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# KPSC SDA

**Previous Year Paper**  
**2019 Kannada English**



2905209

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ (ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ : 370) ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ (ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ : 371) ಎಂಬ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಥವಾ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆರಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ತಾನು ಆಯ್ದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯದ ಮುಂದಿನ ವ್ಯತ್ಪತ್ತಿನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕಾರಿ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಿಗದಿತ ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್‌ಕೋಡ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತವನ್ನು ಎನ್‌ಕೋಡ್ ಮಾಡದಿಷ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ತಿರಸ್ಕರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುವಂತೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವವರೆಗೂ ಇದನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯುಕೂಡಿದ್ದು

2019

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿ  
ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ (ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ II)



ಸಮಯ : 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  ಗಂಟೆಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಕೇತ : 370

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ ಶ್ರೇಣಿ

A

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 100

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಮುದಿತ ಅಥವಾ ಹರಿದಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮೋಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಟಿಗಳು ಇತ್ತೂದಿಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಅದೇ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿರುತ್ತದ್ದು.
2. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯು, ತಮ್ಮ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಅದೇ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ತಮಗೆ ಹೊಂದುವ (ಅದೇ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯನ್ನೇ ಪಡೆಯಲಿರುತ್ತದ್ದು.
3. ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪ್ರತಿಕೆಯ ಬೋಕ್‌ಡಲ್ಲೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಒರೆಯಬಾರದು.
4. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿ 100 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯು 4 ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಗಳನ್ನು (ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು) ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ನೀವು ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನಿಸುವ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರವಾದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದು.
5. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕಷ್ಟ ಅಥವಾ ನೀಲಿ ತಾಯಿಯ ಬಾಲ್‌ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪ್ಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರವಾದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸುವುದು.
6. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮಾನ ಅಂಕಗಳು. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿ. ನೀವು ಗಳಿಸುವ ಒಟ್ಟಾರ್ಥಿ ಅಂಕಗಳು ನೀವು ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡುವ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
7. ಚಿತ್ರ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹಾಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಕೆಯ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
8. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮುಕ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಅಂತಿಮ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣಾವೇ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಪ್ರತಿಕೆ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಾವುದೇ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರು ಬಂದು ನಿವೃಲ್ಲಿಸುವ ಬಿ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವರಕ್ಕೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಲೆಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬವರೆಗೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಸನದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಕುಳಿತಿರುತ್ತದ್ದು.

ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

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ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್, ಕಾಲೋಕ್‌ಲೈಟ್‌ರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೆ ರೀತಿಯ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್‌/ಕಮ್ಪ್ಯೂಟೆಂಪ್ಲಿನ್ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ವರ್ಗಳು ಇತ್ತೂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಅವರೂದೊಳಗೆ ತರುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದೆ.

Note : English version of the instructions is printed on the back cover of this booklet.

**మొజనే :** కేళగిన వాక్యగళల్లి ఖాలీ బిట్టిరువ జాగవన్ను తుంబలు నాల్సు లుత్తర నీడిదే. అవుగళల్లి సూక్తవాదుదన్న గురుతిసి. (ప్రశ్న సంఖ్య 1 - 5)

**ఉదాహరణ :** మీన్ ఎందరే

- (1) హోళెయువ
- (2) మీయు
- (3) మేయు
- (4) ఆకాత

ఇల్లి “హోళెయువ” ఎంబుదు “మీన్”న అధివన్ను హేళువ పద ఆదుదరింద (1) న్న గురుతిసచేసు.

**1. “సోరగు” ఎందరే**

- (1) బెండాగు
- (2) తెళ్గాగు
- (3) బాగు
- (4) ఇల్లువాగు

**2. “తృష్ణ” ఎందరే**

- (1) నేనే
- (2) హసివు
- (3) తొందరే
- (4) బాయారిసే

**3. “కసవర” ఎందరే**

- (1) శుచియాద
- (2) ఒళ్ళెయ
- (3) బెలేబాళువ
- (4) బంగార

**4. “కలహ” ఎందరే**

- (1) కలశు
- (2) గొందల
- (3) జగళ
- (4) కాలవాగు

**5. “పద్మ” ఎందరే**

- (1) తావరే
- (2) పత్ర
- (3) ద్వేయశాలి
- (4) పావన

ಹೂಜನೆ : ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನವಾದ ಅಂಶವಿರುವ ಮೂರು ಪದಗಳಿವೆ. ಭಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಪದವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ. (ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 6-11)

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ :

- (1) ಚೆನಾವಣೆ
- (2) ಆಸ್ತಿ
- (3) ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ
- (4) ಭಾಷಣ

ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (1), (3), (4) ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪದಗಳು ಭಿನ್ನರೂಪ (2) ಆಸ್ತಿ ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ (2) ನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು.

6. (1) ವದನ  
 (2) ಮುಖ  
 (3) ಮನ  
 (4) ಆನನ

7. (1) ಮರ  
 (2) ವೃಕ್ಷ  
 (3) ತರು  
 (4) ಬಳ್ಳಿ

8. (1) ಉದಕ  
 (2) ಜಳಕ  
 (3) ಅಭ್ಯಂಜನ  
 (4) ಸ್ವಾನ

9. (1) ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ  
 (2) ದಮ್ಮಡಿ  
 (3) ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ  
 (4) ನಾಲ್ಕಡಿ

10. (1) ಹುಲಿ  
 (2) ದ್ವೀಪಿ  
 (3) ಪುಂಡರೀಕ  
 (4) ಸಿಂಹ

11. (1) ಇಳಿ  
 (2) ಧರೆ  
 (3) ವಸುಂಧರೆ  
 (4) ಸುಖದೋರೆ

**పూజనే :** కేళగే కోట్టిరువ నాల్సు పదగళల్లి ఓందు మాత్ర అచ్చ కన్నడ పద. ఉళిద మూరు అన్న భాషా పదగళు కన్నడ పదవన్న గుత్తిసి. (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 12 - 15)

ఉదాహరణ :

- (1) మూడణ
- (2) పూలీస్
- (3) ఖానావళి
- (4) సాబూను

ఇల్లి ‘మూడణ’ ఎంబుదు అచ్చ కన్నడ పద, అదుదరింద (1) న్న గుత్తిసబేకు.

**12.** (1) కాగద

- (2) మైదాన
- (3) మూరాబట్టె
- (4) మోసరు

**13.** (1) సోయిస్

- (2) ఇన్
- (3) మాతాఫండ
- (4) నేసరు

**14.** (1) దేవస్థాన

- (2) దేవాలయ
- (3) గుడి
- (4) మందిర

**15.** (1) జమీను

- (2) గులామ
- (3) తంబాకు
- (4) నేరేహోరే

**పూజనే :** ఈ కేళగే కెలవు కన్నడద నుడిగట్టిగళన్న ఆవుగళ ముంద నాల్సు పర్యాయ రూపగళన్న నీడిదే. నుడిగట్టిన అధ్వరయన్న వివరిసువ రూపవన్న ఆయ్యిమాడి గురుతిసి. (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 16 - 19)

ఉదాహరణ : ‘కరతలామలక’

- (1) క్షేచళైక తోఱు
- (2) చెన్నాగి తిళిదుకోండద్దు
- (3) క్షేయింద ముఖిద తనక
- (4) గొత్తు ఎంబ ఆహంకార

ఇల్లి ‘చెన్నాగి తిళిదుకోండద్దు’ సరియాద అధ్వ, అద్దరింద (2) న్న గుత్తిసబేకు.

### 16. ಎಳೆನಿಂಬೆಕಾಯಿ

- (1) ಮಿಡನಿಂಬೆಕಾಯಿ
- (2) ಹುಳನಿಂಬೆಕಾಯಿ
- (3) ಅನುಭವಿ
- (4) ಅನನುಭವಿ

### 17. ಉಗುರುಕಡಿ

- (1) ಉಗುರುತಿನ್ನು
- (2) ಚಿಂತೆನೀಡು
- (3) ಚಿಂತಿಸದವ
- (4) ಚಿಂತಾಕ್ರಾಂತನಾಗು

### 18. ಕೈಕೆಚ್ಚು

- (1) ಕೈಕೆಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡ
- (2) ನಷ್ಟವಾಗು
- (3) ಫೇಲಾಗು
- (4) ಲಾಭವಾಗುವುದು

### 19. ಚಾಪೆಕೆಳಗೆ ತೂರು

- (1) ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆ ತೋರು
- (2) ರಂಗೋಲಿ ಕೆಳಗೆನುಗ್ಗು
- (3) ಚತುರತೆ
- (4) ಚಮತ್ವಾರ್ಥತೆ

ಪೂರ್ಣ : ಕೆಳಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ  
(ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 20 - 25) ವಿರುದ್ಧಾರ್ಥಕ  
ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಿ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ : ಅಂತವಾಣಿ

- (1) ಹೊರವಾಣಿ

- (2) ದುವಾಣಿ

- (3) ಬಹಿವಾಣಿ

- (4) ಒಳಗಿನವಾಣಿ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ (3) ಬಹಿವಾಣಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರ  
ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ (3) ನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

### 20. ಅರಳು

- (1) ಹೊರಳು
- (2) ತಿರುಳು
- (3) ಮುದುಡು
- (4) ಕದಡು

### 21. ಮಿಲನ

- (1) ವಿಲೀನ
- (2) ತಲ್ಲಿನ
- (3) ಅಚ್ಯುದಿನ
- (4) ವಿಚ್ಯುದನ

22. ಪಕ್ಕವಾತೆ

- (1) ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷವಾತೆ
- (2) ಪಕ್ಕಜಾತೆ
- (3) ಪಕ್ಕಭೇದ
- (4) ಪಕ್ಕದಾತೆ

23. ಕನಿಷ್ಠೆ

- (1) ಕೀಳೆ
- (2) ಅನಿಷ್ಠೆ
- (3) ಗರಿಷ್ಠೆ
- (4) ಪಾಚಿಷ್ಠೆ

24. ನಲಿವೆ

- (1) ಒಲವೆ
- (2) ಸಂತೋಷ
- (3) ನೋವೆ
- (4) ಸುಖಿ

25. ಸೊರಗು

- (1) ಮರಗು
- (2) ಸೊಕ್ಕು
- (3) ಬಿಕ್ಕು
- (4) ಕೊರಗು

**ಸೂಚನೆ :** ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ರೂಪಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕವಾದ ಅಥವಾ ಅತಿ ಸಮೀಪದ ಅರ್ಥವುಳ್ಳ ರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ. (ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 26 - 30)

**ಉದಾಹರಣೆ :** ಕಾನನ ಪದದ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕ

- (1) ಕತ್ತಲು
- (2) ತೋಟ
- (3) ಕಾಡು
- (4) ಕಾಡುವುದು

ಇಲ್ಲಿ 'ಕಾಡು' ಎಂಬುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ (3) ನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು.

26. "ಕಾಂತಾರ್" ಪದದ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕ

- (1) ಕರಿಣ
- (2) ಬಯಲು
- (3) ಕಾನನ
- (4) ಘಲ

27. 'ಸಮುದ್ರ' ಈ ಪದದ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕ

ಆಗಿದೆ.

- (1) ತಟಾಕ, ಸರೋವರ
- (2) ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ
- (3) ಕಡಲು, ಸಾಗರ
- (4) ನದಿ, ತೊರೆ

28. “ಅಗ್ರೋ” ಎಂದರೆ

- (1) ಬೆಂಕಿ
- (2) ಹಗ್ಗಿ
- (3) ಅರಿವು
- (4) ನೀರು

29. “ಅರಿಲ್” ಪದದ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕ ಪದ

- (1) ನಕ್ಕತ್ತೆ
- (2) ಹೊವು
- (3) ಬಿಳಿಲು
- (4) ಜ್ಞಾನ

30. “ಹಾವುಗೆ” ಪದದ ಸಮಾನಾರ್ಥಕ ಪದ

- (1) ಹಾವು
- (2) ಪಾದುಕೆ
- (3) ಹಸಿವು
- (4) ಆಸೆ

**ಮಾರ್ಚನೇ:** ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಬರೆದಿದೆ.  
ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದುದನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಿ. (ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ  
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 31 - 33)

ಉದಾಹರಣೆ : “ಮೆಲ್ಲುಡಿ” ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ

- (1) ಮೆಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು + ನುಡಿ
- (2) ಮೆಲ್ಲು + ನುಡಿ
- (3) ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ + ನುಡಿ
- (4) ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆಯು + ನುಡಿ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಮೆಲ್ಲನೆ + ನುಡಿ’ ಎಂಬುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ  
ಉತ್ತರ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ (3) ನ್ನು ಗುರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು.

31. “ನೀಲೋತ್ತ್ವಲ್” ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿಬರೆದರೆ

- (1) ನೀಲು + ಉತ್ತಲ
- (2) ನೀಲೋ + ಉತ್ತಲ
- (3) ನೀಲವು + ಉತ್ತಲ
- (4) ನೀಲವಾದ + ಉತ್ತಲ

32. “ಗುರುವೋಬ್ಜನು” ಈ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಬರೆದರೆ

- (1) ಗುರುವು + ಒಬ್ಜನೆ
- (2) ಗುರು + ಒಬ್ಜನು
- (3) ಗುರುವೆ + ಒಬ್ಜನು
- (4) ಗುರ್ + ಒಬ್ಜನ್

33. “ಮೈದಡವಿ” ಇದನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಬರೆದರೆ

- (1) ಮೈ + ದಡವಿ
- (2) ಮೈ + ತಡವಿ
- (3) ಮೈಯನ್ನು + ತಡವಿ
- (4) ಮೈಯನ್ನು + ದಡವಿ

**పూజనే :** ముందే కోడలాద నాల్సు రూపగళల్లి సరియాదుదన్న గుత్తిసి. (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 34 - 37)

ఉదాహరణ :

- (1) గ్రహస్త
- (2) గృహస్త
- (3) గ్రహస్త
- (4) గృహస్త

ఇల్లి ‘గృహస్త’ సరియాద ఉత్తర. అద్దరింద (2) న్న గుత్తిసచేఁకు.

**34.** (1) మహదనంద  
 (2) మహదానంద  
 (3) మాహదనంద  
 (4) మహదనాంద

**35.** (1) ఆత్మతాస్త  
 (2) ఆత్మతాస్త  
 (3) ఆత్మతాస్త  
 (4) ఆత్మతాస్త

**36.** (1) ఆఫాతకారి  
 (2) ఆగాతకారి  
 (3) ఆఫాతాకారి  
 (4) ఆఫాతాకారి

**37.** (1) ఆత్మశాష్టియ్  
 (2) ఆత్మశాష్టియ్  
 (3) ఆత్మశాష్టియ్  
 (4) ఆత్మశాష్టియ్

**పూజనే :** కేళగిన వాక్యగళల్లి (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 38 - 41) గేరే ఎళేయలాద పదగళల్లి దోషపాదారే ఆదన్న సరిపడిసలు ముందే కోటిరువ పయారయ రూపగళల్లి సూక్తవాదుదన్న గుత్తిసి. దోషపాదాల్లిదారే సుధారణే బేఁఁల్లు ఆగ (4) న్న గురుతిసి.

ఉదాహరణ : మక్కలు సంగీతవన్న సుస్థావ్యవాగి ఆడిదరు.

- (1) హాడిదరు
- (2) ఆలిసిదరు
- (3) మాడిసిదరు
- (4) సుధారణే బేఁఁల్లు

ఇల్లి “ఆడిదరు” ఎంబుదు దోషపాగిద్ద “హాడిదరు” ఎందిరచేఁకు. ఆదుదరింద (1) న్న గురుతిసచేఁకు.

38. ಭಾರತವು ಸಂಸಂಕೃತಿಯ ನಾಡು.

- (1) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ
- (2) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ
- (3) ಸಸಂಕೃತಿ
- (4) ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ

39. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿಂದು ಮಕ್ಕಳೇ ಆಗಿವೆ.

- (1) ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ
- (2) ವರ್ವಸ್ಥೆ
- (3) ವ್ಯವಸ್ತೆ
- (4) ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ

40. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾಲಿನ ಪದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಚರ್ತುಪ್ಪದಿ ಎನ್ನುವರು.

- (1) ಚರ್ತುಷಾದಿ
- (2) ಚರ್ತುಪ್ಪದಿ
- (3) ಚಮರ್ತುಪ್ಪದಿ
- (4) ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ

41. ಗುರುಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

- (1) ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ
- (2) ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ
- (3) ದಷ್ಟಿಕೋನ
- (4) ಸುಧಾರಣೆ ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ

ಸೂಚನೆ : ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ.  
(ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 42 - 46)

42. 'ಬೃಹಚಕ್ರ' ಪದವು \_\_\_\_\_ ಸಂಧಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- (1) ಗುಣ ಸಂಧಿ
- (2) ವ್ಯಾಧಿ ಸಂಧಿ
- (3) ಶೃಂತಿ ಸಂಧಿ
- (4) ಜಸ್ತಿ ಸಂಧಿ

43. ಹಿಮಾಲಯ ಪರ್ವತ ಎಂಬುದು \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಶ್ರೀಯಾಪದ
- (2) ನಾಮವದ
- (3) ಧಾರು
- (4) ವಿಶೇಷಣ

44. ಹಣ್ಣು ಹಂಪಲ \_\_\_\_\_ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ.

- (1) ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟು
- (2) ಅನುಕರಣ
- (3) ಜೋಡಿಪದ
- (4) ದ್ವಿರುಕ್ತಿ

45. ಮೂಗಿನ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಉಳಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಗೆ \_\_\_\_\_ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೆ.

- (1) ವ್ಯಂಜನಗಳು
- (2) ಸ್ವರಗಳು
- (3) ಅಲ್ಪಪ್ರಾಣ
- (4) ಅನುನಾಸಿಕ

46. 'ಗುರು' ಪದದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ವರಗಳು \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಒಂದು
- (2) ಎರಡು
- (3) ನಾಲ್ಕು
- (4) ಐದು

**మంజనే :** కేళగిన వాక్కగళల్లి (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 47 - 51) (1) (2) (3) ఎంబ గేరే ఎలేద భాగగలివే. ఈ యావుదే భాగదల్లి వ్యాకరణ, కానుణిత అథవా జీవ్యుగే సంబంధిసిద దోషవిద్ధరే ఆ భాగవన్ను గుత్సి. దోషవిల్లదిద్ధరే “తప్పిల్ల” ఎంబ నాల్గనో (4) భాగవన్ను గురుతిసి.

**ఉదాహరణ :**

ఈ జీవస్యుష్టిగే ప్రకృతి కారణవాదంతే  
(1) (2)

జీవనాతమ్ము ప్రకృతి కారణవాగుత్తదే.  
(3)

తప్పిల్ల  
(4)

ఇదర (3) భాగదల్లి పునరావర్తనేయాగిరువ ప్రకృతి పద తప్పు ఆద్ధరింద (3) తప్పేందు భావిసి గురుతిసచుముదు.

**47. దుడిమేయ ధణువిల్లదిరువుదే**  
(1) (2)

రోగకేదారి. తప్పిల్ల  
(3) (4)

**48. గురుగళ హత్తిర విద్యాధిగళు**

(1) (2)  
విధేయతయింద వత్ససబేచు. తప్పిల్ల  
(3) (4)

**49. యావుదే కేలసవన్ను మాడి యసస్వియాగలు**

(1) (2)  
ప్రావసిధ్వతే ఆగత్త. తప్పిల్ల  
(3) (4)

**50. ఆరోగ్యకే యోగాభ్యాస హోళ్ళయదు.**  
(1) (2) (3)

తప్పిల్ల  
(4)

**51. మృతభాషేయే తిక్ష్ణా మాధ్యమవాగబేచు.**

(1) (2) (3)  
తప్పిల్ల  
(4)

ಸೂಚನೆ : ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ.  
(ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 52 - 60)

52. 'ಮಾಡನು' ಇದು \_\_\_\_\_ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದವಾಗಿದೆ.

- (1) ನಿರ್ವೇದಾರ್ಥಕ
- (2) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಕ
- (3) ವರ್ತಮಾನಕಾಲ
- (4) ಭವಿಷ್ಯತ್ಕಾಲ

53. 'ಜೋಗಿ' ಪದದ ತತ್ವಮುಖಾಪ \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಬೋಗಿ
- (2) ಗೋಗಿ
- (3) ಯೋಗಿ
- (4) ಜೋಗ

54. ಆದ್ಯವಚನಕಾರ ಜೀಡರದಾಸಿಮಯ್ಯನ  
'ಅಂಕಿತ' \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಗುಹೆಶ್ವರ
- (2) ರಾಮನಾಥ
- (3) ಆದಿಕೇಶವ
- (4) ಕಣಿಲಸಿದ್ಧಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಜುರನ

55. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಪದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ \_\_\_\_\_ ಅವ್ಯಯ ಪದವಲ್ಲ.

- (1) ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ
- (2) ಮೆಲ್ಲಗೆ
- (3) ಸುಮೃನೆ
- (4) ಮನೆ

56. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಾ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನವಾದ ಕೃತಿ \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಕವಿರಾಜಮಾರ್ಗ
- (2) ವಡ್ವಾರಾಧನೆ
- (3) ಆದಿಪುರಾಣ
- (4) ವಿಕ್ರಮಾಜುರನ ವಿಜಯ

57. 'ಕನಾಟಕದ ಶಿವಕಾಶಿ' ಎಂದೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಪದೆದ ಉರು \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಧರ್ಮಸ್ಥಳ
- (2) ತುಮಕೂರು
- (3) ಗದಗ
- (4) ಗೋಕಂಬ

58. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ 'ಜ್ಞಾನಬೋಧಕ' ಎಂಬ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು \_\_\_\_\_ ಸಾಫ್ಟ್‌ಸಿದರು.

- (1) ವೆಂಕಟ ರಂಗೋಚರ್ಟ್
- (2) ಹಡೇರ್ ಕರ ಮಂಜವ್
- (3) ಬಸಪ್ಪ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ
- (4) ಆಲೂರು ವೆಂಕಟರಾಯ

59. ಹದಿನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾಲಿನ ಕವಿತೆಗೆ \_\_\_\_\_ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- (1) ಷಟ್ಪದಿ
- (2) ಸಾನೆಟ್
- (3) ಕಂದ
- (4) ಕಥನಕವನ

60. ಮೂಲಧಾತುವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸೇರಿದಾಗ \_\_\_\_\_ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ.

- (1) ಸಾಧಿತ ಧಾತು
- (2) ಮೂಲಪದ
- (3) ಶ್ರೀಯಾಪದ
- (4) ಆಖ್ಯಾತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ

**ಸೂಚನೆ :** ಮುಂದಿನ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ (ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 61 - 65) ಪದಗಳು ಕ್ರಮಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವು ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಗೆರೆ ಎಳೆದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಮನಃ ಜೋಡಿಸಿ. ಅವುಗಳ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ.

**ಉದಾಹರಣೆ :**

ನೋಡಿ   ದುರುಗುಟ್ಟಿ   ಸುಟ್ಟುರಿಯುವಂತೆ  
P            Q            R

ದೌಡಾಯಿಸಿದಳು

S

(1) Q R P S

(2) R S P Q

(3) R Q P S

(4) R P Q S

ಇಲ್ಲಿ Q R P S ಎಂಬುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿ (1) ಅನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಬೇಕು.

61. ಇಂಥನವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿರಿ  $\frac{\text{ಸಾಫಲಂಬನೆಗೆ}}{\text{P}} \frac{\text{ಭಾರತದ}}{\text{Q}} \frac{\text{R}}{\text{S}}$

ಇಂಥನ ಅತ್ಯಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದುದು.

- (1) R Q P S
- (2) R S P Q
- (3) S Q R P
- (4) P R Q S

62. ಏಮರ್ಚೆ ಎಂದರೆ  $\frac{\text{ಬೆಲೆಕಟ್ಟುವಕೆಲಸ}}{\text{P}} \frac{\text{}}{\text{Q}}$

ಒಂದು ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸುವ  
 $\frac{\text{}}{\text{R}}$

ವಿವರಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಿಸುವ.

- (1) R S P Q
- (2) P R S Q
- (3) Q R P S
- (4) Q P S R

63.  $\frac{\text{ಗುಲಾಬಿ}}{\text{P}} \frac{\text{ಸುಂದರವಾದ}}{\text{Q}} \frac{\text{ಬಹು}}{\text{R}} \frac{\text{ಪುಷ್ಟಿ}}{\text{S}}$

- (1) Q R P S
- (2) R Q S P
- (3) P Q R S
- (4) S P Q R

64. ಬಾರದವಳು ಕುಣಿಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಡೊಂಕೆಂದಳು ನೇಲ.

$\frac{\text{P}}{\text{Q}} \frac{\text{}}{\text{R}} \frac{\text{}}{\text{S}}$

- (1) R S P Q
- (2) Q P S R
- (3) Q R P S
- (4) P Q R S

65. ಪಂಪ  $\frac{\text{ಕನ್ನಡದ}}{\text{P}} \frac{\text{ಪೊನ್ನಮತ್ತು ರಷ್ಣರು}}{\text{Q}} \frac{\text{}}{\text{R}}$

ರತ್ನತ್ಯಯರು.

- (1) P S R Q
- (2) R Q P S
- (3) P R Q S
- (4) S Q P R

**మంజనేగళు :** ఈ శేఖర్ (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 66 - 70) P Q R S ఎంబ నాల్సు వాక్యగణన్న కోడలాగిదే. ఈ వాక్యగళు స్థానపర్మిటవాగివ. అవుగణన్న అధ్యమాణవాగి జోడిసువ ఉత్తరవన్న గురుతిసబేకు.

**ఉదాహరణ :**

P. పులిగరె, కిసుపోళలో, కొప్పల మత్తు ఒక్కంద ఇవే ఆ నాల్సు నగరగళు.

Q. ఒంభత్తనేయ శతమానదల్లి కన్నడనాడు కావేరియింద గోదావరియవరిగె హబ్బిత్తు.

R. ఆ నాడినల్లిన నాల్సు నగరగళ మధ్యద కన్నడవే కన్నడద తిరుళేందు కపి హేళిదానే.

S. ఆ నాడినల్లి వాసవాగిద్ద జనతేయ ఉన్నత సంస్కృతయిందాగి ఇదే విశ్వదల్లి కన్నడ నాడు ఒందు వితేష స్థానవన్న పడేదిత్తు.

(1) Q S R P  
 (2) S R Q P  
 (3) P Q R S  
 (4) R P Q S

ఇల్లి సరియాద ఉత్తర Q S R P ఆదుదరింద  
 (1) న్న గురుతిసబేకు.

66. P. పాథోనియం ముల్లినంతె మౌధ్యవూ సహ యార నియంత్రణక్కూ సిగదే నిరంతరవాగి బెళ్లయుత్తిదే.

Q. ఇందిన తిక్ష్ణా పద్ధతియు అవిద్యావంత మూఢబ్స్తియు వ్యక్తియన్న విద్యావంత మూఢబ్స్తియు వ్యక్తియన్నాగి పరివర్తిసుత్తిదే.

R. అవిద్యావంత మూఢబ్స్తియు వ్యక్తిగింత మూఢబ్స్తియుల్ల విద్యావంత వ్యక్తియు సమాజక్కె హచ్చె ఆపాయకారియేందరే తప్పాగులారదు.

S. మౌధ్యవూ సహ యావ నియంత్రణక్కూ సిగదే నిరంతరవాగి బెళ్లయుత్తిదే.

(1) Q P S R  
 (2) Q R P S  
 (3) P Q R S  
 (4) R Q S P

67. P. ఆగలే హళ్లియ హంగసరు ఎద్దు బీసుపుదక్క మోదలు మాడువరు.

Q. బీసువ వేళియేందరే సామాన్యవాగి రాత్రియ కోనెయ జావద సమయ.

R. ఎల్లిప్రాణిగళిగూ సక్కరేయ నిద్దె కాలవదు.

S. ఆగ ఎల్లెల్లియూ శాంతతేయ సామ్రాజ్యవు నేలెగొండిరువుదు.

(1) R S P Q  
 (2) Q R S P  
 (3) S P R Q  
 (4) Q S R P

68. P. ಕನ್ನಡವು ಕನಾಟಕದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರದೇ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ.

Q. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತುರ್ತು ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ ಅದು ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಜಾಗ್ರತ ದಳವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಬೇಕು.

R. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗ ರಂಗ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸ್ಕೀಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಮನ್ನಣೆ ದೋರೆಯಬೇಕು.

S. ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಳಸದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ತುರಾಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಜರುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

(1) P Q R S  
 (2) P R Q S  
 (3) R Q P S  
 (4) S P Q R

69. P. ಅದರ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕೊಂಬೆಯೂ ಬಲ್ಯಾರದಂತೆ ಕೈಚಾಚಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Q. ಅದರ ಗಾತ್ರವೂ ಏಳೆಂಟು ಜನರು ತಬ್ಬಿರೂ ಸಾಲದು.

R. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

S. ಎತ್ತರವೋ ಕೊರಳು ಸೋತು ಕಣ್ಣು ದಣಿಯುವಷ್ಟು

(1) R Q S P  
 (2) R P S Q  
 (3) R S P Q  
 (4) R Q P S

70. P. ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಧಿಂದ ಎಂತಹ ಕರಿಣ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿರಬೇಕು.

Q. ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಬೆಂಬಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾದು ಕುಳಿತಿರಬಾರದು.

R. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಹವರು ತಡೆಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

S. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಯಶಸ್ವಿನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಲಾರದವರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

(1) P Q R S  
 (2) Q R P S  
 (3) Q S R P  
 (4) R P Q S

**పూజనే :** కేళగె కోడలాద గాదెగళ అధ్వవన్న గ్రహిసి ప్రాణగోళిసి (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 71 - 74)

71. 'తును తిందరూ \_\_\_\_\_' తిన్నబారదు గాదెయన్న ప్రాణగోళిసిరి.

- (1) ఏష
- (2) కసు
- (3) సిహి
- (4) ఉప్పు

72. ఉఱక్కే ముందిరబేసు, \_\_\_\_\_ హిందిరబేసు.

- (1) ఆటక్కే
- (2) నోటక్కే
- (3) తిండిగె
- (4) స్వాన్కే

73. ఎమ్మె మేలే \_\_\_\_\_ హయ్దంగే.

- (1) నీరు
- (2) మేళే
- (3) ముళే
- (4) కేండ

74. కష్ట్యిందిదు \_\_\_\_\_ హాండంగే.

- (1) మడకేగె
- (2) తక్కడిగె
- (3) చక్కడిగె
- (4) బావిగె

**పూజనే :** కేళగె కోడలాద ఒగుగళన్న బిడిసి, లుత్తర గుత్తిసి. (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 75 - 76)

75. సంతే తుంబా ఆవ్వామగళ్లో దబారు.

- (1) సేరు, పావు
- (2) తణ్ణె, చొంబు
- (3) కొంబు, కహళె
- (4) సొజె, దార

76. సావిర కణ్ణెన సరదారనాదరూ నోఁడువుదు ఎరడు కణ్ణెనల్లి.

- (1) జరడి
- (2) కొళలు
- (3) నవిలు
- (4) గడియార

**పూజనే :** కేళగిన ప్రత్యేగళన్న ఓది లుత్తరవన్న గురుతిసి. (ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 77 - 90)

77. సంచిమోన్నమ్మ రచిసిద 'హదిబదేయధమ్' ఎంతక కావ్య ?

- (1) షట్టది కావ్య
- (2) శృంగార కావ్య
- (3) చంపూ కావ్య
- (4) సాంగత్య కావ్య

78. 'ಪಯಣ' ಈ ಪದದ ಮೂಲರೂಪ \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಪಯಣ
- (2) ಪ್ರಯಾಣ
- (3) ಪ್ರಧಾನ
- (4) ಪ್ರಣಯ

79. 'ಮಳೆಗಾಲ' ಎಂಬುದು \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ದ್ವಿಗು ಸಮಾಸ
- (2) ತತ್ತ್ವರೂಪ ಸಮಾಸ
- (3) ಅಂಶಿ ಸಮಾಸ
- (4) ಕರ್ಮಧಾರೆಯ ಸಮಾಸ

80. 'ತಾಳುವಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ತಪ್ಪು ಇಲ್ಲ' ಎಂದ ಕೀರ್ತನೆನಕಾರರು \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಕನಕದಾಸರು
- (2) ಪುರಂದರ ದಾಸರು
- (3) ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ
- (4) ವಾದಿರಾಜರು

81. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಪದವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ 'ವಿದ್ವಾಪ್'.

- (1) ತದ್ವಾಪ
- (2) ಸುದ್ವಾಪ
- (3) ಸುರೂಪ
- (4) ಕುರೂಪ

82. 'ಸದ್ಭಂಜಕೆ' ಈ ಪದವನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

- (1) ಸದ್ + ಭಂಜಕೆ
- (2) ಸದ + ಭಂಜಕೆ
- (3) ಸದ್ + ಭಂಜಕೆ
- (4) ಸತ್ + ಭಂಜಕೆ

83. ಬರೆಯಲೀಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು \_\_\_\_\_ ಪದ ಆಗಿದೆ.

- (1) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರೂಪ
- (2) ಕೀರ್ತಯಾಪದ
- (3) ನಿಷೇಧಾರ್ಥಕ
- (4) ಗುಣವಾಚಕ

84. 'ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಬೊಂಡ' ಎಂಬುದು \_\_\_\_\_ ವಿಶೇಷಣ.

- (1) ಸಂಜ್ಞಾವಾಚಕ ವಿಶೇಷಣ
- (2) ಗುಣವಾಚಕ ವಿಶೇಷಣ
- (3) ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಚಕ ವಿಶೇಷಣ
- (4) ಪರಿಮಾಣವಾಚಕ ವಿಶೇಷಣ

85. 'ಕುರುಕ್ಕೇತ್' ಎಂಬ ಪದದಲ್ಲಿನ 'ತ್' ಎಂಬ ಅಕ್ಷರವು \_\_\_\_\_ ಆಗಿದೆ.

- ದಪ್ಪಾಕ್ಷರ
- ಒತ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ
- ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣಾಕ್ಷರ
- ಧೀಫಾರಾಕ್ಷರ

86. "ಕುರುಡು ಕಾಂಚಾಟ ಕುಣಿಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತೋ..." ಪದ್ಧವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಕವಿ \_\_\_\_\_.

- ಕುವೆಂಪು
- ಡಿ.ಎಸ್. ಕರ್ಕಿರೆ
- ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರ ಕಣಾವಿ
- ದ.ರಾ. ಬೇಂದ್ರೆ

87. 'ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಹುಡುಕಿದೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ ದೇವರ ಕಲ್ಲು ಮಣಿನ ಗುಡಿಯೋಳಗೆ' \_\_\_\_\_ ಕವಿಯ ಕಾವ್ಯದ ಸಾಲುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ.

- ಬರಗೂರು ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ
- ಕುವೆಂಪು
- ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ
- ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ ಕಂಬಾರ

88. ಮುಸುರೆ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಕಾಗೆ ಹೊಡಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ?

- ಕೈ ಶೋಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿಸು
- ಕಾಗೆಗೆ ಮುಸರೆ ಹಾಕುವನು
- ಜಿಪ್ಪಣ
- ದಾನಸೂರ

89. 'ಬಾಲಕ ಚೆಂಡನ್ನು ಎಸೆದನು' ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯದ 'ಚೆಂಡನ್ನು' ಪದದಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿಭಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯ \_\_\_\_\_.

- ತ್ವತೀಯಾ
- ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾ
- ಸಪ್ತಮೀ
- ಚತುರ್ಥ

90. ಸಪ್ತ + ಪದಿ = ಸಪ್ತಪದಿ ಎಂಬುದು \_\_\_\_\_ ಸಮಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ.

- ಅಂಶಸಮಾಸ
- ದ್ವಿಗುಸಮಾಸ
- ಗಮಕಸಮಾಸ
- ಕರ್ಮಧಾರೆಯ ಸಮಾಸ

సూజనే : కేళగె కోట్టియువ గద్ద  
భాగవన్ను ఓది అథ గ్రహిసి కేళలాద  
ప్రత్యేగళిగె సూక్త ఉత్తరవన్ను గురుతిసి.  
(ప్రత్యే సంఖ్య 91 - 94)

### ఉద్ధవ భాగ

ప్రాచీన పరంపరె హొందిద కన్నడ  
ఎరదు సావర వషణగళ ఇతిహాస  
గణకీకరణ, జాగరీకరణ, వాణిజ్యికరణగళ  
హిన్నెలే దేశి భాషీయ సోరగువికే, కన్నడ  
బేళెసువ జవాబ్దారి భావి జనాంగద మేలే  
కన్నడద కుత్తుగళన్న అరితు పరికారద దారి  
హిదియువుదు భావీజనాంగద మేలిరువ  
హొణగారికే హౌదు. భాషేయన్న బేళెసువుదు  
ఇప్పత్తనేయ శతమానద ఒందు దొడ్డ సమస్యే.  
తందే తాయిగళ హాగూ పోషకర హాగూ  
సమాజద జవాబ్దారియు హెచ్చు ఇంగ్లీష్,  
హిందియ ప్రభావ కన్నడ భాషేయు బేళెయలు  
అడ్డి ఎంబ భావనే అల్లల్లి కండు భాషే  
కుంతిషాగుత్తదే. ఒందు భాషే బేళెయలు  
అల్లియ సకారద పాత్ర భద్ర, భాషే బేళెదరే  
సంస్కృతి బేళెయువుదిల్ల, సంస్కృతి బేళెదరే భాషే  
బేళెయువుదిల్ల ఎంబ వాద. కన్నడ భాషేగే  
ఇతరె భాషేయంతె బేళెయువ హక్కిదే. కన్నడ  
భాషేగే బేళెయువ శక్తి ఇదే. హాగాయే ఈ  
భాషే శాస్త్రీయ స్వానమాన ఇదల్లదే హిందే

హలవు భాషేగే శాస్త్రీయ స్వానమాన  
పడేయువ హాదియల్లి హోరాటి హెచ్చు  
హిందే హింది, ఇంగ్లీష్, మరాతి  
భాషేగళిగె శాస్త్రీయ స్వానమాన. హిందిన  
రాజమనేతనగళు కన్నడ బేళెసలు శ్రమదాన  
మాడివే. భాషే బేళెయలు ఆ భాషేయ  
జనాంగ రాజకీయవాగి బేళెదాగ  
రాజకీయవాగి ప్రబలవావాగువ ఆసే  
తాక్షికవాగి కోనయాగువుదు. అదన్న  
బేళెసలు ప్రబల ఆభ్యధియు బేకు. ఒందు  
సాహిత్య పరంపరెయ అధ్యయన భాషేయన్న  
బేళెసలు సహకారి. జమునియ మహత్వద  
దాతనిక నిషేయ ప్రకార భాషే బేళెయలు  
రాజకీయ ఆధికార, ఆధికత, విశ్వవ్యాపార,  
స్వేచ్ఛ, పాల్మమేంటు ఇవుగలు బేళెయబేకు  
ఎందు ట్యూలేట్స్ ఆఫ్ ది పీఎల్స్ నల్లి హేళికే,  
భాషే బేళెదరే సంస్కృతి తిథిల, సంస్కృతి బేళెదరే  
భాషే తిథిల. ఇదన్న ఒప్పువుదు కష్ట పురాతన  
కాలదల్లి బళకేయల్లిద్దు జిరంతనవాగి  
కాలకాలక్కే పరివర్తనయాగుత్తిరువ హాగూ  
దొడ్డ సముదాయ బళసుత్తిరువ భాషే  
శాస్త్రీయ భాషే, భాషేయ బేళవణిగే  
ఉత్తరవన్ను మడుకువుదు ఒందు  
పరిషామకారి. పండితరు సహ భాషేయ  
బేళవణిగేగే ఉత్తర మడుకుత్తారే.

**91.** ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಯಾರ ಮೇಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೀಗೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

- ಅವರು ತುಂಬಾ ಯುವಕರಾದ್ವರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿವಂತರು.
- ಯುವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಮೇಲಿದೆ.
- ಯುವಕರೇ ಸ್ತ್ರೇಗಳು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಬೇಕು.
- ಯುವಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಿಸಬೇಕು.

**92.** ದಾರ್ಶನಿಕ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಆತ ತನ್ನ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎನು ಬೆಳೆದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಉದ್ದೃತ ಭಾಗದಂತೆ ಶಿಥಿಲ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

- ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆವಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬೆಳೆದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದನ್ನು.
- ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಚೆಂತಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬೆಳೆದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಪೂರ್ವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಳಾಗುವುದನ್ನು.
- ಒಂದು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆವಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಚೆಂತಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬೆಳೆದರೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಭಾಷೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹಾಳಾಗುವುದನ್ನು.
- ಆತ ಇತಿಹಾಸಕಾರನಂತೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆದರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಹಾಳಾಗುವುದು ಭಾಷೆ ಹಾಳಾಗದೆ ಇರುವುದು.

**93.** ಉದ್ದೃತ ಭಾಗದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯು/ಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ?

- ಕವಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕರು, ರಾಜಕೀಯದವರು, ಸೈನಿಕರು
- ಚಿಂತಕನ ಅನಿಸಿಕೆಯಂತೆ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಪಾರ್ಕ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ
- ಕವಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆವಣಿಗೆಗೆ ಸೈನಿಕರು ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆ ಕಾರಣ

ನೀಡಿರುವ ಆಯ್ದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಂಕೇತವನ್ನಾರಿಸಿ :

- a ಮಾತ್ರ
- a ಮತ್ತು b ಮಾತ್ರ
- b ಮತ್ತು c ಮಾತ್ರ
- a, b ಮತ್ತು c

**94.** ಉದ್ದೃತ ಭಾಗದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಈ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಫ್ತ್ವಮಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ?

- ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಒಂದು
- ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಫ್ತ್ವಮಾನ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ
- ಮರಾತಿ ಭಾಷೆಗೂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಾಫ್ತ್ವಮಾನ ಹೊಂದುವ ಆರ್ಹತೆ ಇದೆ
- ಮೇಲಿನದು ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

ಸೂಚನೆ: ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರಿ. (ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 95 - 100)

95. 'ಅಲ್ಲಡು' ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯವನ್ನು \_\_\_\_\_ ಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

- (1) ಕರ್ಮವದ
- (2) ಕಾಲಸೂಚಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ
- (3) ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದ ಧಾರು
- (4) ಕರ್ತೃಪದ

96. ಹಳೆಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳೆಯ ಎಂಬುದು \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಸಂಖ್ಯಾವಾಚಕ
- (2) ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಚಕ
- (3) ಗುಣವಾಚಕ
- (4) ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಚಕ

97. "ಇವರಂ ಪ್ರಾಣಾಪ್ತಿಯರಂ ನೆವಮಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕರ್ಮವಶಮೇ ನೆವಮೆನೆ ಕಂದ" ಈ ಪದ್ಯ \_\_\_\_\_ ಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

- (1) ಷಟ್ಕಾದಿ
- (2) ಭಾಷಿನಿ ಲಯ
- (3) ತ್ರಿಪದಿ
- (4) ಕಂದ

98. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಷ್ಟೆ ಧ್ವನಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದು \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) ಕ್ರೋ, ಗ್ರೋ
- (2) ಚ್ರೋ, ಜ್ರೋ
- (3) ಟ್ರೋ, ಡ್ರೋ
- (4) ಪ್ರೋ, ಬ್ರೋ

99. 'ಜನಕಂಗೆ ನಾವನ್ಯರಲ್ಲ' ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಕಂಗೆ ಎಂಬುದು \_\_\_\_\_ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿ.

- (1) ಪ್ರಥಮ
- (2) ಚತುರ್ಥಿ
- (3) ದ್ವಿತೀಯ
- (4) ಸದ್ವರ್ಮೀ

100. ಪಂಚಮ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಯು \_\_\_\_\_ ಕಾರಕ.

- (1) ಕರ್ಮಕಾರಕ
- (2) ಕರ್ತೃಕಾರಕ
- (3) ಅಪಾದನಕಾರಕ
- (4) ಸಂಬಂಧಕಾರಕ

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**Subject Code**

**2019**

**Question Paper Version Code**

**371**

**QUESTION BOOKLET  
GENERAL ENGLISH (PAPER II)**

**A**

**Time Allowed :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 100**



**Directions :** For Questions no. 1 to 7, an idiom or phrase has been used in the sentence. You have to choose the option which explains the correct meaning of that and shade/blacken the correct answer in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

Tejas attends Karate classes once in a blue moon.

- (1) Tejas attends Karate classes regularly.
- (2) Tejas attends Karate classes rarely.
- (3) Tejas attends Karate classes fortnightly.
- (4) Tejas attends Karate classes frequently but not regularly.

*Explanation :*

The answer is Option (2) as the underlined part means 'rare occurrence of something'. So you have to choose Option (2) and shade/blacken the corresponding answer in your answer sheet for this example.

1. Akash gave his friend a piece of his mind on his career.

- (1) Gave good advice
- (2) Scolded him
- (3) Convinced him
- (4) Admired him

2. My father is a stockbroker; my uncle is in the cotton line.

- (1) Growing cotton plants
- (2) Working in cotton mill
- (3) Following my father's trade
- (4) Transporting cotton

3. The boss said, "My manager is working against time."

- (1) Manager is lazy
- (2) Manager is not punctual
- (3) Manager is working with utmost speed
- (4) Manager is working till midnight

4. When he met me in the street he cut me dead.

- (1) He deliberately insulted me by ignoring me
- (2) He intentionally blocked my way
- (3) He intended to kill me in the street
- (4) He attacked me in the street

5. The bank manager fired the cashier because he had **sticky fingers**.

- (1) Thin, bony fingers
- (2) Not counted the money fast
- (3) Stolen the money
- (4) Wet fingers

6. I haven't read that book **in donkey's years**.

- (1) To the foolish people
- (2) A very long time
- (3) In a short while
- (4) Without understanding properly

7. Priyanka simply asked her mom about the incident but her mom **bit her head off**.

- (1) Mom responded with anger
- (2) Mom bored her with every detail
- (3) Mom nearly beat her to death
- (4) Mom ignored her

**Directions :** For Questions no. 8 to 15, a word is given followed by four options. You have to select the option which explains the meaning of the word and mark the correct answer in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

Alma mater

- (1) A private residential settlement
- (2) A school you graduated from
- (3) Matter pending in the court
- (4) A kind of political declaration

*Explanation :*

Alma mater means "a school you graduated from", so Option (2) is correct and you have to mark the same in your answer sheet for this example.

8. Pachyderm

- (1) Skin problem
- (2) Heavy cloth
- (3) Thick skinned animal
- (4) Leather bag

9. Effigy

- (1) Image
- (2) Fireplace
- (3) Scaffold
- (4) Sick

10. Lintel

- (1) Bitter spice
- (2) Small vegetable
- (3) Flax thread
- (4) Bar above a door

**11. Hypothecate**

- (1) Reason
- (2) Store away
- (3) Conjecture
- (4) Mortgage

**12. Innocent**

- (1) Clean
- (2) Dirty
- (3) Sin
- (4) Legal

**13. Evince**

- (1) Burn
- (2) Torture
- (3) Show
- (4) Irritate

**14. Extempore**

- (1) Unprepared
- (2) Prepared
- (3) Produced
- (4) Procured

**15. Nostalgia**

- (1) Feeling illness
- (2) Longing for past
- (3) Primitive dance
- (4) Simple song

**Directions :** For Questions no. 16 to 23, four words have been given and one of those words is correctly spelt. You have to identify the word with the correct spelling and mark the correct answer in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

Select the correctly spelt word from the following :

- (1) Relevent
- (2) Relevant
- (3) Ralevent
- (4) Relavent

*Explanation :*

From the above given words Option (2) 'Relevant' is correctly spelt as that is the correct spelling. You have to mark the answer as Option (2) in your answer sheet for this example.

**16. (1) Attendence**

- (2) Attendance
- (3) Attandence
- (4) Attandance

**17. (1) Bourgeos**

- (2) Bourgeois
- (3) Bourgees
- (4) Bourges

**18. (1) Hamarrhage**

- (2) Hamorrhage
- (3) Haemorrhage
- (4) Hemorhage

19. (1) Questionnaire  
(2) Questionnaire  
(3) Questionnere  
(4) Questionere

20. (1) Souvenere  
(2) Souvenear  
(3) Souveneer  
(4) Souvenir

21. (1) Dichotomy  
(2) Dichatomy  
(3) Dichotamy  
(4) Dichotomi

22. (1) Monotheistic  
(2) Monothiestic  
(3) Monatheistic  
(4) Monotheistec

23. (1) Benevolant  
(2) Benivolent  
(3) Benevolent  
(4) Benevolent

**Directions :** Questions no. 24 to 27 have an expression which can be replaced by a single word. Choose the most appropriate word from among the alternatives and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

A person who is able to think clearly, sensibly and logically.

(1) Rationalist  
(2) Optimist  
(3) Pessimist  
(4) Choreographer

*Explanation :*

Since “Rationalist” is the most appropriate one word for the given expression, you have to shade/blacken the Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

24. An expert or specialist of something.

(1) Magnate  
(2) Connoisseur  
(3) Tycoon  
(4) Narcissist

25. A person who is passionate, fervent and a bigot.

(1) Moderate  
(2) Tolerant  
(3) Fanatic  
(4) Violent

26. Fear of being in constricted and confined spaces.

- (1) Entomophobia
- (2) Claustrophobia
- (3) Agoraphobia
- (4) Hydrophobia

27. Unexpected and unpredictable, not stable.

- (1) Rapid
- (2) Volatile
- (3) Violent
- (4) Risky

**Directions :** In Questions no. 28 to 31 there is a relationship between the given two words. A similar relationship exists between one pair of words from amongst the four options. Identify the correct pair of words that has a similar relationship as the given pair of words and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

Hand : Fingers

- (1) Book : Cover
- (2) Eyes : Vision
- (3) Heart : Blood
- (4) Foot : Toes

*Explanation :*

The answer is Option (4) as 'Foot : Toes' has a similar relationship as 'Hands : Fingers'. So you have to shade/blacken Option (4) in your answer sheet for this example.

28. Doctor : Nurse

- (1) Leader : Follower
- (2) Teacher : Farmer
- (3) Manager : Lawyer
- (4) Engineer : Clerk

29. Mayor : City

- (1) Clerk : Office
- (2) Frog : Swim
- (3) President : Nation
- (4) Snake : Bite

30. Escape : Abscond

- (1) Freedom : Independent
- (2) Endless : Eternal
- (3) Exult : Jubilate
- (4) Weaken : Strengthen

31. Harm : Danger

- (1) Sweet : Sour
- (2) Stout : Weak
- (3) Injure : Incapacitate
- (4) Happy : Unhappy

**Directions :** Questions no. 32 to 36 are based on the degrees of comparison (positive, comparative and superlative). Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word/words from the given alternatives and shade/blacken the corresponding circle accordingly in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

The climate of Jaipur is \_\_\_\_\_ than that of Shimla.

- (1) hot
- (2) hotter
- (3) hottest
- (4) None of the above

*Explanation :*

Since Option (2) is the correct choice for the above question, shade/blacken Option (2) in your answer sheet.

32. A mountain is \_\_\_\_\_ than a hill.

- (1) big
- (2) bigger
- (3) biggest
- (4) more big

33. Kiran is the \_\_\_\_\_ of his class.

- (1) bright
- (2) brighter
- (3) brightest
- (4) None of the above

34. His mom cooks the \_\_\_\_\_ food of all.

- (1) tasty
- (2) tastier
- (3) tastiest
- (4) more tastier

35. No one sings \_\_\_\_\_ than Sharada.

- (1) good
- (2) better
- (3) best
- (4) more best

36. Smriti is the \_\_\_\_\_ in her family.

- (1) brave
- (2) braver
- (3) bravest
- (4) None of the above

**Directions :** Questions no. 37 to 41 are designed to test your knowledge of common errors that appear in the usage and application of English language. Each question has four sentences out of which three are incorrect due to grammatical error or due to wrong usage of words and one sentence is correct. You have to select the correct sentence from the four options given and shade/blacken the corresponding answer in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

Which of the following sentences is correct?

- (1) Earth moves around the Sun.
- (2) The Earth moves around Sun.
- (3) The Earth moves around the Sun.
- (4) The Earth moves around a Sun.

*Explanation :*

The correct sentence is Option (3) out of the four options given above. So you have to shade/blacken Option (3) in your answer sheet.

37. (1) She accepted his offer.  
 (2) She excepted his offer.  
 (3) She accepted he's offer.  
 (4) She excepted him offer.

38. (1) It was a breathe of fresh air to meet someone so honest.  
 (2) It was a breath of fresh air to meet someone so honest.  
 (3) It was a breadth of fresh air to met someone so honest.  
 (4) It was a breath of fresh air to meeting someone so honest.

39. (1) He tried to finish the task quickly.  
 (2) He is tried to finish the task quickly.  
 (3) He tried to quickly finish a task.  
 (4) He is tried to quickly finish the task.

40. (1) The cat is chasing its tale.  
 (2) The cat is chasing it's tale.  
 (3) The cat is chasing it's tail.  
 (4) The cat is chasing its tail.

41. (1) They got home an idol of Ganesha.  
 (2) They got home an idle of Ganesha.  
 (3) They got home an ideal of Ganesha.  
 (4) They got home an idal of Ganesha.

**Directions :** To answer Questions no. 42 to 48, choose the word or phrase which is a synonym or nearest in meaning to the word or phrase underlined and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

**Example :**

If you are in dilemma, you do not know what to do.

(1) darkness  
 (2) trap  
 (3) freedom  
 (4) confusion

**Explanation :**

In the answers, the word 'confusion' that is Option (4) is nearest in meaning to the underlined word in the given sentence. So you have to shade/blacken Option (4) in your answer sheet for this example.

42. Many people ponder why India is a weak footballing nation.  
 (1) evaluate  
 (2) think  
 (3) anticipate  
 (4) criticize

43. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was horrible.  
 (1) murder  
 (2) stab  
 (3) assassination  
 (4) slaughter

44. The mother cajoled the child to have her dinner.

- scolded
- persuaded
- punished
- quarreled

45. The old woman looked pensively at the visitors in her old age home.

- thoughtfully
- happily
- blankly
- sheepishly

46. The pocket money that the young boy received was meagre for him.

- lumpsum
- enough
- enormous
- inadequate

47. The teacher asked the student to reiterate the poem.

- repeat
- correct
- shorten
- memorize

48. The tirade by the lady disturbed the neighbourhood.

- chatter
- laughter
- outburst
- merriment

**Directions :** To answer Questions no. 49 to 55, choose the word which is an antonym or the most opposite in meaning to the word underlined and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

The glass was transparent.

- opaque
- misty
- covered
- clear

*Explanation :*

In the answers, the word 'opaque' that is Option (1) is the opposite of the underlined word 'transparent'. So you have to shade/blacken Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

49. Abrupt decisions are often wrong.

- Gradual
- Rough
- Sharp
- Hurried

50. He seems to have a propensity to fight.

- scepticism
- penchant
- aversion
- proclivity

51. Only an agile person can be a successful sportsman.

- brisk
- emaciated
- feeble
- sluggish

52. A faithful officer is always vigilant towards his duties.

- innocent
- ignorant
- irresponsible
- careless

53. He appears to be a phony person.

- ugly
- genuine
- unreal
- beautiful

54. People who are actually running the system often take a myopic view of the situation.

- blind
- visionary
- glassy
- farsighted

55. You can't work out this project with nebulous plans in mind.

- useful
- practical
- clear
- fundamental

**Directions :** Questions no. 56 to 62 are designed to test your ability to use the right prefix. Add a prefix so that the word conveys the meaning given in the brackets. Choose the most appropriate answer from the alternatives given below to complete the word by adding a prefix and shade/blacken the corresponding answer in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

Frogs and crocodiles are \_\_\_\_\_ bians.  
(Live both on land and water)

- ambi
- ambhi
- amphi
- cata

*Explanation :*

The correct answer is 'amphi' here which is Option (3). You have to shade/blacken Option (3) in your answer sheet for this example.

56. On account of his \_\_\_\_\_ descript look, Xander went unnoticed.  
(Very ordinary; lacking distinctive features)

- ir
- non
- in
- un

57. The girl tried \_\_\_\_\_ navigating the puddle of slush.  
(To go around or avoid something)

(1) over  
(2) under  
(3) circum  
(4) non

58. The Kailash temple at Ellora is a huge \_\_\_\_\_ lithic temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.  
(Formed of a single large block of stone)

(1) mono  
(2) nano  
(3) meno  
(4) nona

59. \_\_\_\_\_ national giants are marking their time to give stiff competition to Indian companies.  
(Operating across national borders)

(1) Trans  
(2) Trance  
(3) Intra  
(4) Intro

60. The accident was caused on account of \_\_\_\_\_ firing.  
(Fail to discharge or fire properly)

(1) un  
(2) mis  
(3) dis  
(4) re

61. The smell of food was \_\_\_\_\_ powering everything.  
(Have a strong effect)

(1) under  
(2) non  
(3) em  
(4) over

62. You can \_\_\_\_\_ impose your message on your picture.  
(Place over something else so that both are still evident)

(1) super  
(2) trans  
(3) ever  
(4) re

**Directions :** Questions no. 63 to 69 have incomplete sentences requiring the correct phrase to be filled in the blank. Fill in the blanks with the correct phrase from the alternatives given below and shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

The Chief Guest \_\_\_\_\_ the prizes.

- (1) gives up
- (2) gives out
- (3) gives of
- (4) gives away

*Explanation :*

The correct answer is Option (4) 'gives away'. So you have to shade/blacken Option (4) for this example in your answer sheet.

63. It is a small house and requires a lot of repairs. \_\_\_\_\_ it is a long way from the city.

- (1) Nevertheless
- (2) Nonetheless
- (3) More over
- (4) In particular

64. His grandmother cannot \_\_\_\_\_ her past events.

- (1) bring out
- (2) bring up
- (3) call in
- (4) call up

65. The politician tried hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his bad image.

- (1) get rid off
- (2) get rid of
- (3) get out of
- (4) get out off

66. He \_\_\_\_\_ to be a handsome boy after all.

- (1) turned in
- (2) turned out
- (3) turned away
- (4) turned on

67. The Pilgrims were \_\_\_\_\_ by the bandits on the highway.

- (1) held out
- (2) held over
- (3) held on
- (4) held up

68. A culprit was \_\_\_\_\_ by the police.

- (1) kept back
- (2) kept on
- (3) kept in
- (4) kept up

69. A philanthropist \_\_\_\_\_ his property to the poor.

- (1) makes for
- (2) makes over
- (3) makes out
- (4) makes up

**Directions :** In Questions no. 70 to 74, there are sentences which are divided and numbered into three parts, and one of the parts may contain an error. Identify the error by (1), (2) or (3) given under the parts of the sentence. If there are no errors, mark (4) No error. Shade/blacken the corresponding circle in your answer sheet.

*Example :*

Neither he nor his team  
(1) (2)

were present that day. No error  
(3) (4)

*Explanation :*

The correct answer in this case is Option (3). It should be 'was present that day'. So you must shade/blacken Option (3) for this question in your answer sheet.

**70.** The vigour of the mind  
(1)

increase in proportion  
(2)

to the size of the brain. No error  
(3) (4)

**71.** A person relying on his own efforts  
(1) (2)

had the best chance to win success.  
(3)

No error  
(4)

**72.** He came in very quickly so that  
(1)

he may avoid walking his father.  
(2) (3)

No error  
(4)

**73.** Smoke, which is a certain indicator of fire  
(1) (2)

ordered in the mine. No error  
(3) (4)

**74.** The rajah, being the father of his people,  
(1)

did his better for them  
(2)

during the famine. No error  
(3) (4)

**Directions :** Questions no. 75 to 81 deal with your ability to use appropriate prepositions. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate preposition and shade/blacken the correct answer from the options given below in your answer sheet.

**Example :**

They took possession \_\_\_\_\_ the ball on their own goal line.

- (1) of
- (2) to
- (3) for
- (4) with

**Explanation :**

The correct answer is 'of' here which is Option (1). You have to shade/blacken Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

75. Ramesh and Suresh shared the work \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- (1) between
- (2) beside
- (3) below
- (4) above

76. Ravi was angry \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- (1) for
- (2) from
- (3) with
- (4) within

77. The horse jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the fence.

- (1) under
- (2) over
- (3) down
- (4) below

78. The elephant walked \_\_\_\_\_ the forest and saw the man's hut.

- (1) through
- (2) on
- (3) onto
- (4) into

79. The ship sailed \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

- (1) around
- (2) through
- (3) over
- (4) about

80. The committee members have disagreed with one another \_\_\_\_\_ the main issue.

- (1) on
- (2) in
- (3) of
- (4) by

81. The burglar made a mistake by running \_\_\_\_\_ the policeman.

- (1) under
- (2) onto
- (3) towards
- (4) backwards

**Directions :** In Questions no. 82 to 86, a proverb is given in each question with a blank. You have to complete the proverb by selecting the correct answer from the options given below each question and fill in the blanks with the appropriate word so that the proverb conveys the meaning given in the brackets.

*Example :*

To leave in the \_\_\_\_\_.

(Abandon or desert someone in difficult straits)

- (1) lurch
- (2) search
- (3) earth
- (4) girth

*Explanation :*

The correct answer is Option (1) 'lurch' according to the meaning given in the brackets. So you have to shade/blacken Option (1) in your answer sheet for this example.

**82.** Waste \_\_\_\_\_, want not.

(If you do not waste anything, you will not require much of it again)

- (1) knot
- (2) not
- (3) nought
- (4) nut

**83.** Every dog \_\_\_\_\_ his day.

(Even an unfortunate man may become successful in his life)

- (1) has
- (2) as
- (3) ass
- (4) ash

**84.** Cut your coat \_\_\_\_\_ your cloth.

(Your expenditure should be proportionate to your income)

- (1) accordingly
- (2) on account of
- (3) as per
- (4) according to

**85.** A cat may look at a \_\_\_\_\_.

(Ordinary man may comment on the actions of great man)

- (1) queen
- (2) prince
- (3) king
- (4) emperor

**86.** Rob Peter to pay \_\_\_\_\_.

(Be unfair to one person to benefit the other)

- (1) foul
- (2) Paul
- (3) foal
- (4) pal

**Directions :** In Questions no. 87 to 92, each question contains a paragraph of 6 sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning and end and numbered 1 and 6 respectively. The four sentences in the middle are jumbled and labelled P, Q, R and S. You must identify the proper order of these four sentences and shade/blacken the option that correctly identifies this sequence.

*Example :*

1. Once upon a time there lived a king.
- P. One day while hunting he was attacked by a tiger.
- Q. He had three ferocious hunting dogs.
- R. The dogs pounced on the tiger and saved the king's life.
- S. The king used to take them with him while going out.
6. He loved them till the end of his life.

Select the code for the correct sequence from the options given below.

- (1) P Q S R
- (2) R Q S P
- (3) Q S P R
- (4) S R Q P

*Explanation :*

The correct sequence or order in this example is QSPR. So you have to shade/blacken Option (3) in your answer sheet.

87. 1. Machines have parts made of iron.

P. They must be painted or chrome plated.

Q. Some parts rub against each other.

R. Iron gets rusted.

S. They must be lubricated with oil or grease.

6. When the machine is not use, it should be covered.

The correct sequence is

- (1) P R Q S
- (2) Q R P S
- (3) Q S R P
- (4) R P Q S

88. 1. In 1857, fighting broke out all over the country.

P. Everywhere the people rose in rebellion.

Q. In March 1858, British troops attacked the fort at Jhansi.

R. Thousands of people were killed on both sides.

S. The British fought back.

6. The Rani's troops fought back bravely.

The correct sequence is

- (1) P S R Q
- (2) Q R P S
- (3) Q S R P
- (4) S Q R P

89. 1. Savitha was lonely in the house.  
P. She was very good at that.  
Q. She sat all day in a little room of the main drawing room.  
R. She would sit on the rug and do needle work.  
S. It was a little room with nothing in it but a few chairs and a rug.  
6. It was the only thing she had learnt from the convent school.

The correct sequence is

(1) P Q R S  
(2) Q S R P  
(3) R S P Q  
(4) S R P Q

90. 1. Reena went shopping one morning.  
P. Disappointed she turned around and returned to the parking lot.  
Q. She got out and walked to the nearest shop.  
R. She drove her car into the parking lot and stopped.  
S. It was there that she realised that she had forgotten her purse at home.  
6. She drove home with an empty shopping basket.

The correct sequence is

(1) P Q R S  
(2) Q P R S  
(3) R Q S P  
(4) R S Q P

91. 1. In space navigation it is necessary to make complex calculations.  
P. In addition, it has to enter into the moon's orbit at a precise moment.  
Q. In other words it has to leave the earth's orbit at a precise moment.  
R. A rocket has to follow a precise path.  
S. Computers are able to perform extremely complex calculations.  
6. A computer can perform the complex calculations which are necessary to work out the rocket's path precisely.

(1) S Q P R  
(2) R S P Q  
(3) R Q S P  
(4) S R Q P

92. 1. Soil is an invaluable natural resource.  
P. On the other hand, the type of soil determines the flora and fauna of the region.  
Q. The soil and the living organisms of a region are inter-dependent.  
R. On the one hand, soil is affected by the flora and fauna of the region.  
S. It provides raw materials for the plants on which we depend for food.  
6. Consequently, damage to soil will destroy the balance of nature.

(1) R Q P S  
(2) S P Q R  
(3) S Q R P  
(4) R S Q P

**Directions :** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Questions no. 93 to 97). Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only.

### Passage 1

An elder sister came from the town to visit a younger one. The elder one was married to a tradesman, and the younger to a peasant. As the two drank tea and talked, the elder sister began to boast and to make much of her life in town — how she lived and went about in ease and comfort, dressed her children well, had nice things to eat and drink, and went skating, walking, and to the theatre.

The younger sister was vexed at this and retorted by running down the life of a tradesman's wife and exalting her own in the country.

"For my part, I would never care to exchange my life for yours. I grant you that ours is an uneventful existence; yet you, with all your fine living, must either do a very large trade or be ruined. You may be rich today, but tomorrow you may find yourself in the street. We have a better way in the country. The peasant may never be rich but he will always have enough."

"Enough !" retorted the elder sister. "Enough with nothing but your wretched pigs and cows ! Enough with no fine dresses or company ? Why, however hard your man may work, you have to live in mud and will die there — and your children after you."

**93.** What is the passage about ?  
(1) Country life  
(2) Town life  
(3) Distinction between the country and town life  
(4) None of the above

**94.** The younger sister was vexed because  
(1) she was living in the country.  
(2) she had no nice things to eat and drink.  
(3) she didn't dress her children well.  
(4) her elder sister looked down upon her life.

**95.** Whose existence is an uneventful existence ?  
(1) The existence of the elder sister  
(2) The existence of the town people in general  
(3) The existence of the country people in general  
(4) The existence of only the younger sister

**96.** Which of the following sentence of the passage conveys that richness is temporary ?  
(1) The peasant may never be rich but he will always have enough.  
(2) You may be rich today but tomorrow you will find yourself in the street.  
(3) I would never care to exchange my life with yours.  
(4) We have a better way in the country.

**97.** What do the words 'wretched pigs and cows' suggest in the passage ?  
(1) Happiness  
(2) Sadness  
(3) Poverty  
(4) Richness

**Directions :** Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow (Questions no. 98 to 100). Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only.

## Passage 2

Emissions from vehicles contain gases and compounds such as carbon monoxide, unburnt hydrocarbons, and oxides of nitrogen, lead and suspended particulate matter.

What harm can these do to our bodies ? Apparently, carbon monoxide interferes with the oxygen carrying capacity of blood and high levels of this poisonous gas can cause death. Unburnt hydrocarbons and carbon particles cause irritation in the eyes as well as breathing problems; high amounts of these pollutants in the atmosphere can affect eye-sight and lead to lung cancer. Lead poisoning can damage the liver and kidneys, affect fertility (ability to have children) and also hinder the mental development of children.

Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) consists of dust and ash particles laden with toxic (poisonous) chemicals. SPM levels in many of our cities are about five times higher than the annual average limit that the WHO considers acceptable. Dust particles less than 10 and 2.5 microns (which is one millionth of a metre) in diameter, known as PM 10 and PM 2.5, can penetrate the lungs easily and cause various kinds of respiratory ailments, some even leading to cardio-vascular diseases (commonly known as heart problems). Many of these illnesses can lead to an early death.

**98.** What information does the above passage want to convey to the reader ?

- (1) Air pollution particularly caused by emissions of vehicles and SPM and their adverse effects on humans.
- (2) Air pollution and its adverse effects on humans in general.
- (3) Water pollution conjoined with air pollution and their ill-effects on human beings.
- (4) Various diseases caused by carbon monoxide only.

**99.** Which of the following causes irritation in eyes and even causes lung cancer ?

- (1) Oxides of nitrogen
- (2) SPM consisting of dust and ashes
- (3) Unburnt hydrocarbons and carbon particles
- (4) Lead

**100.** Which one of the pollutants mentioned in the passage can damage kidney, liver and affect fertility ?

- (1) Unburnt hydrocarbons
- (2) Carbon monoxide
- (3) Oxides of nitrogen
- (4) Lead poisoning

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

## SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

A

SPACE  
FOR  
ROUGH WORK

IN REVERSE POSITION, LETTERS  
ARE READ FROM RIGHT TO LEFT.



This Question Booklet contains two subject Question Papers namely General Kannada (Subject Code : 370) and General English (Subject Code : 371). The candidate can select and answer either General English or General Kannada. The candidate must clearly encode the circle in front of the Subject which he/she is answering in the OMR Answer Sheet in the designated place. The OMR sheets in which subject is not encoded will not be evaluated.

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**2019**  
**QUESTION BOOKLET**  
**GENERAL ENGLISH (PAPER II)**

**SUBJECT CODE : 371**

**Time Allowed : 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hours**

**Question Paper Version Code**

**A**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

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1. Immediately after the commencement of the Examination, you should check that this Question Booklet does NOT have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or questions etc. If so, get it replaced by a complete 'Question Booklet' of the same Question Paper Version Code as printed in your OMR Answer Sheet.
2. **Candidate has to ensure that Question Paper Version Code of the Question Booklet given is same as the Question Paper Version Code printed on OMR Answer Sheet. Discrepancy, if any should be reported to the Invigilator and a new Question Booklet should be taken whose Question Paper Version Code tallies with the Question Paper Version Code printed on the OMR Answer Sheet.**
3. You have to enter your Register Number in the Question Booklet in the box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Question Booklet.
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5. All the responses should be marked **ONLY** on the separate OMR Answer Sheet provided and **ONLY** in **Black or Blue Ball Point Pen**. See detailed instructions in the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. All questions carry equal marks. **Attempt all questions.** Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
7. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Question Booklet at the end. You should not make any marking on any other part of the Question Booklet.
8. Immediately after the final bell indicating the conclusion of the examination, stop making any further markings in the OMR Answer Sheet. Be seated till the OMR Answer Sheets are collected and accounted for by the Invigilator.

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**गमनिः सूचनेगेत कन्तु अवृत्तियु का प्रत्येषु प्रत्यक्षेय मुङ्घागदलै मुद्रित्वात्तदेः**