

Do not open this Test Booklet until you are asked to do so.

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाए।

Read carefully the Instructions on the Back Cover (Page 19 & 20) of this Test Booklet.

इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका के पिछले आवरण (पृष्ठ 19 व 20) पर दिए गए निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।

For instructions in Khasi see Page 2 of this booklet. / खासी में निर्देशों के लिए इस पुस्तिका का पृष्ठ 2 देखें।

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

1. This booklet is a supplement to the Main Test Booklet for those candidates who wish to answer **EITHER** Part IV (Language I) **OR** Part V (Language II) in **KHASI** language, but **NOT BOTH**.
2. Candidates are required to answer Parts I, II, III from the Main Test Booklet and Parts IV and V from the languages chosen by them.
3. Questions on English and Hindi languages for Part IV and Part V have been given in the Main Test Booklet. Language Supplements can be asked for separately.
4. Use **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen only** for writing particulars on this page/markings responses in the Answer Sheet.
5. The CODE for this Language Booklet is **B**. Make sure that the CODE printed on **Side-2** of the Answer Sheet and on your Main Test Booklet is the same as that on this Language Supplement Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the Invigilator for replacement of the Language Supplement Test Booklet.
6. This Test Booklet has **two** Parts, IV and V consisting of **60** Objective Type Questions, and each carries 1 mark :
Part IV : Language I – (Khasi) (Q. Nos. 91 – 120)
Part V : Language II – (Khasi) (Q. Nos. 121 – 150)
7. Part IV contains 30 questions for Language I and Part V contains 30 questions for Language II. In this Test Booklet, only questions pertaining to Khasi language have been given. **In case the language(s) you have opted for as Language I and/or Language II is a language other than Khasi, please ask for a Supplement (Language) Test Booklet of B Code that contains questions on that language. The languages being answered must tally with the languages opted for in your Application Form. No change in languages is allowed.**
8. Candidates are required to attempt questions in Language II (Part V) in a language other than the one chosen as Language I (Part IV) from the list of languages.
9. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Test Booklet for the same.
10. The answers are to be recorded on the OMR Answer Sheet only. Mark your responses carefully. No whitener is allowed for changing answers.

1. यह पुस्तिका मुख्य परीक्षा पुस्तिका की एक परिशिष्ट है, उन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए जो या तो भाग IV (भाषा I) या भाग V (भाषा II) **खासी** भाषा में देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन **दोनों नहीं**।
2. परीक्षार्थी भाग I, II, III के उत्तर मुख्य परीक्षा पुस्तिका से दें और भाग IV व V के उत्तर उनके द्वारा चुनी भाषाओं से।
3. अंग्रेजी व हिन्दी भाषा पर प्रश्न मुख्य परीक्षा पुस्तिका में भाग IV व भाग V के अन्तर्गत दिए गए हैं। भाषा परिशिष्टों को आप अलग से माँग सकते हैं।
4. इस पृष्ठ पर विवरण अंकित करने एवं उत्तर पत्र पर निशान लगाने के लिए **केवल नीले/काले बॉल पॉइंट पेन** का प्रयोग करें।
5. इस भाषा पुस्तिका का कोड **B** है। यह सुनिश्चित कर लें कि इस भाषा परिशिष्ट पुस्तिका का कोड, उत्तर पत्र के पृष्ठ-2 एवं मुख्य प्रश्न पुस्तिका पर छपे कोड से मिलता है। अगर यह भिन्न हो तो परीक्षार्थी दूसरी भाषा परिशिष्ट परीक्षा पुस्तिका लेने के लिए निरीक्षक को तुरन्त अवगत कराएँ।
6. इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका में दो भाग IV और V हैं, जिनमें **60** वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न हैं, तथा प्रत्येक 1 अंक का है :
भाग IV : भाषा I – (खासी) (प्रश्न सं. 91 – 120)
भाग V : भाषा II – (खासी) (प्रश्न सं. 121 – 150)
7. भाग IV में भाषा I के लिए 30 प्रश्न और भाग V में भाषा II के लिए 30 प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका में केवल खासी भाषा से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न दिए गए हैं। यदि भाषा I और/या भाषा II में आपके द्वारा चुनी गई भाषा(एँ) खासी के अलावा है/हैं, तो कृपया B कोड वाली उस भाषा वाली परिशिष्ट (भाषा) परीक्षा पुस्तिका माँग लीजिए। जिन भाषाओं के प्रश्नों के उत्तर आप दे रहे हैं वह आवेदन पत्र में चुनी गई भाषाओं से अवश्य मेल खानी चाहिए। भाषाओं का परिवर्तन अनुमत्य नहीं है।
8. परीक्षार्थी भाषा II (भाग V) के लिए, भाषा सूची से ऐसी भाषा चुनें जो उनके द्वारा भाषा I (भाग IV) में चुनी गई भाषा से भिन्न हो।
9. रफ कार्य परीक्षा पुस्तिका में इस प्रयोजन के लिए दी गई खाली जगह पर ही करें।
10. सभी उत्तर केवल OMR उत्तर पत्र पर ही अंकित करें। अपने उत्तर ध्यानपूर्वक अंकित करें। उत्तर बदलने हेतु श्वेत रंजक का प्रयोग निषिद्ध है।

Name of the Candidate (in Capital Letters) : _____

परीक्षार्थी का नाम (बड़े अक्षरों में) : _____

Roll Number (अनुक्रमांक) : in figures (अंकों में) _____

: in words (शब्दों में) _____

Centre of Examination (in Capital Letters) : _____

परीक्षा केन्द्र (बड़े अक्षरों में) : _____

Candidate's Signature : _____ Invigilator's Signature : _____

परीक्षार्थी के हस्ताक्षर : _____ निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर : _____

Facsimile signature stamp of Centre Superintendent _____

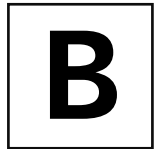


Kane ka kot jingkylli ka don 20 sla.

MAK-23-I

Test Booklet Code

PAPER I PART IV & V



KA JINGPYNDAP (SUPPLEMENT) HA KA KTIEN KHASI

Wat nym plied ia kane ka kot jingkylli haduh ban da ioh jingbthah.

Pule bniah ia ki jingkdew ha lyndet ka kot sop (19 & 20) jong kane ka kot.

KA JINGBTHAH IA KI NONGIALEH EKSAMIN.

1. Kane ka kot jingkylli ka dei tang ka jingpyndap (Supplement) halor ka jingkylli **ba la sam** (Main Test Booklet) kaba dei na ka bynta kito ki nongleh **eksamin kiba kwah ban** jubab ia ka Part IV (Language I) **lane** Part V (Language II) ha ka ktien KHASI hynrei ym ia **baroh ar**.
2. Ki nongialeh eksam ki dei ban jubab ia ki Part I, II, III na ka Main Test Booklet bad ka Part IV bad V na ka ktien (language) kiba ki la jied hi.
3. Ki jingkylli ha ka Phareng bad Hindi na ka bynta ka Part IV bad Part V la ai lang ha ka Main Test Booklet. Kiwei pat ki jait ktien la buh la ka jong bad lah ban pan lada donkam.
4. Pyndonkam da u Ball pen rong blue ne rong iong ban pyndap ia kane ka sla bad ban jubab ia kiba donkam.
5. U CODE na ka bynta jong kane ka jingkylli (Language booklet) u dei u **B**. Pyntikna ba u CODE ba la shon ha ka side ba 2 jong ka sla ba jubab. (Answer Sheet) bad ba la shon ha ka Main Test Booklet ki dei ki juh. Lada shem ki jingbakla, ki nongleh eksamin, ki dei ban pyntip sha u/ka nongap eksamin ne invigilator ban pan kyliang da kawei pat ka Language Supplement Test Booklet.
6. Kane ka Test Booklet ka don ar bynta, ka IV bad V bad ka kynthup **60** tylli ki jingkylli ba lynkot, kiba kit 1 mark kawei :
Part IV : Language I (Khasi) (Q. No. 91 – 120)
Part V : Language II (Khasi) (Q. No. 121 – 150)
7. Ka Part IV ka don 30 jingkylli, ki jingkylli na ka bynta ka Language I bad ka Part V pat 30 tylli ki jingkylli na ka bynta ka Language II. Ha kane ka booklet ki jingkylli ki long tang ha ka ktien Khasi, lada ha ka Language I & II phi la jied da ka ktien ba bym dei ha Khasi, phi lah ban pan ia ka Test Booklet ha ka ktien ba phi kwah, tangba ka ktien ba phi jubab ka dei ban iahap bad ka jait ktien ba phi la jied ha ka Application Form. Ym shah ban shim da kiwei pat ki ktien.
8. **Ki nongthoh eksamin ki dei ban jubab ia ka Language II (Part V) ha ka ktien ka ba pher na kaba la jied ha ka Language I (ha Part IV).**
9. Ki 'rough work' lah ban pyndonkam ha ka jaka ba la pynlait khnang ha ka Test Booklet.
10. Ia ki jubab dei ban thoh tang ha ki OMR Answer Sheet. Ym shah ban ban ar sien ne ban pyndonkam da ka sia lieh ia ki jubab. Donkam ban thoh shai kdar bad tang shisien thoh.

Kyrteng jong u/ka nongialeh eksam (ha ki dak heh) : _____

Roll Number : (ha ki dak jingkheih) _____

: (ha ki kyntien) _____

Ka jaka ialeh Eksamin (ha ki dak heh) : _____

Jingsoi kyrteng jong u/ka nongialeh Eksamin : _____


Jingsoi kyrteng jong u/ka nongap Eksamin : _____

Facsimile signature stamp of

Centre Superintendent _____



Candidates should answer questions from the following Part only if they have opted for **KHASI** as **LANGUAGE – I**.

A horizontal arrow pointing to the right, originating from the right side of the text box.



PART IV

LANGUAGE I

KHASI

Jingbthah : *Jubab ia ki jingkylli (naduh 91 haduh 105) da kaba jied ia ka jubab kaba dei eh.*

- 91.** *Ki rukom pule* *Kaei ba ki nongpule ki leh*
- A. Ka predicting i. Ki pynthikna kumno ki nongthoh ki sngew da kaba pynshong nongrim halor kumno ki thoh.
- B. Ka inferring ii. Ki pyndonkam ia ki bynta (parts) jong ka jingthoh ban iarap ia ki ba kin sngewthuh ia ki jingmut jong ki kyntien thymmai.
- C. Kaba ring iii. Ki peit thuh kumno la buh ryntih ia ki jingtip, da kaba peit ia ki kyntien khmat (headings) lane ki jingong pynsdang (introductory phrases).
- D. Ka pule bniah iv. Ki pynleit jingmut halor kumno la pyndonkam ia ka ktien ha ka jingthoh.
- E. Kaba peit ia v. Ki pyndonkam ia ki ka rukom buh kyrteng bad ki dur ryntih ia ka khnang ba kin ioh jingmut shaphang jingthoh kaei ba la thoh.

Pyniabyrshem ia ki rukom pule bad kaei ba ki nongpule ki leh katkum ki rukom pule ba la kdew haneng.

- (1) A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv, E-v
 (2) A-i, B-iv, C-v, D-ii, E-iii
 (3) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i, E-v
 (4) A-v, B-i, C-ii, D-iv, E-iii

- 92.** Jied kano na kine ki buit harum kaba iahab bad kane ka nongmuna
“Nga pynleit jingmut ha ka ktien ba nga pyndonkam khnang ban pynthikna ba ka long kaba dei.”

- (1) Ka peitngor da lade ia lade (Self-monitoring)
 (2) Ka jingpule biang (Revising)
 (3) Ka Translanguaging
 (4) Ka jingkynmaw lyndet (Memorising)

- 93.** Ki khynnah Klas II ki rwai ia ka jingrwai ‘Ka khlieh bad ki tyrpeng, ki khohsiew bad ki shympriah kjat’ (Head and shoulders, knees and toes). Ki ktah ia ki dkhot met kiba dei katba ki dang rwai. Ka nonghikai ka hikai da kaba pyndonkam ia ka rukom hikai (method) kaba kumno?

- (1) Ka Total Physical Response
 (2) Ka Communicative Language Teaching
 (3) Ka Electic
 (4) Ka Audiolingual

- 94.** Ki khynnah skul ki iatrei lang ha ki kynhun (groups) khnang ban jubab ia san tylli ki jingkylli shaphang ka thup kyntien ba la dep hikai na ka unit ba ha shuwa. Nangta, ki ia kyliang ia ki jingkylli bad kawei pat ka kynhun bad pyrshang ban jubab ia ki jingkylli. Kane ka dei ka nuksa jong

- (1) Ka jingpynshong dor ia ka jingpule (Reading assessment)
 (2) Ka jingkynthoh hadien (Feedback)
 (3) Ka jingpynshong dor para khynnah (Peer assessment)
 (4) Ka jingpynshong dor da lade (Self-assessment)



95. Nga sngewtynn timer haba ka nonghikai ka ai ia nga ia ka 'Card' kaba don ia ka kyntien ne ka jingong (phrase) ha ka bad nga hap ban ak na ka bynta kiba bun ha klas khang ba kin pyrshang ban iathuh ia ka kyntien.

Kano na kine ki jingkynthoh jong ki nongshah hikai bad ka jingjied jong ki kumba la kdew harum.

- (1) Nga kynmaw bha ia ka ktien haba nga kynmaw lyndet ia ka jingthoh ha ka 'Card'.
- (2) Nga kynmaw bha ia ka ktien haba nga ioh sngew ia ka.
- (3) Nga kynmaw bha ia ka ktien haba nga pyndonkam ia ki dkhot met (kinesthetically) ha kaba iashim bynta.
- (4) Nga kynmaw bha ia ka ktien haba nga iohi ia ka.

96. *Ko jingong ba Khelaiñ (K):*

Baroh ki khynn timer kiba la rung skul ki long kiba lah ban pyndonkam ia ka ktien katkum ka rta jong ki.

Ka Jingong ba don Nia (N):

Namar ka jingapher ha ka ktien bad ka kolshor, kim lah ban pynpaw ia ka jinglah jong ki.

Jied ia ka jubab kaba dei eh na kine harum :

- (1) Ka (K) ka dei, hynrei ka (N) ka bakla.
- (2) Baroh ar ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, tangba ka (N) kam dei ka jingbatai ba dei jong ka (N).
- (3) Ka (K) ka bakla bad ka (N) ka dei.
- (4) Baroh ar ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, bad ka (N) ka dei ka jingbatai badei jong ka (K).

97. U Batskhem uba shong klas-V u kren ia u nonghikai, ki paralok bad kumjuh ia u khynn timer ba arsnem ka rta ha ka rukom kren kaba pher kawei ia kawei pat. Kane ka pyni ba u Batskhem u tip kumno ban pyndonkam ia ka ktien ha ka imlong sahlam bad ki jingakynduh bapher bapher. Ia kane ka rukom pyndonkam ia ka ktien la tip kum kaei ?

- (1) Ka Pragmatics
- (2) Ka Semantics
- (3) Ka Act of Speech
- (4) Ka Naturalists

98. Ka kmie ka shem ba ka khun jong ka teng teng ka kren ia kiei kiei kiba kam pat ju iohsngew ba kiba la san lane kiba shipara bad ka kin kren. Ka kulmar jingmut namar ka la ngeit beit ba ka khynn timer ka nang ia ka ktien da kaba shu pyrthuh bud ia ki briew kiba ha iing bad ki para marjan. Kane ka rukom pyrkhater jong ka, ka ia iaid ryngkat bad

- (1) ka Constructivism
- (2) ka Behaviourism
- (3) ka Multilingualism
- (4) ka Nativism

99. Ka thup jong ki skil kaba la pynkhreh shuwa ba ki khynn timer kin nang ban pule ia ki jingbthah ha skul bad kiba ai ia ka nongrim na ka bynta ki academic skil hadien habud ka dei

- (1) ka emergent properties
- (2) ka emergent curriculum
- (3) ka emergent literacy
- (4) ka emergent solution



100. Ka mei-ieid ka sngewtynnat ban pule jingīathuh-khana ĩa ki khynnah rit ha ĩing da kaba pule na ki kot bad da kane ka rukom leh ka ailad ĩa ki khynnah rit ba kin ĩoh bynta ha ki kot bad ki symboh jingmut (ideas) ba thymmai; bad ki khynnah ruh ki shim bynta bha ha kane ka rukom. ĩa kane ka buit la tip kum

- (1) ka Dialogic reading
- (2) ka jingpule ba ĩasam lang (shared reading)
- (3) ka jingpule jam
- (4) ka Model reading

101. Ka lynti ban hikai pule kaba sdang da ki snap barit kum ki dak thoh bad ki phoneme; bad kaba hikai ĩa ki khynnah ba lah ban buh lang ĩa ki phoneme ban pynlong kawei ka kyntien shuwa ban ĩaid shaphrang da kaba hikai baroh kawei ka dei

- (1) ka Whole language approach
- (2) ka Bottom up approach
- (3) ka Structural approach
- (4) ka Top down approach

102. *Ka jingong bakhlaiñ (K):*

Ka jingpyndonkam ĩa ka rukom spel dak katkum ka sawa ka pynsuki ĩa ka jinglah ban spel ha ka rukom ba dei.

Ka jingong ba don Nia (N):

Haba ki khynnah rit ki spel da ka rukom spel ba ki thaw hi ban ĩa kaba spel dak da ka rukom spel kaba la ju spel, kam pynsuki ĩa ka jinglah ban spel ha ka rukom ba dei.

Jied ĩa ka jubab ba dei na kine ki code harum

- (1) Ka (K) ka dei, hynrei ka (N) ka bakla.
- (2) Baroh ar ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, hynrei ka (N) kam dei ka jingbatai badei jong ka (K).
- (3) Ka (K) ka bakla, hynrei ka (N) ka dei.
- (4) Baroh ar ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, bad ka (N) ka dei ka jingbatai kaba dei jong ka (K).

103. Haba shah hikai ban nang kren ĩa ka ktien ba thymmai, bunsien bun ki khynnah skul/ki nongshah hikai ki duh noh ĩa ka jingsngew skhem haba kren na ka daw ki aiñ kynnoh kyntien kiba kham pher. Kawei na ki lynti ban jop ĩa kane ka long

- (1) da kaba pynlong ĩa ka jinghikai ktien bad jingpynbeit bakyrpang ha ka jingdon ryngkat u nongiarap bad ban pyrshang lyngba ki dril
- (2) da kaba pynlong ĩa ki jingleh kam (activity) ha ka rukom ĩalehkai kaba donkam ĩa ka jingīakren ha kamra klas.
- (3) da kaba pynbeit ĩa ki jingbakla ha man ka por ba leh bakla
- (4) ba ki khynnah ki pule jam ha klas.

104. Ka nonghikai klas III ka wanrah ĩa ki thup kyntien thymmai ha ki nongshah hikai. Kano na kine harum ka dei ka lynti ba biang eh ban wanrah ĩa ki thup kyntien ?

- (1) U nonghikai u dei ban pyrshang batai ĩa ka jingmut katkum ka jaka ba pyndonkam ĩa ka kyntien.
- (2) U nonghikai u dei ban ai ĩa ki da ki jingbatai ba lyngkot jong ka kyntien.
- (3) U nonghikai u thoh ĩa ka jingmut ha ka board bad u bthah ĩa ki nongshah hikai ba kin pule lyndet.
- (4) U nonghikai u dei ban ĩathuh ĩa ki kyntien ba-pyrshah jong ki kyntien bad ai ĩa ki jingmut jong ki ha ka ktien jong ki nongshah hikai.

105. Ka jingshah hikai ktien ka dei ka bynta jong

- (1) ka jingpynmih (product)
- (2) ka 'process'
- (3) ka skil (skill)
- (4) ka ĩoh jinghikai (acquisition)



Jingbthah : *Pule ïa kane ka poim harum bad sa jubab ïa ka jingkylli (naduh 106 haduh 111) da kaba jied ïa ki jubab kaba dei eh.*

Ba ki shkor ki la set bad ki khmat ki matlah,
Ba tiplem ka la rben, ka la pjah kum u thah;
Ha syngit jong ka por, ha ki tmier ka haw-haw,
U bynriew u la klet ïa U Blei, U Nongthaw.

Ynnai kyntiew skong ïa mynnor ba la leit,
Haba ïa mynta la leh klet wat ban peit;
Lawei: ha dumdngiem, ha syrngiew ba itriem.

Ka sur Snaïap khadar muluk,
Ka put turoi ka kyan bikur:
“Du lei Mamon ngan leit hiar thma,
Ngan thom lut kdar du sbai rupa;
Riti-dustur mynwei kynthrun,
Pynman nepjot iwli iwtung”.

106. Balei u myllung u ong “Ba tiplem ka la rben”?

- (1) Namar u briew u la tap matlah la ki khmat
- (2) Namar u briew u la klet ïa u Blei
- (3) Namar ka tip lem ka la pjah
- (4) Namar u briew u la set kyllut la ki shkor

107. Haba u myllung u pynïasyriem ïa ka jingpjah ka ‘tiplem’ bad u thah, u pyndonkam ïa ka kyntien ‘kum’. ïa kane ka jingpynïasyiem ki khot

- (1) ka personification
- (2) ka simile
- (3) ka analogy
- (4) ka metaphor

108. Ha kane ka poim u myllung u kren shaphang kaei ?
u myllung u kren shaphang,

- (1) ka shongkha kaba khlem da poi burom
- (2) ka jingbeh spah u briew
- (3) ka hyndai
- (4) ka jingpynjot ïa ka mariang

109. Haba u myllung u peit ïa ka jinglong ka imlang sahlung, u sngewduh jingkyrmen bad u ong ba ka lawei jong ka ri ka don ha ka ‘dumdngiem.’ u mut aïu haba u ong ‘dumdngiem’ ?

- (1) u myllung u mut ïa ka jingdum
- (2) u myllung u mut ïa ka syngit
- (3) u myllung u mut ïa ka jingsah ha ka lyngngoh namar ym tip yn leh kumno
- (4) u myllung u mut ïa ka tmier

110. Kaei kata ka ‘sur snaïap khadar muluk’ kaba byrthen ban wan hiar thma?

- (1) ka sur u Ramsong uba thmu ban thom
- (2) ka sur 'lei' spah Mamon
- (3) ka sur u mynder u ba thmu ban pymbieit
- (4) ka sur jong kiba la ïap

111. Ka rukom hiar thma kaba kumno ba kata ka sur snaïap ka thmu ban leh haba ka ong, “Du lei Mamon ngan leit hiar thma” ?

- (1) Da kaba pynngop ha ka spah
- (2) Da kaba ktah ïa ka jingngeit
- (3) Da kaba pynjot ïa ka mariang
- (4) Da kaba pynjot ïa ka riti dustur



Jingbthah : *Pule ia kane ka pasoh harum bad sa jubab ia ki jingkylli (naduh 112 haduh 120) da kaba jied ia ki jubab kiba dei eh.*

Ka kam pule kot ka long ka kam kaba eh pynban dei ban hikai bad pynbor ia ki briew jong ngi ba kin pule, bad kam dei tang ka kamram jong ki nonghikai skul ban kyntu ia ki briew jong ngi ban pule; ka dei hi ka kamram jong ki kmie ki kpa. Ngi ki Khasi ngi ju tharai ba haba ki khun jong ngi ki la lait skul ka aiom pule jong ki ruh ka la dep. Ym don ka jingbakla kaba kham khraw ban ia kata. Ngi pynlong ka jingkut ia ka jingsdang, ngi buh, kumba ki ong, 'ia ka kali ha shwa u kulai.' Ia u samla, ka por leit skul ka long ka por ba u sdang ia ka jingim; te ki nonghikai kiba u la shu sdang ioh mad ha ki skul ki long tang ki mawjam sha ka Ri jong ka Jingstad bad ka Jingpyrkhat. Ka long ka por kaba u sdang rung sha ki thma bad ki jingialeh bad um lah ban shem ki nongai buit kiba kham stad bad ki nongaibor bad ki nongpyntngen kiba kham lah ban iarap ia u ha ki jingeh jong u baroh, ban ia ki jingpyrkhat bad ki ktien jong ki riewstad bad ki riewblei kiba u shem ha ki kitab kiba ki la iehnoh ha kane ka pyrthei, kum ka nongtymmen bad ka jingioh kynti lang jong u khun bynriew. Ka bha ba ki samla jong ngi kin kynmaw ia kane.

Ki kot ki long mynta ka bor kaba pyniaid ban synshar ia ka pyrthei. Ha ki ri kiba shai ym don ei ei kaba ki briew kin kham ñiewkor palat ban ia ka jingstad, u riewshai u dei hi u riewnangkot nangsla. U riewshai u kham lah kaba duh shisien bam ka ja ban ia kaba un duh ia ki kitab lane ki kot khubor ki ban bsa ia ka jingmut bad mynsiem jong u. Ki jait bynriew kiba la shai ki sngewthuh.

112. Ka daw kaba pynlong ia kiba bun ki khynnah ba kin ngiah ban pule kot ka long namar ba ka eh hynrei

- (1) donkam ban phah hikai
- (2) donkam ban hikai kumno ban pule bad pynbor ruh ia ki
- (3) donkam ban shu ai da ka kot pule ba sngewtynnat
- (4) ym donkam ban hikai namar ka sap pule ka la don hi

113. Ban peitngor bad buddien ia ki khynnah ba kin pule tista ia ki kot ka dei ka kamram jong

- (1) ki nonghikai bad ki kmie ki kpa
- (2) ki kmie ki kpa
- (3) kiba phah skul ia ki kum nuksa ki meinah meisan ne ki hynmen
- (4) ki nonghikai skul



114. ka kam pule kot ka wanrah jingsngewtynnat
bad jingmyntoi kumta ka jingpule kot u briew
ka dei ban long

- (1) tang haduh ba ki la lait na ka skul
- (2) shi lynter ka jingim
- (3) haduh ban da dep post-graduate
- (4) tang haduh da dep ka por leit skul

115. “ka kali ha shuwa u kulai” ka mut

- (1) ka kali ka shah tan ha u kulai
- (2) ba leh thurmur khlem da peit bha
- (3) ka jingleh bakla ha kaba lah
pynkhongpong ia ka rukom ba dei ban
long
- (4) ba khlem pyntan ia ka kali da u kulai

116. Ha u samla, ka por leit skul ka dei ka por
kaba kumno ?

- (1) ka por ba u dang dei ban kilan met
- (2) ka jingsdang jong ka jinghikai ha ka
jingim
- (3) ka jingsdang ban nangthoh nangpule
- (4) ka por ban iamuja bad ki para khynnah

117. Kaei ka jingtapher hapteng ki nonghikai skul
bad ki riewstad kiba thoh kot ?

- (1) ki nonghikai ki long ki mawjam jong u
khynnah bad ki nongthoh pat ki pynpaw
ia ki jingstad jong ki ha ki kot
- (2) u nongthoh um hikai
- (3) ki nonghikai ki pynshitom ia lade khnang
ba ki khynnah skul kin long-briew man
briew.
- (4) ki nonghikai ki hikai da ka jingieit

118. Ka por ba u samla u dang shu lait na ka
jingpule ha ka kyrdan ba hajrong, ka dei ka
por ba u dang shu sdang rung sha ki jingialeh
ka jingim. Ha kum kane ka por, nangno un
ioh ia ka jingiasyllok ?

- (1) Na ki paralok ba u dang shu ia kynduh
- (2) Na ki nonghikai barim jong u
- (3) Na ki nongialeh thma
- (4) Na ki riewstad kiba u lah ban iakynduh
lyngba ki kot

119. Ha kane ka juk mynta, ki_____ ki
long ka bor kaba synshar ia ka jingmut
jingpyrkhat ki briew ha ka pyrthei.


- (1) khana phlim
- (2) kot
- (3) iing buh kot
- (4) briew

120. Ha kane ke juk mynta, ki riewshai ki nïewkor
haduh katta katta ia ki kot ha kaba ki kham
lah ban duh_____ ban ia ka ban duh ia ki
kot ne ki kot khubor ban bsa ia ka jingmut
jong ki.

- (1) ka sha dud shikhuri
- (2) ka bai skul
- (3) ka pule kot
- (4) ka jingbam shi sien bam



Candidates should answer questions from the following Part only if they have opted for **KHASI** as **LANGUAGE – II**.

A horizontal arrow pointing to the right, originating from the right side of the text box.



PART V

LANGUAGE II

KHASI

Jingbthah : *Jubab ia kine ki jingkylli (naduh 121 haduh 135) da kaba jied ia ka jubab kaba dei eh.*

121. Ka kmie ka kylli na ka nonghikai klas II ba teng teng u khun jong ka u kren ia kiei kiei kiba um pat ju ioh sngew na kiba lah san lane na ki hynmen para jong u ba kin kren. Kumno kata ka lah ban long ? Kano na kine harum kaba dei ka jubab babiang thik bad kane ka jingkylli ?

- (1) U khynnah u nang ia ka ktien haba ngi pynkhlañ pat ia ka jingsan jong ka jingnang kren u khynnah
- (2) Ka jabieng briew ka la khreh lypa ban nang ia ka ktien.
- (3) Katkum ka constructivist approach, u khynnah u lah ban pynmih ki kyntien thymmai
- (4) U khynnah u nang ia ka ktien da kaba pyrthuh bud ia kiba lah san.

122. Ka buit ba la pyndonkam na ka bynta ban hikai naduh dang rit, kaba kynthup ia uba lah san bad u khynnah ba ki iapeit lang ia ka kot katba uba lah san un kylli jingkylli bad pynshlur ruh ia u khynnah sha ka jingiäkren, nangta bud sa da ka jingiäkylliäng bynta khnang ba u khynnah un kylli jingkylli ia uba lah san ka dei

- (1) ka Dialogic reading
- (2) ka jingpule ba iasam lang (shared reading)
- (3) ka jingiäthuh khana
- (4) ka Model reading

123. Ka nonghikai ka kyntiew ia ki skil sngap jong u nongshah hikai ktien da kaba

- (1) Thaw lad na ka bynta ki nongshah hikai ba kin sngap ia ki tyllong jinghikai (sources) bad ki briew bapher bapher, bad ai kam ruh ia ki ba kin shah shkor.
- (2) Pynleit jingmut tang ha ki skil sngap khlem da pyniasnoh ia ki bad kiwei pat ki skil ktien.
- (3) Pynlong ia ki nongshah hikai ba kin shah shkor ia kiei kiei baroh ba ki ioh sngew khlem da leh eiei.
- (4) Kren lynter tait ia ki nongshah hikai kata hapoh kamra klas bad shabar ruh kumjuh.

124. *Ka jingong ba Khlañ (K):*

Ka jingbiang thik (accuracy) ha ka ktien ka dei kaba donkam bha ha ka primary level.

Ka jingong ba don Nia (N):

Ka Kramar ka dei ka bynta ba kongsan jong ka primary kurikulum.

Jied ia ka jubab kaba dei na kine ki code harum:

- (1) ka (K) ka dei, hynrei ka (N) ka bakla.
- (2) Baroh ar, ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, hynrei ka (N) kam dei ka jubab ba dei jong ka (K).
- (3) ka (K) ka bakla, hynrei ka (N) ka dei.
- (4) Baroh ar, ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, bad ka (N) ka dei ka jubab kaba dei jong ka (K).



125. Ki nongrim sengnia (theoretical positions) bad ki rukom pyrkhath shaphang ka jinglong jong ka ktien, ka jinglong jong ka hikai ktien, bad ka jingpyntrei kam ia kine baroh ar ha ka kam ai jinghikai ka dei

- (1) Ka lynti (Approach)
- (2) Ka content
- (3) Ka buit-hikai (Technique)
- (4) Ka syllabus

126. Ka formative process ka dei

- (1) kaba pyntreikam ha ka kyrdan ba la mang thikna jong ka course
- (2) kaba iadei bad ka jingpynbha bad jingkyntiew kaba dang iaid shaphrang.
- (3) ka bym hab ha ka jingpynkylla.
- (4) kaei kaba jia ha ka rukom hikai bad shah hikai

127. Ha ka por ba pynkhreh ia ki lynnong (lesson plan) na ka bynta ki nongshah hikai ba dang rit, ka nonghikai ka rai ban pynleit jingmut halor ka Total Physical Response (TPR) method. Kano na kine harum ba ka nonghikai ka dei ban pyndonkam haba pynrung ia ka TPR ha ka lynnong ?

- (1) Dei ban pynrung katto katne ki jinglehkam kiba iadei bad kaba shah shkor ha klas.
- (2) Pynrung ia ki jingleh kam ki ban iarap ia ki ba kin shong khop ha ki jaka shong bad trei hapdeng arngut lane ha ka kynhun.
- (3) Dei ban buh ia ki jingleh kam sharud bad kylli jingkylli bad pynshlur ba kin jubab ia ki.
- (4) Dei ban pynthikna ban buh katto katne ki jinglehkam ba iadei bad ka bormet ha klas.

128. Kano na kine ki rukom hikai kramar kiba pynshlur ban ngeit ba ka jingshah hikai ia ka ktien ka dei ka kam jong ka jingshah hikai ia ki aiñ ?

- (1) Ka Communicative
- (2) Ka Inductive
- (3) Ka Grammar Translation
- (4) Ka Deductive

129. Ka nonghikai ka pynkhreh ban ai kam ia ki nongshah hikai ka klas-V da ka jingthoh laitluid (free writing). Kano na kine hurum ba dei ban pynleit jingmut bha da ka nonghikai ?

- (1) Dei ban pynleit jingmut ha baroh ar, kata ka jingbiang thik bad ka jingpnah.
- (2) Ka jingpnah (fluency) jong ka jingthoh.
- (3) Ka pruid dak thoh (handwriting) jong ki nongshah hikai.
- (4) Ka jingbiang thik (accuracy) jong ka jingthoh.



130. Ka ‘Top-down’ ka mut ban pynleit jingmut ia baroh ki jingmut. Ka mut aïu “bottom-up” ?

- (1) Pynleit jingmut halor ki kyntien bad ki phreis (phrase) jong ka jingthoh.
- (2) Pynleit jingmut halor ka rukom pule ban lap ia ki mat ka jingthoh (pre-reading).
- (3) Pynleit jingmut halor kaba kylli ia ki jubab ba lyngkot.
- (4) Pynleit jingmut halor ka bynta ba donkam eh (gist) jong ka jingthoh bad ki symboh jingmut.

131. Kano na kine ka dei ka jingkit khlieh ba ha khmat duh jong ka nonghikai ktien ?

- (1) Phiah kynhun ia ki nongshah hikai sha ki klas bapher bapher
- (2) Jied ia ka jingthoh babiang na ka bynta ka hikai ktien
- (3) Ai jingbthah ia ki nongshah hikai
- (4) Wad ia ka jingdonkam ki nongshah hikai ha ka kren ka khana

132. U khynnah rit u shim ia ka kot, u bat sha kamon bad rah sha jrong, nangta u plied ia ki sla na ka kot. Kine baroh ki hab ha _____.

- (1) ka emergent properties
- (2) ka emergent curriculum
- (3) ka emergent solution skills
- (4) ka emergent literary skills

133. *Ka jingong ba khlain (K):*

Ki nongshah hikai ki nang ia ka ktien namar la kha ia ki ba kin leh kumta bad ka sawdong sawkun (environment) jong ki kam don bynta ha kane.

Ka jingong ba don Nia (N):

Ka sawdong sawkun ha kamra klas jong u nongshah hikai ka saiñdur bha ha ka jingnang ia ka ktien (language acquisition).

- (1) Ka (K) ka dei, hynrei ka (N) ka bakla.
- (2) Baroh ar ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, hynrei ka (N) kam dei ka jingbatai ba dei jong ka (K).
- (3) Ka (K) ka bakla, hynrei ka (N) ka dei.
- (4) Baroh ar ka (K) bad ka (N) ki dei, bad ka (N) ka dei ka jingbatai ba dei jong ka (K).

134. Ka lynti ban hikai pule kaba ban jur halor ka jingsngewthuh ia ka jingmut jong ki kyntien katkum ki khep ba la pyndonkam ia ki ka dei.

- (1) ka Whole language approach.
- (2) ka Bottom-up approach.
- (3) ka Structural approach.
- (4) ka Communicative approach.

135. Ka jinglah ban pyrkhat bad kren shaphang ka ktien ka dei

- (1) ka emergent literacy.
- (2) u nongkren uba tbit.
- (3) ki jinglah katkum ka metalinguistic.
- (4) ka jingsngewthuh ia ka phonology.



Jingbthah : *Pule ia kane ka pasoh harum bad sa jubab ia ki jingkylli (naduh 136 haduh 142) da kaba jied ia ki jubab kaba dei eh :*

Ngi la iohi ba ka syrtap khyndew ka banyngkong, ka long ka badonkam shibun eh na ka bynta ka jingim jong ngi ki briew, namar na ka, ngi ioh ia ki kynja jingbam kiba ngi donkam man la ka sngi. Hynrei ka bor seisoh jong kane ka khyndew kam lah ban neh slem. Kumta, u nong rep man la ka snem shuwa ban thung eiei u dei ban ai-sboh ia ka, da kaba tep ha ka ia ka ñiut-ka-ñier, ki kynja sla bad phlang, ne da kaba khleh ia ka bad ka sboh eit-masi. Kane ka iarap ia ka khyndew ba kan iohbor biang ban pynseisoh ia ki jingthung-jingtep ha ka. Don ki briew kiba shu thang-stong, thang-bun ne shu shyrti ba ka khyndew kan dup lah ban seisoh. Kine ki rukom pynseisoh ia ka khyndew da kaba shu thang kumne, ki myntoi ia u nongrep tang shisien thung ne shisien rep, bad dei ban iehnoh syllai ia ki bun bun snem, khnang ba ka khyndew kan ioh biang ia ki bor kaba ka la duh da kaba thang. Ka rukom ka babha ban iarap ia ka khyndew ba kan ioh ka bor ban seisoh, ka long da kaba pynsboh ia ka da ka ñiut-ka-ñier, ka phlang ka kynbat, bad da ka eit-masi, ne ki kynja dawai-sboh.

136. Ka syrtap khyndew kaba katno kaba u jingthaw ba im u donkam eh na ka bynta ban im ?

- (1) Ka syrtap ba khleh maw
- (2) Ka syrtap be nyngkong
- (3) Ka syrtap stong
- (4) Ka syrtap ba saw

137. Balei ba u nongrep u hap ban aisboh ia ka syrtap ba nyngkong jong ka khyndew wat haba ka dei kaba seisoh ruh ?

u nongrep u hap ban aisboh ia ka namar

- (1) U kwah ban shu pynseisoh jubor ia ka
- (2) Ka sboh ba u ai hi ka pyntlot ia ka bor khyndew
- (3) Ka bor seisoh ka ïai thymmai bad ka khlaiñ palat
- (4) Ka sboh ba ka khyndew ka pynmih kam lah ban neh slem

138. Kaba tep ia ki ñiut ki ñier, ki sladieng, ki phlang, ki kynbat pyut bad kaba khleh lang bad ka eitmasi ka

- (1) kyrshan ia ka rep bun
- (2) iarap ia ka khyndew
- (3) ka kyrshan ia ka rep syrti
- (4) pynmyntoi ia ki mrad

139. Kano na kine ki rukom harum ka bym pynsniew ia ka jingpynmih sboh jong ka khyndew ?

- (1) Kaba shu rep syrti, thang ia ka khlaw, khleh urea
- (2) Kaba shu thangstong, ai sboh, dawai sboh
- (3) Kaba shu pom ia ki diengrit, ki phlang-tep da ka khyndew bad sa thang bun
- (4) Kaba khleh ia ki ñiut, ki sladieng bad ka eit-masi



140. Ban 'iehnoh syllai' ka mut

- (1) ban pynsboh ia ka khyndew
- (2) ban shu iehnoh namar bym long thung
jingthung shuh
- (3) ban pynseisoh bha ia ka khyndew
- (4) ban shu iehnoh khlem sumar

141. Kaba khleh da ka ñiut-ka-ñier, ki phlang
kynbat, ka eit masi bad ka dawai sboh ka

- (1) pynsniew ia ka mariang namar ka
jingdon ka dawai
- (2) pyntlot bor ia ka bor kyrsei sboh jong ka
khyndew
- (3) ka pynjaklhia ia ka kper namar ki
niut-ki-ñier.
- (4) iarap ia ka khyndew ba kan seisoh biang

142. Kaei ka daw kaba pynlong ia ki nongrep ba
kin kynriah jaka na kawei ka lum sha kawei
pat ?

- (1) namar u juh u symbai um mih ha kajuh
ka jaka
- (2) namar kim sngewtynnat ban rep hajuh
- (3) namar ki iehnoh ban ailad ia ka khyndew
kan ioh biang ia ka bor kaba la duh da
kaba thang.
- (4) namar ka jingeh ban rep ha ka jaka ba
duna um

Jingbthah : *Pule ia kane ka pasoh harum bad sa
jubab ia ki jingkylli (naduh 143 haduh 150) da kaba
jied ia ki jubab kiba dei eh.*

Ngi la iaid palat than bad ngi ia bakla lynti ruh,
hynrei ngi dang lah ban phai bad bad ban bud biang
ia ka dien trai uba rim bad ia ki sngi ki khun tip
duk khun tip suk, khun tip briew, khun tip blei,
khun ka jingshynrang khun ka akor, ki sngi ba u
kpa u kit khia na ka bynta ki khun bad ki khun ki
burom kyliang ia u kpa. Baroh arliang ki iatrei lang
ban jop ia ka mangkariang ka dohnud kaba paw ha
ka dur jingieit lade, ka wad mon bad ka kwah
laitlan na ka jingkhum ka akor babha. Ki briew ki
kren da thew bad ki iaid da thew, ki shykhei ia ka
raibi. Kumta ñiar eh ban shem ia u riewkai ha
shnong ha thaw, ñiar eh ban jot ka iing ka sem, ñiar
ban mih ka sang ka ma ba ngi ju iohi ha kine ki
sngi. Haba iakren shaphang ka akor Khasi ngi lah
ban ong ba kine ki long ki sngi jong ka *laitlan*.
Mynta ngi sngewthuh shibun ia ka ktien *laitluid*.
Laitlud kam dei *laitlan*, ha ka jingmut uba rim. Ki
kmie ki kpa tymmen jong ngi ki ieit ia ka
jinglaitluid. Ki la um snam la biang ban ioh bat ia
ka. Bad ki la bat ia ka ym da ka khwan lade ne ka
leh jubor hynrei da ka bor jong ka akor. Dei ka akor
jong ki kaba la wallam ia ka jinglaitluid ba shisha
ha ki, Ka jinglaitluid ka mut ka jinglaitluid na ka
khlem akor bad ka hangamei bad ka jingaiti mon
sngewbha ialade ban shah teh ha u lakam ksiar jong
ka akor babha.



143. Lada phai sha ka akor ka burom jong kane ka juk mynta, lah ban ong ba ka la hiar haduh katta katta haba ïanujor bad ka mynnor. Halor kane u nongthoh u ong kumno ?

- (1) Ngi la pynman nepjot ïa la ka akor.
- (2) Ka nam babha jong ka akor Khasi ka la nang jah.
- (3) Ngi la leh mon palat.
- (4) Ngi la bakla noh na ka lynti u barim.

144. Lada ki longdien ki kwah ba kin ïoh biang ïa kata ka akor ka burom ba ki la duh, ki dei ban

- (1) kylla dientrai sha ka lynti ba ki wan
- (2) thaw Thymmai ïa ka dustur leh burom
- (3) sangeh ka lymbub khlem ñiew briew
- (4) phai biang sha ka lynti bah

145. Kino na kine harum ki dei ka nongpynjot ïa ka nam babha jong ka akor Khasi ?

- (1) ka mangkariang, ka laitluid bad ka raibi
- (2) ka jingieit lade, ka wad mon bad ka laitlan
- (3) ka jingwad mon, ke bam pong bad ka thawlir
- (4) ka mangkariang, ka raibi bad ka lait ka let

146. Mynnor, ñiar eh ban mih ki riew sniew ne riew kai ha ki ïing ki sem bad ki shnong ki thaw namar ha kita ki por,

- (1) ki briew ki pyrkhat shuwa ba kin kren ne leh bad ki sheptieng ïa ka raibi
- (2) ki briew kin da pyrkhat than shaphang kiwei lait tang ïa lade
- (3) ki briew ki kiar na ki jingeh kiwei bad ki sheptieng ïa ka raibi
- (4) ki briew kim ïakhleh than bad kiwei

147. Ka kyntien ‘mangkariang’ ka mut

- (1) ka kynja doh ha ka dohnud
- (2) ka jingmang lypa ïa kaba sniew
- (3) ka kynja jinglong u briew
- (4) kaei kaei kaba kjap na kaba ka mih

148. Balei ba u Khasi mynshuwa u sheptieng ïa ka raibi lada u leh khlem akor ?

- (1) Namar um kwah ban pynsngewsih ïa kiwei
- (2) Namar um kwah ban sah nam sniew
- (3) Namar u sheptieng ïoh kata ka jingleh khlem akor kan wan kylla sha u
- (4) Namar u sheptieng ïoh ka sngewsih ka 'lei thaw bynriew buh bynriew

149. Ka mut aïu ‘laitlan’ ?

Ka kyntien ‘laitlan’ ka mut

- (1) lait na kano kano ka jingshahteh hynrei dang sumar ka akor
- (2) laitluid palat ban ïa kaba ha ki por barim
- (3) kaba dang shahteh ha ka imlang sahleng
- (4) ba leh katba mon khlem da salia shuh ïa kiwei

150. “Kaba lait na ka jingleh khlem akor bad kaba aiti mon sngewbha ïa lade ban shah teh ha u lakam ksiar jong ka akor babha.”

Kane ka songbatai ka ïadei bad kano na kine harum ?

- (1) ka laitluid
- (2) u lakam ksiar
- (3) ka laitlan
- (4) ka mangkariang



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



PULE BNIAH İA KINE KI JINGBATAI HARUM

1. İa ka rukom ban jubab ia ki jingkylli bapher bapher la batai ha ka Test Booklet ia kaba phi dei ban pule bniah ha shuwa ba phin jubab ia ki jingkylli.
2. Ha kawei pa kawei ka jingkylli don saw tylli ki jubab ba phin jied. Pyniong da u Khulom ball point uba iong lane blue tang kawei ka circle kaba dei ka jubab ha ka Side-2 jong ka OMR Answer Sheet lane sla jubab. Ka jubab shisien ba phi la thoh ym lah shuh ban kylla.
3. Ym shah ban khylliap ia kane ka Answer Sheet lane sla jubab, wat pyn jaboh ruh iaka. Thoh ia u Roll Number jong phi tang haka jaka ba la buh ha ka Answer Sheet.
4. Phi dei ban sumar bha ia ka kot jingkylli bad ka Answer Sheet jong phi. (Bad lada don jingbakla hangno re hangno kum ka code lane u number ha ka kot jingkylli lane Answer Sheet yn sa ai ia phi da kawei pat.
5. Da thoh bha ia ka Test Booklet Code bad number kumba la ai ha ka Test Booklet/Answer Sheet ha ka por ba phi kyntiew ha ka Attendance Sheet.
6. Ka kor – mashin kan pule ia ki jingtip da ki ‘code’ ha ka OMR Answer Sheet. Kumta dei ban ai ia baroh ki jingtip bad kim dei ban iapher na ki jingtip ba la ai ha ka Admit card.
7. Ki nongialeh exam kim bit ban rah ia kino kino ki kot ki ba ia dei, ki kot lyngkdop, ki mobile phone lane kino kino ki tiar ki ban iarap ai jingtip lait noh tang ka Admit Card jong phi ha ka kamra ia leh exam.
8. Ym shah ban wanrah ia ki mobile phone, ki kor phah jingtip (wat lada la pynlip) bad kiwei ki tiar ba la khang hapoh ha Kamra/Hall Exam.
9. Ki nongialeh exam ki dei ban long kiba kloi ban pyni ia ka Admit Card ha ki nong ap exam man ba ki donkam.
10. Ym shah ban mih na ka kamra ia leh exam khlem jingbit jong u superintendent lane ki nong ap exam.
11. Phim lah ban mih na ka kamra exam khlem da pynphai ia ka Answer Sheet jongphi sha ki nong ap bad khlem da buh jingsoi arsien ha ka Attendance Sheet. Lada u nongialeh exam u khlem soi arsien ha ka Attendance Sheet yn khein beit ba u khlem pynphai ia ka, bad ruh yn khein be-aiñ ia ka. Ki nongialeh exam ki dei ruh ban ai ka jingshon kti ka diang ha ka jaka ba la buh ha ka Attendance Sheet. **Ki nongthep ne nongaplai ki donkam ruh ban shon ia ka kti kmie kadiang ha ka jaka ba la buh ha ka kot kyntiew kyrteng.**
12. Ym shah ban rah kino kino ki tiar kor ai jingtip (Electronic device).
13. Ki nongialeh exam ki dei ban bud ia ki Aiñ ki kyndon jong ka Board ha ka ba ia dei bad ki rukom ialeh exam. Kano kano ka jingleh ba pyn khein ain yn pyn saja kat kum ka Aiñ ka Kyndon jong ka Board.
14. Yn ym shah ban tar lane pynduh ia kano kano ka bynta jong ka kot jingkylli lane Answer Sheet.
15. **Haba la dep ia ka exam, ki nongialeh kidei ban pynphai ia ka Answer Sheet sha ki nongap exam ha ka kamra. Ki lah ban rah tang ia ka Test Booklet lane ka jingkylli bad ki.**

**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY :**

1. The manner in which the different questions are to be answered has been explained in the Test Booklet which you should read carefully before actually answering the questions.
2. Out of the four alternatives for each question, only one circle for the correct answer is to be darkened completely with **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen** on **Side-2** of the OMR Answer Sheet. The answer once marked is not liable to be changed.
3. The candidates should ensure that the Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet. Do not write your Roll No. anywhere else except in the specified space in the Answer Sheet.
4. Handle the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet with care, as under no circumstances (except for discrepancy in Test Booklet Code or Number and Answer Sheet Code or Number), another set will be provided.
5. The candidates will write the correct Test Booklet Code and Number as given in the Test Booklet/Answer Sheet in the Attendance Sheet.
6. A machine will read the coded information in the OMR Answer Sheet. Hence, no information should be left incomplete and it should not be different from the information given in the Admit Card.
7. Candidates are not allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, electronic device or any other material except the Admit Card inside the Examination Hall/Room.
8. Mobile phones, wireless communication devices (even in switched off mode) and the other banned items should not be brought in the examination halls/rooms. Failing to comply with this instruction, will be considered as using unfair means in the examination and action will be taken against the candidate including cancellation of examination.
9. Each candidate must show on demand his / her Admit Card to the Invigilator.
10. No candidate, without special permission of the Centre Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his / her seat.
11. The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall/Room without handing over their Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and sign the Attendance Sheet twice. Cases where candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet second time will be deemed not to have handed over the Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means case. **The candidates are also required to put their left-hand THUMB impression in the space provided in the Attendance Sheet.**
12. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
13. The candidates are governed by all Rules and Regulations of the Examining Body with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall/Room. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per Rules and Regulations of the Examining Body.
14. No part of the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.
15. **On completion of the test, the candidate must hand over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the Room/Hall. The candidates are allowed to take away this Test Booklet with them.**

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें :

1. जिस प्रकार से विभिन्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए जाने हैं उसका वर्णन परीक्षा पुस्तिका में किया गया है, जिसे आप प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने से पहले ध्यान से पढ़ लें।
2. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिए दिए गए चार विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर के लिए OMR उत्तर पत्र के पृष्ठ-2 पर केवल एक वृत्त को ही पूरी तरह नीले/काले बॉल पॉइन्ट पेन से भरें। एक बार उत्तर अंकित करने के बाद उसे बदला नहीं जा सकता है।
3. परीक्षार्थी सुनिश्चित करें कि इस उत्तर पत्र को मोड़ा न जाए एवं उस पर कोई अन्य निशान न लगाएँ। परीक्षार्थी अपना अनुक्रमांक उत्तर पत्र में निर्धारित स्थान के अतिरिक्त अन्यत्र न लिखें।
4. परीक्षा पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्र का ध्यानपूर्वक प्रयोग करें, क्योंकि किसी भी परिस्थिति में (केवल परीक्षा पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पत्र के कोड या संख्या में भिन्नता की स्थिति को छोड़कर) दूसरी परीक्षा पुस्तिका उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जाएगी।
5. परीक्षा पुस्तिका/उत्तर पत्र में दिए गए परीक्षा पुस्तिका कोड व संख्या को परीक्षार्थी सही तरीके से उपस्थिति-पत्र में लिखें।
6. OMR उत्तर पत्र में कोडित जानकारी को एक मशीन पढ़ेगी। इसलिए कोई भी सूचना अधूरी न छोड़ें और यह प्रवेश पत्र में दी गई सूचना से भिन्न नहीं होनी चाहिए।
7. परीक्षार्थी द्वारा परीक्षा हॉल/कक्ष में प्रवेश पत्र के सिवाय किसी प्रकार की पाठ्य सामग्री, मुद्रित या हस्तलिखित, कागज़ की पर्चियाँ, पेजर, मोबाइल फोन, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण या किसी अन्य प्रकार की सामग्री को ले जाने या उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है।
8. मोबाइल फोन, बेतार संचार युक्तियाँ (स्विच ऑफ अवस्था में भी) और अन्य प्रतिबंधित वस्तुएँ परीक्षा हॉल/कक्ष में नहीं लाई जानी चाहिए। इस सूचना का पालन न होने पर इसे परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग माना जाएगा और परीक्षार्थी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाएगी, परीक्षा रद्द करने सहित।
9. पूछे जाने पर प्रत्येक परीक्षार्थी, निरीक्षक को अपना प्रवेश-पत्र दिखाएँ।
10. केन्द्र अधीक्षक या निरीक्षक की विशेष अनुमति के बिना कोई परीक्षार्थी अपना स्थान न छोड़ें।
11. कार्यरत निरीक्षक को अपना उत्तर पत्र दिए बिना एवं उपस्थिति-पत्र पर दुबारा हस्ताक्षर किए बिना परीक्षार्थी परीक्षा हॉल/कक्ष नहीं छोड़ेंगे। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी ने दूसरी बार उपस्थिति-पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए तो यह माना जाएगा कि उसने उत्तर पत्र नहीं लौटाया है और यह अनुचित साधन का मामला माना जाएगा। **परीक्षार्थी अपने बाएँ हाथ के अंगूठे का निशान उपस्थिति-पत्र में दिए गए स्थान पर अवश्य लगाएँ।**
12. इलेक्ट्रॉनिक/हस्तचालित परिकलक का उपयोग वर्जित है।
13. परीक्षा-हॉल/कक्ष में आचरण के लिए परीक्षार्थी परीक्षण संस्था के सभी नियमों एवं विनियमों द्वारा नियमित हैं। अनुचित साधनों के सभी मामलों का फैसला परीक्षण संस्था के नियमों एवं विनियमों के अनुसार होगा।
14. किसी भी परिस्थिति में परीक्षा पुस्तिका और उत्तर पत्र का कोई भाग अलग न करें।
15. **परीक्षा सम्पन्न होने पर, परीक्षार्थी कक्ष/हॉल छोड़ने से पूर्व उत्तर पत्र निरीक्षक को अवश्य सौंप दें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ इस परीक्षा पुस्तिका को ले जा सकते हैं।**