Q72</sup> निम्नलिखित में से किस विचारक का यथार्थवाद की मार्क्सवादी व्याख्या प्रस्तुत करने में विशेष योगदान रहा ?

(a) कार्ल मार्क्स

(b) फायर बाख

(c) जॉर्ज लूकाच

(d) लेनिन

Key: C

Itemcode: PH1109

Q73: अस्तित्ववान होने का अर्थ है <u>स्वयं को पापी समझना</u> – यह मत किसका है ?

(a) सोरेन कीर्केगार्द

(b) प्लेटो

(c) सुकरात

(d) ज्याँ पॉल सार्त्र

Key: A

Itemcode: PH1110

Q74: कात्यायन द्वारा व्याकरण में किए गए सुधार को क्या कहते हैं ?
(a) कार्तिक
(b) वार्किक
(c) वार्तिक
(d) कार्विक

Itemcode : PH1111

Q75: घन पाठ का अर्थ है-

- (a) वेद मंत्रों के शब्दों की दो बार आवृत्ति करना I
- (b) वेद मंत्रों के शब्दों की तीन बार आवृत्ति करना I
- (c) वेद मंत्रों के शब्दों की तीन बार आवृत्ति करना।
- (d) वेद मंत्रों के शब्दों की चार बार आवृत्ति करना।

Key: C

Key: C

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