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Subject Code No. : **47**

Sl. No. : **032**

TEST BOOKLET
LECTURERS IN NON-GOVERNMENT
AIDED COLLEGES
TELUGU

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 100

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.

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3. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question). If more than one response is darkened it will be considered as wrong answer.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
5. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Each wrong response will result in negative marking of **0.25** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your **Admission Certificate**.
7. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the *Test Booklet* after completion of the examination for your reference.

SEAL

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

CO – 27/15

(Turn over)

2016

1. 'NAGABU' belongs to :
 (A) Premitive language
 (B) Age of Nannaya
 (C) Modern Telugu
 (D) Tamil
2. 'ĀNDHRAMU' is :
 (A) Name of our language
 (B) Name of a foreign language
 (C) Name of a king
 (D) Both Bhasha and Desavachaka
3. 'Valanan' is :
 (A) Prathama Vibhakti
 (B) A word in Telugu
 (C) Tritiya Vibhakti
 (D) Panchami Pratyaya
4. This is one of the sister language of Telugu is :
 (A) Hindi
 (B) English
 (C) Urdu
 (D) Kannada
5. 'TELUGU' belongs to :
 (A) Indo European Languages
 (B) Dravidian Languages
 (C) Indo Semetic Languages
 (D) IndoAryan Languages
6. Origin of the word 'roju' in Telugu is :
 (A) Sanskrit
 (B) Tamil
 (C) Persian
 (D) Greek
7. 'KĀVYĀTMA' according to Ananda Vardhana is :
 (A) Alamkara
 (B) Vakrokti
 (C) Guna
 (D) Dhvani
8. 'Vyayogamu' is one of the :
 (A) Astādasapurānas
 (B) Kavya of an unknown poet
 (C) Sanchāribhāvas
 (D) Rupakās
9. The main Kavya Hetuvu is :
 (A) Vyutpatti
 (B) Abhyasamu
 (C) Pratibha
 (D) Knowledge of Grammar
10. 'Itihasa' contains mainly :
 (A) A Kalpita Katha
 (B) History of Kings
 (C) A Dramatic Event
 (D) Folk Songs
11. "VISISTĀ PADARACHANĀ REETIS" is a statement of :
 (A) Mammata
 (B) Vamana
 (C) Jayadeva
 (D) Nannaya

12. The author of 'KAVYĀLAMKĀRA' is :
 (A) Vamana
 (B) Rudrata
 (C) Abhinava Gupta
 (D) Kshemendra
13. 'SĀ VĀG YĀ RASA VRITTIS' is a statement of :
 (A) Rudrata
 (B) Nannaya
 (C) Kalidasa
 (D) Nāchana Soma
14. 'UTSĀHA' is STHĀIBHAVA 'of :
 (A) Sringara
 (B) Karuna
 (C) Veera
 (D) Bhayanaka
15. 'OKATI' is :
 (A) Amahadarthaka
 (B) Mahadarthaka
 (C) Mahatyarthaka
 (D) Plural form
16. PRADHANA DHWANI BHEDĀS are :
 (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Five
 (D) Four
17. 'Drisyā Kavya' is technically called :
 (A) Chitra
 (B) Folk
 (C) Rupaka
 (D) Dandaka
18. The author of Natya Sastra is :
 (A) Viswanatha
 (B) Abhinava Gupta
 (C) Bharata
 (D) Ruyyaka
19. 'Tailamu' is an example of :
 (A) Artha Vyāpti
 (B) Artha Sankocha
 (C) Vachyārtha
 (D) Lakshyārtha
20. 'NEYARTHA' is :
 (A) A Kavyaguna
 (B) A Kavyadosha
 (C) Name of a Rasa
 (D) One of the Alamkaras
21. 'SRĪ VĀNĪ GIRIJĀSCHIRĀYA' is of :
 (A) Srinatha
 (B) Tikkana
 (C) Nannaya
 (D) Narayana Reddi
22. 'NIRVACHANOTTARA RAMAYANA' is a poem of :
 (A) Kankanti Pāpa Raju
 (B) Gona Buddhā Reddi
 (C) Anantāmātyudu
 (D) Tikkana

23. "VISHNU CHITTEYAMU" is another name of :
- (A) Vishnu Maya Vilasamu
(B) Āmukta Mālyada
(C) Uttara Harivamsa
(D) Nrisimha Purana
24. 'NANARUCHIRARTHA SUKTINIDHI' is :
- (A) Nannaya
(B) Tikkana
(C) Erraya
(D) Somana
25. Author of 'VRISHĀDHIPA SATAKA' is :
- (A) Vrishadhipudu
(B) Palkuriki Somana
(C) Annamayya
(D) Vennalakanti Surana
26. 'Pavuluri Mallana' is a :
- (A) Kāvya-kavi
(B) Jānapada Kavi
(C) Sāstra Kavi
(D) Vachana Kavi
27. 'SIMHASANA DWATRIMSĪKA' is a poem of :
- (A) Koravi Goparaju
(B) Jakkana
(C) Srinathudu
(D) Marada Venkayya
28. "SANGATIYE ŌYI ISUMANTA TINGA-ŪAVU" is of :
- (A) Ramarajabhushana
(B) Tenali Ramakrishna
(C) Allasani Peddana
(D) Srikrishnadevaraya
29. "Vasu Charitramu" is a :
- (A) Dwyarthi Kāvya
(B) Slēsha Kāvya
(C) Kalpita Kāvya
(D) Drisya Kavya
30. According to Arudra Padmanayaka Yugam is :
- (A) From 1435
(B) 1300 – 1375
(C) 1450 – 1500
(D) 1200 – 1290
31. First King-Poet in Telugu is :
- (A) Raghunatha Nayaka
(B) Srikrishnadevaraya
(C) Matla Anantabhupala
(D) Nannechoda
32. "RĀJUL MATTULU VĀRI SĒVA NARAKA PRĀYAMBU" is the statement of :
- (A) Tikkana
(B) Dhurjati
(C) Potana
(D) Mallana
33. AMALINA SRINGARA theory is of :
- (A) Viswanātha
(B) Jōshna
(C) Rāyapiolu
(D) Gurajāda

34. 'Yayāti charitramu' is :
 (A) A Nirosthya Kavya
 (B) An accha Telugu Kavya
 (C) A Drisya Kavya
 (D) A Folk Kavya
35. 'Gobbilamu' was authored by :
 (A) Kolakaluri Inoch
 (B) Narayana Reddi
 (C) Dasarathi
 (D) Jashuva
36. 'SIRI SIRI MUVVA' is a :
 (A) Padya Sataka
 (B) Geya Kavya
 (C) Vachana Kavya
 (D) Folk Song
37. The author of Veerabhadra Vijayamu is :
 (A) Potana
 (B) Peddana
 (C) Tikkana
 (D) Duggana
38. The author of "Harischandra Nalopakhyanamu" is :
 (A) Srinatha
 (B) Potana
 (C) Surana
 (D) Bhattu murthy
39. First Telugu Poet, received, Jnanapeetha Award is :
 (A) Narayana Reddi
 (B) Ravuri Bharadwaja
 (C) Viswanatha Satyanarayana
 (D) Kolakaluri Inoch
40. Central Sahitya Academy Award recently received by :
 (A) Ranganayakamma
 (B) Olga
 (C) Krishnakumari
 (D) Pulikanti Krishna Reddi
41. "DESAMANTE MATTI KADOY" a slogan given by :
 (A) Rayaprolu
 (B) Viswanatha
 (C) Gurajada
 (D) Jashuva
42. The author of "GIRIKUMARUNI PREMA GEETALU" is :
 (A) Viswanatha
 (B) Narayana Reddi
 (C) Krishna Sastri
 (D) Sri Sri
43. 'VADLAGINJALU' a story written by :
 (A) Sripada Subrahmanya Sastri
 (B) Sripada Krishnamurthy Sastri
 (C) Vaddadi Subbaraya Kavi
 (D) Vavilala Vasudeva Sastri
44. 'Manjusri' is a :
 (A) Poet
 (B) A Novelist
 (C) A Digambara Kavi
 (D) A Journalist

45. 'ENKI PATALU' was written by :
 (A) Dēvulapalli
 (B) Nāyani Subbārao
 (C) Nandūri Subbārao
 (D) Kāloji
46. "NĀ TELANGĀNA KŌTI RATNĀLA VEENA" is of :
 (A) Dasarathi
 (B) Kaloji
 (C) K. C. R.
 (D) Bapu Reddi
47. "MADHURANTAKAM RAJARAM" is :
 (A) A Famous Poet
 (B) A Famous Katha Rachayita
 (C) A Famous Colomnist
 (D) A Critic
48. 'Jwalamukhi' is one of the :
 (A) Chetanavarta Kavulu
 (B) Janta Kavulu
 (C) Sataka Kavulu
 (D) Digambora Kavulu
49. Third receipient of Jnana Peetha award in Telugu :
 (A) Puttaparthi
 (B) Gadiyaram
 (C) Ravuri
 (D) Narayana Reddi
50. 'Sahasraphan' a Hindi translation of 'Veyipadagolu' is of :
 (A) Bejawada Gopala Reddy
 (B) Juvvadi Gowtama Rao
 (C) Avantsa Somasundar
 (D) P. V. Narasimha Rao
51. Vanamamalai Jagannathacharyulu wrote :
 (A) Potana Charitramu
 (B) Gangireddu
 (C) Raitu Ramayanam
 (D) Nā Godava
52. 'Karataka Sastri' is a character in :
 (A) Kanyāsulka
 (B) Sakshi Vyasalu
 (C) Neethi Chandrika
 (D) Kasimajili Kathalu
53. "BHARATA KHANDAMMU CHAKKANI PADIYAVU" is of :
 (A) Kandukuri
 (B) Panuganti
 (C) Chilakamarthi
 (D) Gurajada
54. "MROYU TUMMEDA" is a novel of :
 (A) Adavi Bapi Raju
 (B) Vattikota Alwaru Swamy
 (C) Unnava Lakshminarayana
 (D) Viswanatha Satyanarayana
55. Receipients of Jnanapetha Award in Telugu :
 (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Four
 (D) Five

56. "GUDISELU KALIPOTUNNAYI" is of :
 (A) Kolakaluri Enoch
 (B) Modukuri Johnson
 (C) Buddhanna
 (D) Boyi Bheemanna
57. "MĀ TELUGU TALLIKĪ MALLE PŪDANDĀ" Geya Rachayita :
 (A) Puttaparthi
 (B) Sankarambadi
 (C) Dasarathi
 (D) Sinare
58. 'Pamupata' is a Geyam of :
 (A) Mallemala
 (B) Bapu Reddy
 (C) Viswanatha
 (D) Parvaram Jagannatham
59. 'PADA KAVITA PITAMAHUDU' :
 (A) Annamaiah
 (B) Tyagaiah
 (C) Kshetrappa
 (D) Kancharla Gopanna
60. Famous Poet of 'Nā ni lu' :
 (A) Gopi
 (B) Sudhamsu
 (C) Veturi
 (D) Mukurala Rama Reddi
61. "NANDAKA RAJYAM" a drama written by :
 (A) Kokkonda Venkata Ratnam Pantulu
 (B) Vavilala Vasudeva Sastri
 (C) Chilakamarthi Lakshmi Narasimham
 (D) Kandukuri Veeresalingam
62. 'Kondu Bhatteeyam' of Gurajada is a :
 (A) Modern Drama
 (B) Vachana Kavituam
 (C) Ekankika
 (D) Khanda Kavyam
63. The first Ph.D on Janapada Literature in Telugu is of :
 (A) Bhadriraju Krishnamurthy
 (B) Tangirala Subborao
 (C) Biruduraju Rama Raju
 (D) Nayani Krishnakumari
64. Madhira Subbanna Deekshitulu wrote :
 (A) Kathalu-Gāthalu
 (B) Sākshi Vyāsalu
 (C) Vāngmaya Charitra
 (D) Kāsımajili Kathalu
65. A Novel 'TIPPU SULTAN' was written by :
 (A) Veeresalingom
 (B) Akkiraju Umakantam
 (C) Narla Venkateswara Rao
 (D) Narla Chinjeevi
66. 'Kalāti lu' a short story written by :
 (A) Ketavarapu Venkata Sastri
 (B) Umar Alisha
 (C) Sripada Subrahmanya Sastri
 (D) Viswanatha Satyanarayana

67. 'Tēti Valapu' a Khanda Kavyamu is of :
- (A) Devulapalli Krishna Sastri
(B) Panuganti Lakshmi Narasimha Rao
(C) Gidugu Sitapati
(D) Adivi Bapiraju
68. "Soundara Nandamu" in Telugu written by :
- (A) Venkata Parvateesa Kavulu
(B) Tirupati Venkata Kavulu
(C) Pingolikaturi Kavulu
(D) Venkata Ramakrishna Kavulu
69. 'Telugu Veera Gathalu' is of :
- (A) R. V. S. Sundaram
(B) Tangirala Subbarao
(C) Raghumanna
(D) Gopi
70. The founder of 'Navya Sahitya Parishattu' is
- (A) Jayanti Ramaiah Pantulu
(B) Sripada Subrahmanya Sastri
(C) Narla Venkateswara Rao
(D) Tallavajjhala Sivasankara Sastri
71. First President of "ANDHRA ABHYUDAYA RACHAYITALA MAHA SABHA" was :
- (A) Gidugu Sitapati
(B) Tumukunta Bhimasena Rao
(C) Tapi Dharma Rao
(D) Nelaturi Venkata Ramanaiah
72. "EGARĀLI EGARĀLI MANA ERRA JANDĀ" Geetha Rachayita :
- (A) Tummala Venkata Ramaiah
(B) Sri Sri
(C) Arudra
(D) Srirangam Narayana Babu
73. 'CHINNĀ NĀYAKUDU' story written by :
- (A) Jashuva
(B) Dasarathi
(C) Vattikota Alworu Swamy
(D) Bucchi Babu
74. "GUDILŌNI DAIVAMĀ" "Geya Rachayita :
- (A) Atreya
(B) Veturi
(C) Puripanda
(D) Narayana Reddi
75. A story writer both in Telugu and Odisha :
- (A) Mohan Gupta
(B) Maheedhara Ramasastry
(C) Patnaik
(D) Bhimasen Nirmal
76. "PRAPANCHA PADULU" of C. Narayana Reddi was translated into Odia with the help of FAKIR MOHAN SENAPATI by :
- (A) KĀRĀ MĀSTĀRU
(B) Kulkarni
(C) Joshi
(D) Rama Sastri

77. "Sowjanya Rao" is a character in :
- (A) Sagora Ghosha
(B) Chivaraku Migiledi
(C) Kanya Sulkam
(D) Puttadibomma
78. The great person who dedicated his life for 'SAVARA BHĀSHĀBHY-UNNATI'
- (A) Gidugu Ramamurthy
(B) Gidugu Sitapathi
(C) Gidugu Rudra Raju
(D) Mallemala
79. Author of 'GREEKU PURANA KATHALU' in Telugu :
- (A) Gurajada
(B) C. P. Brown
(C) Setti Narasimham
(D) Ellora
80. "BHAKTA CHINTAMANI SATAKAM" was written by :
- (A) Kokkonda Venkataratnam
(B) Dasu Sriramulu
(C) Engu Lakshmana Kavi
(D) Vaddadi Subha Rayudu
81. According to Bala Vyakaranamu MA is :
- (A) A vowel
(B) Sthiramu
(C) Drutam
(D) Saralamu
82. "BUDDIMANTUDU" is :
- (A) Kridanta
(B) Jaddhitanta
(C) Samosa
(D) Ekasesha
83. 'ANAPATYUDU' is :
- (A) Avyayī bhāva
(B) Tatpurusha
(C) Bahuvreehi
(D) Dwandwamu
84. The plural form of 'TETI' is :
- (A) Tetilu
(B) TETLU
(C) TENTLU
(D) TETALU
85. 'VACCHE GOVULU' the Sandhikarya here is :
- (A) Drutalopa
(B) Saraladesa
(C) Gosadadavadesa
(D) Samslesha
86. 'MEEGADA' is combination of :
- (A) MEEDA + GADA
(B) MEEDU + GADA
(C) MEEDA + KADA
(D) MEEDU – KADA
87. 'SRINI' – in this original pratyaya is :
- (A) NU
(B) NI
(C) NA
(D) NO

88. 'BALLIDUDU' is a :
- (A) Tatsama pada
(B) Tadbhava pada
(C) Ācchika pada
(D) Anyadesya pada
89. 'SIRI VALLABHUDU' is :
- (A) Siddha Samasamu
(B) Misra Samasamu
(C) Ācchika Samasamu
(D) Dusta Samasamu
90. In the word 'CHILUKA' 'ca' is :
- (A) Talavyamu
(B) Dantyamu
(C) Kanthyamu
(D) Osthyamu
91. Yati in Telugu Chandassu means :
- (A) Sannyasi
(B) The first letter in a Pāda
(C) Last letter in Pāda
(D) The second letter in Pāda
92. 'SA BHA RA NA MA YA VA' is the sequence of ganas in :
- (A) Sārdulamu
(B) Mattebhamu
(C) Utpalamala
(D) Champakamala
93. 'Manamu' (all laghus) is :
- (A) Bhaganamu
(B) Jaganamu
(C) Naganamu
(D) Taganamu
94. Kanda padya pada contains :
- (A) Two ganas
(B) Four ganas
(C) Six ganas
(D) Eight ganas
95. "ELLAVĀRU NERUGA NOLLANI DHARMUVU" in this we see :
- (A) Yati
(B) Prāsa
(C) Prāsayati
(D) Yatiprāsa
96. 'CHIRAMUGA BRAHMAKUN DAPAMU CHESI' underlined 'ga' is :
- (A) Guruvu
(B) Laghuvu
(C) Deerghamu
(D) Drutamu
97. In 'Tetageethi' sequence of ganas is :
- (A) 2 Suryaganas, 2 Indraganas and one Chandragana
(B) 3 Indraganas and 3 Suryaganas
(C) 1 Suryaganas, 2 Indraganas and 2 Suryaganas
(D) 5 Suryaganas
98. PRĀNAMBULANDUNA SARVA BHĀRAMBU BĀSI TĒLIKAGA – this is :
- (A) Mattebha Pādamu

- (B) Madhyākkara Pādāmu
- (C) Sardula Pādāmu
- (D) Sīsa Pādāmu

99. 3 Indraganas and one Suryagana is the sequence of :

- (A) Dwipada
- (B) Ātaveladi
- (C) Seesa
- (D) Alpākkara

100. "SRĪ KRISHNĀ YADUBHŪSHANĀ NARA SAKHĀ SRINGĀRA RATNĀ-KARĀ" in this we see :

- (A) Gudhaswara Yati
- (B) Swara Yati
- (C) Varga Yati
- (D) R Yati



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