

‘আজকের প্রেক্ষিতে কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম বিষয়ের ওপর  
বাংলা বিভাগ আয়োজিত সার্টিফিকেট কোর্সের চূড়ান্ত পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র  
২০২১-২০২২ শিক্ষাবর্ষ

পূর্ণমান - ৫০

সময় - ১ ঘন্টা

নাম - .....

রেজিস্ট্রেশন নাম্বার - .....

প্রতি প্রশ্নের মান ২ (দুই)। সঠিক উত্তরটির পাশে টিক ( ) চিহ্ন দাও।

১) ‘যৌবনের গান’ রচনাটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের মূলত একটি-

ক) গান                      খ) অভিভাষণ                      গ) পদ্য                      ঘ) প্রবন্ধ

২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে ‘পদ্মভূষণ’ উপাধি লাভ করেন?

ক) ১৯৬৫                      খ) ১৯৫০                      গ) ১৯৬০                      ঘ) ১৯৫৫

৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম নিম্নের কোন সাহিত্যকর্মটি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?

ক) সঙ্কিতা                      খ) বিষের বাঁশি                      গ) ব্যথার দান                      ঘ) রাজবন্দীর জবানবন্দি

৪) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের কোন গ্রন্থটি নিষিদ্ধ হয়েছিল?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা                      খ) বিষের বাঁশি                      গ) মৃত্যুক্ষুধা                      ঘ) পূবের হাওয়া

৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে মৃত্যু বরণ করেন?

ক) ১৯৪১                      খ) ১৯৭১                      গ) ১৯৭৬                      ঘ) ১৯২১

৬) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের বিদ্রোহী কবিতা কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?

ক) আজাদ                      খ) দৈনিক পূর্বকোন                      গ) ইত্তেফাক                      ঘ) বিজলি

৭) কোন রচনার জন্য কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কারাবরণ করেন?

ক) বিদ্রোহী                      খ) বিষের-বাঁশী                      গ) আনন্দময়ীর আগমনে                      ঘ) চক্রবাক

৮) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম রচিত নিচের কোন গ্রন্থ একজন রাজনৈতিক নেতাকে উপলক্ষ্য করে রচিত?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা                      খ) বুলবুল                      গ) জিঞ্জীর                      ঘ) চিন্তনামা

৯) কোনটি নজরুলের প্রবন্ধগ্রন্থ?

ক) কুহেলিকা                      খ) বিষের বাঁশী                      গ) রুদ্র-মঙ্গল                      ঘ) রিজেক্টর বেদন

১০) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কবিতার নাম কী?

ক) বাউন্সেলের আত্মকাহিনী                      খ) মুক্তি                      গ) পদ্মগোখরা                      ঘ) বিদ্রোহী

১১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের রচিত গ্রন্থ কোনটি?

ক) অগ্নিকোণ                      খ) মরশিখা                      গ) মরুসূর্য                      ঘ) রিজেক্টর বেদন

১২) কোন গ্রন্থটি কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কর্তৃক রচিত নয়?

ক) অগ্নি-বীণা                      খ) কুহেলিকা                      গ) শেষ প্রশ্ন                      ঘ) দোলনচাঁপা

১৩) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম ‘সঙ্কিতা’ কাব্যটি কাকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?

ক) বারীন্দ্রকুমার ঘোষ                      খ) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর                      গ) বীরজা সুন্দরী দেবী                      ঘ) মুজফফর আহমদ

১৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কোন কাব্যতার জন্য কারাবরণ করেছেন?

ক) বিদ্রোহী খ) নারী গ) প্রলয়ান্বাস ঘ) আনন্দময়ীর আগমনে

১৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের সাম্যবাদী কবিতাটি প্রথম কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?

ক) বঙ্গীয় মুসলমান সাহিত্য পত্রিকা খ) প্রবাসী গ) লাঙ্গল ঘ) ভারতবর্ষ

১৬) বিদ্রোহী কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম বাংলা কোন সনে?

ক) ১৩০৬ খ) ১৩০৮ গ) ১৩০৯ ঘ) ১৩১১

১৭) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম কত তারিখে?

ক) ১১ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬ খ) ১২ ভাদ্র ১৩০৩ গ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১২৬৮ ঘ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৪৮

১৮) কোনটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের পত্রিকা নয়?

ক) ধূমকেতু খ) লাঙ্গল গ) দৈনিক নবযুগ ঘ) নীহারিকা

১৯) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে কে ত্রিশালে নিয়ে আসেন?

ক) বিচুতিয়া ব্যাপারী খ) রমিজ দারোগা গ) রফিক উদ্দিন দারোগা ঘ) রফিক দারোগা

২০) যে চলচ্চিত্র কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম অভিনয় করেছেন:

ক) পাতালপুরী খ) বিদ্যাপতি গ) গ্রহের ফের ঘ) ধ্রুব

২১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে বাংলাদেশের নাগরিকত্ব দেওয়া হয় যে সনে :

ক) ১৯৭২ খ) ১৯৭৬ গ) ১৯৭৪ ঘ) ১৯৭৩

২২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম মৃত্যুবরণ করেন কবে?

ক) ১১ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬ খ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৮০ গ) ১২ ভাদ্র ১৩৮৩ ঘ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১৩৮৬

২৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে ত্রিশালে আসেন?

ক) ১৯১১ সালে খ) ১৯১৪ সালে গ) ১৯১৬ সালে ঘ) ১৯১৮ সালে

২৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত বছর বয়সে বাক-শক্তি হারান?

ক) ৭৩ খ) ৭৪ গ) ৩৫ ঘ) ৪৩

২৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কাব্য-

ক) ছায়ানট খ) অগ্নি-বীণা গ) দোলন-চাঁপা ঘ) সিন্ধু হিন্দোল

উত্তর সংকেত - ১) খ, ২) গ, ৩) ক, ৪) খ, ৫) গ, ৬) গ, ৭) ঘ, ৮) ঘ, ৯) গ, ১০) খ, ১১) গ, ১২) গ,  
১৩) খ, ১৪) ঘ, ১৫) ক, ১৬) ক, ১৭) ক, ১৮) ঘ, ১৯) গ, ২০) ঘ, ২১) খ, ২২) গ, ২৩) খ, ২৪) ঘ, ২৫) খ

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পূর্ণমান - ৫০

নাম - ..... Anadi Mahato .....

রেজিস্ট্রেশন নাম্বার - ..... 000283 of 2020-21 .....

প্রতি প্রশ্নের মান ২ (দুই)। সঠিক উত্তরটির পাশে টিক ( ) চিহ্ন দাও।

১) ‘যৌবনের গান’ রচনাটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের মূলত একটি-

ক) গান  খ) অভিভাষণ গ) পদ্য ঘ) প্রবন্ধ ২

২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে ‘পদ্মভূষণ’ উপাধি লাভ করেন?

ক) ১৯৬৫ খ) ১৯৫০ গ) ১৯৬০ ঘ) ১৯৫৫ ২

৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম নিম্নের কোন সাহিত্যকর্মটি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?

ক) সঙ্কিতা  খ) বিধের বাঁশী গ) ব্যথার দান ঘ) রাজবন্দীর জবানবন্দি X

৪) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের কোন গ্রন্থটি নিষিদ্ধ হয়েছিল?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা  খ) বিধের বাঁশী গ) মৃত্যুকুণ্ডা ঘ) পূবের হাওয়া ২

৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে মৃত্যু বরণ করেন?

ক) ১৯৪১ খ) ১৯৭১ গ) ১৯৭৬ ঘ) ১৯২১ X

৬) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের বিদ্রোহী কবিতা কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?

ক) আজাদ  খ) দৈনিক পূর্বকোন গ) ইত্তেফাক ঘ) বিজলি X

৭) কোন রচনার জন্য কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কারাবরণ করেন?

ক) বিদ্রোহী  খ) বিধের-বাঁশী গ) আনন্দময়ীর আগমনে ঘ) চক্রবাক X

৮) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম রচিত নিচের কোন গ্রন্থ একজন রাজনৈতিক নেতাকে উপলক্ষ্য করে রচিত?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা  খ) বুলবুল গ) জিঞ্জীর ঘ) চিন্তনামা X

৯) কোনটি নজরুলের প্রবন্ধগ্রন্থ?

ক) কুহেলিকা  খ) বিধের বাঁশী গ) রুদ্র-মঙ্গল ঘ) রিক্তের বেদন X

১০) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কবিতার নাম কী?

ক) বাউন্সেলের আত্মকাহিনী  খ) মুক্তি গ) পদ্মগোখরা ঘ) বিদ্রোহী ২

১১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের রচিত গ্রন্থ কোনটি?

ক) অগ্নিকোণ  খ) মরুশিখা গ) মরুসূর্য ঘ) রিক্তের বেদন X

১২) কোন গ্রন্থটি কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কর্তৃক রচিত নয়?

ক) অগ্নি-সীমা  খ) কুহেলিকা গ) শেষ প্রশ্ন ঘ) দোলনচাঁপা ২

- ১৩) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম 'সঙ্কিতা' কাব্যটি কাকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?  
 ক) বারীন্দ্রকুমার ঘোষ      খ) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর      গ) বীরজা সুন্দরী দেবী      ঘ) মুজফফর আহমদ
- ১৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কোন কবিতার জন্য কারাবরণ করেন?  
 ক) বিদ্রোহী      খ) নারী      গ) প্রলয়ান্বাস      ঘ) আনন্দময়ীর আগমনে
- ১৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের সাম্যবাদী কবিতাটি প্রথম কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?  
 ক) বঙ্গীয় মুসলমান সাহিত্য পত্রিকা      খ) প্রবাসী      গ) লাঙ্গল      ঘ) ভারতবর্ষ
- ১৬) বিদ্রোহী কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম বাংলা কোন সনে?  
 ক) ১৩০৬      খ) ১৩০৮      গ) ১৩০৯      ঘ) ১৩১১
- ১৭) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম কত তারিখে?  
 ক) ১১ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬      খ) ১২ ভাদ্র ১৩০৩      গ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১২৬৮      ঘ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৪৮
- ১৮) কোনটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের পত্রিকা নয়?  
 ক) ধূমকেতু      খ) লাঙ্গল      গ) দৈনিক নবযুগ      ঘ) নীহারিকা
- ১৯) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে কে ত্রিশালে নিয়ে আসেন?  
 ক) বিচুতিয়া ব্যাপারী      খ) রমিজ দারোগা      গ) রফিক উদ্দিন দারোগা      ঘ) রফিক দারোগা
- ২০) যে চলচ্চিত্র কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম অভিনয় করেছেন:  
 ক) পাতালপুরী      খ) বিদ্যাপতি      গ) গ্রহের ফের      ঘ) প্রব
- ২১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে বাংলাদেশের নাগরিকত্ব দেওয়া হয় যে সনে :  
 ক) ১৯৭২      খ) ১৯৭৬      গ) ১৯৭৪      ঘ) ১৯৭৩
- ২২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম মৃত্যুবরণ করেন কবে?  
 ক) ১১ জ্যৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬      খ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৮০      গ) ১২ ভাদ্র ১৩৮৩      ঘ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১৩৮৬
- ২৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে ত্রিশালে আসেন?  
 ক) ১৯১১ সালে      খ) ১৯১৪ সালে      গ) ১৯১৬ সালে      ঘ) ১৯১৮ সালে
- ২৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত বছর বয়সে বাক-শক্তি হারান?  
 ক) ৭৩      খ) ৭৪      গ) ৩৫      ঘ) ৪৩
- ২৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কাব্য-  
 ক) ছায়ানট      খ) অগ্নি-বীণা      গ) দোলন-চাঁপা      ঘ) সিন্ধু হিন্দোল

নাম - Bina Boral

রেজিস্ট্রেশন নাম্বার - 000325 of 2020-21

প্রতি প্রশ্নের মান ২ (দুই)। সঠিক উত্তরটির পাশে টিক ( ) চিহ্ন দাও।

১) 'ঘোবনের গান' রচনাটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের মূলত একটি-

ক) গান  অভিভাষণ  গ) পদ্য  ঘ) প্রবন্ধ

২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে 'পদ্মভূষণ' উপাধি লাভ করেন?

ক) ১৯৬৫  খ) ১৯৫০  গ) ১৯৬০  ঘ) ১৯৫৫

৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম নিম্নের কোন সাহিত্যকর্মটি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?

ক) সঞ্জিতা  খ) বিষের বাঁশী  গ) ব্যথার দান  ঘ) রাজবন্দীর জবানবন্দি

৪) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের কোন গ্রন্থটি নিষিদ্ধ হয়েছিল?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা  খ) বিষের বাঁশী  গ) মৃত্যুকুণ্ডা  ঘ) পূবের হাওয়া

৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে মৃত্যু বরণ করেন?

ক) ১৯৪১  খ) ১৯৭১  গ) ১৯৭৬  ঘ) ১৯২১

৬) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের বিদ্রোহী কবিতা কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?

ক) আজাদ  খ) দৈনিক পূর্বকোন  গ) ইত্তেফাক  ঘ) বিজলি

৭) কোন রচনার জন্য কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কারাবরণ করেন?

ক) বিদ্রোহী  খ) বিষের-বাঁশী  গ) আনন্দময়ীর আগমনে  ঘ) চক্রবাক

৮) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম রচিত নিচের কোন গ্রন্থ একজন রাজনৈতিক নেতাকে উপলক্ষ্য করে রচিত?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা  খ) বুলবুল  গ) জিঞ্জীর  ঘ) চিন্তনামা

৯) কোনটি নজরুলের প্রবন্ধগ্রন্থ?

ক) কুহেলিকা  খ) বিষের বাঁশী  গ) রুদ্র-মঙ্গল  ঘ) রিজের বেদন

১০) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কবিতার নাম কী?

ক) বাউন্সেলের আত্মকাহিনী  খ) সূক্ত  গ) পদ্মগোথরা  ঘ) বিদ্রোহী

১১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের রচিত গ্রন্থ কোনটি?

ক) অগ্নিকোণ  খ) মরুশিখা  গ) মরুসূর্য  ঘ) রিজের বেদন

১২) কোন গ্রন্থটি কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কর্তৃক রচিত নয়?

ক) অগ্নি-বীণা  খ) কুহেলিকা  গ) শেষ প্রশ্ন  ঘ) দোলনচাঁপা

১৩) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম 'সম্বিতা' কাব্যটি কাকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?

ক) বারীন্দ্রকুমার ঘোষ

খ) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর

গ) বীরজা সুন্দরী দেবী

ঘ) মুজফফর আহমদ

১৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কোন কবিতার জন্য কারাবরণ করেন?

ক) বিদ্রোহী

খ) নারী

গ) প্রলয়ান্বাস

ঘ) আনন্দময়ীর আগমনে

১৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের সাম্যবাদী কবিতাটি প্রথম কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?

ক) বঙ্গীয় মুসলমান সাহিত্য পত্রিকা

খ) প্রবাসী

গ) লাঙ্গল ঘ) ভারতবর্ষ

১৬) বিদ্রোহী কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম বাংলা কোন সনে?

ক) ১৩০৬

খ) ১৩০৮

গ) ১৩০৯

ঘ) ১৩১১

১৭) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম কত তারিখে?

ক) ১১ জৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬

খ) ১২ ভাদ্র ১৩০৩

গ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১২৬৮

ঘ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৪৮

১৮) কোনটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের পত্রিকা নয়?

ক) ধুমকেতু

খ) লাঙ্গল

গ) দৈনিক নবযুগ

ঘ) নীহারিকা

১৯) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে কে ত্রিশালে নিয়ে আসেন?

ক) বিচুতিয়া ব্যাপারী

খ) রমিজ দারোগা

গ) রফিক উদ্দিন দারোগা

ঘ) রফিক দারোগা

২০) যে চলচ্চিত্র কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম অভিনয় করেছেন:

ক) পাতালপুরী

খ) বিদ্যাপতি

গ) গ্রাহের ফের

ঘ) ধ্রুব

২১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে বাংলাদেশের নাগরিকত্ব দেওয়া হয় যে সনে :

ক) ১৯৭২

খ) ১৯৭৬

গ) ১৯৭৪

ঘ) ১৯৭৩

২২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম মৃত্যুবরণ করেন কবে?

ক) ১১ জৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬

খ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৮০

গ) ২২ ভাদ্র ১৩৮৩

ঘ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১৩৮৬

২৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে ত্রিশালে আসেন?

ক) ১৯১১ সালে

খ) ১৯১৪ সালে

গ) ১৯১৬ সালে

ঘ) ১৯১৮ সালে

২৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত বছর বয়সে বাক-শক্তি হারান?

ক) ৭৩

খ) ৭৪

গ) ৩৫

ঘ) ৪৩

২৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কাব্য-

ক) ছায়ানট

খ) অগ্নি-বীণা

গ) দোলন-চাঁপা

ঘ) সিফু হিন্দোল

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পূর্ণমান - ৫০

নাম - ..... Dhananjay Kurry .....

রেজিস্ট্রেশন নাম্বার - ..... 000349 of 2020-21 .....

প্রতি প্রশ্নের মান ২ (দুই)। সঠিক উত্তরটির পাশে টিক ( ) চিহ্ন দাও।

১) ‘যৌবনের গান’ রচনাটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের মূলত একটি-

ক) গান      খ) অভিভাষণ      গ) পদ্য      ঘ) প্রবন্ধ

২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে ‘পদ্মভূষণ’ উপাধি লাভ করেন?

ক) ১৯৬৫      খ) ১৯৫০      গ) ১৯৬০      ঘ) ১৯৫৫

৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম নিম্নের কোন সাহিত্যকর্মটি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?

ক) সঙ্কিতা      খ) বিশ্বের বাঁশী      গ) ব্যথার দান      ঘ) রাজবন্দীর জবানবন্দি

৪) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের কোন গ্রন্থটি নিষিদ্ধ হয়েছিল?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা      খ) বিশ্বের বাঁশী      গ) মৃত্যুসুখা      ঘ) পূবের হাওয়া

৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে মৃত্যু বরণ করেন?

ক) ১৯৪১      খ) ১৯৭১      গ) ১৯৭৬      ঘ) ১৯২১

৬) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের বিদ্রোহী কবিতা কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?

ক) আজাদ      খ) দৈনিক পূর্বকোন      গ) ইত্তেফাক      ঘ) বিজলি

৭) কোন রচনার জন্য কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কারাবরণ করেন?

ক) বিদ্রোহী      খ) বিশ্বের-বাঁশী      গ) জ্ঞানন্দময়ীর আগমনে      ঘ) চক্রবাক

৮) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম রচিত নিচের কোন গ্রন্থ একজন রাজনৈতিক নেতাকে উপলক্ষ্য করে রচিত?

ক) অগ্নিবীণা      খ) বুলবুল      গ) জিঞ্জীর      ঘ) চিত্তনামা

৯) কোনটি নজরুলের প্রবন্ধগ্রন্থ?

ক) কুহেলিকা      খ) বিশ্বের বাঁশী      গ) রুদ্র-মঙ্গল      ঘ) রিজের বেদন

১০) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কবিতার নাম কী?

ক) বাউন্সলের আত্মকাহিনী      খ) মুক্তি      গ) পদ্মগোখরা      ঘ) বিদ্রোহী

১১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের রচিত গ্রন্থ কোনটি?

ক) অগ্নিকোণ      খ) মরুশিখা      গ) মরুসূর্য      ঘ) রিজের বেদন

১২) কোন গ্রন্থটি কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কর্তৃক রচিত নয়?

ক) অগ্নি-বীণা      খ) কুহেলিকা      গ) শেষ প্রশ্ন      ঘ) দোলনচাঁপা

১৩) কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম 'সঙ্গীতা' কাব্যটি কাকে উৎসর্গ করেছিলেন?

ক) বীরীন্দ্রকুমার ঘোষ খ) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর গ) বীরজা সুন্দরী দেবী ঘ) মুজফফর আহমদ

১৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কোন কবিতার জন্য কারাবরণ করেন?

ক) বিদ্রোহী খ) সারী গ) প্রলয়ান্বাস ঘ) আনন্দময়ীর আগমনে

১৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের সাম্যবাদী কবিতাটি প্রথম কোন পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত হয়?

ক) বঙ্গীয় মুসলমান সাহিত্য পত্রিকা খ) প্রবাসী গ) লাঙ্গল ঘ) ভারতবর্ষ

১৬) বিদ্রোহী কবি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম বাংলা কোন সনে?

ক) ১৩০৬ খ) ১৩০৮ গ) ১৩০৯ ঘ) ১৩১১

১৭) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের জন্ম কত তারিখে?

ক) ১১ জৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬ খ) ১২ ভাদ্র ১৩৮৩ গ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১২৬৮ ঘ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৪৮

১৮) কোনটি কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের পত্রিকা নয়?

ক) ধূমকেতু খ) লাঙ্গল গ) দৈনিক নবযুগ ঘ) নীহারিকা

১৯) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে কে ত্রিশালে নিয়ে আসেন?

ক) বিচুতিয়া ব্যাপারী খ) রমিজ দারোগা গ) রফিক উদ্দিন দারোগা ঘ) রফিক দারোগা

২০) যে চলচ্চিত্র কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম অভিনয় করেছেন:

ক) পাতালপুরী খ) বিদ্যাপতি গ) গ্রহের ফের ঘ) প্রুব

২১) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামকে বাংলাদেশের নাগরিকত্ব দেওয়া হয় যে সনে :

ক) ১৯৭২ খ) ১৯৭৬ গ) ১৯৭৪ ঘ) ১৯৭৩

২২) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম মৃত্যুবরণ করেন কবে?

ক) ১১ জৈষ্ঠ ১৩০৬ খ) ২২ শ্রাবণ ১৩৮০ গ) ১২ ভাদ্র ১৩৮৩ ঘ) ২৫ বৈশাখ ১৩৮৬

২৩) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত সালে ত্রিশালে আসেন?

ক) ১৯১১ সালে খ) ১৯১৪ সালে গ) ১৯১৬ সালে ঘ) ১৯১৮ সালে

২৪) কাজী নজরুল ইসলাম কত বছর বয়সে বাক-শক্তি হারান?

ক) ৭৩ খ) ৭৪ গ) ৩৫ খ) ৪৩

২৫) কাজী নজরুল ইসলামের প্রথম প্রকাশিত কাব্য-

ক) ছায়ানট খ) অগ্নি-বীণা গ) দোলন-চাঁপা ঘ) সিন্ধু হিন্দোল





# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

## **Examination for Certificate Course on “Intensive Plant authentication and medicinal plant preparation”**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Time: 90 minutes**

Name: .....

Semester: ..... Subject: .....

Date of Examination: .....

Signature of the Invigilator

### **Multiple Choice Questions (*Each questions carries 2 marks*):**

1. What is the primary purpose of plant authentication?
  - A) To improve soil quality
  - B) To confirm the identity of a plant species
  - C) To enhance plant growth
  - D) To analyze plant diseases
2. Which method is commonly used for identifying plant species using their DNA?
  - A) Gas Chromatography
  - B) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
  - C) Mass Spectrometry
  - D) Infrared Spectroscopy
3. Which part of a plant is most commonly used in medicinal preparations?
  - A) Root
  - B) Stem
  - C) Leaf
  - D) Flower
4. What is the primary use of Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) in plant authentication?
  - A) Identifying plant species through visual inspection
  - B) Determining the purity of medicinal extracts
  - C) Separating and identifying compounds in plant extracts
  - D) Measuring plant growth rates
5. Which of the following is a common solvent used in the preparation of plant extracts?
  - A) Ethanol
  - B) Sodium Chloride
  - C) Hydrochloric Acid
  - D) Glucose



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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6. What is a common technique for drying plant materials before extraction?
  - A) Freeze-drying
  - B) Boiling
  - C) Sun-drying
  - D) Chemical treatment
  
7. Which type of plant preparation involves soaking plant material in a solvent for extraction?
  - A) Decoction
  - B) Infusion
  - C) Tincture
  - D) Essential oil distillation
  
8. What does the term "phytochemical" refer to?
  - A) Chemicals used to enhance plant growth
  - B) Compounds found in plants with potential health benefits
  - C) Substances used in plant breeding
  - D) Agents used to preserve plant materials
  
9. Which of the following methods is used to analyze the volatile compounds in essential oils?
  - A) High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
  - B) Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS)
  - C) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)
  - D) Electrophoresis
  
10. In the preparation of herbal teas, what is the term for the process of boiling plant material in water?
  - A) Infusion
  - B) Decoction
  - C) Extraction
  - D) Distillation
  
11. Which of the following is a major challenge in plant authentication?
  - A) Identifying plant species using only physical characteristics
  - B) Determining the chemical composition of plant extracts
  - C) Measuring plant growth under different conditions
  - D) Assessing the impact of environmental factors on plant health
  
12. What is the primary advantage of using molecular markers in plant authentication?
  - A) They are less expensive than traditional methods
  - B) They provide more accurate identification at the genetic level
  - C) They require minimal laboratory equipment
  - D) They do not require specialized training
  
13. Which part of the plant is usually used to make essential oils?
  - A) Roots



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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- B) Seeds  
C) Leaves and flowers  
D) Stems
14. What is the purpose of using a mortar and pestle in plant preparation?  
A) To heat plant materials  
B) To grind and crush plant materials for extraction  
C) To measure plant material quantities  
D) To filter plant extracts
15. Which technique is used to extract essential oils from plant materials?  
A) Steam distillation  
B) Cold pressing  
C) Solvent extraction  
D) All of the above
16. What is a common use of a plant tincture in herbal medicine?  
A) To treat infections  
B) To improve soil fertility  
C) To promote plant growth  
D) To preserve plant seeds
17. Which analytical technique is used to identify and quantify specific compounds in plant extracts?  
A) Fluorescence Spectroscopy  
B) Mass Spectrometry  
C) Nucleic Acid Hybridization  
D) Colorimetry
18. What is the primary purpose of standardizing herbal extracts?  
A) To ensure consistency in potency and quality  
B) To increase the shelf life of the extracts  
C) To enhance the flavor of the extracts  
D) To reduce the cost of production
19. Which part of the plant is often used for its antimicrobial properties in traditional medicine?  
A) Seeds  
B) Stems  
C) Leaves  
D) Flowers
20. What is a common method for evaluating the efficacy of a medicinal plant?  
A) In vitro assays  
B) Soil analysis  
C) Plant growth measurement  
D) Climate data collection
21. Which type of plant extract is made by soaking plant material in a hot liquid?



## ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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- A) Infusion
  - B) Tincture
  - C) Extract
  - D) Decoction
22. Which of the following is NOT a common use of medicinal plants?
- A) Treating chronic diseases
  - B) Enhancing plant growth
  - C) Preparing dietary supplements
  - D) Making herbal teas
23. What is the significance of using positive and negative controls in plant extract testing?
- A) To validate the effectiveness of the testing procedure
  - B) To increase the shelf life of plant extracts
  - C) To enhance the flavor of the extracts
  - D) To speed up the extraction process
24. Which plant preparation method involves the extraction of active ingredients using heat and pressure?
- A) Cold pressing
  - B) Steam distillation
  - C) Cold infusion
  - D) Dry extraction
25. What role does chromatography play in the analysis of medicinal plants?
- A) It measures the moisture content of plant materials
  - B) It separates and identifies individual compounds in a mixture
  - C) It determines the weight of plant materials
  - D) It calculates the pH of plant extracts



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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Answer keys for the examination:

1. B)
2. B)
3. A)
4. C)
5. A)
6. C)
7. C)
8. B)
9. B)
10. B)
11. A)
12. B)
13. C)
14. B)
15. D)
16. A)
17. B)
18. A)



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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- 19. C)
- 20. A)
- 21. A)
- 22. B)
- 23. A)
- 24. B)
- 25. B)

**A.M.College, Jhalda**

**Certificate course on Health and nutrition**

**FM- 50**

**Time -1 h**

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**A. Answer the following questions: 25x2=50**

**1. What is the primary function of carbohydrates in the human body?**

- a) Build muscle
- b) Provide energy
- c) Insulate the body
- d) Repair tissues

**2. Which vitamin is essential for blood clotting?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin K
- d) Vitamin C

**3. What is the recommended daily intake of fiber for adults?**

- a) 10-15 grams
- b) 20-25 grams
- c) 25-30 grams
- d) 35-40 grams

**4. Which mineral is important for oxygen transport in the blood?**

- a) Calcium
- b) Iron
- c) Magnesium
- d) Zinc

**5. Which type of fat is considered the healthiest for consumption?**

- a) Saturated fat
- b) Trans fat
- c) Monounsaturated fat
- d) Hydrogenated fat

**6. What nutrient is most abundant in fruits and vegetables?**

- a) Protein
- b) Carbohydrate
- c) Fat
- d) Fiber

**7. Which vitamin is produced by the body when exposed to sunlight?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B12
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D

**8. Excessive intake of which nutrient is most closely associated with hypertension?**

- a) Potassium
- b) Sodium
- c) Calcium
- d) Magnesium

**9. Which of the following is a complete protein source?**

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Soy
- d) Corn

**10. Omega-3 fatty acids are primarily found in:**

- a) Red meat
- b) Dairy products
- c) Fish
- d) Poultry

**11. What is the main function of dietary fiber?**

- a) Provide energy
- b) Build muscle
- c) Aid in digestion
- d) Strengthen bones

**12. Which of the following is NOT a micronutrient?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Iron
- c) Protein
- d) Zinc

**13. A diet high in saturated fats can increase the risk of which condition?**

- a) Anemia
- b) Osteoporosis
- c) Cardiovascular disease
- d) Hypothyroidism

**14. Which vitamin is known for its antioxidant properties?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin E



- c) Vitamin K
- d) Vitamin D

**15. Which of the following foods is highest in vitamin C?**

- a) Apple
- b) Orange
- c) Banana
- d) Grape

**16. What is the primary source of energy for the brain?**

- a) Fat
- b) Protein
- c) Glucose
- d) Fiber

**17. Which nutrient is most important for bone health?**

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Calcium
- c) Iron
- d) Vitamin E

**18. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin E

**19. A deficiency in which vitamin can lead to night blindness?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B12
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D

**20. Which mineral is important for muscle function and is found in bananas?**

- a) Calcium
- b) Magnesium
- c) Potassium
- d) Sodium

**21. Which of the following is NOT a source of dietary fiber?**

- a) Whole grains
- b) Vegetables
- c) Meat
- d) Fruits

**22. Which type of cholesterol is known as "good" cholesterol?**

- a) LDL
- b) HDL
- c) VLDL
- d) Triglycerides

**23. What is the main function of protein in the body?**

- a) Provide energy
- b) Build and repair tissues
- c) Aid digestion
- d) Regulate temperature

**24. Which vitamin is essential for the absorption of calcium?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B12
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D

**25. Which of the following foods is a good source of dietary calcium?**

- a) Rice
- b) Cheese
- c) Chicken
- d) Apples



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

## **Examination for Certificate Course on “Integrating herbal products in modern medicine”**

**Full Marks: 50**

**Time: 90 minutes**

Name: .....

Semester: ..... Subject: .....

Date of Examination: .....

Signature of the Invigilator

### **Multiple Choice Questions (*Each questions carries 2 marks*):**

**1. What is the primary goal of integrating herbal products into modern medicine?**

- A) To replace conventional treatments entirely
- B) To enhance treatment options with natural remedies
- C) To eliminate the use of synthetic drugs
- D) To increase the complexity of treatment regimens

**2. Which regulatory body is responsible for overseeing the safety and efficacy of herbal products in the United States?**

- A) FDA (Food and Drug Administration)
- B) CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- C) WHO (World Health Organization)
- D) EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)

**3. Which of the following is a common method for assessing the efficacy of herbal products in clinical settings?**

- A) Historical anecdotes
- B) Randomized controlled trials (RCTs)
- C) Expert opinions
- D) Patient surveys

**4. What is the term for the interaction between herbal products and conventional medications that may alter their effectiveness?**

- A) Synergistic effect
- B) Adverse effect
- C) Drug-herb interaction
- D) Placebo effect

**5. Which herbal product is commonly used to help manage symptoms of anxiety and depression?**

- A) Echinacea



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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- B) St. Johns Wort
- C) Ginger
- D) Peppermint

**6. What is a major concern when integrating herbal products with conventional treatments?**

- A) Lack of variety in herbal products
- B) Inconsistent dosing and standardization
- C) High cost of herbal products
- D) Increased shelf life of products

**7. Which herbal product is traditionally used to support liver health and detoxification?**

- A) Echinacea
- B) Milk Thistle
- C) Valerian Root
- D) Turmeric

**8. What is the primary reason for conducting pharmacokinetic studies on herbal products?**

- A) To determine the cost-effectiveness of herbal treatments
- B) To assess the absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of herbal compounds
- C) To measure the flavor profile of herbal products
- D) To establish the historical use of herbs

**9. Which herbal product is known for its potential to aid in digestive health and reduce nausea?**

- A) Ginseng
- B) Ginger
- C) Lavender
- D) Ginkgo Biloba

**10. What is the primary purpose of standardization in the production of herbal products?**

- A) To ensure uniform quality and dosage
- B) To make products more expensive
- C) To increase the shelf life of the products
- D) To enhance the taste of the products

**11. Which herbal product is often used to support cardiovascular health by reducing cholesterol levels?**

- A) Garlic



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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- B) Chamomile
- C) Valerian
- D) Dandelion

**12. Which organization sets guidelines for the use and quality control of herbal medicines in Europe?**

- A) FDA
- B) EMA (European Medicines Agency)
- C) CDC
- D) NIH

**13. What is a common method for extracting active compounds from herbal products?**

- A) Freeze-drying
- B) Cold pressing
- C) Steam distillation
- D) Filtration

**14. Which herbal product is widely used to improve cognitive function and memory?**

- A) Echinacea
- B) Ginkgo Biloba
- C) St. John's Wort
- D) Valerian Root

**15. What is the primary challenge in integrating herbal products into clinical practice?**

- A) Limited availability of herbal products
- B) High cost of herbal products
- C) Lack of standardized evidence on efficacy and safety
- D) Over-regulation of herbal product

**16. Which herbal product is known for its potential to alleviate symptoms of arthritis and joint pain?**

- A) Turmeric
- B) Ginseng
- C) Chamomile
- D) Echinacea

**17. What role does patient education play in the use of herbal products?**

- A) It is not important
- B) It helps patients understand potential benefits and risks
- C) It increases the cost of herbal products
- D) It replaces the need for clinical studies

**18. Which of the following is NOT a common method of herbal preparation?**



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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- A) Infusion
- B) Decoction
- C) Sublimation
- D) Tincture

**19. Which herb is often used to support immune system function?**

- A) Echinacea
- B) Valerian Root
- C) Ginger
- D) Peppermint

**20. What is the purpose of clinical trials in the context of herbal medicine?**

- A) To validate the historical use of herbs
- B) To assess the safety and efficacy of herbal products in human subjects
- C) To market herbal products
- D) To determine the cost of herbal products

**21. Which of the following herbs is traditionally used as a mild sedative and to promote sleep?**

- A) Valerian Root
- B) Garlic
- C) Ginkgo Biloba
- D) Chamomile

**22. What is a major benefit of using herbal products in conjunction with modern medicine?**

- A) They provide a quick cure for all diseases
- B) They can offer additional therapeutic options and support
- C) They completely replace the need for prescription medications
- D) They are always more effective than synthetic drugs

**23. Which herbal product is commonly used to alleviate menstrual cramps and regulate menstrual cycles?**

- A) Black Cohosh
- B) Echinacea
- C) Turmeric
- D) Ginseng

**24. What is a potential risk associated with self-prescribing herbal remedies?**

- A) Increased prescription costs
- B) Potential for drug-herb interactions and side effects
- C) Lack of variety in herbal options
- D) Decreased efficacy of conventional medications



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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**25. Which of the following is an example of an herbal product used to enhance physical performance and energy?**

- A) Ginseng
- B) Chamomile
- C) Echinacea
- D) Valerian Root



# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE, JHALDA, PURULIA

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Answer keys for the examination:

1. B)
2. A)
3. B)
4. C)
5. B)
6. B)
7. B)
8. B)
9. B)
10. A)
11. A)
12. B)
13. C)
14. B)
15. C)
16. A)
17. B)
18. C)
19. A)
20. B)
21. A)
22. B)
23. A)
24. B)
25. A)



**Achhruram Memorial College**  
**Course on Spoken English**  
**Session-2022-2023**

*Each question carries two marks. Students are asked to attempt all the questions*

Full Marks: 50

Time: 1 Hour

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ her and trusted her for years
  - A. know
  - B. had known
  - C. knew
  - D. known
2. Every morning she \_\_\_\_\_ up early and gets ready for work.
  - A. is waking
  - B. has woken
  - C. had woken
  - D. wakes
3. People \_\_\_\_\_ walk on grass.
  - A. couldn't
  - B. needn't
  - C. mustn't
  - D. may not
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you speak any foreign languages?
  - A. can't
  - B. should
  - C. couldn't
  - D. can
5. World war I and World war II took place \_\_\_\_\_ the 20th century.
  - A. on
  - B. in
  - C. at
  - D. into
6. They built this temple 3,000 years ago. This must \_\_\_\_\_ a great civilization.
  - A. not have been
  - B. was
  - C. has been
  - D. have been
7. I wanted to go to the park, \_\_\_\_\_ my mother refused.
  - A. but
  - B. or
  - C. so
  - D. and
8. Change the active voice in to passive voice: I will clean the house every Saturday. The house \_\_\_\_\_ by me every Saturday.
  - A. cleaned
  - B. will cleaned
  - C. will be cleaned
  - D. None of the above
9. This must not happen again, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be dismissed.
  - A. or
  - B. but
  - C. and
  - D. so
10. If A is equal to B and B is equal to C, \_\_\_\_\_ A is equal to C.
  - A. than
  - B. then
  - C. so

D. none of the above

11. French people love cooking, \_\_\_\_\_ the English don't seem very interested.  
A. When  
B. Whenever  
C. where  
D. Whereas
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the one who starts the communication.  
A. sender  
B. receiver  
C. feedback  
D. noise
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the manner in which the encoded message is transmitted.  
A. Message  
B. Voice  
C. Media  
D. Channel
14. The receiver confirms to the sender that he has received the message and understood it through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. feedback  
B. decoding  
C. encoding  
D. receiving
15. There are \_\_\_\_\_ C's in Communication principles.  
A. eight  
B. seven  
C. nine  
D. five
16. Most conflict is the result of \_\_\_\_\_ communication.  
A. effective  
B. misunderstood  
C. ineffective  
D. spontaneous
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a unit of sound.  
A. syllable  
B. letter  
C. spelling  
D. stress
18. Stressed words are considered as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. content words  
B. function words  
C. non-stressed words  
D. unaccented
19. The second rising tune is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the glide-up  
B. the glide-down  
C. the dive  
D. the take-off
20. \_\_\_\_\_ are powerful, they can be weapons of conflicts and confusion.  
A. feedback  
B. noise  
C. words  
D. media
21. With the change of \_\_\_\_\_ different meanings can be expressed.  
A. pitch  
B. voice  
C. accent  
D. sounds

22. Attitudinal functions allow us to express \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. accent
  - B. emotions
  - C. grammar
  - D. new information
23. The listener is able to recognise the grammar in \_\_\_\_\_ function.
- A. attitudinal
  - B. accentual
  - C. grammatical
  - D. discourse
24. Which of these should be kept in mind while receiving a call?
- A. Be rude, if the caller is rude.
  - B. If the information is not readily available, take his phone number and call back.
  - C. A message can be noted in hints.
  - D. You can be rude to a person if it's a wrong connection.
25. Euphemism helps writers to convey those ideas which have become a social \_\_\_\_\_ and are too embarrassing to mention directly.
- A. Norm
  - B. Taboo
  - C. Custom
  - D. Ideology

# Achhruram Memorial College

Jhalda, Purulia

Examination for completion of certificate course on Geography

Course title: **INTRODUCTION TO MS OFFICE APPLICATIONS IN  
ADVANCED STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY**

Organized by

**Department of Geography**

**Full marks – 50**

**Time – 1 hour**

Instructions:

Choose the most appropriate answer for each question. Each question has only one correct answer.

**1. Which MS Excel function is used to calculate the median value of a data set?**

- a) MEDIAN
- b) AVERAGE
- c) MODE
- d) STDEV

Answer: a) MEDIAN

**2. To visualize the relationship between two geographical variables, such as elevation and rainfall, which Excel chart type is most suitable?**

- a) Pie Chart
- b) Bar Chart
- c) Scatter Plot
- d) Line Chart

Answer: c) Scatter Plot

**3. Which Excel tool allows you to perform advanced statistical analysis, such as ANOVA, directly from the Ribbon?**

- a) Power Query
- b) Solver
- c) Data Analysis Tool Pak

d) Flash Fill

Answer: c) Data Analysis Tool Pak

**4. To analyse the frequency distribution of climate data across different regions, which Excel feature is most appropriate?**

a) PivotTable

b) Histogram

c) Box Plot

d) Scatter Plot

Answer: b) Histogram

**5. What function would you use in Excel to calculate the variance of a dataset representing soil pH levels?**

a) VAR.P

b) AVERAGE

c) STDEV.P

d) MEDIAN

Answer: a) VAR.P

**6. Which feature in Excel would you use to automatically calculate and display the correlation between two sets of geographical data?**

a) CORREL

b) COVAR

c) LINEST

d) FORECAST

Answer: a) CORREL

**7. To create a visual representation of data changes over time, such as annual precipitation levels, which chart type is most effective?**

a) Column Chart

b) Line Chart

c) Pie Chart

d) Area Chart

Answer: b) Line Chart

**8. For detailed statistical analysis of large datasets with multiple variables, which MS Office add-in should be utilized?**

a) Power Query

b) Analysis Tool Pak

- c) Power Pivot
- d) Solver

Answer: b) Analysis Tool Pak

**9. To analyse the distribution and concentration of various soil types across a region, which Excel chart type provides a clear visual?**

- a) Pie Chart
- b) Bubble Chart
- c) Scatter Plot
- d) Map Chart

Answer: d) Map Chart

**10. In Excel, which function would you use to determine the linear relationship between two geographical datasets, such as temperature and vegetation index?**

- a) TREND
- b) FORECAST.LINEAR
- c) LINEST
- d) GROWTH

Answer: c) LINEST

**11. Which Excel feature is best for summarizing and analysing complex geographical data, such as population density by region, using various aggregation functions?**

- a) PivotTable
- b) Flash Fill
- c) Power Map
- d) Data Validation

Answer: a) PivotTable

**12. To perform a regression analysis in Excel, which tool provides a detailed statistical output including coefficients and standard errors?**

- a) Regression Analysis Tool Pak
- b) LINEST
- c) TREND
- d) FORECAST.ETS

Answer: b) LINEST

**13. When creating a map chart to display climate zones, which feature helps in assigning colors to different regions based on their values?**

- a) Conditional Formatting

- b) Data Bars
- c) Colour Scales
- d) Fill Colour

Answer: a) Conditional Formatting

**14. To determine if there is a significant difference between average temperature readings of two different regions, which statistical test should be used?**

- a) T-Test
- b) ANOVA
- c) Chi-Square Test
- d) Regression Analysis

Answer: a) T-Test

**15. For identifying and removing duplicate data entries in a dataset of geographical coordinates, which Excel feature is most useful?**

- a) Remove Duplicates
- b) Data Validation
- c) Find and Replace
- d) Flash Fill

Answer: a) Remove Duplicates

**16. To visualize the distribution of elevation data across different altitude ranges, which Excel feature is the best choice?**

- a) Pie Chart
- b) Histogram
- c) Box Plot
- d) Heat Map

Answer: b) Histogram

**17. Which Excel function would you use to forecast future values of sea level rise based on historical data trends?**

- a) FORECAST.LINEAR
- b) TREND
- c) GROWTH
- d) LINEST

Answer: a) FORECAST.LINEAR

**18. To analyse the impact of different factors on crop yield, such as rainfall and soil type, which Excel tool helps in creating a multivariate analysis?**

- a) PivotTable
- b) Power Query
- c) Data Analysis Tool Pak
- d) Solver

Answer: c) Data Analysis Tool Pak

**19. For comparing the variability of temperature data from different years, which Excel function provides a measure of dispersion?**

- a) VAR.P
- b) STDEV.P
- c) AVERAGE
- d) MEDIAN

Answer: b) STDEV.P

**20. When dealing with large datasets, which Excel feature can help in aggregating and summarizing data based on multiple criteria?**

- a) PivotTable
- b) Power Map
- c) Conditional Formatting
- d) Data Validation

Answer: a) PivotTable

**21. To calculate the percentage change in agricultural yield from one year to the next, which Excel formula is appropriate?**

- a)  $(\text{New Value} - \text{Old Value}) / \text{Old Value}$
- b)  $(\text{Old Value} - \text{New Value}) / \text{New Value}$
- c)  $(\text{New Value} + \text{Old Value}) / 2$
- d)  $(\text{New Value} - \text{Old Value}) * 100$

Answer: a)  $(\text{New Value} - \text{Old Value}) / \text{Old Value}$

**22. For a geographical dataset with missing values, which Excel function helps in filling these gaps using the average of surrounding data?**

- a) AVERAGE
- b) IF
- c) FILL
- d) INTERPOLATE

Answer: b) IF

**23. To create a dynamic chart that updates automatically as new geographical data is added, which Excel feature should be used?**



- a) Named Ranges
- b) Data Bars
- c) Conditional Formatting
- d) PivotTable

Answer: a) Named Ranges

**24. To visualize the distribution and concentration of various types of vegetation in a region, which Excel feature can provide a spatial representation?**

- a) 3D Maps
- b) Data Bars
- c) Line Chart
- d) Histogram

Answer: a) 3D Maps

**25. In Excel, which function would you use to calculate the cumulative sum of geographical data, such as total rainfall over several months?**

- a) SUM
- b) CUMULATIVE
- c) TOTAL
- d) SUMIF

Answer: a) SUM

# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE

Jhalda, Purulia, West Bengal

## Examination of Certificate Course in Library Science

Course Title: Information Sources and Services

Full Marks: 50

Time: 1 Hour

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

All the questions are mandatory. Students are directed to choose the best alternative from the four answers provided.

**2×25= 50**

1. Which category of information sources includes materials that provide comprehensive summaries and analyses of research articles and other primary sources?

- A. Primary sources
- B. Secondary sources
- C. Tertiary sources
- D. Documentary sources

2. What is the primary purpose of abstracting journals in bibliographical sources?

- A. To list books alphabetically by author
- B. To provide summaries of articles and documents
- C. To compile statistical data
- D. To categorize books by subject

3. Which of the following reference sources is best suited for finding definitions, meanings, and translations of words?

- A. Dictionaries
- B. Encyclopedias
- C. Almanacs
- D. Directories

4. What type of information source includes materials that are not in written form, such as artifacts or audio recordings?

- A. Bibliographical sources
- B. Non-documentary sources
- C. Primary sources
- D. Tertiary sources

5. Which type of reference source would you consult to find detailed information about famous historical figures or contemporary personalities?

- A. Directories
- B. Handbooks
- C. Biographical dictionaries
- D. Almanacs

6. What economic concept describes the value derived from information that helps in making better decisions and reducing uncertainty?
- A. Marginal utility
  - B. Opportunity cost
  - C. Information asymmetry
  - D. Informational efficiency
7. Which economic principle emphasizes the relationship between the cost of producing information and its value?
- A. Law of diminishing returns
  - B. Cost-benefit analysis
  - C. Production possibility frontier
  - D. Economies of scale
8. In economic terms, information is considered a factor of production because it:
- A. Can be traded in financial markets
  - B. Enhances the productivity of other factors
  - C. Is regulated by government policies
  - D. Has intrinsic value
9. The commodification of information refers to its transformation into:
- A. Public goods
  - B. Private goods
  - C. Quasi-public goods
  - D. Non-excludable goods
10. How does information contribute to economic decision-making processes?
- A. By increasing uncertainty
  - B. By reducing transaction costs
  - C. By decreasing demand for information
  - D. By promoting information hoarding
11. What is the primary goal of information services?
- A. To create new information
  - B. To collect data
  - C. To organize knowledge
  - D. To meet information needs
12. What is the main function of a reference service in a library or information center?
- A. Providing access to recent publications
  - B. Lending books to patrons
  - C. Answering inquiries and providing information assistance
  - D. Managing library collections
13. CAS primarily aims to provide users with:
- A. Historical information
  - B. Information about current events and developments
  - C. Rare documents
  - D. Information on library policies

14. SDI services are designed to:
- A. Digitize library collections
  - B. Provide access to reference materials
  - C. Automatically alert users to new information matching their interests
  - D. Translate documents into different languages
15. What is the main purpose of abstracting and indexing services?
- A. To provide summaries of research articles and documents
  - B. To digitize library collections
  - C. To catalog library materials
  - D. To organize library events
16. Which of the following is a current trend in information services?
- A. Decreasing reliance on digital resources
  - B. Increased emphasis on traditional library cataloging
  - C. Expansion of open access initiatives
  - D. Limiting access to library collections
17. What is the primary goal of information analysis?
- A. To collect raw data
  - B. To organize information into meaningful insights
  - C. To digitize documents
  - D. To store information securely
18. Which of the following is a key criterion for effective information consolidation
- A. Increasing information complexity
  - B. Reducing information accessibility
  - C. Ensuring data redundancy
  - D. Enhancing information relevance
19. Which of the following is an example of an information consolidation product?
- A. Library catalog
  - B. Manuscript archive
  - C. Document scanner
  - D. Social media platform
20. What aspect is crucial in the design and development of information consolidation products
- A. Maximizing information redundancy
  - B. Minimizing user accessibility
  - C. Ensuring data isolation
  - D. User interface and usability
21. Why is information re-packaged?
- A. To reduce storage costs
  - B. To update outdated information
  - C. To increase information accessibility and usability
  - D. To limit information distribution

22. Which of the following best describes the purpose of a referral service in a library?
- A. To organize library events and community programs
  - B. To direct patrons to appropriate resources, services, or external agencies based on their needs
  - C. To manage the acquisition and cataloging of new library materials
  - D. To oversee the library's budget and financial expenditures
23. What is the primary function of a Document Delivery Service (DDS) in a library?
- A. To provide users with access to physical books and media within the library
  - B. To deliver copies of documents, articles, or other materials that are not available in the library's collection directly to the patron
  - C. To organize and host library events and educational programs
  - D. To manage and maintain the library's electronic resources and databases
24. Which of the following is a current trend in information services?
- A. Increasing reliance on physical media for information storage and retrieval
  - B. Expansion of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning for data management and personalized services
  - C. Reducing the use of digital tools and technologies in favor of traditional methods
  - D. Limiting access to online resources and databases to reduce information overload
25. What is the primary purpose of an abstracting journal?
- A) To provide full-text access to academic articles
  - B) To catalog and classify books and other materials in a library
  - C) To summarize and provide brief descriptions of research articles and scholarly papers
  - D) To conduct peer reviews of submitted academic papers

# ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE

Jhalda, Purulia, West Bengal

## Examination of Certificate Course in Library Science

Course Title: Library and Information Management

Full Marks: 50

Time: 1 Hour

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Roll \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

All the questions are mandatory. Students are directed to choose the best alternative from the four answers provided.

2×25= 50

1. What characterizes an information society?
  - A. Exclusive access to information
  - B. Limited use of digital technologies
  - C. Emphasis on knowledge and information as key resources
  - D. Focus on traditional print media
  
2. What is the primary purpose of library legislation?
  - A. To restrict access to library services
  - B. To regulate library operations and services
  - C. To encourage library privatization
  - D. To eliminate library funding
  
3. The Public Library Act primarily aims to:
  - A. Restrict public access to library services
  - B. Promote the establishment and maintenance of public libraries
  - C. Regulate academic library operations
  - D. Limit the use of digital resources in libraries
  
4. What is a primary responsibility of library administrators?
  - A. Cataloging books
  - B. Overseeing library operations and staff
  - C. Repairing library equipment
  - D. Purchasing library furniture
  
5. What is the goal of collection development in libraries?
  - A. To reduce the number of library materials
  - B. To organize library events
  - C. To acquire and manage materials that meet the needs of library users
  - D. To limit access to library collections

6. Why is proper maintenance and shelving important in libraries?
  - A. To reduce library expenses
  - B. To increase noise levels
  - C. To protect and preserve library materials
  - D. To limit user access
  
7. What is the primary goal of library classification systems?
  - A. To alphabetize library materials
  - B. To organize library materials into logical categories
  - C. To limit access to library collections
  - D. To digitize library resources
  
8. What does cataloging primarily involve?
  - A. Repairing library materials
  - B. Organizing bibliographic information about library materials
  - C. Managing library events
  - D. Restricting library access
  
9. Which classification system organizes materials based on a hierarchical structure of subjects?
  - A. Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)
  - B. Library of Congress Classification (LCC)
  - C. Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)
  - D. MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging)
  
10. What is the purpose of descriptive cataloging?
  - A. To create subject headings
  - B. To describe the physical characteristics of library materials
  - C. To restrict access to library resources
  - D. To repair damaged books
  
11. What does authority control aim to achieve in cataloging?
  - A. Alphabetizing catalog entries
  - B. Standardizing access points for names, subjects, and titles
  - C. Digitizing library collections
  - D. Managing library staff
  
12. What is the primary goal of reference services in libraries?
  - A. To restrict access to information
  - B. To provide assistance in finding information and answering questions
  - C. To catalog library materials
  - D. To digitize library collections

13. Which source is considered a primary reference source?
- A. Novels
  - B. Journals
  - C. Encyclopedias
  - D. Fiction books
14. What is a key function of the Reference Department in a library?
- A. Organizing library events
  - B. Providing in-depth research assistance
  - C. Managing library finances
  - D. Digitizing library materials
15. What is the correct sequence that represents the transformation from data to knowledge?
- A. Data → Information → Knowledge
  - B. Knowledge → Information → Data
  - C. Information → Knowledge → Data
  - D. Data → Knowledge → Information
16. How does ICT (Information and Communication Technology) enhance library services?
- A. By limiting access to information
  - B. By reducing the efficiency of information retrieval
  - C. By facilitating digital access to resources and services
  - D. By decreasing the use of digital tools
17. What is a primary application of ICT in library and information centers?
- A. Restricting digital access
  - B. Digitizing physical collections
  - C. Limiting digital services
  - D. Minimizing user engagement
18. Which of the following is a primary function of the Reference Department in a library?
- A. Circulating books to patrons
  - B. Cataloging new acquisitions
  - C. Assisting patrons with research and information needs
  - D. Managing library finances
19. What type of reference service involves answering quick factual questions from patrons?
- A. Ready Reference
  - B. Research Assistance
  - C. Instructional Support
  - D. Collection Development



20. In the Reference Department, what type of guide would you use to find out where to locate specific types of documents or information sources in the library?

- A. Subject Guide
- B. Bibliography
- C. Index
- D. Directory

21. Which of the following tools is commonly used in the Reference Department for locating articles from academic journals?

- A. Online catalog
- B. Indexes and Databases
- C. Dewey Decimal System
- D. Library Book Sale Lists

22. What type of reference service is provided when a librarian helps a patron develop a research strategy for a complex topic?

- A. Ready Reference
- B. Research Consultation
- C. Interlibrary Loan
- D. Collection Management

23. Which of the following best describes the role of the Reference Department in collection development?

- A. Selecting and acquiring new materials
- B. Shelving books
- C. Organizing author events
- D. Managing overdue fines

24. Which type of reference resource is designed to provide summaries of articles and books on a given topic?

- A. Bibliographies
- B. Dictionaries
- C. Handbooks
- D. Almanacs

25. In the context of the Reference Department, what is the primary purpose of a library's "Ask-a-Librarian" service?

- A. To conduct book sales
- B. To assist patrons with inquiries through various communication channels
- C. To organize library volunteers
- D. To process book donations

**ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE**  
**Jhalda, Purulia, West Bengal**  
**Examination of Certificate Course in Mathematics**  
**Course Title : Financial Mathematics for Real Life Applications**  
**Full Marks : 50                      Time 1 Hour**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the formula for compound interest?

- A.  $A = P(1 + rt)$
- B.  $A = P(1 + r/n)^{nt}$
- C.  $A = P(1 - r/n)^{nt}$
- D.  $A = P(1 + r)^t$

2. What does the time value of money concept imply?

- A. Money today is worth less than money tomorrow
- B. Money today is worth more than money tomorrow
- C. Money today and tomorrow are worth the same
- D. Money today has no value

3. If you invest \$1000 at an annual interest rate of 5% compounded annually, what will be the value after 3 years?

- A. \$1050
- B. \$1100
- C. \$1157.63
- D. \$1250

4. What is an annuity?
- A. A one time payment
  - B. A series of equal payments made at regular intervals
  - C. A loan repayment plan
  - D. A type of stock investment
5. The future value of an annuity is calculated using which formula?
- A.  $FV = PMT \times \left( \frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{r} \right)$
  - B.  $FV = PMT \times (1 / (1+r)^n)$
  - C.  $FV = PMT \times (1+r)^n$
  - D.  $FV = PMT \times r^n$
6. What is the present value of \$2000 to be received in 5 years, discounted at 6% annually?
- A. \$1490.47
  - B. \$1879.39
  - C. \$1677.97
  - D. \$1689.94
7. Which of the following represents an amortizing loan?
- A. Loan with increasing payments
  - B. Loan with equal periodic payments
  - C. Loan with a lump sum payment at the end
  - D. Loan with interest only payments

8. What is a perpetuity?
- A. A series of payments with a fixed end date
  - B. A series of payments that go on forever
  - C. A one time lump sum payment
  - D. A type of bond
9. Which formula calculates the present value of a perpetuity?
- A.  $(PV = \frac{PMT}{r} )$
  - B.  $(PV = \frac{PMT \times (1 + r)^n}{r} )$
  - C.  $(PV = PMT \times (1 - (1 + r)^{-n}) )$
  - D.  $(PV = PMT \times (1 + r) )$
10. What does the term "discount rate" refer to?
- A. The interest rate used to determine the present value of future cash flows
  - B. The rate at which a central bank lends money to commercial banks
  - C. The rate of return required by investors
  - D. The rate of inflation
11. What is the effective annual rate (EAR) if the nominal rate is 6% compounded quarterly?
- A. 6.14%
  - B. 6.09%
  - C. 6.13%
  - D. 6.16%

12. Which of the following is a real life application of financial mathematics?

- A. Calculating mortgage payments
- B. Determining retirement savings needs
- C. Evaluating investment opportunities
- D. All of the above

13. What does NPV (Net Present Value) measure?

- A. The difference between the present value of cash inflows and outflows
- B. The rate of return on an investment
- C. The total amount of profit from an investment
- D. The initial cost of an investment

14. If a project has a positive NPV, what does that indicate?

- A. The project is not worth pursuing
- B. The project is likely to decrease wealth
- C. The project is likely to increase wealth
- D. The project has no impact on wealth

15. How is the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) defined?

- A. The rate at which NPV equals zero
- B. The rate of return on an investment
- C. The rate at which future cash flows are discounted
- D. The interest rate charged on a loan

16. What does the payback period measure?

A. The total profit from an investment

B. The time it takes for an investment to generate cash flows sufficient to recover the initial investment

C. The rate of return on an investment

D. The present value of future cash flows

17. Which of the following describes a bond?

A. Equity investment

B. Debt investment

C. Real estate investment

D. Derivative investment

18. What is the yield to maturity (YTM) of a bond?

A. The interest rate paid annually on a bond

B. The total return anticipated on a bond if held until it matures

C. The current market price of the bond

D. The coupon payment of the bond

19. Which of the following is used to measure the risk of an investment?

A. Standard deviation

B. Average return

C. Net Present Value

D. Payback period

20. What does diversification help with in an investment portfolio?

- A. Maximizing returns
- B. Reducing risk
- C. Increasing volatility
- D. Minimizing tax liabilities

21. How is the expected return on a portfolio calculated?

- A. The weighted average of the expected returns of the assets in the portfolio
- B. The sum of the expected returns of the assets in the portfolio
- C. The maximum return of the assets in the portfolio
- D. The minimum return of the assets in the portfolio

22. What is the formula for calculating the price of a stock using the Gordon Growth Model?

A. The price of the stock is calculated by taking the most recent dividend, multiplying it by one plus the growth rate, and then dividing this amount by the difference between the required rate of return and the growth rate.

B. The price of the stock is determined by dividing the dividend expected next year by the difference between the required rate of return and the growth rate.

C. The price of the stock is found by dividing the most recent dividend by the difference between the required rate of return and the growth rate.

D. The price of the stock is computed by dividing the dividend expected next year by the sum of the required rate of return and the growth rate.

23. Which of the following is a method of valuing a company's stock?

- A. Discounted cash flow (DCF) analysis
- B. Dividend discount model (DDM)
- C. Price to earnings (P/E) ratio
- D. All of the above

24. What does the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) describe?

- A. The relationship between the risk of an asset and its expected return
- B. The future value of an annuity
- C. The present value of a perpetuity
- D. The payback period of an investment

25. What is beta in the context of CAPM?

- A. A measure of an asset's volatility in relation to the market
- B. The risk free rate of return
- C. The expected market return
- D. The actual return of the asset



**ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE**  
**Jhalda, Purulia, West Bengal**  
**Examination of Certificate Course in Mathematics**  
**Course Title : Modern Mathematics for Data Science and Analytics**  
**Full Marks : 50                      Time 1 Hour**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following is a method for reducing dimensionality in data?

- A) Linear Regression
- B) K Nearest Neighbors
- C) Principal Component Analysis
- D) Decision Trees

2. What does the acronym 'SVM' stand for in machine learning?

- A) Statistical Variance Method
- B) Support Vector Machine
- C) Sample Variance Measurement
- D) Supervised Variance Model

3. In the context of probability, what does the symbol ' $P(A|B)$ ' represent?

- A) Probability of B given A

- B) Probability of A and B
- C) Probability of A given B
- D) Probability of A or B

4. Which algorithm is used for clustering in machine learning?

- A) Linear Regression
- B) K Means
- C) Logistic Regression
- D) Naive Bayes

5. What is the main objective of linear regression?

- A) Classify data points
- B) Reduce dimensionality
- C) Predict continuous values
- D) Group similar data points

6. Which of the following is an activation function in neural networks?

- A) Softmax
- B) Euclidean distance
- C) Pearson correlation
- D) Gradient descent

7. In data science, what does 'EDA' stand for?

- A) Exploratory Data Analysis
- B) Enhanced Data Algorithm
- C) Empirical Data Application
- D) Exponential Data Adjustment

8. What is the purpose of a confusion matrix?

- A) To visualize missing data
- B) To evaluate the performance of a classification model
- C) To optimize the hyperparameters of a model
- D) To perform feature selection

9. Which of the following is a measure of the dispersion of data points in statistics?

- A) Mean
- B) Median
- C) Standard Deviation
- D) Mode

10. What is the curse of dimensionality?

- A) Difficulty in visualizing high dimensional data
- B) Increased computational complexity with more dimensions
- C) Higher risk of overfitting in high dimensional data
- D) All of the above

11. In a decision tree, what does a leaf node represent?

- A) A decision rule
- B) A feature
- C) A target variable
- D) An outcome

12. What is overfitting in machine learning?

- A) When a model performs well on training data but poorly on unseen data
- B) When a model performs poorly on both training and testing data
- C) When a model has too few parameters
- D) When a model generalizes well to unseen data

13. Which technique is used to prevent overfitting?

- A) Increasing the number of features
- B) Reducing the training data
- C) Regularization

D) Increasing the learning rate

14. In the context of machine learning, what is 'bagging'?

A) A technique to improve model accuracy by training multiple models on different subsets of the data

B) A method of feature selection

C) A type of unsupervised learning

D) A technique to balance imbalanced datasets

15. What is the main advantage of using k fold cross validation?

A) It reduces the risk of overfitting

B) It simplifies the model

C) It provides a single metric for model performance

D) It increases the training data size

16. What is the purpose of the ROC curve?

A) To visualize the performance of a classification model

B) To compare different clustering algorithms

C) To display the distribution of a dataset

D) To calculate the mean squared error

17. Which of the following is not a type of neural network layer?

- A) Convolutional layer
- B) Recurrent layer
- C) Pooling layer
- D) Sorting layer

18. What is the goal of unsupervised learning?

- A) To predict labels for new data points
- B) To find hidden patterns or intrinsic structures in data
- C) To minimize prediction error
- D) To maximize the accuracy of the model

19. In time series analysis, what does ARIMA stand for?

- A) Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average
- B) Automatic Recalibration and Interactive Model Adjustment
- C) Average Recurrent Interpolation and Mean Aggregation
- D) Adaptive Regression and Incremental Mean Analysis

20. What is the difference between classification and regression?

- A) Classification predicts continuous values, while regression predicts discrete labels
- B) Classification predicts discrete labels, while regression predicts continuous values
- C) Classification is used for clustering, while regression is used for dimensionality reduction
- D) Classification and regression are the same

21. What does the term 'bias variance tradeoff' refer to?

- A) The balance between the complexity of the model and the amount of data
- B) The tradeoff between bias error and variance error in model predictions
- C) The relationship between the model accuracy and computational cost
- D) The process of selecting the optimal learning rate

22. What is a hyperparameter in machine learning?

- A) A parameter that is learned from the training data
- B) A parameter that is set before the learning process begins
- C) A parameter that measures the performance of the model
- D) A parameter that adjusts during the model training process

23. In the context of deep learning, what is a 'dropout'?

- A) A technique to prevent overfitting by randomly dropping units from the neural network during training

- B) A method to reduce the learning rate
- C) A strategy to increase the size of the dataset
- D) A type of activation function

24. What is the purpose of a learning rate in gradient descent?

- A) To determine the size of the steps taken towards the minimum of the loss function
- B) To measure the accuracy of the model
- C) To increase the size of the training data
- D) To optimize the hyperparameters

25. Which of the following is a type of ensemble learning?

- A) Linear Regression
- B) K Nearest Neighbors
- C) Random Forest
- D) Naive Bayes





# Achhruram Memorial College

Jhalda, Purulia, West Bengal

## Examination of Certificate Course in Physics

**Course Title: Domestic Electric Circuits and Electrical Appliances**

*organized by*

**Department of Physics**

Full Marks: 50

Time: 1 Hour

Name:.....

Reg. No.....

Roll No.....

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**Answer all 25 multiple choice question.**

1. What does a resistor do in an electric circuit?  
a) Converts AC to DC, b) Stores electrical energy, c) Limits the flow of current, d) Amplifies electrical signals
2. Which of the following is not a type of circuit element?  
a) Inductor, b) Capacitor, c) Transistor, d) Transformer
3. A half-wave rectifier converts:  
a) DC to AC, b) AC to DC, c) AC to AC, d) DC to DC
4. Which rectifier configuration provides the highest output voltage?  
a) Half-wave rectifier, b) Full-wave rectifier, c) Bridge rectifier, d) None
5. A three-phase AC power supply is commonly used in:  
a) Domestic appliances, b) Small electronic devices, c) Industrial machinery, d) Battery-powered devices
6. In a single-phase AC supply, the voltage waveform is:  
a) Square, b) Triangular, c) Sine, d) Sawtooth
7. The purpose of a transformer is to:  
a) Convert AC to DC, b) Store electrical energy, c) Change voltage levels, d) Rectify AC signals
8. In a three-phase system, which type of connection is most common for domestic use?  
a) Star connection, b) Delta connection, c) Parallel connection, d) Series connection
9. The function of a fuse in an electrical circuit is to:  
a) Increase current flow, b) Decrease voltage, c) Protect against overcurrent, d) Convert AC to DC
10. A circuit breaker that automatically disconnects when an earth fault occurs is known as:  
a) MCB, b) MCCB, c) RCCB, d) Fuse
11. Earthing in electrical systems is important to:

- a) Increase electrical resistance, b) Provide a safe path for fault currents, c) Enhance the voltage supply, d) Decrease power consumption
12. Which type of motor is commonly used in household appliances?
    - a) DC motor, b) AC motor, c) Universal motor, d) Stepper motor
  13. The main disadvantage of a DC motor compared to an AC motor is:
    - a) Higher cost, b) Complexity of control, c) Greater power consumption, d) Noise generation
  14. The efficiency of an AC motor is generally:
    - a) Lower than DC motors, b) Higher than DC motors, c) The same as DC motors, d) Unrelated to DC motors
  15. The main application of a stepper motor is:
    - a) High-speed applications, b) High-torque applications, c) Precise positioning applications, d) Low-power applications
  16. In AC circuits, which component is used to smooth the output of a rectifier?
    - a) Transformer, b) Capacitor, c) Resistor, d) Diode
  17. Which type of power supply is used in most household appliances?
    - a) DC power supply, b) AC power supply, c) Both AC and DC power supplies, d) None
  18. Which type of motor is most commonly used in appliances like fans and washing machines?
    - a) DC motor, b) AC induction motor, c) Stepper motor, d) Universal motor
  19. The primary disadvantage of DC motors compared to AC motors is:
    - a) Lower efficiency, b) Higher maintenance due to brushes, c) Lower starting torque, d) Higher power consumption
  20. The primary function of an inverter is to:
    - a) Convert DC to AC, b) Convert AC to DC, c) Store electrical energy, d) Increase voltage
  21. Inverters are commonly used in which of the following household appliances?
    - a) Washing machine, b) Microwave oven, c) Air conditioner, d) Toaster
  22. Which type of inverter is commonly used in small appliances and household electronics?
    - a) Pure sine wave inverter, b) Modified sine wave inverter, c) Square wave inverter, d) DC-DC converter
  23. Which component in an inverter helps to convert DC voltage to a high-frequency AC voltage?
    - a) Transformer, b) Oscillator, c) Battery, d) Capacitor
  24. An inverter is crucial for:
    - a) Converting solar energy into electrical energy, b) Maintaining battery charge, c) Providing power during electrical outages, d) Reducing electrical resistance
  25. In an air conditioner, the inverter technology helps to:
    - a) Increase refrigerant pressure, b) Regulate the compressor speed, c) Improve air quality, d) Reduce noise levels



# Achhruram Memorial College

Jhalda, Purulia, West Bengal

## Answers:

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. C
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. A
21. C
22. B
23. B
24. C
25. B

**ACHHRURAM MEMORIAL COLLEGE**  
**Jhalda, Purulia, West Bengal**  
**Examination of Certificate Course in History**  
**Course Title : Ancient India's Water Harvesting**  
**Full Marks : 50      Time 1 Hour**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Reg. No \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which ancient civilization in India is known for its sophisticated water management systems?
  - A) Maurya
  - B) Gupta
  - C) Indus Valley
  - D) Chola
  
2. What was the primary purpose of the 'Stepwells' constructed in ancient India?
  - A) To store grains
  - B) To provide drinking water
  - C) To serve as temples
  - D) To support irrigation
  
3. The concept of 'Bhandara' was mainly used for:
  - A) Harvesting rainwater
  - B) Irrigation of crops
  - C) Religious rituals
  - D) Storage of surplus food
  
4. Which ancient Indian text provides detailed information about water management techniques?
  - A) Arthashastra
  - B) Ramayana
  - C) Mahabharata
  - D) Manusmriti

5. The 'Johad' is a traditional water harvesting system from which part of India?
- A) Rajasthan
  - B) Kerala
  - C) Punjab
  - D) Bengal
6. Who was the famous ruler of the Chola dynasty known for his advanced water management practices?
- A) Rajaraja Chola I
  - B) Ashoka
  - C) Chandragupta Maurya
  - D) Samudragupta
7. In ancient India, which structure was commonly used to capture and store rainwater in arid regions?
- A) Reservoirs
  - B) Tanks
  - C) Wells
  - D) Canals
8. The term 'Vav' in ancient Indian water management refers to:
- A) A water channel
  - B) A type of irrigation system
  - C) A stepwell
  - D) A storage tank
9. The 'Nadi' system of water harvesting was primarily used in which region of India?
- A) South India
  - B) North India
  - C) Central India
  - D) Western India

10. Which king is known for constructing an extensive network of irrigation canals in ancient India?

- A) Ashoka
- B) Chandragupta Maurya
- C) King Kharavela
- D) Raja Raja Chola

11. What is the main advantage of the 'Zing' water harvesting system in ancient India?

- A) Purification of water
- B) Maximizing storage space
- C) Catching and storing rainwater
- D) Enhancing soil fertility

12. Which of the following was a prominent feature of ancient Indian water management in the Indus Valley Civilization?

- A) Grand temples
- B) Advanced drainage systems
- C) Large palaces
- D) Fortifications

13. The concept of 'Sundhara' in ancient water management refers to:

- A) A type of canal system
- B) A method of soil irrigation
- C) A decorative water tank
- D) A technique for water purification

14. Which ancient Indian text includes descriptions of water harvesting techniques in the context of agriculture?

- A) Arthashastra
- B) Vedas
- C) Upanishads
- D) Puranas

15. The 'Ahar' system of water management was predominantly used in which part of India?
- A) Tamil Nadu
  - B) Bihar
  - C) Gujarat
  - D) Uttar Pradesh
16. The 'Kund' was a traditional water storage system used primarily in:
- A) North India
  - B) South India
  - C) East India
  - D) West India
17. Which dynasty is credited with the development of extensive tank irrigation systems in South India?
- A) Chola
  - B) Maurya
  - C) Gupta
  - D) Mughals
18. The 'Rajavallabha' was an ancient Indian water management technique used for:
- A) Harvesting rainwater
  - B) Building reservoirs
  - C) Constructing wells
  - D) Enhancing soil moisture
19. Which of the following ancient Indian cities is famous for its intricate stepwell architecture?
- A) Delhi
  - B) Jaisalmer
  - C) Varanasi
  - D) Agra

20. Which ancient Indian ruler is known for his contributions to water conservation and irrigation?
- A) Ashoka
  - B) Harsha
  - C) Chandra Gupta I
  - D) Krishnadevaraya
21. In which region of India did the 'Bandh' system of water harvesting originate?
- A) Rajasthan
  - B) Tamil Nadu
  - C) Karnataka
  - D) West Bengal
22. The 'Chulha' was a type of ancient water management system that was primarily used for:
- A) Drinking water storage
  - B) Irrigation purposes
  - C) Cooling purposes
  - D) Waste management
23. Which ancient text describes the construction and benefits of water tanks in India?
- A) Manusmriti
  - B) Arthashastra
  - C) Ramayana
  - D) Mahabharata
24. The 'Sujala' water management technique in ancient India focused on:
- A) Enhancing agricultural productivity
  - B) Urban water supply
  - C) Domestic water use
  - D) Water purification



25. The 'Sarovars' mentioned in ancient Indian texts were primarily used for:

- A) Religious ceremonies
- B) Agricultural irrigation
- C) Drinking water supply
- D) Rainwater harvesting

# Achhruram Memorial College, Jhalda

## Certificate Course

### Department of Chemistry

UG/PG.....SEMESTER.....EXAMINATION Year.....

SUBJECT.....

PAPER/COURSE TITLE: **Chemical Laboratory Safety and Security**

NAME.....

ROLL.....NO.....

RIGISTRATION NO.....

**Full marks: 50 (25×2 = 50)**

**Time: 1 Hour**

*(There are four options for each question. Candidates are required to mark (Tik sign √) on right answer. It will be wrong to mark more than one for each question).*

**Answer all the twenty five questions:**

Certainly! Below are 25 multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on the given topics. You can copy and paste these directly into a Microsoft Word document.

**1. What is the primary goal of laboratory safety principles?**

- A) To increase productivity
- B) To ensure the safety of personnel and the environment
- C) To reduce the cost of research
- D) To speed up experiments

**2. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of laboratory personnel?**

- A) Following safety protocols
- B) Reporting incidents
- C) Ignoring minor hazards
- D) Properly using PPE

**3. Why is a strong safety culture important in laboratories?**

- A) It reduces the need for training

- B) It minimizes accidents and improves compliance
- C) It allows for faster experimental results
- D) It decreases equipment maintenance needs

**4. Who is primarily responsible for ensuring safety in a laboratory setting?**

- A) The students only
- B) The researchers only
- C) The supervisors only
- D) All personnel including students, researchers, and supervisors

**5. Which document provides detailed information on the hazards of chemicals?**

- A) Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- B) Chemical Inventory List
- C) Laboratory Manual
- D) Risk Assessment Form

**6. What is the main purpose of engineering controls in laboratory safety?**

- A) To provide personal protection
- B) To improve the aesthetic appeal of the lab
- C) To eliminate or reduce hazards at the source
- D) To increase the speed of experiments

**7. Which of the following is an example of personal protective equipment (PPE)?**

- A) Fume hood
- B) Autoclave
- C) Safety goggles
- D) Fire extinguisher

**8. How should chemicals be stored to prevent reactions between incompatible substances?**

- A) In any available storage container
- B) According to their compatibility and specific storage requirements
- C) Together in one large container
- D) At room temperature without regard to their properties

**9. What should be done immediately in the event of a chemical spill?**

- A) Wait for someone else to handle it

- B) Try to clean it up without proper PPE
- C) Follow the established spill response procedures
- D) Ignore it if it's a small amount

**10. Which of the following is a safety consideration for using an autoclave?**

- A) Ensuring it is used for all types of chemicals
- B) Regularly checking and maintaining its functionality
- C) Overloading it to save time
- D) Using it without any training

**11. What is the main purpose of emergency response plans in a laboratory?**

- A) To reduce the amount of paperwork
- B) To provide a clear protocol for dealing with emergencies
- C) To ensure compliance with regulations only
- D) To speed up the research process

**12. In case of a fire in the laboratory, what is the first action you should take?**

- A) Attempt to extinguish the fire yourself without proper training
- B) Evacuate the area and alert others
- C) Continue working as usual
- D) Call the fire department only after the fire has spread

**13. Which of the following is NOT a required component of a laboratory emergency response plan?**

- A) First aid procedures
- B) Chemical spill response procedures
- C) A list of all laboratory equipment
- D) Emergency contact information

**14. What is the role of safety committees in laboratories?**

- A) To conduct experiments
- B) To create and enforce safety protocols
- C) To manage financial records
- D) To evaluate research results

**15. How often should laboratory equipment be inspected for safety?**

- A) Only when it breaks down

- B) Annually
- C) Regularly, as per the manufacturer's guidelines and institutional policies
- D) Every five years

**16. What should be done with chemicals after they are used?**

- A) Dispose of them in the regular trash
- B) Pour them down the sink
- C) Follow proper disposal procedures according to their type
- D) Leave them unattended

**17. What is the purpose of a risk assessment in laboratory safety?**

- A) To determine the best experiments to conduct
- B) To identify and mitigate potential hazards
- C) To increase the number of experiments conducted
- D) To reduce the time spent on safety protocols

**18. Which of the following is an example of an administrative control?**

- A) Safety barriers
- B) Proper lab layout
- C) Safety training programs
- D) Ventilation systems

**19. How should chemical containers be labelled?**

- A) With a generic name only
- B) With detailed information including hazards and handling instructions
- C) With the date of purchase only
- D) With no label for easy identification

**20. What is the primary reason for using a fume hood in the laboratory?**

- A) To keep the lab clean
- B) To provide a controlled environment for experiments
- C) To protect against chemical vapours and fumes
- D) To increase experiment speed

**21. What should be included in the laboratory's safety communication?**

- A) Only the rules of the lab

- B) Detailed safety protocols and emergency procedures
- C) Just the regulations
- D) The experiment results

**22. Which of the following is a key aspect of promoting a culture of safety in a laboratory?**

- A) Ignoring minor safety issues
- B) Encouraging accountability and continuous improvement
- C) Limiting safety training
- D) Reducing the frequency of safety meetings

**23. What is the role of peer mentoring in laboratory safety?**

- A) To ensure experiments are conducted more quickly
- B) To provide guidance and share best practices for safety
- C) To minimize the need for formal safety training
- D) To replace the need for safety protocols

**24. What should you do if you encounter an unsafe condition in the laboratory?**

- A) Ignore it if it seems minor
- B) Report it to a supervisor immediately
- C) Handle it yourself without informing anyone
- D) Wait until the end of the day to report it

**25. Which of the following is NOT a typical component of safety training programs?**

- A) Overview of laboratory safety principles
- B) Hands-on training with laboratory equipment
- C) Detailed instruction on emergency response procedures
- D) Information on personal hobbies of the staff