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Free Sample Questions(most expected :

1.Recently ,Punjabi writer to return "Padma Shri "honour

- a) Rajender kumar Tiwana
- b) Pardeep Kumar Tiwana
- c) Rajesh Twana
- d) Dalip Kaur Tiwana

2.Consider the following statement :

1.Paper was invented in China about 1900 years ago, by a man named Cai Lun.

2.Cai first used bark to make paper, which largely enhanced the paper's output, because the dark's material is richer than hemp.

Which among the above is / are correct ?

[A]0nly 1

[B]Only 2

[C]Only 1 & 2

[D]None of the above

3.Standing at the center of the Quwwatul Mosque the Iron Pillar is one of Delhi's most curious structures. The pillar carries a number of inscriptions and graffiti of different dates ,The oldest inscription on the pillar is in Sanskrit, written in

- a) Khroshthi script
- b) Brahmi script
- c) Both A&B

d) None of the above

4.Match the following:

Jaina monesteries

 A. Rani Gumpha 1.cave no-1,Udayagiri B. Sarpa Gumpha 2. cave no-13, Udayagiri C. Hathigumpha 3.cave no-14, Udayagiri D. Ganeshagumpha 4.cave -10 Udayagiri
ABCD
(a) 3 24 1
(b) 1 2 4 3
(c) 3 1 4 2
(d) 1234
5.Match the following :
Jataka - story
 A. Kumbha Jataka — 1.The Fifth Precept B. Silanisamsa Jataka — 2.A Good Friend C. Duddubha Jataka — 3.The Sound the Hare Heard D. Mahakapi Jataka — 4.The Great Monkey King
ABCD
(a) 3 24 1
(b) 1 2 4 3
(c) 3 1 4 2

(d) 12 3 4

6.What is the prātimokṣa /pātimokkha in Buddhism?

1. A female monastic

2. A set of rules in Buddhist monastics

- 3. A male monastic
- 4. None

7. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Bhitargaon temple (The Glory in Terracotta) is the Gupta brick temple.
- 2. Brahmi inscription has been found from this temple.
- 3. The arch used in this temple was of vaulted type and this style was used in any of the Indian temple very first time.

Which among the above is / are correct ?

[A]0nly 1

[B]Only 2

2,3, [C]Only 1

[D]None of the above

8. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary also known as the Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Little Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat state of India.
- 2. Spread over 4954 km², it is the largest wildlife sanctuary in India. The sanctuary is one of the last places on earth where the endangered wild ass sub-species Indian Wild Ass (Khur) (Equus hemionus khur) belonging to Asiatic Wild Ass species Onager (Equus hemionus) can be spotted.

Which among the above is / are correct ?

[A]0nly 1

[B]0nly 2

[C]Only 1 & 2

[D]None of the above

9. The principal trees found in "tropical deciduous forests" in India are

- 1. Teak,
- 2. Sandalwood,
- 3. Mahua,
- 4. Sal,
- 5. Mango,
- 6. Bamboo,
- 7. Banyan tree.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

[A]Only 1 & 2

[B]Only 1

[C]Only 1 & 3

[D]All of the above

10. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The sundari tree is classified as Least Concern (LC) on the IUCN Red List .
- 2. *Sundari* is a well-known species of trees in mangrove forests after which *Sunderbans* have been named.

Which among the above is / are correct ?

[A]0nly 1

[B]0nly 2

[C]Only 1 & 2

[D]None of the above

11. The *Houthis* are a Shia group from northern Yemen. What is the code name of the military operation in Yemen against Shia Houthi group?

(A) Operation Rahat

(B) Operation Thunderbolt

(C) Operation All Out

(D) Operation Decisive Storm

12. Consider the following statements **Sinai insurgency** :

- 1. **Sinai** is a triangular peninsula in Egypt about 60,000 km² (23,000 sq mi) in area.
- 2. inai insurgency consisted of militants, largely composed of local **Bedouin** tribesmen, who exploited the chaotic situation in Egypt and weakened central authority to launch a series of attacks on government forces in Sinai.

Which among the above is / are correct ?

[A]0nly 1

[B]0nly 2

[C]Only 1 & 2

[D]None of the above

Contd.....

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Paper –I (General Studies)

1. Everyday Science: States of matter, structure of atom, versatile nature of carbon. Acids, bases, salts, corrosion inmetals, action of soaps. Life on Earth – evolution, marine & terrestrial life. Human body and life processes, nutrition, disease – its causes & prevention, infectious diseases, lifestyle diseases. Public health initiatives, mother and child health, immunisation & vaccination, HIVAIDS, TB,polio etc.

Force-laws of motion & gravitation, Archimedes principle. Energy

- kinetic & potential.

Light – reflection & refraction – concepts and applications. Sound – propagation & reflection- concepts and applications. Electric current – concepts and applications.

Computers and telecommunication - concepts and applications.

2. Environmental studies:

Composition and structure of the atmosphere. Solar system - heat

balance & temperature.

Atmospheric circulation & weather system, water cycle.

Climate change – fossil fuels, greenhouse gases, renewable energy, clean development mechanism, carbon credits.

Water - oceans, rivers, glaciers, lakes, groundwater etc. Biodiversity &

conservation.

Soil – types, crops, food chain etc. Pollution and toxicity etc.

3. Political theory & international order:

Basic concept of freedom, equality, social justice, rights & duties, citizenship, nationalism, secularism etc.

United Nations and its organs/agencies, other international organisations like the World Bank, IMF, WTO, EU, G20, BRICS etc. and their role in the World peace, trade & development.

4. Indian polity:

Basic features, provisions, schedules of the Indian Constitution, key amendments.

Panchayati Raj. Elections – People's Representation Act, electoral reforms. Rise of regionalism and coalition politics.

Armed challenges to the Indian state since independence.

5. History of India:

The Indus valley civilisation.

The Aryan and the Vedic age. Jainism and

Buddhism.

The Maurya Gupta periods.

Advent of Islam and Sultanate period (political, social & cultural). The Bhakti Movement.

The Mughals (political, social & cultural till Aurangzeb).

The coming of the European Powers and the advent of the British rule.

The Mutiny of 1857.

The British rule and the Indian National Movement (1857-1947)

World History:

The Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution in Europe. The American

Revolution 1776.

The French Revolution 1789.

The Russian Revolution 1917.

World Wars I & II.

6. Indian Economy:

Indian economic development (1950-1991) – key economic policies, public sector dominance, bank nationalisation etc.

Five year plans – key goals and main achievements. Liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation era since 1991 – key policies, decisions and results. Performance of Indian economy since 1991 – Growth, fiscal & revenue deficits, trade, commerce & balance of payments, inflation, growth of service sector.

Key challenges and responses – agriculture and food security, industrialisation, poverty alleviation & employment, rural & urban infrastructure, social sector – health, education etc.

7. Geography:

Population – distribution, density, growth and comparison. Migration – types, causes and consequences.

Human development. Human settlements. Land resources and agriculture.

Water resources.

Mineral and energy resources. Manufacturing industries.

Planning and sustainable development in India. Transport and communication.

International trade.

Geographical perspective on selected issues and problems.

8. Current events of national and international importance.

9. Punjab

a) Geography:Geographical and agro-climatic regions, rivers, water resources, sharing of waters, demographics, human development indices

b) People, Society and Culture:

Major personalities in history of Punjab, religious movements, major religions & spiritual personalities, Punjabi literature, folklore, performing arts, fine arts and crafts

c) History:

Sufis, saints and gurus, Lodhis and Mughals, Sikh rulers, the British

period, nationalist movement in Punjab, Punjab in independent India.

d) Economy: Agriculture, animal husbandry, industrial & service sectors, major occupations, development & economic growth, public finance (including central-state fiscal issues), public sector institutions, cooperatives etc.

Paper –II (Civil Services Aptitude Test)

1. Reading comprehension; Punjabi and English language comprehension,

antonyms and synonyms, grammar and sentence formation.

2. Interpersonal skills including communication skills

3. Logical reasoning, analytical and mental ability

4. Basic numerical skills; numbers, magnitudes, percentages, numerical relation

appreciation

5. Data analysis; Graphic presentations, charts, tables, spreadsheets.

Note: The topics listed in the syllabus are only indicative for the general guidance of

the candidates and cannot be deemed as exhaustive list.