



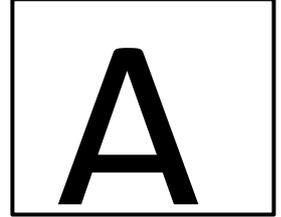
GENERAL STUDIES TEST SERIES – 2015

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

**Test Code:
CG-1100**

**TEST BOOKLET
General Studies
(Paper-I)**

TEST BOOKLET SERIES



Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET *DOES NOT* HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC., IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in Hindi and English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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(Please Note: This is only Sample)

Ques1. Which of the following statements is/are applicable to Jaina Doctrine?

- 1. The surest way of annihilating Karma is to practice penance.**
- 2. Every object, even the smallest particle has a soul.**
- 3. Karma is the bane of the soul and must be ended.**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

Solution (D)

- 1)** is correct. The annihilation (nirjara) of karma comes about through penance.
- 2)** Souls are not only the property of animal and plant life, but also of entities such as stones, rocks, running water, and many other natural objects not looked upon as living by other sects.
- 3)** The Jaina holds that every living and non-living being is gifted with souls....They are obstructed by karma, just as the natural light of the sun is hindered by clouds. By removing the karmas, a soul can remove bondage and regain its natural perfections.

Ques2. Consider the following statements

- 1. In the Sangam Age the exchange was based on a kind of barter system**
- 2. There were certain fixed points of exchange called 'avanam'**

Which of the above given statement is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
(b) Both 1 and 2
(c) Only 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution (A)

Most trade was by barter. Paddy was the most commonly accepted medium of exchange, followed by purified salt. Honey and roots were exchanged for fish liver oil and arrack, while sugarcane and rice flakes were traded for venison and toddy. Avanam is a village.

Ques3. Which of the following are true about - Samudragupta?

- 1, He is also known as Kaviraja.**
- 2. A poetical work Krishna Charitam is attributed to him.**
- 3. He built most extensive empire after Ashoka.**

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
(b) Only 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) None of these

Solution (c)

- 1)** Is correct. His title of Kaviraj (King of poets) is justified by various poetical compositions.
- 2)** IS correct.
- 3)** He ranks with Ashoka, though in fundamentals both differed radically from each other. He conquered almost the whole of India. His reigning period may be described as a vast military campaign. To begin with he attacked the neighboring kingdoms of Ahichchhatra (Rohilkhand) and Padmavati (in Central India). He conquered the whole of Bengal, some Kingdoms in Nepal and he made Assam pay him tribute. He absorbed some tribal states like the Malvas, the Yaudheyas, the Arjunayanas, the Abhiras and the Maduras. The rulers of what is now Afghanistan and Kashmir were also added to the empire.

Ques4. Which of the following are responsible factors for disintegration of Gupta Empire?

1. Federalisation of administrative structure resulted in the weakness of control over its feudatories.

2. Problem of succession in the dynasty led to weakening of king's authority .

3. The growing practice of land grants resulted in huge loss of revenue to the state.

Which of the statement(s) given about is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 1 2 and 3

(d) None of these

Solution (C)

- 1) Is correct. The governors appointed by the gupta king tended to become independent and thus undermining the power of gupta empire.
- 2) Is also correct
- 3) The guptas were not able to maintain a large professional army on account of the growing practice of land grants for religious and other purposes.

Ques5. Which one of the following is not true about Harshavardhana?

(a) He versified the story of the Bodhisatva Jimutavahana

(b) He had the play called Nagananda set to music and performed by a band and also wrote 'Ratnavali' and Priya Darshika

(c) He very often organised discourses on Hinayana Buddhism

(d) He was a patron of Maurya, Divakara and the Naianda Mahavihar

Solution (C)

1) is correct. His approach to religion is evident in his celebrated play Nagananda. The play's theme is based on the Jataka tale of the Bodhisattva Jimutavahana, but Harsha introduces the Goddess Gauri, Shiva's consort, as the saviour of Jimutavahana, a feature not found in the Jataka.

2) Is correct. Harsha's participation in the cultured life of his court was more direct than that of most kings, and it is in his personal contribution to Sanskrit literature that he clearly overshadows them. To him are assigned three plays: Priyadarsika, Ratnavali, and the Nagananda.

3) Is incorrect.

Q6. Assertion (A) Chalcolithic people domesticated cattles/sheeps/goats which were gathered in their courtyard'

Reason (R) Domesticated animals were milked for milk and dairy products'

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and B are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

Solution : (c)

Domesticated animals were slaughtered for their meat and not milked for their drink and dairy products. Eg the tribal people such as gond of bastar thought that milk was meant only for the young ones and therefore , they did not milk their cattle.

Q7. Assertion (A) The internal pattern of settlements and the burial practices suggest the beginning of social inequalities in the Chalcolithic society'

Reason (R) The chiefs living in rectangular houses and his kinsmen used to dominate others who lived in round huts.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and B are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

Solution : (a)

A kind of settlement hierarchy appears in several jorwe settlements found in Maharashtra. In these settlements a common trait was found where the chief or kinsmen lived in rectangular houses that dominated others who lived in round huts.

In Inamgaon (western Maharashtra) the craftsman lived on the western fringes and the chief in Centre which suggest social distance between inhabitants. Even in some graves at some places semi-precious stones necklaces were found indicating a person of affluent class.

Q8. Consider the following statements regarding Rig-Veda

1. We know about the Aryans in India from Rig-Veda.

2. Rig-Veda is the earliest text of Indo-European languages.

3. It is a collection of prayers offered to Agni, Indra, Rudra, Varuna and other deities.

4. It consists of 10 mandalas or books, of which first eight parts from its earliest portions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) All of the above

Solution (a)

1) The term arya occurs 36 times in Rig Veda text and it is generally indicative of a cultural community.

2) Yes it is correct

3) Is also correct

4) No it is not true. It did consist of 10 mandalas though books II to VII formed the earliest portions. Book I and book X were the latest additions.

Q9. Consider the following statements and A mark the option which is correct

1. The Upveda of Rig-Veda is Ayurveda

2. Satpatha Brahmin related to yajur veda is lengthiest of all the Brahmins.

3. Samveda contains hymns sung by particular type of priests known as Udgatri.

4. The Upveda of Samveda in Adhwaryu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and B

(c) All of these (d) None of these

Solution (b)

1) Is correct. Ayurveda is one of the 4 upvedas of rig Veda

2) Is correct. It is the most important and voluminous of all the Brahmins. It deals not only with the sacrifices and ceremonies but also gives information about theology, philosophy, manners and customs of later Vedic period.

3) Is correct.

4) Is incorrect. Adhasya priest of adhvaryu/advaryu recites the verses in Yajur Vedas.

Q10. Assertion (A) It would be wrong to - think that priest ruled in Harappa as they did in the cities of lower Mesopotamia.

Reason (R) No temples or religious structure of any kind has been found at any Harappan site.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true, but R is false

(d) A is false, but R is true

Solution (a)

Harappan civilizations have no religious structure of any kind except the great bath which may be used for

ablutions. Thus priest did not rule here as they did in lower cities of Mesopotamia.



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