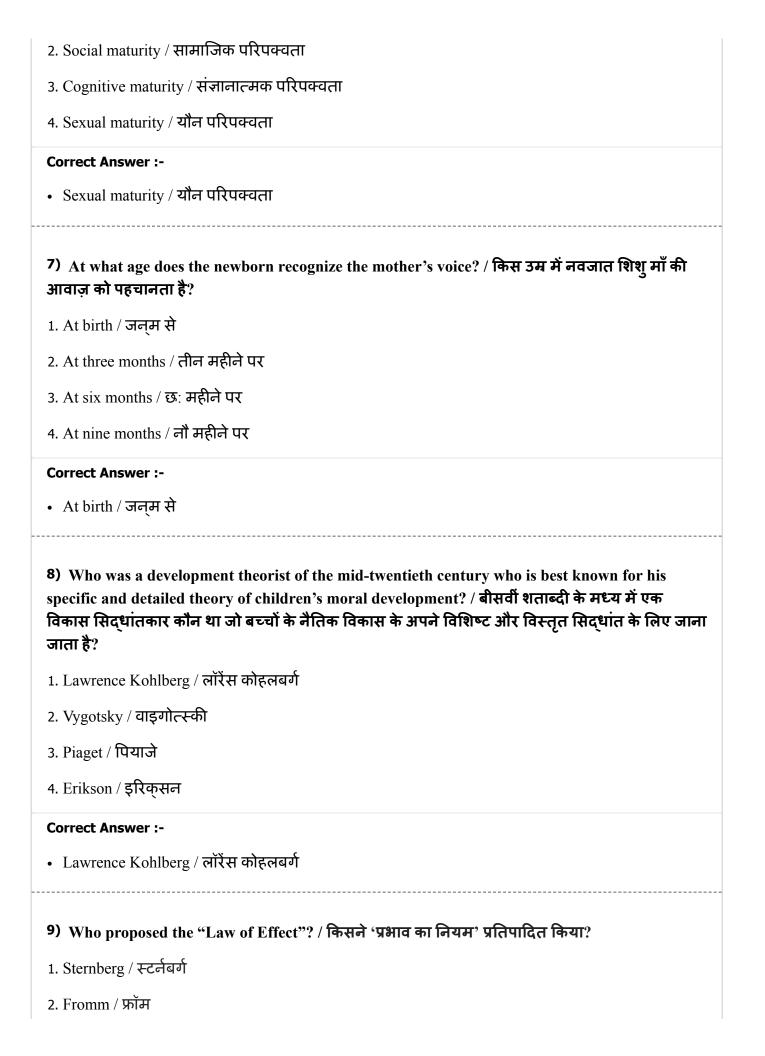Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) Who among these psychologists have developed a theory of personality based on 2 dimensions: introvertion and extrovertion? / इन मनोवैज्ञानिकों में से किसने 2 आयामों अंतर्मुखी और बहिर्मुखी के आधार पर व्यक्तित्व का एक सिद्धांत विकसित किया है:?

1. Sigmund Freud/ सिग्मंड फ्रायड

2. Carl Jung/ कार्ल युंग

3. Erich From/ एरिक फर्म

4. Hans Eysenck/ हैंस आइसेंक

Correct Answer :-

- Hans Eysenck/ हैंस आइसेंक

2) The full form of SEN is _____. / SEN का पूर्ण रूप _____है।

1. Special emotional negotiation / स्पेशल इमोशनल निगोसिएशन

2. Social education needs / सोशल एजुकेशन नीड्स

3. Special educational needs / स्पेशल एजुकेशनल नीड्स

4. Special and exceptional needs / स्पेशल और एक्सेप्शनल नीड्स

Correct Answer :-

- Social education needs / सोशल एजुकेशन नीड्स

3) The need for child-centered education has increased mainly because: / बाल-केन्द्रित शिक्षा की आवश्यकता मुख्यतः निम्न कारण से बढ़ गयी है:

1. Parents have no time for their children. / माता-पिता के पास अपने बच्चों के लिए समय नहीं है।

2. Parents are less qualified. / माता-पिता कम योग्य हैं।

3. Teachers have better qualification. / शिक्षकों की बेहतर योग्यता है।

4. Teachers are more equipped to deal with overall development. / शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए अधिक सुसज्जित हैं।

Correct Answer :-

- Teachers are more equipped to deal with overall development. / शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए अधिक सुसज्जित हैं।

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4) **People who are categorized on the basis of economic condition are known as belonging to a particular _____ . /** जिन लोगों को आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाता है उन्हें एक विशेष _____ से संबंधित रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Ethnic group / एथनिक ग्रुप

2. Religion / धर्म

3. Class / वर्ग

4. Caste / जाति

Correct Answer :-

- Class / वर्ग

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5) **Perception of a particular method of teaching is different among learners because: /** शिक्षण की एक विशेष पद्धति की धारणा शिक्षार्थियों के बीच भिन्न है क्योंकि :

1. they do not want to learn. / वे सीखना नहीं चाहते है।

2. they don't like the topic. / उन्हे विषय की पसंद नहीं है।

3. perception is dependent on the environment learners are accustomed to. / धारणा शिक्षार्थियों के पर्यावरण पर निर्भर है, जिसके आदी है।

4. some of them do not like the teacher. / उनमें से कुछ शिक्षक को पसंद नहीं करते हैं।

Correct Answer :-

- perception is dependent on the environment learners are accustomed to. / धारणा शिक्षार्थियों के पर्यावरण पर निर्भर है, जिसके आदी है।

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6) **What is the primary change that occurs during puberty? /** यौवन के दौरान होने वाला प्राथमिक परिवर्तन क्या है?

1. Psychological maturity / मनोवैज्ञानिक परिपक्वता

2. Social maturity / सामाजिक परिपक्वता

3. Cognitive maturity / संज्ञानात्मक परिपक्वता

4. Sexual maturity / यौन परिपक्वता

Correct Answer :-

- Sexual maturity / यौन परिपक्वता

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7) **At what age does the newborn recognize the mother's voice? / किस उम्र में नवजात शिशु माँ की आवाज़ को पहचानता है?**

1. At birth / जन्म से

2. At three months / तीन महीने पर

3. At six months / छ: महीने पर

4. At nine months / नौ महीने पर

Correct Answer :-

- At birth / जन्म से

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8) **Who was a development theorist of the mid-twentieth century who is best known for his specific and detailed theory of children's moral development? / बीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य में एक विकास सिद्धांतकार कौन था जो बच्चों के नैतिक विकास के अपने विशिष्ट और विस्तृत सिद्धांत के लिए जाना जाता है?**

1. Lawrence Kohlberg / लॉरेंस कोहलबर्ग

2. Vygotsky / वाइगोत्स्की

3. Piaget / पियाजे

4. Erikson / इरिक्सन

Correct Answer :-

- Lawrence Kohlberg / लॉरेंस कोहलबर्ग

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9) **Who proposed the "Law of Effect"? / किसने 'प्रभाव का नियम' प्रतिपादित किया?**

1. Sternberg / स्टर्नबर्ग

2. Fromm / फ्रॉम

3. Thorndike / थॉर्नडाइक

4. Bandura / बॅण्डुरा

Correct Answer :-

- Thorndike / थॉर्नडाइक

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10) Who developed the first intelligence test? / पहला बुद्धिमत्ता परीक्षण (टेस्ट) किसने विकसित किया?

1. Binet and Vernon / बिनेट और वर्नन

2. Binet and Simon / बिनेट और सिमोन

3. Goddard and Terman / गोडार्ड और टर्मन

4. Goddard and Wechsler / गोडार्ड और वेचसलेर

Correct Answer :-

- Binet and Simon / बिनेट और सिमोन

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11) Preprimary education in India carried out through Anganwadi Centres falls under the _____ . / भारत में आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली पूर्व-प्राथमिक शिक्षा _____ के अंतर्गत आती है।

1. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment / सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय

2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

3. Ministry of Women and Child Development / महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय

4. Ministry of Human Resource Development / मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

Correct Answer :-

- Ministry of Women and Child Development / महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय

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12) Critical thinking is an aspect of: / गहन चिंतन निम्न का एक पहलू है:

1. Bias / पक्षपात

2. Reasoning / तर्क

3. Belief / विश्वास

4. Emotion / भावना

Correct Answer :-

- Reasoning / तर्क

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13) **The judgement of the quality of teaching depends on:** / शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता का निर्णय निम्न पर निर्भर करता है:

1. Developing a relationship / संबंधों को विकसित करने पर

2. Attainment of information / जानकारी की प्राप्ति पर

3. Discipline / अनुशासन पर

4. Overall development of student / छात्रों के समग्र विकास पर

Correct Answer :-

- Overall development of student / छात्रों के समग्र विकास पर

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14) **The abbreviated term ADHD denotes:** / संक्षिप्त शब्द ADHD (एडीएचडी) निम्न को दर्शाता है:

1. Attention Deficit Hypersensitivity Disorder / ध्यान अभाव अतिसंवेदनशीलता विकार

2. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder / ध्यान अभाव सक्रियता विकार

3. Active Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder / सक्रिय अभाव सक्रियता विकार

4. Aggression Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder/ आक्रामकता अभाव सक्रियता विकार

Correct Answer :-

- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder / ध्यान अभाव सक्रियता विकार

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15) **Which one of the following is not an internal factor of attention?** / निम्नलिखित में से क्या ध्यान (अवधान) का एक आंतरिक कारक नहीं है?

1. Interest / रूचि

2. Intensity / तीव्रता

3. Mind set / पूर्व धारणा (मांइड सेट)

4. Motives / प्रेरणा

Correct Answer :-

- Intensity / तीव्रता

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16) **Which of the following factors did Kohlberg focus on in his theory of morality? /** कोहलबर्ग अपने नैतिकता के सिद्धांत में निम्नलिखित कारकों में से किस पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया?

1. Family influences / परिवार प्रभुत्व

2. Cognitive development / संज्ञानात्मक विकास

3. Culture / संस्कृति

4. Gender differences / लिंग भेद

Correct Answer :-

- Cognitive development / संज्ञानात्मक विकास

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17) **Which of the following is not an objective of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation? /** निम्नलिखित में से क्या सतत एवं व्यापक मूल्यांकन का उद्देश्य नहीं है?

1. Plan teaching-learning situations. / शिक्षण-अधिगम स्थितियों की योजना तैयार करना ।

2. Communicate the child's progress to different stakeholders. / बच्चे की प्रगति को विभिन्न हितधारकों को बताना ।

3. Map changes in the child's learning and development. / बच्चे के अधिगम और विकास में परिवर्तनों का मानचित्र बनाना ।

4. Inculcate fear in the minds of pupils, so that they are able to perform better. / विद्यार्थियों के मन में भय पैदा करना, ताकि वे बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर सकें।

Correct Answer :-

- Inculcate fear in the minds of pupils, so that they are able to perform better. / विद्यार्थियों के मन में भय पैदा करना, ताकि वे बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर सकें।

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18) **Which of the following is not a risk factor for drug use that is directly attributed to parents? /**
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ड्रग उपयोग के लिए जोखिम कारक नहीं है जिसके लिए माता-पिता प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्तरदायी ठहराये जायें?

1. Childhood negligence / बाल्यवस्था लापरवाही

2. Abuse / दुर्व्यवहार

3. Peer rejection / सहकर्मी अस्वीकरण

4. Genetic inheritance / आनुवंशिक विरासत

Correct Answer :-

- Peer rejection / सहकर्मी अस्वीकरण

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19) A child realizes that a four-legged animal that neighs cannot fit into her existing schema of 'dog'. What process will she undertake to fit this new information into her schemas? / एक बच्चे को ज्ञात होता है कि चार पैर वाला जानवर, जो कि हिनहिनाता है, 'कुत्ते' के मौजूदा आकार में फिट नहीं हो सकता है। इस नई जानकारी को इस आकार में फिट करने के लिए वह कौन सी प्रक्रिया अपनाएगा?

1. Disequilibration / असंतुलन

2. Accommodation / समायोजन

3. Assimilation / आत्मसात

4. Homeostasis / समस्थिति

Correct Answer :-

- Accommodation / समायोजन

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20) A child finds it hard to recall the Hindi letters he learnt for today's exam because of the Kannada exam he wrote yesterday. What is this phenomenon known as? / एक बच्चे को आज की परीक्षा के लिए याद किये गये हिंदी अक्षरों को स्मरण करना उसके द्वारा कल लिखे गये कन्नड़ परीक्षा के कारण कठिन लगता है। इस घटना को किस नाम से जाना जाता है?

1. Retroactive interference / पृष्नोमुंखी अवरोध

2. Retrograde interference / प्रतिगामी अवरोध

3. Anterograde interference / अग्रगामी अवरोध

4. Proactive interference / अग्रोनमुखी अवरोध

Correct Answer :-

- Proactive interference / अग्रोनमुखी अवरोध

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21) According to Vygotsky, child's language and thought develop _____. / वायगोत्स्की के अनुसार, बच्चे की भाषा और विचार _____ विकसित करते हैं।

1. independently of each other, then merge / एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होकर बाद में आपस में सम्मिलित हो जाते हैं

2. independently of each other / एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र

3. universally across the culture / सभी संस्कृतियों पर समानता से

4. together as child grows / बच्चे के विकास के साथ

Correct Answer :-

- independently of each other, then merge / एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होकर बाद में आपस में सम्मिलित हो जाते हैं

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22) Parents who have a lot of rules but support their children to follow the rules, are adhering to _____. / जो माता-पिता बहुत सारे नियम बनाते हैं लेकिन अपने बच्चों को नियमों का पालन करने के लिए सहायता करते हैं _____ का अनुसरण करते हैं।

1. Uninvolved Parenting / असंबद्ध पालन-पोषण

2. Permissive Parenting / अनुमोदक पालन-पोषण

3. Authoritative Parenting / आधिकारिक पालन-पोषण (अथॉरिटेटिव पैरेंटिंग)

4. Authoritarian Parenting / अधिकारवादी पालन-पोषण (अथॉरिटेरिअन पैरेंटिंग)

Correct Answer :-

- Authoritative Parenting / आधिकारिक पालन-पोषण (अथॉरिटेटिव पैरेंटिंग)

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23) _____ is the desire to act and move towards a goal. / _____ कार्य करने और एक लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ने की इच्छा है।

1. Perseverance / दृढ़ता

2. Valour / साहस

3. Motivation / प्रेरणा

4. Grit / धैर्य

Correct Answer :-

- Motivation / प्रेरणा

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24) Which of the following theorists emphasizes the importance of categorization in the learning process? / निम्नलिखित सिद्धांतकार में से कौन अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में वर्गीकरण के महत्व पर जोर देते है?

1. Kohler / कोह्लर

2. Bandura / बंडुरा

3. Bruner /बर्नर

4. Pavlov / पैवलॉव

Correct Answer :-

- Bruner /बर्नर

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25) Problem-based learning in science encourages learners' scientific habits of mind. Which of these options best describes some of the guidelines for problem-based learning?/ विज्ञान में समस्या-आधारित शिक्षा, शिक्षार्थियों की मन की वैज्ञानिक आदतों को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इनमें से कौन सा विकल्प समस्या-आधारित सिद्धांत सीखने के कुछ दिशानिर्देशों का उचित वर्णन करता है?

1. Reading, writing, listening/ पढ़ना, लिखना, सुनना

2. Thinking up ideas, using multimedia, making variables/ मल्टीमीडिया का उपयोग करके, चर बनाकर विचारों को समझना

3. Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना

4. Discussions, a fixed number of trials, cooperative learning/ चर्चा, निश्चित संख्या में परीक्षण, सहकारी शिक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना

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26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is _____. / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण _____ है।

1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप

2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप

3. Telescope / टेलीस्कोप

4. Epidiascope / एपिडियास्कोप

Correct Answer :-

- Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप

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27) Id, ego, superego is put forth by: / पहचान, अहं, पराहं (सुपरइगो) निम्न में से किसके द्वारा स्थपित किये गये?

1. Maslow / मास्लो

2. Pavlov / पैवलॉव

3. Jung / युंग

4. Freud / फ्रायड

Correct Answer :-

- Freud / फ्रायड

28) The Expectancy Theory of motivation states that: / प्रेरणा के सिद्धांत में कहता है कि:

1. People are motivated to do things due to external rewards. / पुरस्कार से व्यक्ति कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित होता हैं।

2. There is a hierarchy of needs in each individual. / प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में जरूरतों का एक पदानुक्रम होता है।

3. There is a desire in a person to become what he is capable of becoming. / किसी व्यक्ति में वह बनने की इच्छा होती है जो वह बनने में सक्षम है।

4. Motivation depends on the desirability of the outcome. / अभिप्रेरणा परिणाम की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है।

Correct Answer :-

- Motivation depends on the desirability of the outcome. / अभिप्रेरणा परिणाम की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है।

29) Teaching in an inclusive classroom is a challenge for teachers and demands certain _____. / समावेशी कक्षा में पढ़ाना, शिक्षकों के लिए एक चुनौती है और इसमें निश्चित रूप से_____ की आवश्यकता है।

1. Habits / प्रवृति

2. Talent / प्रतिभा

3. Expertise / दक्षता

4. Practice / अभ्यास

Correct Answer :-

- Expertise / दक्षता

30) _____ is found to be effective at achieving conceptual change. /

_____ को वैचारिक परिवर्तन प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी पाया गया है।

1. Reading textual materials/ पाठ आधारित अध्ययन प्रणाली

2. Labs / प्रयोगशाला

3. Discovery learning / डिस्कवरी अधिगम

4. Detecting an anomaly / विसंगति का पता लगाना

Correct Answer :-

- Detecting an anomaly / विसंगति का पता लगाना

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L1GS)

1)

इदं भर्तृहरिशतकत्रये अन्तर्भवति -

1. श्रृङ्गारशतकम् ।

2. हितोपदेशः ।

3. सुभाषितशतकम् ।

4. नीतिसारः ।

Correct Answer :-

- श्रृङ्गारशतकम् ।

2)

'जलमुच्' इत्यस्य पर्यायपदं किम् ?

1. मेघः ।

2. गगनम् ।

3. वारि ।

4. पृथ्वी ।

Correct Answer :-

- मेघः ।

---

3) 'पार्वती' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः ?

1. पर्वतस्य सखी ।

2. पर्वतस्य पत्नी ।

3. पर्वतस्य अपरं नाम ।

4. पर्वतस्य पुत्री ।

Correct Answer :-

- पर्वतस्य पुत्री ।

---

4) 'उपमा'-अलङ्कारप्रयोगे प्रसिद्धः कः ?

1. कालिदासः ।

2. वाल्मीकिः ।

3. भवभूतिः ।

4. भासः ।

Correct Answer :-

- कालिदासः ।

---

5) 'धर्मराज' शब्दस्य प्रथमैकवचनस्य रूपं किम् ?

1. धर्मराजन् ।

2. धर्मराजा ।

3. धर्मराज ।

4. धर्मराजः ।

Correct Answer :-

- धर्मराजः ।

---

6) साधु किम् ?

1. शिष्यः आचार्यं न्यवेदयत् ।

2. शिष्यः आचार्याय न्यवेदयत् ।

3. शिष्यः आचार्येण न्यवेदयत् ।

4. शिष्यः आचार्यस्य न्यवेदयत् ।

Correct Answer :-

शिष्यः आचार्याय न्यवेदयत् ।

---

7) ‘अभ्यनुज्ञातः’ इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः विद्यते ?

1. सवर्णदीर्घः ।

2. यणादेशः ।

3. वृद्धिः ।

4. गुणः ।

Correct Answer :-

- यणादेशः ।

---

8) अयं वैयाकरणः न भवति –

1. पतञ्जलिः ।

2. वररुचिः ।

3. पाणिनिः ।

4. नारायणपण्डितः ।

Correct Answer :-

- नारायणपण्डितः ।

9) 'लिङ्' इति लकारः कं सूचयति ?

1. भविष्यत्कालम् ।

2. भूतकालम् ।

3. विधिम् ।

4. वर्तमानकालम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- विधिम् ।

10) 'राजपुरुषः' इत्यत्र समासः कः ?

1. चतुर्थीतत्पुरुषः ।

2. षष्ठीतत्पुरुषः ।

3. कर्मधारयः ।

4. बहुव्रीहिः ।

Correct Answer :-

- षष्ठीतत्पुरुषः ।

11) 'धाम' इत्यस्य पर्यायपदं किम् ?

1. स्वर्गः ।

2. ईश्वरः ।

3. निवासः ।

4. भूमिः ।

Correct Answer :-

- निवासः ।

12) 'सह' इत्यव्ययं कया विभक्त्या उपयुज्यते ?

1. प्रथमा ।

2. चतुर्थी ।

3. तृतीया ।

4. पञ्चमी ।

Correct Answer :-

- तृतीया ।

13) सत्यं किम् ? संस्कृतवाङ्मये कवेर्माघस्य विद्यते –

1. काव्यत्रयम् ।

2. काव्यपञ्चकम् ।

3. काव्यद्वयम् ।

4. एकमेव काव्यम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- एकमेव काव्यम् ।

14) 'नागेन्द्रः' इत्यत्र सन्धिः कः ?

1. सवर्णदीर्घः ।

2. विसर्गः ।

3. वृद्धिः ।

4. गुणः ।

Correct Answer :-

- गुणः ।

15) सत्यं किम् - उत्तररामचरितम्

1. खण्डकाव्यम् ।

2. नाटकम् ।

3. गद्यकाव्यम् ।

4. महाकाव्यम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- नाटकम् ।

16) बाणभट्टेन विरचितं हर्षचरितम् इति काव्यम् -

1. खण्डकाव्यम् ।

2. आख्यायिका ।

3. इतिहासकाव्यम् ।

4. महाकाव्यम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- इतिहासकाव्यम् ।

17) इदं गीतिकाव्यम् अस्ति -

1. वेणीसंहारः ।

2. पञ्चतन्त्रम् ।

3. ऋतुसंहारः ।

4. मेघदूतम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- मेघदूतम् ।

18) शुद्धं किम् -

1. इदं भूमिः ।

2. न किमपि ।

3. अयं भूमिः ।

4. इयं भूमिः ।

Correct Answer :-

- इयं भूमिः ।

19) महाकाव्यानि अध्यायरूपेण इत्थं विभज्यन्ते -

1. खण्डः ।

2. वर्गः ।

3. अङ्कः ।

4. सर्गः ।

Correct Answer :-

• सर्गः ।

20)

'मित्रं मन्दिरं गच्छति 'इत्यत्र 'मन्दिर' शब्दस्य विभक्तिः का ?

1. द्वितीया ।

2. प्रथमा ।

3. तृतीया ।

4. न कापि ।

Correct Answer :-

• द्वितीया ।

21)

'नैषधीयचरितम्' इति महाकाव्यस्य प्रणेता कः ?

1. भारविः ।

2. श्रीहर्षः ।

3. भवभूतिः ।

4. कालिदासः ।

Correct Answer :-

• श्रीहर्षः ।

22) 'प्रगृह्य' इत्यत्र प्रत्ययः कः ?

1. ल्यप् ।

2. तुमुन् ।

3. क्तः ।

4. क्तवतुः ।

Correct Answer :-

• ल्यप् ।

23) 'भ्रमणार्थम्' इत्यस्य अयम् अर्थः -

1. भ्रमणस्य ।

2. भ्रमणाय ।

3. भ्रमणेन

4. भ्रमणात् ।

Correct Answer :-

- भ्रमणाय ।

---

24) अशुद्धक्रियापदं किम् ?

1. गच्छति ।

2. करोति ।

3. हरति ।

4. लेखति ।

Correct Answer :-

- लेखति ।

---

25) 'सूर्योदयः' इत्यत्र सन्धिः कः ?

1. वृद्धिः ।

2. अयादिसन्धिः ।

3. सवर्णदीर्घः ।

4. गुणः ।

Correct Answer :-

- गुणः ।

---

26) 'भूतबलिः' इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यं किम् ?

1. भूतेषु बलिः ।

2. भूतैः बलि ।

3. भूतानां बलिः ।

4. भूतेभ्यः बलिः ।

Correct Answer :-

- भूतेभ्यः बलिः ।

---

27) मूर्खराजपुत्राणां कृते रचितः ग्रन्थः कः ?

1. मुद्राराक्षसम् ।

2. वेणीसंहारम् ।

3. विक्रमोर्वशीयम् ।

4. पञ्चतन्त्रम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- पञ्चतन्त्रम् ।

28)

'बालकः हस्तेन खादति' इत्यत्र 'हस्त' शब्दे कारकं किम् ?

1. करणम् ।

2. अपादानम् ।

3. सम्प्रदानम् ।

4. कर्ता ।

Correct Answer :-

- करणम् ।

29) भिन्नप्रकृतिकं पदं चिनुत -

1. पातुम् ।

2. स्थितः ।

3. गत्वा ।

4. लिखति ।

Correct Answer :-

- लिखति ।

30)

पुरुषार्थेषु अयं भवति –

1. धर्मः ।

2. पापम् ।

3. ज्ञानम् ।

4. पुण्यम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- धर्मः ।

Topic:- General English(L2GE)

1) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

The most bittersweet thing

   About the experience of reading

   Is the ending

   You don't know whether to be happy

   For getting that sense of closure

   Or to be sad for reaching the

End of yet another adventure

The word which rhymes with *whether*

1. leather

2. bother

3. mother

4. father

Correct Answer :-

- leather

---

2) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

The most bittersweet thing

> **About the experience of reading**
>
> **Is the ending**
>
> **You don't know whether to be happy**
>
> **For getting that sense of closure**
>
> **Or to be sad for reaching the**

End of yet another adventure

At the end of a book , the speaker experiences:

1. terror

2. delight

3. happiness

4. sadness

Correct Answer :-

- sadness

---

3) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

The most bittersweet thing

> **About the experience of reading**
>
> **Is the ending**
>
> **You don't know whether to be happy**
>
> **For getting that sense of closure**
>
> **Or to be sad for reaching the**

End of yet another adventure

When the speaker says she feels bittersweet about reading, it means she:

1. has mixed feelings about the experience of reading

2. hates reading

3. loves the experience of reading

4. finds reading very boring

Correct Answer :-

- loves the experience of reading

---

4) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

The most bittersweet thing

About the experience of reading

Is the ending

You don't know whether to be happy

For getting that sense of closure

Or to be sad for reaching the

End of yet another adventure

Give synonym of the word adventure.

1. inertia

2. latency

3. certainty

4. escapade

Correct Answer :-

- escapade

---

5) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:

Amir was not always a bully. He used to be fond of little Mia and used to play with her, but not anymore. Mia remembered with a nostalgic smile how he used to sometimes hoist her up on his shoulders and run, and she would squeal in delight and urge him to run even faster. He always did. Why did he change, she wondered? One thing Mia certainly knew from all the books that she read was that everyone had a story. Everyone had their story. Even bullies!

Mia recalled a line from one of her favourite books 'To kill a Mocking Bird'; "You can never really understand a person fully until you climb into his skin and walk around in it". She knew then that

she needed to know Amir better to really understand why he changed. She stood up and walked up to the tree. After a moment of thoughtful hesitation, she sat down near Amir. She stayed silent.

Amir considered her unwelcome arrival, and asked her angrily "What do you want Mia? Can't you go elsewhere and just not bother me?"

Why did Mia approach Amir?

1. She believes everyone has a story

2. She wanted him to hoist her on his shoulders and run

3. She wanted to know why Amir had changed

4. He was a bully and she wanted to tell him that

Correct Answer :-

- She wanted to know why Amir had changed

6) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:

Amir was not always a bully. He used to be fond of little Mia and used to play with her, but not anymore. Mia remembered with a nostalgic smile how he used to sometimes hoist her up on his shoulders and run, and she would squeal in delight and urge him to run even faster. He always did. Why did he change, she wondered? One thing Mia certainly knew from all the books that she read was that everyone had a story. Everyone had their story. Even bullies!

Mia recalled a line from one of her favourite books 'To kill a Mocking Bird'; "You can never really understand a person fully until you climb into his skin and walk around in it". She knew then that she needed to know Amir better to really understand why he changed. She stood up and walked up to the tree. After a moment of thoughtful hesitation, she sat down near Amir. She stayed silent.

Amir considered her unwelcome arrival, and asked her angrily "What do you want Mia? Can't you go elsewhere and just not bother me?"

What does Mia realize by recalling, 'You can never really understand a person fully until you climb into his skin and walk around in it.'

1. Amir was a bully

2. Amir was a friend

3. Amir was rude

4. Amir had a story

Correct Answer :-

- Amir had a story

7) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:

Amir was not always a bully. He used to be fond of little Mia and used to play with her, but not anymore. Mia remembered with a nostalgic smile how he used to sometimes hoist her up on his shoulders and run, and she would squeal in delight and urge him to run even faster. He always did. Why did he change, she wondered? One thing Mia certainly knew from all the books that she read was that everyone had a story. Everyone had their story. Even bullies!

Mia recalled a line from one of her favourite books 'To kill a Mocking Bird'; "You can never really understand a person fully until you climb into his skin and walk around in it". She knew then that she needed to know Amir better to really understand why he changed. She stood up and walked up to the tree. After a moment of thoughtful hesitation, she sat down near Amir. She stayed silent.

Amir considered her unwelcome arrival, and asked her angrily "What do you want Mia? Can't you go elsewhere and just not bother me?"

What did Mia remember with nostalgia?

1. A favorite book 'To kill a mocking bird'

2. How Amir was fond of her

3. How Amir used to hoist her up on his shoulders

4. Amir the bully

Correct Answer :-

- How Amir used to hoist her up on his shoulders

---

8) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:

Amir was not always a bully. He used to be fond of little Mia and used to play with her, but not anymore. Mia remembered with a nostalgic smile how he used to sometimes hoist her up on his shoulders and run, and she would squeal in delight and urge him to run even faster. He always did. Why did he change, she wondered? One thing Mia certainly knew from all the books that she read was that everyone had a story. Everyone had their story. Even bullies!

Mia recalled a line from one of her favourite books 'To kill a Mocking Bird'; "You can never really understand a person fully until you climb into his skin and walk around in it". She knew then that she needed to know Amir better to really understand why he changed. She stood up and walked up to the tree. After a moment of thoughtful hesitation, she sat down near Amir. She stayed silent.

Amir considered her unwelcome arrival, and asked her angrily "What do you want Mia? Can't you go elsewhere and just not bother me?"

In the passage, who is the bully?

1. Everyone who has a story

2. Mocking Bird

3. Amir

4. Mia

Correct Answer :-

- Amir

---

9) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:

The jury recommended clemen-- in reporting.

1. --ts

2. --ce

3. --sy

4. --cy

Correct Answer :-

- --cy

---

10) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:

Cinema viewing is a _____ pastime among city dwellers.

1. popularly

2. popularity

3. popularized

4. popular

Correct Answer :-

- popular

---

11) Which of the following options best combines the two given sentences?

All of us started quite early. We missed the first local train.

1. As we started quite early, we missed the first local train.

2. Though we started quite early, but we missed the first local train.

3. Although we started quite early, we missed the first local train.

4. Whenever we started quite early, we missed the first local train.

Correct Answer :-

- Although we started quite early, we missed the first local train.

12) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

Vasudha informed _____ HOD that she would be coming _____ hour later than usual.

1. no article required, an

2. an, the

3. the, an

4. a, no article required

Correct Answer :-

- the, an

13) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its active voice.

A lot of rubbish has been thrown on the streets.

1. They had thrown a lot of rubbish on the streets.

2. People are throwing a lot of rubbish on the streets.

3. People have thrown a lot of rubbish on the streets.

4. We have been throwing a lot of rubbish on the streets.

Correct Answer :-

- People have thrown a lot of rubbish on the streets.

14) Choose the appropriate tenses to fill in the blanks in the given sentence :

People who _____ the evidence at the trial _____ at the outcome.

1. were hearing, was surprised

2. had heard, were surprised

3. heard, are surprise

4. are hearing, are surprising

Correct Answer :-

- had heard, were surprised

---

15) Choose the appropriate antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.

How could he <u>desert</u> his wife and child?

1. rescue

2. protect

3. defend

4. accept

Correct Answer :-

- protect

---

16) Choose the appropriate pronouns for the given sentence:

Ranveer saw _____ in the mirror whenever _____ got dressed.

1. himself, he

2. them, he

3. myself, I

4. herself, they

Correct Answer :-

- himself, he

---

17) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:

The thief ran _____ a cave that lead him _____ a waterfall that fell _____ the river.

1. into, to, into

2. from, for, onto

3. from, in, on

4. for, into, across

Correct Answer :-

- into, to, into

---

18) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

Do you like tea_____coffee?

1. but

2. yet

3. or

4. if

Correct Answer :-

- or

---

19) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the following sentence.

He could not achieve success because of his <u>cavalier</u> attitude.

1. haughty

2. diligent

3. amiable

4. humble

Correct Answer :-

- haughty

---

20) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

We will not eat until the guests are here. They _____ not have had their breakfast.

1. should

2. might

3. shall

4. can

Correct Answer :-

- might

---

21) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:

These days the villagers have spotted the fallen hero drink like a fish at the bar.

1. be like a fish in water

2. to drink heavily

3. enjoy a drink or two

4. cause a lot of disturbance

Correct Answer :-

- to drink heavily

---

22) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:

The vice president of the company gave his subordinates a piece of his mind when the sales figures nosedived.

1. pitched in

2. reprimanded

3. advised

4. accused

Correct Answer :-

- reprimanded

---

23) Choose the option that best transforms the sentence into its Indirect form:

'Call the first witness,' said the judge.

1. The judge told them to call their first witness.

2. The judge commanded them to call the first witness.

3. The judge said them to call the first witness

4. The judge called the first witness.

Correct Answer :-

- The judge commanded them to call the first witness.

24) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.

A person hurt or killed in an accident

1. Casualty

2. Martyr

3. Patient

4. Injured

Correct Answer :-

- Casualty

25) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:

Someone who has ever tried to pick up spilled mercury will agree that this element is hard to handle.

1. will agree that this element

2. is hard to handle.

3. Someone who has ever tried

4. to pick up spilled mercury

Correct Answer :-

- Someone who has ever tried

26) Change the given sentence to Indirect speech.

The king said, "Is there no one who can venture an answer here in the court?"

1. The king asked whether there was no one who could venture an answer there in the court.

2. The king asked whether there was no one who can venture an answer here in the court.

3. The king asked whether there is no one who can venture an answer here in the court.

4. The king said that was there no one who could venture an answer there in the court.

Correct Answer :-

- The king asked whether there was no one who could venture an answer there in the court.

---

27) Fill in the blank with the correct optionin the given sentence:

If a river flows above its banks, we say that the river is --flowing.

1. super--

2. sub--

3. under--

4. over--

Correct Answer :-

- over--

---

28) Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition in the given sentence.

A thorough search of the aircraft was carried out_____ the airport.

1. in

2. during

3. at

4. above

Correct Answer :-

- in

---

29) Choose the most appropriate determiner in the given sentence.

John hasn't seen _____ evidence to convince the police of the crime.

1. any

2. all

3. enough

4. a

Correct Answer :-

- enough

---

30) Choose the right tag:

I wrote to my uncle yesterday, _____?

1. didn't I

2. did I

3. haven't I

4. do I

Correct Answer :-

- didn't I

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

1) "A project is a whole hearted purposeful activity, proceeding in a social environment". This was quoted by: / "एक परियोजना पूर्ण रूप से एक उद्देश्यपूर्ण गतिविधि होती है, जो एक सामाजिक वातावरण में आगे बढ़ती है।" यह इनके द्वारा उद्धृत किया गया था:

1. William Kilpatrick / विलियम किलपैट्रिक

2. John Dewey / जॉन डीवी

3. John V. Michael / जॉन वी. माइकल

4. Stevenson / स्टीवेन्सन

Correct Answer :-

- William Kilpatrick / विलियम किलपैट्रिक

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2) Constructivism as new philosophical approach for curriculum designing focuses on: / पाठ्यक्रम डिजाइनिंग के लिए नए दार्शनिक दृष्टिकोण के रूप में संरचनावाद _____ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

1. Intrinsic motivation of the subject/ विषय की आंतरिक अभिप्रेरणा

2. Delayed punitive mechanism / विलंबित दंडात्मक प्रणाली

3. Extrinsic motivation of the learner / शिक्षार्थी की बाह्य अभिप्रेरणा

4. Immediate reinforcements / तत्काल सुदृढीकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Intrinsic motivation of the subject/ विषय की आंतरिक अभिप्रेरणा

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3) Which learning is interdisciplinary and focuses on active, student-directed learning providing students an authentic, real-world context for learning? / कौन सा अधिगम, अंतःविषय है और सक्रिय, छात्र-निर्देशित अधिगम पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, जिससे छात्रों को सीखने के लिए एक प्रामाणिक, वास्तविक दुनिया का संदर्भ प्रदान किया जाता है?

1. Experimental / प्रायोगिक

2. Curriculum Based / पाठ्यक्रम आधारित

3. Project Based / परियोजना पर आधारित

4. Rote Learning / रटंत अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

- Project Based / परियोजना पर आधारित

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4) Which among the following is an example for institutional credit? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संस्थागत साख के लिए एक उदाहरण है?

1. Moneylenders / साहूकार

2. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies / प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियां

3. Traders / व्यापारी

4. Landlords / जमींदार

Correct Answer :-

- Primary Agricultural Credit Societies / प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियां

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5) Which is not a quality of an evaluation tool? / निम्न में से क्या एक मूल्यांकन उपकरण की एक गुणवत्ता नहीं है?

1. Validity / वैधता

2. Practicability / व्यावहारिकता

3. Objectivity / निष्पक्षता

4. Subjectivity / व्यक्तिपरकता

Correct Answer :-

- Subjectivity / व्यक्तिपरकता

6)

Match the following :

1. Poona Pact	A. 1925
2. Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh	B. 1931
3. Simon Commission	C. 1932
4. Gandhi Irwin Pact	D. 1927

/ निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें:

1. पूना समझौता	A. 1925
2. राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ	B. 1931
3. साइमन कमीशन	C. 1932
4. गांधी-इरविन समझौता	D. 1927

1. 1-A,2-B,3-C,4-D

2. 1-C,2-A,3-D,4-B

3. 1-C,2-A,3-B,4-D

4. 1-D,2-C,3-B,4-A

Correct Answer :-

- 1-C,2-A,3-D,4-B

7) Thin vertical and horizontal magnetic intrusions in the country rocks are known as which of the following? / देश की चट्टानों में पतली ऊर्ध्वाधर और क्षैतिज चुंबकीय पैठें निम्न में से क्या कहलाती हैं?

1. Lava / लावा

2. Locolith / लैकोलिथ

3. Plutonic rock / प्लूटोनिक चट्टान

4. Dyke and Sill / डाइक और सिल

Correct Answer :-

- Dyke and Sill / डाइक और सिल

8) The method which provides a certain degree of reality and concreteness to a learning situation is known as: / वह विधि जो अधिगम स्थिति को वास्तविकता और स्थूलता प्रदान करती है, उसे निम्न कहा जाता है:

1. Lecture–Discussion / व्याख्यान-चर्चा

2. Field trips / क्षेत्र पर्यटन

3. Dramatization / नाटकीय रूपांतर

4. Demonstration / प्रदर्शन

Correct Answer :-

- Dramatization / नाटकीय रूपांतर

---

9) **Who among the following started the Home Rule Movement in India? /** भारत में होम रूल आंदोलन निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा शुरू किया गया था?

1. Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट

2. B.R.Ambedkar / बी. आर. अंबेडकर

3. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू

4. Subhas Chandra Bose / सुभास चंद्र बोस

Correct Answer :-

- Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट

---

10) **Who was the famous Bhakti saint who belonged to the royal family of Mewar? /** कौन प्रसिद्ध भक्ति संत थे जो मेवाड़ के शाही परिवार से ताल्लुक रखते थे?

1. Meerabai / मीराबाई

2. Chaitanya / चैतन्य

3. Tukaram / तुकाराम

4. Andal / अंदल

Correct Answer :-

- Meerabai / मीराबाई

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11) **Who was the first surveyor of archaeological Survey of India during British rule? /** ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण का पहला सर्वेक्षणकर्ता कौन था?

1. Alexander Cunningham / अलेक्जेंडर कनिंघम

2. James prince / जेम्स प्रिंस

3. James Fergusson / जेम्स फर्ग्यूसन

4. Dayanand Sahni / दयानंद साहनी

Correct Answer :-

- Alexander Cunningham / अलेक्जेंडर कनिंघम

12) **Who founded the Swaraj Party in 1923? / 1923 में स्वराज पार्टी की स्थापना किसने की?**

1. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das / मोती लाल नेहरू और सी. आर. दास

2. Gandhiji and Jawahar Lal Nehru / गांधीजी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू

3. Subhash Chandra Bose / सुभाष चंद्र बोस

4. Sarojini Naidu / सरोजनी नायडू

Correct Answer :-

- Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das / मोती लाल नेहरू और सी. आर. दास

13) **Who is the exponent of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model? / विधिशास्त्र संबंधी जाँच मॉडल के प्रतिपादक कौन है?**

1. Bill Gordon / बिल गॉर्डन

2. Richer Suchman / रिचर सुचमन

3. James Shaver / जेम्स शेवर

4. Hilda Taba / हिल्डा ताबा

Correct Answer :-

- James Shaver / जेम्स शेवर

14) **Who was first elected to the British House of Commons? / ब्रिटिश हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के लिए सबसे पहले किसे चुना गया था?**

1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू

2. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी

3. M. G. Ranade / एम.जी. रानाडे

4. Dadabhai Naroji / दादाभाई नैरोजी

Correct Answer :-

- Dadabhai Naroji / दादाभाई नैरोजी

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15) Capital of Ancient kingdom of Avanti was: / अवंती के प्राचीन साम्राज्य की राजधानी थी:

1. Vallabhi / वल्लभी

2. Pataliputra / पाटलिपुत्र

3. Vidisa / विदिशा

4. Ujjain / उज्जैन

Correct Answer :-

- Ujjain / उज्जैन

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16) For what action in Freedom Movement is Usha Mehta known? / स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में किस कार्य के लिए उषा मेहता जानी जाती हैं?

1. Participating in Round Table Conference / गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए

2. Running a secret Radio during Quit India Movement / भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान एक गुप्त रेडियो चलाने

3. Captain in Azad Hind Fauz / आजाद हिंद फौज में कप्तान बनने के लिए

4. Captain in Indian National Army / भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना में कप्तान

Correct Answer :-

- Running a secret Radio during Quit India Movement / भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान एक गुप्त रेडियो चलाने

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17) The famous woman ruler of Ahmad Nagar, Chand Bibi fought against which dynasty? / अहमदनगर की प्रसिद्ध महिला शासक चांद बीबी ने किस वंश के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी?

1. Mughal / मुगल

2. Adilshahis of Bijapur / बीजापुर के आदिलशाही

3. Afghan / अफगान

4. Nizamshahi of Hyderabad / हैदराबाद के निज़ामशाही

Correct Answer :-

- Mughal / मुगल

18) The coin Rupiya was first issued which ruler? / रुपया सिक्का सबसे पहले किस शासक ने जारी किया था?

1. Humayun / हुमायूं

2. Babur / बाबर

3. Sher Shah / शेर शाह

4. Akbar / अकबर

Correct Answer :-

- Sher Shah / शेर शाह

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19) The cardinal objective of setting up a Social Science laboratory in the school is to: / विद्यालय में सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है:

1. Preserve and transmit the art and artifacts to the future generations / कला और शिल्पकृतियों को संरक्षित करना और भविष्य की पीढ़ियों तक पहुँचाना

2. Create an artificial environment for recreational activities of students / छात्रों की मनोरंजक क्रियाकलापों के लिए एक कृत्रिम वातावरण बनाना

3. Extend additional space for group activities and project works / समूह क्रियाकलापों और परियोजना कार्यों के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान देना

4. Translate the theoretical postulates in to concrete experiences / सैद्धांतिक अभिधारणाओं का ठोस अनुभवों में अनुवाद करना

Correct Answer :-

- Translate the theoretical postulates in to concrete experiences / सैद्धांतिक अभिधारणाओं का ठोस अनुभवों में अनुवाद करना

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20) Two or more people learn or attempting to learn something together is known as: / दो या अधिक लोग एक साथ कुछ सीखते हैं या सीखने का प्रयास करते हैं, इसे निम्न कहा जाता है:

1. Learning by observation / अवलोकन द्वारा अधिगम

2. Learning by doing / क्रियामूलक अधिगम

3. Collaborative learning / सामूहिक अधिगम

4. Team Teaching / दलीय शिक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Collaborative learning / सामूहिक अधिगम

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21) Which one of the following is not included as a function of Summative Evaluation? /
निम्नलिखित में से क्या योगात्मक मूल्यांकन के एक कार्य के रूप में शामिल नहीं है?

1. Promoting / प्रोत्साहन

2. Selecting / चयन

3. Diagnosing / निदान

4. Crediting / श्रेय देना

Correct Answer :-

- Diagnosing / निदान

---

22) Which is associated with Sufi Saints? / कौन सा सूफी संतों से संबंधित है?

1. Sangha / संघ

2. Mandapa / मंडपा

3. Synagogue / सायनागॉज

4. Kanjah / कंझा

Correct Answer :-

- Kanjah / कंझा

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23) Which of the following is not a basic principle of Project method? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या
परियोजना विधि का एक मूल सिद्धांत नहीं है?

1. Validity / वैधता

2. Activity / गतिविधि

3. Utility / उपयोगिता

4. Purpose / उद्देश्य

Correct Answer :-

- Validity / वैधता

24) Which of the following is the process of pinpointing the learning difficulty of a learner of a learned material and to suggest remedial measures? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सीखी हुई वस्तु के एक शिक्षार्थी की सीखने की कठिनाई का सही पता लगाने और उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देने की प्रक्रिया है?

1. Projective technique / प्रक्षेपी तकनीक

2. Norm-referenced testing / मानक संदर्भित परीक्षण

3. Diagnostic testing / नैदानिक परीक्षण

4. Criterion-referenced testing / मानदंड संदर्भित विधि

Correct Answer :-

• Diagnostic testing / नैदानिक परीक्षण

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25) Which of following steps is not involved in Inquiry Method? / पूछ-ताछ विधि में कौन सा चरण शामिल नहीं है?

1. Encounter with the problem / समस्या का सामना करना

2. Formulating an explanation / एक स्पष्टीकरण तैयार करना

3. Data collection and verification / सूचना संग्रह और सत्यापन

4. Classification and consensus / वर्गीकरण और सर्वसम्मति

Correct Answer :-

• Classification and consensus / वर्गीकरण और सर्वसम्मति

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26) Which among the following is not a technique for ensuring reliability of a tool? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या विश्वसनीयता को सुनिश्चित करने की तकनीक नहीं है?

1. Odd-even method / सम विषम विधि

2. Split-half method / विभक्तार्थ विधि (स्पिल्ट-हॉफ मेथड)

3. Test-retest method / परीक्षण पुन:-परीक्षण विधि

4. Criterion-referenced method / मानदंड संदर्भित विधि (क्राइटरियन-रिफरेंस्ड मेथड)

Correct Answer :-

• Criterion-referenced method / मानदंड संदर्भित विधि (क्राइटरियन-रिफरेंस्ड मेथड)

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27) Assessing social relationship among members in a social group is termed as:
/ एक सामाजिक समूह में सदस्यों के बीच सामाजिक संबंधों के आकलन को निम्न कहा जाता है:

1. Projective technique / प्रक्षेपी तकनीक

2. Case study / केस स्टडी

3. Sociometry / समाजमिति

4. Observation / अवलोकन

Correct Answer :-

- Sociometry / समाजमिति

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28) What was the approximate share of industry in GDP in 2015-16 in India? / 2015-16 में भारत में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में उद्योग का शेयर कितने प्रतिशत था?

1. 43%

2. 31%

3. 29%

4. 18%

Correct Answer :-

- 29%

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29) Gandhian Plan was advocated by _____. / गांधीवादी योजना_____ का समर्थन_____के द्वारा किया गया था।

1. M. N. Roy / मानवेंद्रनाथ राय

2. Jayaprakash Narayan / जयप्रकाश नारायण

3. Narayan Agarwal / नारायण अग्रवाल

4. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहरलाल नेहरू

Correct Answer :-

- Narayan Agarwal / नारायण अग्रवाल

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30) National Forest Commission was established in the year _____. / राष्ट्रीय वन आयोग की स्थापना वर्ष _____ में हुई थी।

1. 2003

2. 2005

3. 2002

4. 2004

Correct Answer :-

- 2003

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31) In which city was the first Automated Teller Machine (ATM) installed? / प्रथम ऑटोमेटेड टैलर मशीन (स्वचालित गणक मशीन) (एटीएम) किस शहर में स्थापित की गई थी?

1. Chennai / चेन्नई

2. Delhi / दिल्ली

3. Calcutta / कलकत्ता

4. Mumbai / मुंबई

Correct Answer :-

- Mumbai / मुंबई

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32) Which of the following factor is not the geography factors influencing population distribution? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाला भूगोल कारक नहीं है?

1. Soil / मृदा

2. Water / पानी

3. Climate / जलवायु

4. Industrialization / औद्योगीकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Industrialization / औद्योगीकरण

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33) FAO stands for _____. / एफएओ का पूर्ण रूप_____ है।

1. Food Aid Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन

2. Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन

3. Federation for Agricultural Output / फेडरेशन फॉर एग्रीकल्चर आउटपुट

4. Federation for Agricultural Off take / फेडरेशन फॉर एग्रीकल्चर ऑफ टेक

Correct Answer :-

- Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन

34) _____ politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / _____ राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म सामाजिक समुदाय का प्रमुख आधार है।

1. Regional / क्षेत्रीय

2. Communal / सांप्रदायिक

3. Local / स्थानीय

4. Social / सामाजिक

Correct Answer :-

- Communal / सांप्रदायिक

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35) Who said that, 'As far as the nature of legislature is concerned it is such that there are restrictions only so far as procedure is concerned. But in substance there are no restrictions, no limitations on the sovereignty of the legislature or parliament.' / किसने कहा कि, 'जहां तक विधायिका की प्रकृति का संबंध है, तो प्रतिबंध केवल प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता में विधायिका या संसद की संप्रभुता पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, कोई सीमाएं नहीं हैं।'

1. Acharya Kripalani / आचार्य कृपलानी

2. Purnima Banerjee / पूर्णिमा बनर्जी

3. N.V.Gadgil / एन.वी.गाडगिल

4. Durgabai Deshmukh / दुर्गाबाई देशमुख

Correct Answer :-

- N.V.Gadgil / एन.वी.गाडगिल

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36) Who can confer civil and military awards on individuals for their services and achievements? / सेवाओं और उपलब्धियों के लिए व्यक्तियों को नागरिक और सैन्य पुरस्कार कौन प्रदान कर सकता है?

1. President / राष्ट्रपति

2. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री

3. Cabinet Minister / कैबिनेट मंत्री

4. Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायाधीश

Correct Answer :-

- President / राष्ट्रपति

37) Who was the first social scientist to make a systematic study of bureaucracy and described it as rational and the most efficient form of organisation? / नौकरशाही का व्यवस्थित अध्ययन करने वाले और इसे तर्कसंगत और संगठन का सबसे कुशल रूप बताने वाले पहले सामाजिक वैज्ञानिक कौन थे?

1. Karl Marx / कार्ल मार्क्स

2. F. W. Taylor / एफ. डब्ल्यू. टेलर

3. F. W. Riggs / एफ. डब्ल्यू. रिग्स

4. Max Weber / मैक्स वेबर

Correct Answer :-

- Max Weber / मैक्स वेबर

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38) Who was the first Chairman of Planning Commission of independent India? / स्वतंत्र भारत के योजना आयोग के पहले अध्यक्ष कौन थे?

1. Morarji Desai / मोरारजी देसाई

2. Lal Bahadur Shastri / लाल बहादुर शास्त्री

3. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru / पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू

4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

Correct Answer :-

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru / पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू

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39) Who is the founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh? / भारतीय जनसंघ के संस्थापक कौन हैं?

1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale / गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले

2. Shivaram Rajguru / शिवराम राजगुरु

3. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee / श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी

4. Sukhdev Thapar / सुखदेव थापर

Correct Answer :-

- Shyam Prasad Mukherjee / श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी

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40) Who will officiate as President till the new President is elected in case the office falls vacant and the Vice-President is not available? / राष्ट्रपति कार्यालय के रिक्त होने और उपराष्ट्रपति के उपलब्ध नहीं होने की स्थिति में नए राष्ट्रपति के निर्वाचित होने तक राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कौन कार्य करेगा?

1. President Secretary / राष्ट्रपति सचिव

2. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री

3. Executive Secretary / कार्यकारी सचिव

4. Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायधीश

Correct Answer :-

- Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायधीश

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41) The monetary assistance provided by the government for encouraging the production in an economy _____. / अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा दी गई मौद्रिक सहायता _____ है।

1. Tariffs / प्रशुल्क (टैरिफ)

2. Subsidy / राजसहायता (सब्सिडी)

3. Quotas / कोटा

4. Embargo / व्यापार प्रतिबंध

Correct Answer :-

- Subsidy / राजसहायता (सब्सिडी)

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42) When was the National Rural Livelihood Mission launched? / राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन कब शुरू किया गया था?

1. 2001

2. 2010

3. 2002

4. 2011

Correct Answer :-

- 2011

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43) "Explain the concept of Forests" – this question helps us to know the achievement of which of the following objectives? / "वनों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें।" - यह प्रश्न हमें निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्देश्य की उपलब्धि जानने में मदद करता है?

1. Skill / कौशल

2. Creating / सृजन करना

3. Analysis / विश्लेषण

4. Understanding / समझ

Correct Answer :-

- Understanding / समझ

44) The Golden Age of the Guptas is said to be the reign of which ruler among the following? / निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक के शासनकाल को गुप्तों का स्वर्ण युग कहा जाता है?

1. Skandagupta / स्कंदगुस

2. Chandragupta II / चन्द्रगुस ‖

3. Chandragupta I / चन्द्रगुस ।

4. Kumaragupta / कुमारगुस

Correct Answer :-

- Chandragupta II / चन्द्रगुस ‖

45) Who was the founder of the Holkar Dynasty? / होलकर राजवंश के संस्थापक कौन थे?

1. Bana Misra / बाण मिश्रा

2. Malhar Rao / मल्हार राव

3. Baji Rao / बाजी राव

4. Madhav Peshwa / माधव पेशवा

Correct Answer :-

- Malhar Rao / मल्हार राव

46) The 110 km long Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL), which has been a thorny issue between India and Pakistan is located near which among the following? / 110 किलोमीटर लंबी वास्तविक ग्राउंड पोजिशन लाइन (एजीपीएल), जो भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जटिल मुद्दा रहा है, निम्नलिखित में से किसके निकट स्थित है?

1. Shakshgam / शाक्ष्यगम

2. Siachen Glacier / सियाचिन ग्लेशियर

3. Sir Creek / सर क्रीक

4. Srinagar / श्रीनगर

Correct Answer :-

- Siachen Glacier / सियाचिन ग्लेशियर

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47) Which of the following organisations brings out independent reports on the violation of human rights all over the world? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संगठन पूरी दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है?

1. UNESCO / यूनेस्को

2. Amnesty International / एम्नेस्टी इंटरनेशनल

3. International Humanitarian Law / अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवीय कानून

4. UNDP / यूएनडीपी

Correct Answer :-

- Amnesty International / एम्नेस्टी इंटरनेशनल

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48) Which of the following is not a type of Urban Local Government? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक प्रकार की शहरी स्थानीय सरकार नहीं है?

1. Zilla Parishad / जिला परिषद

2. Notified Area Committee / अधिसूचित क्षेत्र समिति

3. Cantonment Board / छावनी बोर्ड

4. Town Area Committee / कस्बा क्षेत्र समिति

Correct Answer :-

- Zilla Parishad / जिला परिषद

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49) External criticism is applied in: / बाह्य आलोचना _____ में लागू की जाती है।

1. Experimental research / प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान

2. Quasi experimental research / अर्ध प्रायोगिक अनुसंधान

3. Historical research / ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान

4. Phenomenological research / घटनाविज्ञान अनुसंधान

Correct Answer :-

- Historical research / ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान

50) What is not true about Hasan Gangu Bahmani? / हसन गंगू बहमनी के बारे में क्या सत्य नहीं है?

1. His kingdom stretched from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, included the whole of Deccan up to the river Krishna with its capital at Gulbarga. / उनका राज्य अरब सागर से बंगाल की खाड़ी तक फैला था, जिसमें गुलबर्गा में अपनी राजधानी के साथ कृष्णा नदी तक पूरा दक्कन सम्मिलित था।

2. He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri. / वे देवगिरी के एक तुर्की अधिकारी थे।

3. Hasan Gangu Bahmani was the founder of Bahmani Kingdom. / हसन गंगू बहमनी, बहमनी साम्राज्य के संस्थापक थे।

4. He founded the empire in 1437. / उन्होंने 1437 में साम्राज्य की स्थापना की।

Correct Answer :-

- He founded the empire in 1437. / उन्होंने 1437 में साम्राज्य की स्थापना की।

51) Which among the following organization is the best example of an agreement between Oligopolists? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संगठन अल्पाधिकार (ओलिगोपोलिस्ट्स) के बीच एक समझौते का सबसे अच्छा उदाहरण है?

1. GATT / जीएटीटी

2. OPEC / ओपीईसी

3. WTO / डब्ल्यूटीओ

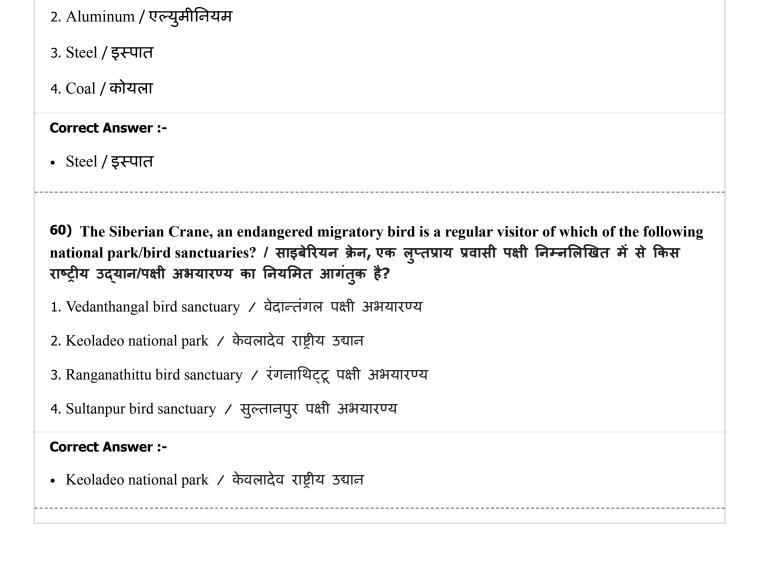4. WEF / डब्ल्यूईएफ

Correct Answer :-

- OPEC / ओपीईसी

52) Which one of the following ocean currents does not occur in the Atlantic Ocean? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी महासागर धारा अटलांटिक महासागर में नहीं होती है?

1. Peru current / पेरू धारा

2. Canary current / कनारी धारा

3. Gulf stream / गल्फ स्ट्रीम

4. Brazil current / ब्राज़ील धारा

Correct Answer :-

- Peru current / पेरू धारा

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53) In which State of India is the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve located? / रणथंभौर टाइगर रिजर्व भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित है?

1. Uttar Pradesh / उत्तर प्रदेश

2. Madhya Pradesh / मध्य प्रदेश

3. Himachal Pradesh / हिमाचल प्रदेश

4. Rajasthan / राजस्थान

Correct Answer :-

- Rajasthan / राजस्थान

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54) When is 'National Education Day' celebrated in educational institutions at all levels across the country? / देश भर में सभी स्तरों पर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस' कब मनाया जाता है?

1. 15th September / 15 सितम्बर

2. 12th October/ 12 अक्टूबर

3. 14th November / 14 नवंबर

4. 11th November / 11 नवंबर

Correct Answer :-

- 11th November / 11 नवंबर

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55) Which among the following is a wildlife trade monitoring network? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक वन्यजीव व्यापार निगरानी नेटवर्क है?

1. TRAFFIC / ट्रैफिक

2. UN-HABITAT / यूएन-हैबीटेट

3. PETA / पेटा

4. DISS / डिस

Correct Answer :-

- TRAFFIC / ट्रैफिक

56) Which year British transferred the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi? / किस वर्ष में ब्रिटिश ने भारत की राजधानी कलकत्ता से दिल्ली स्थानांतरित की थी ?

1. 1912

2. 1930

3. 1911

4. 1900

Correct Answer :-

• 1911

57) The pointer or arrow of the magnetized needle of a compass indicates which among the following? / एक दिक्सूचक (कम्पास) की चुंबकित सुई का सूचक या तीर निम्नलिखित में से किसे इंगित करता है?

1. Geomagnetic North Pole / भूचुंबकीय उत्तरी ध्रुव

2. Geographic North Pole / भौगोलिक उत्तरी ध्रुव

3. Magnetic North Pole / चुंबकीय उत्तरी ध्रुव

4. Magnetic South Pole / चुंबकीय दक्षिणी ध्रुव

Correct Answer :-

• Magnetic South Pole / चुंबकीय दक्षिणी ध्रुव

58) Which type of weathering is caused by Ice Crystal growth? / हिम रवों की संवृद्धि (आइस क्रिस्टल ग्रोथ) के विकास के कारण किस प्रकार का अपक्षय होता है?

1. Cavernous Weathering / कैवर्नस अपक्षय

2. Biological Weathering / जैविक अपक्षय

3. Chemical Weathering / रासायनिक अपक्षय

4. Physical Weathering / भौतिक अपक्षय

Correct Answer :-

• Physical Weathering / भौतिक अपक्षय

59) Bessemer process has been used in which of the following industries? / बेसेमर प्रक्रिया का उपयोग निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्योग में किया गया है?

1. Fertilizers / उर्वरक

2. Aluminum / एल्युमीनियम

3. Steel / इस्पात

4. Coal / कोयला

Correct Answer :-

- Steel / इस्पात

60) The Siberian Crane, an endangered migratory bird is a regular visitor of which of the following national park/bird sanctuaries? / साइबेरियन क्रेन, एक लुप्तप्राय प्रवासी पक्षी निम्नलिखित में से किस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/पक्षी अभयारण्य का नियमित आगंतुक है?

1. Vedanthangal bird sanctuary / वेदान्तंगल पक्षी अभयारण्य

2. Keoladeo national park / केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान

3. Ranganathittu bird sanctuary / रंगनाथिट्टू पक्षी अभयारण्य

4. Sultanpur bird sanctuary / सुल्तानपुर पक्षी अभयारण्य

Correct Answer :-

- Keoladeo national park / केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान