

Question Booklet No.

Question Booklet Series :

A

AUAT — 2024

B.A./B.Sc. Honours in Economics (U07)

(TEST BASED ON MCQ)

Full Marks : 100

Duration : 2 Hours

Roll No. of the Candidate : _____

Date of Examination : _____

Name of Examination Centre : _____

Signature of the Candidate : _____

Signature of the Invigilator on
Verification

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should read the below instructions carefully and follow them accordingly.

1. The Question Booklet has paper seal pasted on it. Please do **NOT** open the Question Booklet until you are asked to do so by the Invigilator.
2. The candidates must check immediately after breaking the seal that the Question Booklet contains **100 Multiple Choice Questions** in two parts (Part—I and Part—II).
3. Answer of questions of Part—I and Part—II both will have to be given on the **OMR Answer Sheet** provided for this purpose. Fill up the necessary fields that are intended for you by writing and/or shading appropriately. Otherwise the **OMR Answer Sheet cannot** be evaluated and will liable to be rejected. Question numbers progress from **1** to **100** continuously with alternative answers being shown as [A], [B], [C] and [D] for each question. Record your response by completely darkening the corresponding bubble. While responding, you should consider the best alternative answer and shade only one bubble with **black/blue ball point pen only**. For each correct response you will be awarded **1** mark. There will be negative marking for wrong responses. For each wrong response, **-0.25** mark will be awarded. Multiple responses against one **MCQ** will be treated as a wrong response.
4. On leaving the examination hall, candidates must submit the **OMR Answer Sheet**. They are allowed to keep the Question Booklet with them.
5. **OMR Answer Sheet** will be processed by electronic means. Any untoward/irrelevant remarks, folding or putting stray notes on the answer sheet, any damage to the answer sheet will lead to the rejection of the same and the sole liability shall remain with the candidate.
6. Rough Work may be done at the end of the Question Booklet.
7. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall before completion of the examination.
8. Use of any Electronic device like Mobile, Programmable Calculator etc. is strictly prohibited.

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL UNTIL INSTRUCTED TO DO SO

PART—I
(Core Subject)

1. Which of the following is a basic economic problem?

নিচের কোনটি মূল অর্থনৈতিক সমস্যা?

- [A] Scarcity
- [B] Abundance
- [C] Surplus
- [D] None of the above

2. Which of the following is **not** a factor of production?

নিচের কোনটি উৎপাদনের উপাদান নয়?

- [A] Land
- [B] Labour
- [C] Money
- [D] Capital

3. What is the term used to describe the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a given time period?

একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোনো দেশের উৎপাদিত দ্রব্য ও সেবার মোট মূল্যকে কী বলে?

- [A] GDP
- [B] GNP
- [C] NNP
- [D] NDP

4. What is the law of demand?

চাহিদার সূত্র কাকে বলে?

- [A] As price increases, quantity demanded increases and factors remain same
- [B] As price decreases, quantity demanded decreases and factors remain same
- [C] As price increases, quantity demanded decreases and factors remain same
- [D] As price decreases, quantity demanded increases and factors remain same

5. What is the term used to describe the total value of all goods and services produced by a country in a given time period, including income earned from abroad?

একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোনো দেশের উৎপাদিত দ্রব্য ও সেবার মোট মূল্য এবং আন্তর্জাতিক আয়কে যোগ করলে কী পাওয়া যায়?

- [A] GDP
- [B] GNP
- [C] NNP
- [D] NDP

6. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of a perfectly competitive market?

নিচের কোনটি পূর্ণ প্রতিযোগিতামূলক বাজারের বৈশিষ্ট্য নয়?

- [A] Many buyers and sellers
- [B] Homogeneous products
- [C] Barriers to entry
- [D] Perfect information

7. What is the term used to describe the additional cost of producing one more unit of a good or service?

অতিরিক্ত এক ইউনিট দ্রব্য অথবা সেবা উৎপাদন করার জন্য যে অতিরিক্ত ব্যয় হয়, তাকে কী বলে?

- [A] Average cost
- [B] Marginal cost
- [C] Total cost
- [D] Fixed cost

8. What is the law of supply?

যোগানের সূত্র কী?

- [A] As price increases, quantity supplied increases and factors remain same
- [B] As price decreases, quantity supplied decreases and factors remain same
- [C] As price increases, quantity supplied decreases and factors remain same
- [D] As price decreases, quantity supplied increases and factors remain same

9. Which of the following is **not** a form of market structure?

নিচের কোনটি বাজার কাঠামোর কোনো রকম প্রকার নয়?

- [A] Perfect competition
- [B] Monopoly
- [C] Oligopoly
- [D] Democracy

10. What is the term used to describe a situation where one firm dominates a market and sets prices?

যে বাজারে একটি মাত্র ফার্ম প্রাধান্য বিস্তার করে এবং দাম নির্ধারণ করে, তাকে কী বলে?

- [A] Perfect competition
- [B] Monopoly
- [C] Oligopoly
- [D] Monopsony

11. Which of the following is **not** a public goods?

নিচের কোনটি সার্বজনীন দ্রব্য নয়?

- [A] Mobile phones
- [B] Street lighting
- [C] Post Office
- [D] National defense

12. Which of the following items are excluded from GNP measurement?

নিচের কোনটি মোট জাতীয় উৎপাদনের সঙ্গে যোগ করা হয় না?

- [A] Purely financial transactions
- [B] Transfer of used goods and non-market goods and services
- [C] Illegal activities and the value of leisure
- [D] All of the above

13. Total national income divided by total population is known as

মোট জাতীয় আয়কে মোট জনসংখ্যা দিয়ে ভাগ করলে কী পাওয়া যায়?

- [A] Private income
- [B] Personal income
- [C] Personal spendable income
- [D] Per capita income

14. Nominal GNP is same as

নিচের কোনটি নামমাত্র মোট জাতীয় উৎপাদন?

- [A] GNP at constant prices
- [B] Real GNP
- [C] GNP at current prices
- [D] GNP less net factor income from abroad

15. Which of the following is **not** a quantitative method of credit control?

নিচের কোনটি ঋণ নিয়ন্ত্রণের পরিমাণগত পদ্ধতি নয়?

- [A] Open Market Operation
- [B] Margin Requirements
- [C] Variable Reserve Ratio
- [D] Bank Rate Policy

16. Excess demand in an economy may give birth to

অর্থনীতিতে অতিরিক্ত চাহিদা কী ঘটতে পারে?

- [A] deflationary gap
- [B] inflationary gap
- [C] low level of employment
- [D] excess capacity

17. Identify the **correct** formula to calculate Fiscal Deficit.

রাজস্ব ঘাটতির সঠিক সূত্রটি কী?

- [A] Total expenditure – Total Receipt (other than borrowings)
- [B] Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipt
- [C] Capital Expenditure – Capital Receipt
- [D] Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure – Revenue Receipt

18. The difference between value of goods sold to the rest of the world and value of goods imported from rest of the world is called

বিশ্ববাজারে বিক্রিত দ্রব্যের মোট মূল্য এবং আমদানিকৃত দ্রব্যের মোট মূল্যের পার্থক্য হল

- [A] balance of payment
- [B] balance of trade
- [C] balance of current account
- [D] balance of capital account

19. Balance of Payment is a _____ concept.

‘ভারসাম্য লেনদেন’ ধারণাটি কী প্রকারের?

- [A] flow
- [B] stock
- [C] vibrant
- [D] narrow

20. Which of the following is **not** a direct tax in India?

ভারতে নিচের কোনটি প্রত্যক্ষ কর নয়?

- [A] Goods and Services Tax (GST)
- [B] Income Tax
- [C] Corporate Tax
- [D] Wealth Tax

21. Which of the following sectors contributes the most to employment generation in India?

নিচের কোন্ ক্ষেত্রে ভারতে সবচেয়ে বেশি কর্মসংস্থান হয়?

- [A] Agriculture
- [B] Manufacturing
- [C] Services
- [D] Mining

22. The largest share of India's export earnings comes from which sector?

ভারতে রপ্তানীজাত আয়ের সিংহভাগ কোন্ ক্ষেত্র থেকে আসে?

- [A] Textiles and Apparel
- [B] Information Technology
- [C] Agriculture
- [D] Pharmaceuticals

23. The Reserve Bank of India was established in which year?

রিজার্ভ ব্যাঙ্ক অফ ইন্ডিয়া কোন্ বছর স্থাপন করা হয়?

- [A] 1935
- [B] 1947
- [C] 1950
- [D] 1969

24. Which Indian city is known as the financial capital of India?

কোন শহরকে ভারতের অর্থনৈতিক রাজধানী বলা হয়?

- [A] Delhi
- [B] Mumbai
- [C] Kolkata
- [D] Bangalore

25. The term 'Fiscal Policy' refers to the Government's policy related to

সরকারের কোন্ কাজের সঙ্গে রাজস্ব নীতি সম্পর্ক-যুক্ত?

- [A] trade with foreign countries
- [B] Government income and Government expenditure
- [C] regulation of financial institutions
- [D] industrial growth and development

26. Which of the following is **not** a component of India's Balance of Payments?

নিচের কোনটি ভারতের ভারসাম্য লেনদেনের সঙ্গে যুক্ত নয়?

- [A] Current Account
- [B] Capital Account
- [C] Trade Account
- [D] Fiscal Account

27. The concept of 'Inclusive Growth' aims at ensuring that

কোনো দেশের 'অন্তর্ভুক্ত বৃদ্ধি'র উদ্দেশ্য কি নিশ্চিত করে?

- [A] Economic growth benefits only a few individuals
- [B] Economic growth benefits all sections of society
- [C] Economic growth leads to environmental degradation
- [D] Economic growth focuses on urban areas only

28. Which organization is responsible for regulating and developing the insurance sector in India?

ভারতের কোন্ সংস্থা বিভিন্ন সুরক্ষা ক্ষেত্রের নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও উন্নয়ন ঘটায়?

- [A] RBI (Reserve Bank of India)
- [B] IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India)
- [C] SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India)
- [D] FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry)

29. Which of the following sectors contributes the most to India's GDP?

ভারতের জাতীয় আয়ে নিচের কোন্ ক্ষেত্রটির অবদান সবথেকে বেশি?

- [A] Agriculture
- [B] Manufacturing
- [C] Services
- [D] Mining

30. What is the main objective of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

রিজার্ভ ব্যাঙ্ক অফ ইন্ডিয়ার মূল উদ্দেশ্য কী?

- [A] Promoting exports
- [B] Regulating the stock market
- [C] Controlling inflation and ensuring financial stability
- [D] Providing loans to small businesses

31. Which Indian state is known for its high agricultural productivity and is often referred to as the 'Granary of India'?

ভারতের কোন্ রাজ্যে কৃষি-উৎপাদনশীলতা বেশি এবং তাকে 'ভারতের শস্যগার' বলে?

- [A] Punjab
- [B] Kerala
- [C] Maharashtra
- [D] Tamil Nadu

32. Which of the following is **not** a part of India's Five-Year Plans?

নিচের কোনটি ভারতের পঞ্চবার্ষিকী পরিকল্পনার সঙ্গে যুক্ত নয়?

- [A] Industrial development
- [B] Agricultural growth
- [C] Educational reform
- [D] Healthcare improvement

33. The concept of 'LPG' in the context of Indian economy stands for

ভারতের অর্থনীতিতে LPG বলতে কী বোঝানো হয়?

- [A] Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- [B] Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization
- [C] Limited Partnership Growth
- [D] Local Product Generation

34. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) guarantees how many days of employment per year to every rural household?

NREGA গ্রামীণ এলাকায় বছরে কত দিনের কাজের নিশ্চয়তা দেয়?

- [A] 50 days
- [B] 75 days
- [C] 100 days
- [D] 125 days

35. Which organization is responsible for regulating and developing the securities market in India?

ভারতে কোন্ সংস্থা বিভিন্ন সুরক্ষা বাজারের নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও উন্নয়ন ঘটায়?

[A] Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

[B] Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

[C] Ministry of Finance

[D] National Stock Exchange (NSE)

36. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Economic Reforms'?

কাকে ভারতের 'অর্থনীতিক সংস্কারের জনক' বলা হয়?

[A] Manmohan Singh

[B] Jawaharlal Nehru

[C] Narendra Modi

[D] Rajiv Gandhi

37. What is the current rate of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on industrial electronics in India?

বর্তমানে ভারতে শিল্পজাত যন্ত্রপাতির উপরে GST-র হার কত?

[A] 12%

[B] 18%

[C] 28%

[D] 32%

38. The 'Green Revolution' in India was primarily aimed at increasing the production of

প্রাথমিকভাবে ভারতে সবুজ বিপ্লব কোন্ শস্যের উৎপাদনকে কেন্দ্র করে হয়েছিল?

[A] Wheat

[B] Rice

[C] Pulses

[D] Cotton

39. The Planning Commission of India was replaced by which institution in India?

ভারতে প্ল্যানিং কমিশন অফ ইন্ডিয়ার পরিবর্তে কোন্ সংস্থা গড়ে উঠেছে?

[A] Ministry of Finance

[B] NITI Aayog

[C] Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

[D] Ministry of Commerce and Industry

40. What is the full form of NGO?

NGO এর পুরো নাম কী?

[A] Non-Government Organisation

[B] Nano Group Organisation

[C] Both of the above

[D] None of the above

41. The 'Make in India' initiative was launched to promote which sector in India?

কোন ক্ষেত্রের উন্নয়ন করতে 'মেক ইন ইন্ডিয়া' প্রোজেক্ট চালু করা হয়?

- [A] Information Technology (IT)
- [B] Tourism
- [C] Manufacturing
- [D] Agriculture

42. The term GDP stands for

GDP-র পুরো নাম কী?

- [A] Gross Domestic Profit
- [B] Gross Domestic Preference
- [C] Gross Domestic Product
- [D] Gross Domestic Performance

43. In India, MSME Act was enacted in the year of

ভারতে MSME আইন কোন্ সালে চালু হয়?

- [A] 2001
- [B] 2004
- [C] 2006
- [D] 2008

44. The number of members of the SHG belongs to

SHG এর সদস্য সংখ্যা কত?

- [A] 10 to 20
- [B] 50 to 75
- [C] 100 to 200
- [D] 300 to 500

45. What is the full form of SIDBI?

SIDBI-র পুরো নাম কী?

- [A] Small Industries Development Bank of India
- [B] Small-scale Industries Development Bank of India
- [C] Small Infrastructural Development Bank of India
- [D] Small-scale Industrial Development Bank of India

46. When was the Mid-Day Meal scheme started with the help of Central Government?

কেন্দ্রীয় সরকার করে থেকে মিড-ডে-মিল প্রকল্প চালু করে?

- [A] 15th August, 1997
- [B] 15th August, 1995
- [C] 15th August, 1996
- [D] 15th August, 1998

47. When was the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SJGSY) started?

স্বর্ণ জয়ন্তী স্বরোজগার যোজনা করে থেকে শুরু হয়?

- [A] 1st April, 1998
- [B] 1st April, 2000
- [C] 1st April, 2001
- [D] 1st April, 1999

48. NABARD was established in

NABARD করে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়?

- [A] 1992
- [B] 2002
- [C] 1982
- [D] 1972

49. Which one is **not** the characteristic of Indian rural sector?

নিচের কোনটি গ্রামীণ ভারতের বৈশিষ্ট্য নয়?

- [A] Low capital-output ratio
- [B] High factor productivity
- [C] Lack of basic infrastructure
- [D] High incidence of poverty

50. Which one is **not** the basic feature of a SHG?

নিচের কোনটি SHG এর বৈশিষ্ট্য নয়?

- [A] Voluntary participation
- [B] Inculcation of the habit of savings
- [C] Non-autonomous in nature
- [D] Availing micro finance facilities from banks

51. When was the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) started?

প্রধানমন্ত্রী গ্রাম সড়ক যোজনা কবে থেকে শুরু হয়?

- [A] 25th December, 2002
- [B] 25th December, 2000
- [C] 25th December, 2001
- [D] 25th December, 1998

52. Which of the following is a characteristic of rural development?

নিচের কোনটি গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের বৈশিষ্ট্য?

- [A] Focus on urban areas
- [B] Emphasis on industrialization
- [C] Improvement of living standards in rural areas
- [D] Migration to urban areas

53. Which of the following is **not** a factor contributing to rural underdevelopment?

নিচের কোনটি গ্রামীণ অ-উন্নয়নের বৈশিষ্ট্য নয়?

- [A] Lack of access to basic services
- [B] High levels of investment in rural areas
- [C] Limited employment opportunities
- [D] Poor infrastructure

54. Which of the following is an example of a rural development project?

নিচের কোনটি গ্রামীণ উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের উদাহরণ?

- [A] Building a shopping mall in a city
- [B] Constructing a new highway in an urban area
- [C] Providing clean water and sanitation facilities in a village
- [D] Opening a new factory in a metropolitan area

55. What is the role of agriculture in rural development?

গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নে কৃষির মূল ভূমিকা কী?

- [A] Agriculture is not important for rural development
- [B] Agriculture provides livelihood opportunities and food security
- [C] Agriculture only benefits urban areas
- [D] Agriculture leads to environmental degradation

56. Which of the following is a challenge faced by rural development initiatives?

নিচের কোনটি গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের জন্য বাঁধা সৃষ্টি করে?

- [A] Lack of Government support
- [B] Limited access of technology and resources
- [C] Strong community engagement
- [D] High levels of urbanization

57. Which of the following sectors is/are targeted for development in rural areas?

নিচের কোন ক্ষেত্রটি গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের লক্ষ্য?

- [A] Information Technology
- [B] Healthcare
- [C] Education
- [D] All of the above

58. What is the importance of microfinance in rural development?

গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষুদ্র অনুদানের গুরুত্ব কী?

- [A] Microfinance is not relevant for rural development
- [B] Microfinance provides access to financial services for rural communities
- [C] Microfinance only benefits urban areas
- [D] Microfinance leads to increased poverty in rural areas

59. What is the role of Government in promoting rural development?

গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে সরকারের ভূমিকা কী?

- [A] Government should neglect rural areas and focus on urban development
- [B] Government should provide support and resources for rural development initiatives
- [C] Government should only focus on industrialization in rural areas
- [D] Government should not be involved in rural development projects

60. How can technology be leveraged for rural development?

গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে প্রযুক্তি কীভাবে কাজ করে?

- [A] Technology can improve access to information, healthcare, and education in rural areas
- [B] Technology has no role in rural development
- [C] Technology only benefits urban areas
- [D] Technology leads to increased poverty in rural areas

61. How can gender equality contribute to rural development?

গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে লিঙ্গভিত্তিক সাম্যের অবদান কী?

- [A] Gender equality has no impact on rural development
- [B] Gender equality can empower women, improve livelihoods and promote social inclusion in rural communities
- [C] Gender equality only benefits men in urban areas
- [D] Gender equality leads to increased poverty in rural areas

62. What is the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in rural development?

গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে NGO-র গুরুত্ব কী?

- [A] NGOs have no role in rural development projects
- [B] NGOs only focus on urban development projects
- [C] NGOs hinder progress in rural communities
- [D] NGOs can provide support, resources and expertise to complement Government efforts in rural areas

63. How can education and skill training contribute to rural development?

কীভাবে শিক্ষা ও দক্ষতা গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের জন্য কাজ করে?

- [A] Education and skills training have no impact on rural development
- [B] Education and skill training only benefit urban areas
- [C] Education and skill training can empower individuals, improve employability and promote economic growth in rural areas
- [D] Education and skill training lead to increased poverty in rural communities

64. Which of the following programs was/ were initiated by the Government of India for rural development?

নিচের কোন্ প্রকল্পটি ভারত সরকারের দ্বারা গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের জন্য নেওয়া হয়েছে?

- [A] National Rural Livelihood Mission
- [B] Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- [C] Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- [D] All of the above

65. Which of the following are non-institutional sources of rural credit?

নিচের কোনটি গ্রামীণ ঋণের অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক উৎস?

- [A] Regional rural banks
- [B] Moneylenders
- [C] Commercial banks
- [D] None of the above

66. Self-Help Groups offer credit to rural households

সেল্ফ-হেল্প গ্রুপ গ্রামীণ পরিবারের জন্য ঋণ সহায়তা করে

- [A] at a moderate rate of interest
- [B] without collateral
- [C] Both [A] and [B] are incorrect
- [D] Both [A] and [B] are correct

67. The apex funding agency in India for providing rural credit is

ভারতে গ্রামীণ ঋণের ক্ষেত্রে সর্বোচ্চ সংস্থা কোনটি?

- [A] State Bank of India
- [B] Regional rural banks
- [C] National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- [D] None of the above

68. The problems faced by agricultural market in rural areas are ____.

গ্রামীণ এলাকায় কৃষিজাত দ্রব্যের বাজারের সমস্যা হল ____।

- [A] Malpractice in unregulated markets
- [B] Lack of storage facilities
- [C] Lack of adequate finance
- [D] All of the above

69. The purchase of goods from a foreign country is called ____.

বিদেশ থেকে দ্রব্য ক্রয় করাকে বলে ____.

- [A] Entrepôt
- [B] Import
- [C] Re-export
- [D] Export

70. International trade contributes and increases the world ____.

আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য পৃথিবীর ____ সহায়তা ও বৃদ্ধি করে।

- [A] economy
- [B] population
- [C] inflation
- [D] trade barriers

PART—II

(Islamic History and Culture, General English & General Knowledge)

71. In Islam, the number of God(s) is
ইসলামে উপাস্যের সংখ্যা হল
[A] Only one
[B] Two
[C] Three
[D] Many
72. The first prophet according to Islam is
ইসলাম অনুযায়ী প্রথম নবীর নাম হল
[A] Prophet Muhammad
[B] Prophet Abraham
[C] Prophet Nuh
[D] Prophet Adam
73. Prayer at the dawn is called
ভোরের প্রার্থনাকে বলা হয়
[A] Zuhr
[B] Maghrib
[C] Fajr
[D] Asr
74. The person who leads prayer at Masjid is called
মসজিদে যিনি নামায পড়ান তাঁকে বলা হয়
[A] Shaikh
[B] Caliph
[C] Imam
[D] Mufti
75. Which country has the largest population of muslims?
কোন দেশে সবচেয়ে বেশি সংখ্যক ইসলাম ধর্মাবলম্বী মানুষ বাস করে?
[A] India
[B] Saudi Arabia
[C] Egypt
[D] Indonesia
76. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) migrated to
নবী মুহাম্মদ (সাঃ) যে শহরে হিজরত করেছিলেন তা হল
[A] Makka
[B] Madina
[C] Taif
[D] Tabuk
77. During fasting one is allowed to drink
রোযা অবস্থায় পান করা যায়
[A] water only
[B] fruit juice only
[C] any liquid food
[D] Nothing
78. The obligatory charity in Islam is
ইসলামে আবশ্যিক দানকে বলা হয়
[A] Fitra
[B] Sadqa
[C] Zakat
[D] Infaq
79. The first Caliph was
প্রথম খলিফা হলেন
[A] Hazrat Umar
[B] Abu Bakr
[C] Hazrat Ali
[D] Hazrat Uthman
80. The word 'madrasa' means
'মাদ্রাসা' শব্দের অর্থ
[A] Place of worship
[B] Place of judiciary
[C] Educational institution
[D] All of the above

81. What is Zakat in Islam?

ইসলামে যাকাত কী?

- [A] Charity
- [B] Fasting
- [C] Pilgrimage
- [D] Prayer

82. What is the punishment for theft in Islam?

ইসলামে চুরির শাস্তি কী?

- [A] Imprisonment
- [B] Amputation of hands
- [C] Fine
- [D] Death

83. What do Muslims say while thanking someone?

কাউকে ধন্যবাদ জানালে মুসলমানরা কী বলে?

- [A] Subhanallah
- [B] Alhamdulillah
- [C] Jazak Allah Khair
- [D] Allahu Akbar

84. In which month, was Prophet Muhammad (SAW) born?

নবী মুহাম্মদ (সাঃ) কোন্ মাসে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন?

- [A] Muharram
- [B] Rabi ul awal
- [C] Ramadan
- [D] Shawal

85. What do angels say when they meet believers?

ফেরেশতারা যখন বিশ্বাসীদের সাথে দেখা করে তখন কী বলে?

- [A] Peace be upon you
- [B] Welcome
- [C] Good luck
- [D] Masha Allah

86. When we start any work, what should we say?

আমরা যখন কোনো কাজ শুরু করি, তখন আমাদের কী বলা উচিত?

- [A] Alhamdulillah
- [B] Allahu Akbar
- [C] Masha Allah
- [D] Bismillah

87. Which day of week is very special for the Muslims?

সপ্তাহের কোন্ দিনটি মুসলমানদের জন্য খুবই বিশেষ?

- [A] Sunday
- [B] Monday
- [C] Thursday
- [D] Friday

88. Who were the parents of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)?

নবী মুহাম্মদ (সাঃ)-এর পিতা-মাতা কারা ছিলেন?

- [A] Abdullah and Amina
- [B] Ali and Fatima
- [C] Abu Bakr and Khadija
- [D] None of them

89. How many chapters do the Qur'an have?

কুরআনে কয়টি অধ্যায় আছে?

- [A] 110
- [B] 112
- [C] 113
- [D] 114

90. What is the Islamic ruling of consuming pork?

শূকরের মাংস খাওয়ার ইসলামী হুকুম কী?

- [A] Permissible
- [B] Prohibited
- [C] Discouraged
- [D] None of the above

91. Find out the correctly spelt word from the given alternatives.

- [A] Assassination
- [B] Asassination
- [C] Assasination
- [D] Assasinasion

92. Choose the word nearest in meaning of 'FASTIDIOUS'.

- [A] Difficult
- [B] Different
- [C] Meticulous
- [D] Dainty

93. Choose the word farthest in meaning to 'ENDORSE'.

- [A] Accept
- [B] Oppose
- [C] Disagree
- [D] Approve

94. He has an ____ good food.

Fill in the blank with the correct alternative.

- [A] appetite for
- [B] appetite to
- [C] appetite with
- [D] appetite on

95. The expression dead and buried is used to mean

- [A] there is bad news
- [B] bad times are over
- [C] something that is not going to happen again
- [D] something is less important than before

96. Dr. V. Kurien is famous in the field of
ডঃ ভি. কুরিয়েন কোন্ ক্ষেত্রে কাজের জন্য বিখ্যাত?

- [A] Atomic power
- [B] Dairy development
- [C] Economic reforms
- [D] Poultry farm

97. Which organ in the human body is responsible for filtering blood and producing urine?

মানবদেহের কোন্ অঙ্গ রক্ত পরিশোধন ও প্রস্রাব তৈরির জন্য দায়ী?

- [A] Heart
- [B] Liver
- [C] Kidneys
- [D] Spleen

98. Fathometer is used to measure

ফ্যাথোমিটার _____ পরিমাপ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- [A] Earthquakes
- [B] Rainfall
- [C] Ocean depth
- [D] Sound intensity

99. Who is the founder of the modern theory of evolution?

আধুনিক বিবর্তন তত্ত্বের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা কে?

- [A] Charles Darwin
- [B] Isaac Newton
- [C] Albert Einstein
- [D] Marie Curie

100. Which is the largest coffee-producing state in India?

ভারতের বৃহত্তম কফি উৎপাদনকারী রাজ্য কোনটি?

- [A] Kerala
- [B] Tamil Nadu
- [C] Karnataka
- [D] Arunachal Pradesh

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK