## PAPER-III PERSIAN

## Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature)
(Name)
2. (Signature) $\qquad$
(Name)

OMR Sheet No. :
(To be filled by the Candidate)

(In figures as per admission card)
Roll No.
(In words)

Time : $\mathbf{2 ~}_{1 / 2}$ hours]
[Maximum Marks : 150
Number of Pages in this Booklet: $\mathbf{1 2}$

## Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of seventy five multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
(ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
(iii) After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example: (A) (B) where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read instructions given inside carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the test question booklet and Original OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination.
10. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
11. Use of any calculator or $\log$ table etc., is prohibited.
12. There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.

D-42-12

## UGC NET/JRF

DEC-2012

## PERSIAN

PAPER-III

Note : This paper contains seventy five (75) objective type questions of two (2) marks each.
All questions are compulsory.

1. The dynasty of Anushirawan and the name of his capital was
(A) - بلوقّ

(C) هنوى -
(D) $\square \dot{\gamma}-\dot{\gamma}$
2. Hakim Berzuyeh in whose behost came to India and took from here the book :

(B) - كه
(C) $\because$ 䧑 -

3. Daqiqi belonged to which period and is famous for?
(A)

طاصرى - هتزاو (B)

تيتورى -
4. The poet who was criticized for his wrong predictions was
; ;
(B) (B)
(C) تا ثا
(D) انورى
5. The author of كمياك is and its contents are
(A) - - اخلا
(B) $\square$ - مُو \%

(D) البيرون


This couplet occurs in
(A) مثنوى منطت اليم

ثهثوى مطلع الانوار (B)
(C) ثاصنالم~ ز زووّى
(D)
7. The Sassanians were defeated by and where?
(A) (A
(B) $\quad$, $\square \square-6 \dot{\text { b }}$
(C) ا
(D) منتوابい -
8. $\dot{\sim}$ was first composed by and it means
(A) ها ها
(B) - (B) -

(D) - -
9. Literary history means


(C) (C)
(D)
10.

(B) (Bبر صنروها
(C) عباوت
(D) (D (D)
11. واوار Stands for
(A) راتنك,
(B) (B)
(C) آز
(D) (D)
12. Pahlavi script was changed to
(A)

(C) خ
(D) خطنمط
 وصال تو بص .
(روليف) Radif in this couplet is :
(A) راه
(B) $\square . \rho$
(C) كــ
(D) $\square$
14. 约 ${ }^{2 l}$ is the Persian translation of
(A) (A تا الرّل والموك


(D) نها الوارت
15. واثڤنامَ علايك) was written by
(A) الديّن رازى
(B) البيرون

البولى بينا (C)
(D) وصافـ المز ت
16. $\quad$ تُ H is a work by

(B) (B)
(C) (B)

17. Mohammad bin Zakariya-i-Razi is famous as

(B) (B)
(C) (C)
(D)
18. Khwaja Abdullahe Ansari is popular as
(A) (A
(B) (B)
(C) (C)
(D) (D) كوباب
19. Shaikh Farid-al-Din Attar was killed by
(A) بولوق ما
(B) $6 \dot{Q}$
(C) (B)
(D)
20. Objective of writing Qabus Nama was

(B) (B)
(C)

21. وراصيت علمثٌ is a chapter from
(A) (A)

تهار متقال (B)
(C) (C)
(D) (D)
22. $\quad$.
(A) احوال
(B)

(D)
23. Quatrains of Khayyam were first translated into English by

جون ربتّكا (B)
نكـن
(D) فيز بيز
24. Shahid Balkhi lived during
(A)
(B) (B) ورة كومت تيمولـن
(C) ورهة هومت

25. Kalila-wa-Dimna was first versified by
(A) 4
(B) (B)

(D)
26. One thousand couplets of Daqiqi are included in
(A) ثنوى متنوى
(B) ثاصنام~ ز
(C) حميقت اكهيقت
(D)
27. Abu Sa‘id Abul Khair was born at
(A) (A)
(B)

ثيراز (C)
(D) $\sim_{\sim}^{*}$
28.


This was composed by
(A)

(C)
(D) انورى
29. حماليّ الك is a work on
(A) ${ }^{\circ}$
(B)
(C) علوم هندى
(D) علم الآواب
30. Ubaid-e-Zakani is known for his
(A) $\quad \square$
(B) شع طز آثم انتقاوى)
(C)

31. The first book on Sufism written in India is
(A)

كثف الكُب
(B) (B)
(C) والمانوار
(D) (D)
32. Khusrau-e-Dehlavi passed away in
(A) (A oqr
(B) 91.
(C)
(D)
33. Mathnavi Nal Daman was composed by
(A) فيضى فياضى
(B) (B)
(C) كلم كـم
(D) ابوالقّ گيارنَ
34. Urfi-e-Shirazi was associated with
(A) شاونثاه ابم
(B) شاصنثاه .جابنكيم
(C) هكم البالثق گيلانذ
(D) اورْ
35. Sa‘ibe-Tabrizi was in India attached to
(A) هنا.
(B) $\cup$
(C) ظغ
(D) ثا (D)
36. Naziri Nishapuri was patronised by
(A) (A الرتم
(B) ابوالقّ گيالنَ
(C) امالامراعلى مران ثانب
(D) (D)
37. The earliest style of Persian poetry is called

سبك
(B)
(C) (C)

38. ك كر آز

This couplet is associated to
(A) بييل , ولوىى
(B) (B)
(C) علّا مص اقبا
(D) (D)
39. Siyasat Namah was written at the instance of
(A) (A) هك شاهم

اتح, شاه ورانّ (B)
(C) (C) ورشاه افنثار
(D) الط
40. واتق و عغرا is composed in the form of

بتزاو (A)
(B) (B)
(C)
(D)
41. قاون of Ibn-e-Sina deals with
(A)
(B) (B)
(C) بوْ

هيْت (D)
42. Mulla Mohammad Tahir Ghani belonged to

اصنمان (A)
لاصور (B)
(C) كثيم
(D) , ولى

(A)
(B) (B) ارانكوه
(C) $\square \square$.
(D) ثاصجمان
44. Which of the following works is not written by,$\dot{\sim}$ ?
(A) (A ر (A

(C) (C)
(D) هنطن الط
45. Bidil Dehlavi was burried in
(A) (A

(C) $\quad \dot{\text { (C) }}$
(D) (D
46. Khwaja Nizamuddin Aulia belonged to

(B) (B) نلـلـنبند
(C) (C)

47. Author of نتْب الوارتٌ is
(A) الوالغنل
(B) (Bبالقاررـايونا
(C)
(D) (D

(A)



49. واراتر.م~~ was formed by
(A)

(C) ثاونثاه ابـ
(D) بارششانظק

(A) (A) ورة لورى
(B) (B)
(C) (C) ورة́تغلت
(D) (D) وره ثاصمجان
51.
(A)
(B) (B)
(C)
(D) 4.6\%.
52. Mathnavi-e-Ma'navi of Jalaluddin Rumi is in
(A) ج.
(B)
(C) $06 \%$

53. Word for atmosphere in Persian is
(A)
(B) اوضاع
(C)
(D)

54. Airport in Persian is

استّانيون (A)
(B)
(C) ;
(D)
55. 5 .
 This couplet was versified by
(A) (A وق ولوى
(B) (B) , رطلوى
(C)
(D) (D
56. Allama Iqbal is called
(A) الكس الشا
(B) شاو
(C) شاُ نتّب
(D) إز الش
57. الم جاه is


(C) اسم

اتم
58. The number of Persian alphabet is
(A) $, 9,5$
(B)
(C) ■. , ,
(D) (D)
59. To know وز 5 and $广$ of a verse is called
(A) (A علم

(C) علمصيّ
علم علمون (B)


(A) انَّ
(B)
(C) انضى

انْ اتتمارى (D)
61. The poem $\square^{\prime}$. غف. was composed by
(A) (A)
(B) (B) ابتّاج
(C) مهنهیميرى
(D)
62. The name of ${ }^{\text {F }}$ \% is
(A) (A)
(B) شنمثا, بز
(C) (C)

63. يو is situated in

انهان (A)
"
(C) (C)
(D)
64. The theme of بوف كور by Sadiq Hedayat is influenced by


(C) بقالما بورايك
(D) (D)
65. "We have a department of Persian in our University" is translated into Persian as



او ور وانثقاه خورْگث فارّى وار, (D)
66. A Persian Newspaper published from India is named

(B) هامت الوارت
(C)
(D) كنز اخبار
67. If the words of opposite meaning are placed in a setence, the figure of speech is called
(A) استّاره
(B) كنايـ
(C) سإتت الاعدار

تضا, (D)
68. When things naturally associated together are introduced in a sentence, the figure of speech is known as
(A) $\square$
(B) (B)
(C) (C)
(D)

69. Darul Funun was established by
(A) (A) مُشثاه قاهِ

الميكبير (B)
(C) (C الـالطنت
"
70. Arif-e-Qazvini is popular for his
(A) $\quad \dot{\square}$
(B) (B)

تصانيف (C)
(D)
71. The founder of Novel writing in Iran is
(A)
(B) صارت چو
(C) مـ
(D) (D)
72. Constitutional movement in Persian is
(A) (A)
(B) هضت اربك
(C)

نهض
73. Allama Iqbal propounded the concept of
(A)
(B)
(C)
;
74.

This is a couplet by
(A) (A ابلوى
(B) (B)
(C) قتى تشهوى
(D) علاّ ده اقبال
75.
(A) اوضاع (A)
(B) اراث اربك
(C) اوضاع ابتّ كَ
(D) $\square^{\circ}$.

## Space For Rough Work

UGC - NET DECEMBER 2012


