Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) Which of the following statement is true? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य है?

1. Growth is only a mental process. / वृद्धि केवल एक मानसिक प्रक्रिया है।

2. Heredity doesn't affect on learning process. / अनुवांशिकता अधिगम प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित नहीं करती।

3. Development is only a quantitative process. / विकास केवल एक मात्रात्मक प्रक्रिया है।

4. Learning is a process of behavioral changes. / अधिगम व्यावहारिक परिवर्तनों की प्रक्रिया है।

Correct Answer :-

- Learning is a process of behavioral changes. / अधिगम व्यावहारिक परिवर्तनों की प्रक्रिया है।

2) How many clinical scales were there in the original Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)? / मूल मिनेसोटा मल्टीफैसिक पर्सनालिटी इन्वेंटरी (एमएमपीआई) में कितने नैदानिक पैमाने थे?

1. Nine / नौ

2. Eleven / ग्यारह

3. Ten / दस

4. Twelve / बारह

Correct Answer :-

- Ten / दस

3) Which one is NOT the Psychological principle of teaching? / कौन सा एक शिक्षण का मनोवैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत नहीं है?

1. Proceed from known to unknown. / जो ज्ञात से अज्ञात की ओर बढ़ता है।

2. Proceed from simple to difficult. / जो सरल से कठिन की ओर बढ़ता है।

3. Proceed from complex to simple. / जो जटिल से सरल की ओर बढ़ता है।

4. Proceed from concrete to abstract. / जो स्थूल से सूक्ष्म की ओर बढ़ता है।

Correct Answer :-

- Proceed from complex to simple. / जो जटिल से सरल की ओर बढ़ता है।

4) Inclusive education is currently a strategy of education based on the _____ based approach. / समावेशी शिक्षा वर्तमान में _____ आधारित दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर शिक्षा की एक रणनीति है।

1. Sympathy / सहानुभूति

2. Charity / दान

3. Apathy / उदासीनता

4. Rights / अधिकार

Correct Answer :-

- Rights / अधिकार

5) Gender Schema theory was introduced by ____. / लिंग स्कीमा (जेंडर स्कीमा) सिद्धांत _____ के द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था।

1. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे

2. Kohlberg / कोहलबर्ग

3. Erikson / एरिक्सन

4. Sandra Bem / सांड्रा बेम

Correct Answer :-

- Sandra Bem / सांड्रा बेम

6) According to Vygotsky's theory, the most suitable instruction to support social learning is _____. / वाइगोत्सकी के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, सामाजिक अधिगम के समर्थन करने के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त निर्देश _____ है।

1. curriculum / पाठ्यक्रम

2. students work together on the task / छात्र कार्य पर एक साथ काम करते हैं।

3. students' individual work / छात्रों के व्यक्तिगत कार्य

4. traditional teaching / पारंपरिक शिक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- students work together on the task / छात्र कार्य पर एक साथ काम करते हैं।

7) What are tests that rely heavily on language based reasoning called? / ऐसे परीक्षण क्या कहलाते हैं जो भाषा आधारित तर्कशक्ति पर निर्भर करते हैं?

1. Accuracy tests /परिशुद्धता परीक्षण

2. Culture fair tests / संस्कृति अनुकूल परीक्षण

3. Verbal tests / मौखिक परीक्षण

4. Nonverbal tests / सांकेतिक परीक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Verbal tests / मौखिक परीक्षण

8) What aspect of personality makes a child more likely to be outgoing? / व्यक्तित्व के किस पहलू से बच्चे के आउटगोइंग (निर्गामी) होने की संभावना बढ़ जाती है?

1. Extraversion / बहिर्मुखता

2. Introversion / अंतर्मुखता

3. Socialisation / समाजीकरण

4. Neuroticism / स्नायुविकृति

Correct Answer :-

- Extraversion / बहिर्मुखता

9) Bandura's 4 principles of social learning are: / सामाजिक अधिगम के बंडूरा के 4 सिद्धांत इस प्रकार हैं:

1. Metacognition, Attention, Engagement, Motivation/ मेटाकॉग्निशन, ध्यान, जुड़ाव, प्रेरणा

2. Retention, Cognition, Attention, Motivation/ प्रतिधारण, अनुभूति, ध्यान, प्रेरणा

3. Attention, Retention, Reproduction, Motivation/ ध्यान, प्रतिधारण, प्रजनन, प्रेरणा

4. Attention, Engagement, Collaboration, Motivation/ ध्यान, जुड़ाव, सहयोग, प्रेरणा

Correct Answer :-

- Attention, Retention, Reproduction, Motivation/ ध्यान, प्रतिधारण, प्रजनन, प्रेरणा

10) Adolescences form their own image and integrate their own ideas as to how they wish to be referred to, this is :/किशोर अपनी स्वयं की छवि बनाते हैं और अपने स्वयं के विचारों को एकीकृत करते हैं कि वे किस तरह संदर्भित होना चाहते हैं, यह कहलाता है:

1. Crisis / संकट

2. Ego identity / अहं पहचान

3. Ego ideal /अहं आदर्श

4. Ego / अहं

Correct Answer :-

- Ego identity / अहं पहचान

11) At what age does the child learn to control the expression of emotions? / भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति को नियंत्रित करना बच्चा किस आयु में सीखता है?

1. Adolescence / किशोरावस्था

2. Birth to two years / जन्म से दो वर्ष तक

3. Late childhood / पश्च बाल्यावस्था

4. Early childhood / प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था

Correct Answer :-

- Early childhood / प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था

12) Which of the following theories acts as a bridge between behavioral and cognitive learning theories? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन- सा सिद्धान्त व्यवहार और संज्ञानात्मक अधिगम सिद्धांतों के बीच एक सेतु का काम करता है?

1. Humanistic theory / मानवतावादी (ह्यूमनिस्टिक) सिद्धान्त

2. Cognitive development theory / संज्ञानात्मक विकास सिद्धान्त

3. Social learning theory / सामाजिक अधिगम सिद्धान्त

4. Existential theory / अस्तित्व सिद्धान्त

Correct Answer :-

- Social learning theory / सामाजिक अधिगम सिद्धान्त

13) Which of these statements is true with regard to aptitude and competence? / इनमें से कौन-सा कथन योग्यता और क्षमता के संबंध में सत्य है?

1. Aptitude is an inborn potential to do something. / कुछ करने के लिए योग्यता एक जन्मजात संभावना (कार्यक्षमता) है।

2. An aptitude is a developed knowledge. / योग्यता एक विकसित ज्ञान है।

3. A competence is a part of an aptitude. / क्षमता एक योग्यता का एक हिस्सा है।

4. A competence is an inborn potential to do something. / कुछ करने के लिए क्षमता एक जन्मजात संभावना (कार्यक्षमता) है।

Correct Answer :-

- Aptitude is an inborn potential to do something. / कुछ करने के लिए योग्यता एक जन्मजात संभावना (कार्यक्षमता) है।

14) Which chart shows that the highest return of investment in education is maximum during the early years? / कौन-सा आरेख दर्शाता है कि शुरुआती वर्षों के दौरान शिक्षा में निवेश का रिटर्न अधिकतम है?

1. Heckman's / हेकमैन

2. Wisconsin's/ विस्कॉन्सिन

3. Hurlock's / हरलॉक

4. Puberty's / यौवनता

Correct Answer :-

- Heckman's / हेकमैन

---

15) **Who introduced the term I.Q. (Intelligence Quotient)?** / किसने आई.क्यू. (बुद्धि उपलब्धता) पद को प्रतिपादित किया?

1. Terman / टर्मन

2. Galton / गैल्टन

3. Binet / बिनेट

4. Guilford / गिलफोर्ड

Correct Answer :-

- Terman / टर्मन

---

16) **The psychologist who discovered that children's perception of reality is not learned from adults but is constructed is:** / वह मनोवैज्ञानिक जिसने पता लगाया कि बच्चों के वास्तविकता की धारणा वयस्कों से नहीं सीखी जाती है, लेकिन इसका निर्माण किया जाता है| वे हैं:

1. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे

2. BF Skinner / बी एफ स्किनर

3. Arnold Gesell / अर्नोल्ड गेसेल

4. Howard Gardner / होवार्ड गार्डनर

Correct Answer :-

- Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे

---

17) **During which stage do children start reasoning?** / किस अवस्था में बच्चे तर्क करना शुरू करते हैं?

1. Adolescence / किशोरावस्था

2. Late Childhood / उत्तर बाल्यावस्था

3. Infancy / शैशवावस्था

4. Early Childhood / पूर्व बाल्यावस्था

Correct Answer :-

- Late Childhood / उत्तर बाल्यावस्था

---

18) **Teachers should take a/an _____ rather than group perspectives when considering diversity in the classroom.** / कक्षा में विविधता पर विचार करते समय, शिक्षकों को समूह के दृष्टिकोण के बजाय एक _____ के दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

1. Group factor / समूह कारक

2. Opinion / अभिमत

3. Student / छात्र

4. Individual / व्यक्तिगत

Correct Answer :-

- Individual / व्यक्तिगत

---

19) **Which of the following is not an aspect of metacognition?** / निम्नलिखित में से क्या संकेतन (मेटाकाग्नीशन) का एक पहलू नहीं है?

1. Altering consciousness/चेतना में लाना

2. Revising cognitive strategies/संज्ञानात्मक रणनीतियों को संशोधित करना

3. Planning cognitive strategies / संज्ञानात्मक रणनीतियों की योजना बनाना

4. Monitoring cognitive strategies / संज्ञानात्मक रणनीतियों की निगरानी करना

Correct Answer :-

- Altering consciousness/चेतना में लाना

---

20) **Which of the following is not true about the teaching process? / निम्नलिखित में शिक्षण प्रक्रिया के बारे में क्या सत्य नहीं है?**

1. Teaching is the process with a purpose to bring about learning. / शिक्षण एक उद्देश्य के साथ अधिगम की प्रक्रिया है।

2. Teaching does not sway the whole process of learning. / शिक्षण में अधिगम की पूरी प्रक्रिया नहीं होती है।

3. Teaching does not need a formal set-up. / शिक्षण के लिए औपचारिक बुनियाद की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

4. Teaching should be centred around student. / शिक्षण छात्र के आस-पास केंद्रित होना चाहिए।

Correct Answer :-

- Teaching does not need a formal set-up. / शिक्षण के लिए औपचारिक बुनियाद की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

---

21) **Which of the following does not apply to the brainstorming process? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या विचार विमर्श प्रक्रिया के लिए लागू नहीं होता है?**

1. Generation of unusual ideas. / असमान्य विचारों का सृजन।

2. Criticism of ideas. / विचारों की आलोचना।

3. Associating different ideas to come up with a new one. / नए के साथ आने के लिए विभिन्न विचारों को जोड़ना।

4. Quantity is more important than quality. / गुणवत्ता की तुलना में मात्रा अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

Correct Answer :-

- Criticism of ideas. / विचारों की आलोचना।

---

22) **According to Martin and Halverson, when young children observed gender inconsistent behavior, they tend to have:**

/ मार्टिन और हैलवरसन के अनुसार, जब छोटे बच्चों ने लिंग के असंगत व्यवहार का अवलोकन किया, तो उनमें यह प्रवृत्ति थी:

1. A distortion of memory/ स्मृति की विकृति

2. An accurate memory / एक सटीक स्मृति

3. A rejection of the behavior/ व्यवहार की अस्वीकृति

4. An imitation of the behavior/ व्यवहार की नकल

Correct Answer :-

- A distortion of memory/ स्मृति की विकृति

---

23) **What problem do children with anorexia nervosa typically have? /एनोरेक्सिया नर्वोज़ा से ग्रसित बच्चों को विशिष्ट रूप से क्या समस्या होती है?**

1. Problems with impulse control / आवेग नियंत्रण के साथ समस्याएं

2. Problems with body image /शरीर प्रतिमा के साथ समस्याएं

3. Reduced physical exercise / कम शारीरिक व्यायाम

4. Excessive eating / अत्यधिक भोजन करना

Correct Answer :-

- Problems with body image /शरीर प्रतिमा के साथ समस्याएं

---

24) **What is more likely to help a child remember a story by Tagore? / टैगोर द्वारा एक कहानी को याद रखने में बच्चे की मदद करने की अधिक संभावना क्या है?**

1. The moral of the story / कहानी का नैतिक

2. The size of the story / कहानी का आकार

3. The font of the letters / अक्षरों का फॉन्ट

4. The colour of the title / शीर्षक का रंग

Correct Answer :-

- The moral of the story / कहानी का नैतिक

---

25) Eliminating caffeine and sugar from diet before bedtime ensures - / सोने से पहले आहार से कैफीन और चीनी को समाप्त करना इसे सुनिश्चित करता है:

1. Reduction in stress / तनाव में कमी

2. Good functions of muscles / मांसपेशियों के बेहतर प्रकार्य

3. Good sleep / अच्छी नींद

4. Good absorption of nutrients / पोषक तत्वों का अच्छा अवशोषण

Correct Answer :-

- Good sleep / अच्छी नींद

---

26) How information is typically stored in semantic memory? / आम तौर पर अर्थगत स्मृति (सिमेंटिक मेमोरी) में जानकारी कैसे संग्रहीत होती है?

1. Networks/नेटवर्को

2. Skills/ कौशल

3. Tasks /कार्यों

4. Groups /समूहों

Correct Answer :-

- Networks/नेटवर्को

---

27) Mild retardation is a category of mental retardation having an IQ of _____. / मृदु मंदता मानसिक मंदता की श्रेणी है जिसमें _____ का आईक्यू होता है।

1. 70 to 89 / 70 से 89 तक

2. 20 to 29 / 20 से 29 तक

3. 50 to 69 / 50 से 69 तक

4. 30 to 49 / 30 से 49 तक

Correct Answer :-

- 50 to 69 / 50 से 69 तक

---

28) To improve the problem solving skills in children, which of the following things can be done?/ बच्चों की समस्याओं को सुलझाने के कौशल में सुधार करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित में से क्या किया जा सकता है?

1. All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

2. Invite children to talk or write about ideas only / केवल विचारों के बारे में बात करने या लिखने के लिए बच्चों को आमंत्रित करें।

3. Ask children to draw pictures for stories only / बच्चों से केवल कहानियों के लिए चित्र बनाने को कहें।

4. Use blocks and models only / केवल ब्लॉक और मॉडल का उपयोग करें।

Correct Answer :-

- All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

29) Inclusive education means: / समावेशी शिक्षा का अर्थ है:

1. Education for all children in school. / स्कूल में सभी बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा। समावेशी शिक्षा का अर्थ है:

2. Education of intelligent children. / बुद्धिमान बच्चों की शिक्षा।

3. Education of the poor children / गरीब बच्चों की शिक्षा

4. Education of the minorities / अल्पसंख्यकों की शिक्षा

Correct Answer :-

• Education for all children in school. / स्कूल में सभी बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा। समावेशी शिक्षा का अर्थ है:

30) GAD stands for: / जीएडी का अर्थ है:

1. Genetic Anxiety Disease / आनुवंशिक चिंता रोग (जेनेटिक एंज़ाइटी डिसीज़)

2. Genetic Anxiety Disorder / आनुवंशिक चिंता विकार (जेनेटिक एंज़ाइटी डिसऑर्डर)

3. Generalized Anxiety Disorder / सामान्यीकृत चिंता विकार (जनरलाइज्ड एंज़ाइटी डिसऑर्डर)

4. Generalized Anxiety Disease / सामान्यीकृत चिंता रोग (जनरलाइज्ड एंज़ाइटी डिसीज़)

Correct Answer :-

• Generalized Anxiety Disorder / सामान्यीकृत चिंता विकार (जनरलाइज्ड एंज़ाइटी डिसऑर्डर)

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

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

The custom which permits a woman to have more than one husband at a time is known as –andry.

1. **miso --**

2. **multi --**

3. **mono --**

4. **poly --**

Correct Answer :-

• **poly --**

2) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

Once upon a time there lived a nest of mice under a tree peacefully. But once a herd of elephant went that way and destroyed the homes of all the mice, as a result of which many of them were crushed to death. Then the chief of the mice decided to approach the elephant head and request him to guide his herd through another route. The elephant agreed to this and took another route to the water hole. And so the lives of the rats were saved. One day a group of hunters arrived and trapped the herd of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant remembered the chief of the mice. He summoned one of the elephants of his herd which had not been trapped to contact the chief of the mice. On listening to the elephant, the mouse took his entire group of mice and they gnawed large holes in the nets which had trapped the elephant herd. Thus, the elephant herd was able to move out of the nets and was free.

Who went to call the mice?

1. An elephant calf

2. The elephant king

3. A trapped elephant

4. A free elephant

Correct Answer :-

• A free elephant

3) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

Once upon a time there lived a nest of mice under a tree peacefully. But once a herd of elephant went that way and destroyed the homes of all the mice, as a result of which many of them were crushed to death. Then the chief of the mice decided to approach the elephant head and request him to guide his herd through another route. The elephant agreed to this and took another route to the water hole. And so the lives of the rats were saved. One day a group of hunters arrived and trapped the herd of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant remembered the chief of the mice. He summoned one of the elephants of his herd which had not been trapped to contact the chief of the mice. On listening to the elephant, the mouse took his entire group of mice and they gnawed large holes in the nets which had trapped the elephant herd. Thus, the elephant herd was able to move out of the nets and was free.

Who lived peacefully under a tree, according to the story?

1. Two mice

2. A nest of mice

3. Ten mice

4. Four mice

Correct Answer :-

- A nest of mice

4) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:

Once upon a time there lived a nest of mice under a tree peacefully. But once a herd of elephant went that way and destroyed the homes of all the mice, as a result of which many of them were crushed to death. Then the chief of the mice decided to approach the elephant head and request him to guide his herd through another route. The elephant agreed to this and took another route to the water hole. And so the lives of the rats were saved. One day a group of hunters arrived and trapped the herd of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant remembered the chief of the mice. He summoned one of the elephants of his herd which had not been trapped to contact the chief of the mice. On listening to the elephant, the mouse took his entire group of mice and they gnawed large holes in the nets which had trapped the elephant herd. Thus, the elephant herd was able to move out of the nets and was free.

Who trapped the elephants?

1. Circus people

2. Hunters

3. Elephant catcher

4. Poachers

Correct Answer :-

- Hunters

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

Once upon a time there lived a nest of mice under a tree peacefully. But once a herd of elephant went that way and destroyed the homes of all the mice, as a result of which many of them were crushed to death. Then the chief of the mice decided to approach the elephant head and request him to guide his herd through another route. The elephant agreed to this and took another route to the water hole. And so the lives of the rats were saved. One day a group of hunters arrived and trapped the herd of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant remembered the chief of the mice. He summoned one of the elephants of his herd which had not been trapped to contact the chief of the mice. On listening to the elephant, the mouse took his entire group of mice and they gnawed large holes in the nets which had trapped the elephant herd. Thus, the elephant herd was able to move out of the nets and was free.

Who did the chief of rats approach?

1. The leader of the elephant herd

2. The lion

3. The king of the wolves

4. The king of cats

Correct Answer :-

- The leader of the elephant herd

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

"Tsunami" is a Japanese word, a blend of "tsu" meaning "harbour" and "nami" meaning "wave". It is a series of undersea waves. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions and even the impact of cosmic bodies such as meteorites can generate Tsunamis. Tsunami can savagely attack coastline causing devastating property damage and loss of life. What causes Tsunami? When an earthquake shakes the ocean floor, there is a sudden dislocation of the sea-bed, which results in displacement of water, producing Tsunamis. As they approach shallow waters, they rise to a height of over 30 meters. A towering wall of water dashes against the coast causing floods, loss of life, and property damage. On 26 December 2004, the Tsunami triggered by a massive earthquake in Sumatra, an Island

in Indonesia, ripped through Andaman and Nicobar Islands , the coast of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It caused floods, loss of life and property damage to a great extent in Karnataka.

When did Tsunami hit India last?

1. 26th December 2003

2. 26th December 2004

3. 26th December 2005

4. 26th December 2002

Correct Answer :-

- 26th December 2004

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

"Tsunami" is a Japanese word, a blend of "tsu" meaning "harbour" and "nami" meaning "wave". It is a series of undersea waves. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions and even the impact of cosmic bodies such as meteorites can generate Tsunamis. Tsunami can savagely attack coastline causing devastating property damage and loss of life. What causes Tsunami? When an earthquake shakes the ocean floor, there is a sudden dislocation of the sea-bed, which results in displacement of water, producing Tsunamis. As they approach shallow waters, they rise to a height of over 30 meters. A towering wall of water dashes against the coast causing floods, loss of life, and property damage. On 26 December 2004, the Tsunami triggered by a massive earthquake in Sumatra, an Island in Indonesia, ripped through Andaman and Nicobar Islands , the coast of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It caused floods, loss of life and property damage to a great extent in Karnataka.

Where did the earthquake that caused the tsunami originate from?

1. Java

2. Philippines

3. Borneo

4. Sumatra

Correct Answer :-

- Sumatra

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

"Tsunami" is a Japanese word, a blend of "tsu" meaning "harbour" and "nami" meaning "wave". It is a series of undersea waves. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions and even the impact of cosmic bodies such as meteorites can generate Tsunamis. Tsunami can savagely attack coastline causing devastating property damage and loss of life. What causes Tsunami? When an earthquake shakes the ocean floor, there is a sudden dislocation of the sea-bed, which results in displacement of water, producing Tsunamis. As they approach shallow waters, they rise to a height of over 30 meters. A towering wall of water dashes against the coast causing floods, loss of life, and property damage. On 26 December 2004, the Tsunami triggered by a massive earthquake in Sumatra, an Island in Indonesia, ripped through Andaman and Nicobar Islands , the coast of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It caused floods, loss of life and property damage to a great extent in Karnataka.

How does "tsunami" translate in English?

1. Big wave

2. Harbour wave

3. Ocean wave

4. Giant wave

Correct Answer :-

- Harbour wave

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

"Tsunami" is a Japanese word, a blend of "tsu" meaning "harbour" and "nami" meaning "wave". It is a series of undersea waves. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, explosions and even the impact of cosmic bodies such as meteorites can generate Tsunamis. Tsunami can savagely attack coastline causing devastating property damage and loss of life. What causes Tsunami? When an earthquake shakes the ocean floor, there is a sudden dislocation of the sea-bed, which results in displacement of water, producing Tsunamis. As they approach shallow waters, they rise to a height of over 30 meters. A towering wall of water dashes against the coast causing floods, loss of life, and property damage. On 26 December 2004, the Tsunami triggered by a massive earthquake in Sumatra, an Island in Indonesia, ripped through Andaman and Nicobar Islands , the coast of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. It caused floods, loss of life and property damage to a great extent in Karnataka.

How high can waves rise near the coast?

1. 30 ft

2. more than 30cm

3. more than 30 meters

4. 20 ft

Correct Answer :-

- more than 30 meters

---

10) Choose the appropriate determiner for the given sentence.

We invited _____ friends to our home for the weekend.

1. few

2. a few

3. every

4. Much

Correct Answer :-

- a few

---

11) Fill in the blanks with the correct option in the given sentence:

It's important to show the interview-- that you are friend-- and approach--.

1. --ee ... --ship ... --able

2. --ees ... lines ... --ing

3. --s ...--ly ... --ability

4. --er ... --ly ... --able

Correct Answer :-

- --er ... --ly ... --able

---

12) Which of the following options best combines the given sentences?

My uncle was 40 years old. He was injured in a foundry accident.

1. At the age of 40, my uncle was injured in a foundry accident.

2. At the age of 40 years old, my uncle was injured in a foundry accident.

3. My uncle for 40 years age, he was injured in a foundry accident.

4. My uncle, at 40 years old, injured in a foundry accident.

Correct Answer :-

- At the age of 40, my uncle was injured in a foundry accident.

---

13) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

If you are suffering from _____ bad mood that won't go away, it's important to see _____ doctor.

1. No article required ... no article required

2. a ... no article required

3. a ... a

4. the ... the

Correct Answer :-

- a ... a

14) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:

She is_____ doctor at St. John's hospital.

1. an

2. the

3. a

4. no article

Correct Answer :-

- a

15) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its passive voice.

Some parents did not approve of the play because of its obscene dialogues.

1. The play was not approved of by some parents because of its obscene dialogues.

2. Because of its obscene dialogues, some parents did not approve of the play.

3. Some parents because of its obscene dialogues did not approved of the play.

4. Some parents had not approved of the play because of its obscene dialogues.

Correct Answer :-

- The play was not approved of by some parents because of its obscene dialogues.

16) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.

Can you please look into the rear view mirror?

1. front

2. opposite

3. behind

4. adjacent

Correct Answer :-

- behind

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

_____ the dirt off your shoes before you _____ in.

1. Wiping… coming

2. Wiped… are coming

3. Wipe… came

4. Wipe… come

Correct Answer :-

- Wipe… come

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

I have confidence the new leader will bring about great changes.

1. insecurity

2. interest

3. uncanny

4. assurance

Correct Answer :-

- insecurity

19) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

_____ it rains on Sunday, I will not be able to go to church.

1. Although

2. But

3. Since

4. If

Correct Answer :-

- If

20) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:

It takes a creative person to come up _____ ideas _____ new products.

1. through … of

2. out of … in

3. for … on

4. with … for

Correct Answer :-

- with … for

21) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

I _____ apply my knowledge creatively as I have designed the website.

1. shouldn't

2. needn't

3. can

4. could

Correct Answer :-

- can

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

My friend is a down-to-earth person.

1. very sad

2. very practical

3. very mischievous

4. lives on the ground floor

Correct Answer :-

- very practical

---

23) Choose the most suitable pronoun for the given sentence:

Children always want to do things by _____.

1. themselves

2. myself

3. yourselves

4. ourselves

Correct Answer :-

- themselves

---

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

Never look direct at the sun.

1. Never look

2. at the sun.

3. No error

4. direct

Correct Answer :-

- direct

---

25) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:

I _____ the Minister of Education on coming Friday.

1. have been meeting

2. am meeting

3. Meeting

4. was meeting

Correct Answer :-

- am meeting

---

26) Change from indirect to direct speech.

They said, "We'll start the work tomorrow."

1. They told us that they will start the work tomorrow.

2. They inform us if they would start the work the next day.

3. They said us that they will start the work the next day.

4. They told us that they would start the work the next day.

Correct Answer :-

- They told us that they would start the work the next day.

---

27) Replace the underlined words with the correct option that will change the sentence from passive voice to active.

By boiling tap water for at least 15 minutes, the chlorine can be evaporated in order to make the water habitable for fish.

1. the chlorine can have been evaporated

2. they will evaporate the chlorine

3. by evaporating the chlorine

4. you can evaporate the chlorine

Correct Answer :-

- you can evaporate the chlorine

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

Existing or happening in the same period of time

1. Recent

2. Latest

3. Archaic

4. Contemporary

Correct Answer :-

- Contemporary

29) Choose the right tag:

It is quite dark, _____?

1. is it

2. isn't it

3. does it

4. doesn't it

Correct Answer :-

- isn't it

30) Choose the right tag:

Riya would like to attend the music class,_____?

1. wouldn't she

2. would she

3. doesn't she

4. does she

Correct Answer :-

- wouldn't she

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

स्वास्थ्यम् अमूल्यं रत्नमस्ति । तद् विना जगति सर्वं धनं व्यर्थम् एव । अत एव स्वास्थ्यस्य रक्षायै अधो लिखिताः नियमाः सदा एव पालनीयाः । प्रातः सूर्यस्य उदयात् प्राक् एव उत्थातव्यम् । एवं करणेन आलस्यं न आक्रमति । शौचात् निवृत्तः भूत्वा शुद्धे पवने व्यायामाय गन्तव्यम् । अर्धां होरां यावत् व्यायामेन देहः स्वस्थः सबलः च भवति । तस्मात् अनन्तरं कोष्णं दुग्धं पेयम् । नित्यं भोजनं कृत्वा दन्ताः गन्डूषैः (गंडूषैः) मार्जनीयाः । यस्य दन्ताः निर्मलाः भवन्ति तस्य भोजनम् उदरे सम्यक् पचति । सायङ्काले सुहृद्भिः सह खेलनीयम् । व्यायामम् अन्यां क्रीडां वा कृत्वा जलस्य पानं हानिकरं भवति अतः खेलनानन्तरं जलं न पातव्यम् ।

निशायां प्रथमे एव प्रहरे शयनाय पर्यङ्के गन्तव्यम् । भोजनं कृत्वा कदापि न धावितव्यम् । सदा सत्यं वक्तव्यम् धर्मं चरितव्यं च । सायं प्रातः ईश्वरस्य नाम स्मर्तव्यम् । फलानि खादितव्यानि । दुष्टैः सार्धं न विचरितव्यम् । सभायां गुरूणां वा निकटे व्यर्थं न हसितव्यम् ।

' प्राक् ' इत्यस्य योगे का विभक्तिः प्रयोक्तव्या ?

1. तृतीया
2. द्वितीया
3. चतुर्थी
4. पञ्चमी

Correct Answer :-

- पञ्चमी

2)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः।
नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥
उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥

"प्रसीदति" इत्यत्र लकारः अस्ति -

1. लेट्

2. लट्

3. लुट्

4. लिट्

Correct Answer :-

. लट्

3) अस्मद् शब्दस्य चतुर्थी एकवचनम् -

1. मत्

2. मह्यम्

3. मया

4. मम

Correct Answer :-

. मह्यम्

4)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

स्वास्थ्यम् अमूल्यं रत्नमस्ति । तद् विना जगति सर्वं धनं व्यर्थम् एव । अत एव स्वास्थ्यस्य रक्षायै अधो लिखिताः नियमाः सदा एव पालनीयाः । प्रातः सूर्यस्य उदयात् प्राक् एव उत्थातव्यम् । एवं करणेन आलस्यं न आक्रमति । शौचात् निवृत्तः भूत्वा शुद्धे पवने व्यायामाय गन्तव्यम् । अर्धां होरां यावत् व्यायामेन देहः स्वस्थः सबलः च भवति । तस्मात् अनन्तरं कोष्णं दुग्धं पेयम् । नित्यं भोजनं कृत्वा दन्ताः गन्डूषैः (गंडूषैः) मार्जनीयाः । यस्य दन्ताः निर्मलाः भवन्ति तस्य भोजनम् उदरे सम्यक् पचति । सायङ्काले सुहृद्भिः सह खेलनीयम् । व्यायामम् अन्यां क्रीडां वा कृत्वा जलस्य पानं हानिकरं भवति अतः खेलनानन्तरं जलं न पातव्यम् ।

निशायां प्रथमे एव प्रहरे शयनाय पर्यङ्के गन्तव्यम् । भोजनं कृत्वा कदापि न धावितव्यम् । सदा सत्यं वक्तव्यम् धर्मं चरितव्यं च । सायं प्रातः ईश्वरस्य नाम स्मर्तव्यम् । फलानि खादितव्यानि । दुष्टैः सार्धं न विचरितव्यम् । सभायां गुरूणां वा निकटे व्यर्थं न हसितव्यम् ।

' प्रहरे ' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः ?

1. यमः
2. कालः
3. प्रहारः
4. रागः

Correct Answer :-

- कालः

5)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः।
नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥
उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥

अत्र समूहेतरपदमस्ति -

1. उद्यमः

2. धर्मः

3. पराक्रमः

4. बुद्धिः

Correct Answer :-

• धर्मः

---

6)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

स्वास्थ्यम् अमूल्यं रत्नमस्ति । तद् विना जगति सर्वं धनं व्यर्थम् एव । अत एव स्वास्थ्यस्य रक्षायै अधो लिखिताः नियमाः सदा एव पालनीयाः । प्रातः सूर्यस्य उदयात् प्राक् एव उत्थातव्यम् । एवं करणेन आलस्यं न आक्रमति । शौचात् निवृत्तः भूत्वा शुद्धे पवने व्यायामाय गन्तव्यम् । अर्धां होरां यावत् व्यायामेन देहः स्वस्थः सबलः च भवति । तस्मात् अनन्तरं कोष्णं दुग्धं पेयम् । नित्यं भोजनं कृत्वा दन्ताः गन्डूषैः (गंडूषैः) मार्जनीयाः । यस्य दन्ताः निर्मलाः भवन्ति तस्य भोजनम् उदरे सम्यक् पचति । सायङ्काले सुहृद्भिः सह खेलनीयम् । व्यायामम् अन्यां क्रीडां वा कृत्वा जलस्य पानं हानिकरं भवति अतः खेलनानन्तरं जलं न पातव्यम् ।

निशायां प्रथमे एव प्रहरे शयनाय पर्यङ्के गन्तव्यम् । भोजनं कृत्वा कदापि न धावितव्यम् । सदा सत्यं वक्तव्यम् धर्मं चरितव्यं च । सायं प्रातः ईश्वरस्य नाम स्मर्तव्यम् । फलानि खादितव्यानि । दुष्टैः सार्धं न विचरितव्यम् । सभायां गुरूणां वा निकटे व्यर्थं न हसितव्यम् ।

' निशायाम् ' इत्यस्य पर्यायः कः ?

1. दिवसे

2. अपराण्हे

3. रात्रौ

4. पूर्वाण्हे

Correct Answer :-

. रात्रौ

7)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

त्यजेद् मृगव्यसनं हिंसयातिमलीमसम् ।
मृगयारसिकः पाण्डुः शापेन तनुमत्यजत् ॥
शिवेनेव न तुष्टेन बुद्धिर्देया विनाशिनी ।
भस्मासुराय वरदः स हि तेन विडम्बितः ॥

"अत्यजत्" इति पदस्य बहुवचनरूपमस्ति-

1. अत्यजन्ति

2. अत्यजताम्

3. अत्यजन्

4. त्यजेरन्

Correct Answer :-

अत्यजन्

---

8)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

त्यजेद् मृगव्यसनं हिंसयातिमलीमसम् ।
मृगयारसिकः पाण्डुः शापेन तनुमत्यजत् ॥
शिवेनेव न तुष्टेन बुद्धिर्देया विनाशिनी ।
भस्मासुराय वरदः स हि तेन विडम्बितः ॥

अत्र "शिवेन" इति पदस्य विशेषणपदमस्ति-

1. तुष्टेन

2. देया

3. विनाशिनी

4. बुद्धिः

. तुष्टेन

9)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

स्वास्थ्यम् अमूल्यं रत्नमस्ति । तद् विना जगति सर्वं धनं व्यर्थम् एव । अत एव स्वास्थ्यस्य रक्षायै अधो लिखिताः नियमाः सदा एव पालनीयाः । प्रातः सूर्यस्य उदयात् प्राक् एव उत्थातव्यम् । एवं करणेन आलस्यं न आक्रमति । शौचात् निवृत्तः भूत्वा शुद्धे पवने व्यायामाय गन्तव्यम् । अर्धां होरां यावत् व्यायामेन देहः स्वस्थः सबलः च भवति । तस्मात् अनन्तरं कोष्णं दुग्धं पेयम् । नित्यं भोजनं कृत्वा दन्ताः गन्डूषैः (गंडूषैः) मार्जनीयाः । यस्य दन्ताः निर्मलाः भवन्ति तस्य भोजनम् उदरे सम्यक् पचति । सायङ्काले सुहृद्धिः सह खेलनीयम् । व्यायामम् अन्यां क्रीडां वा कृत्वा जलस्य पानं हानिकरं भवति अतः खेलनानन्तरं जलं न पातव्यम् ।

निशायां प्रथमे एव प्रहरे शयनाय पर्यङ्के गन्तव्यम् । भोजनं कृत्वा कदापि न धावितव्यम् । सदा सत्यं वक्तव्यम् धर्मं चरितव्यं च । सायं प्रातः ईश्वरस्य नाम स्मर्तव्यम् । फलानि खादितव्यानि । दुष्टैः सार्धं न विचरितव्यम् । सभायां गुरूणां वा निकटे व्यर्थं न हसितव्यम् ।

किम् अमूल्यं रत्नमस्ति ?

1. भोजनम्
2. धनम्
3. कालयापनम्
4. स्वास्थ्यम्

. स्वास्थ्यम्

10)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

त्यजेद् मृगव्यसनं हिंसयातिमलीमसम् ।
मृगयारसिकः पाण्डुः शापेन तनुमत्यजत् ॥
शिवेनेव न तुष्टेन बुद्धिर्देया विनाशिनी ।
भस्मासुराय वरदः स हि तेन विडम्बितः ॥

भस्मासुराय वरं दत्वा एषः अपाये पतितवान्-

1. शिवः

2. पाण्डुः

3. वरदः

4.

रमारमणः

Correct Answer :-

• शिवः

---

11)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्मान् परितः पर्वताः वृक्षाः नद्यः च सन्ति । यदा वायुमण्डले धूमेभ्यः मलिनः भवति तदा वायुमालिन्यं भवति । यदा सरोवरेषु नदीषु जलं रासायनिकवस्तुयुक्तेन दूषितजलेन प्रदूषितं भवति तदा जलमालिन्यं भवति । यदा वृक्षाणां नाशः भवति तदा परिसरनाशः भवति । शब्दः वातावरणे यदा अधिकं भवति तदा शब्दमालिन्यं भवति । एवं मालिन्येऽपि जलशब्दवायुमालिन्यानि इति विधानि सन्ति । एतेषु दिवसेषु आहारोऽपि मिश्रणेन, अनारोग्यकराहारेण दूषितः अस्ति यस्य आहारमालिन्यमिति कथ्येत। अस्य मालिन्यस्य अधिकरूपेण बलिपशवः भवन्ति छात्राः अविवाहितोद्योगिनश्च । छात्राः जानन्तोऽपि 'जंक्' आहार इति यत्कथ्यते तस्य भक्षका सन्ति। एवमनूढाः ग्रामात् नगरमागत्य गृहे समयाभावेन उपहारमन्दिरेषु एतमाहारं खादन्ति । एवमेव अद्यतनदिनेषु रासायनिकदोहदस्य उपयोगेन मृदपि कलुषितास्ति। कदाचित् जनसंख्याधिक्यमपि कारणं भवति । अनेन जनजीवनं दुःखकरं भवति । यत्र मालिन्यं न सम्भवति तत्र जनजीवनम् आरोग्यकरं सुखकरं च वर्तते । अतः परिसरसंरक्षणम् आवश्यकं भवति ।

परिसरनाशः कदा भवति?

1. सम्पन्नशे
2. प्राणिनाशे
3. वृक्षनाशे
4. नरनाशे

Correct Answer :-

- वृक्षनाशे

---

12) उपनिषदः अपरं नाम एतत् |

1. स्मृतिः
2. श्रुतिः
3. भगवद्गीता

4. वेदान्तः

Correct Answer :-

. वेदान्तः

---

13)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः।
नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥
उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥

देवप्रसादनस्य षड्विषयेषु इदं नान्तर्भवति -

1. शुद्धिः

2. धैर्यं

3. बुद्धिः

4. साहसं

Correct Answer :-

. शुद्धिः

---

14)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

त्यजेद् मृगव्यसनं हिंसयातिमलीमसम् ।
मृगयारसिकः पाण्डुः शापेन तनुमत्यजत् ॥
शिवेनेव न तुष्टेन बुद्धिर्देया विनाशिनी ।
भस्मासुराय वरदः स हि तेन विडम्बितः ॥

मृगयासक्तः पाण्डुः इदं प्राप्य प्राणमत्यजत्-

वियोगम्

1.

2. संयोगं

3. शापं

4. वरं

Correct Answer :-

. शापं

15) बृहत्कथायाः रचयिता अस्ति-

1. सोमदेवः

2. दण्डी

3. गुणाढ्यः

4. क्षेमेन्द्रः

Correct Answer :-

. गुणाढ्यः

16)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्मान् परितः पर्वताः वृक्षाः नद्यः च सन्ति । यदा वायुमण्डले धूमेभ्यः मलिनः भवति तदा वायुमालिन्यं भवति । यदा सरोवरेषु नदीषु जलं रासायनिकवस्तुयुक्तेन दूषितजलेन प्रदूषितं भवति तदा जलमालिन्यं भवति । यदा वृक्षाणां नाशः भवति तदा परिसरनाशः भवति । शब्दः वातावरणे यदा अधिकं भवति तदा शब्दमालिन्यं भवति । एवं मालिन्येऽपि जलशब्दवायुमालिन्यानि इति विधानि सन्ति । एतेषु दिवसेषु आहारोऽपि मिश्रणेन, अनारोग्यकराहारेण दूषितः अस्ति यस्य आहारमालिन्यमिति कथ्येत। अस्य मालिन्यस्य अधिकरूपेण बलिपशवः भवन्ति छात्राः अविवाहितोद्योगिनश्च । छात्राः जानन्तोऽपि 'जंक्' आहार इति यत्कथ्यते तस्य भक्षका सन्ति। एवमनूढाः ग्रामात् नगरमागत्य गृहे समयाभावेन उपहारमन्दिरेषु एतमाहारं खादन्ति । एवमेव अद्यतनदिनेषु रासायनिकदोहदस्य उपयोगेन मृदपि कलुषितास्ति। कदाचित् जनसंख्याधिक्यमपि कारणं भवति । अनेन जनजीवनं दुःखकरं भवति । यत्र मालिन्यं न सम्भवति तत्र जनजीवनम् आरोग्यकरं सुखकरं च वर्तते । अतः परिसरसंरक्षणम् आवश्यकं भवति ।

अनारोग्यकरम् आहारम् आङ्ग्लभाषायं किमित्युच्यते?

1. डोनट्
2. जंक्
3. पिज्जा
4. हाट्-डाग्

Correct Answer :-

• जंक्

17) साधकतमं ____

1. कर्म
2. करणम्
3. कर्ता
4. सम्प्रदानम्

- करणम्

---

18)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्मान् परितः पर्वताः वृक्षाः नद्यः च सन्ति । यदा वायुमण्डले धूमेभ्यः मलिनः भवति तदा वायुमालिन्यं भवति । यदा सरोवरेषु नदीषु जलं रासायनिकवस्तुयुक्तेन दूषितजलेन प्रदूषितं भवति तदा जलमालिन्यं भवति । यदा वृक्षाणां नाशः भवति तदा परिसरनाशः भवति । शब्दः वातावरणे यदा अधिकं भवति तदा शब्दमालिन्यं भवति । एवं मालिन्येऽपि जलशब्दवायुमालिन्यानि इति विधानि सन्ति । एतेषु दिवसेषु आहारोऽपि मिश्रणेन, अनारोग्यकराहारेण दूषितः अस्ति यस्य आहारमालिन्यमिति कथ्येत। अस्य मालिन्यस्य अधिकरूपेण बलिपशवः भवन्ति छात्राः अविवाहितोद्योगिनश्च । छात्राः जानन्तोऽपि 'जंक्' आहार इति यत्कथ्यते तस्य भक्षका सन्ति। एवमनूढाः ग्रामात् नगरमागत्य गृहे समयाभावेन उपहारमन्दिरेषु एतमाहारं खादन्ति । एवमेव अद्यतनदिनेषु रासायनिकदोहदस्य उपयोगेन मृदपि कलुषितास्ति। कदाचित् जनसंख्याधिक्यमपि कारणं भवति । अनेन जनजीवनं दुःखकरं भवति । यत्र मालिन्यं न सम्भवति तत्र जनजीवनम् आरोग्यकरं सुखकरं च वर्तते । अतः परिसरसंरक्षणम् आवश्यकं भवति ।

दूषितजलेन किं भवति?

1. आरोग्यम्
2. सम्पत्
3. अनारोग्यम्
4. मूर्छा

- अनारोग्यम्

---

19) अधोदत्तेषु किं पदम् अव्ययम् न ?

1. एव

2. यत्

3. च

4. अपि

Correct Answer :-

. यत्

---

20) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

त्यजेद् मृगव्यसनं हिंसयातिमलीमसम् ।
मृगयारसिकः पाण्डुः शापेन तनुमत्यजत् ॥
शिवेनेव न तुष्टेन बुद्धिर्देया विनाशिनी ।
भस्मासुराय वरदः स हि तेन विडम्बितः ॥

पाण्डुवृत्तान्तः इदं न श्रेयः इति उपदिशति -

1. वरदानं

2. मृगयारक्तिः

3. पत्निसंयोगः

4. मृगव्यसनम्

Correct Answer :-

. मृगव्यसनम्

---

21)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः।
नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥
उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥

सुभाषितोक्तरीत्या रिपुः अयमस्ति -

1. व्याधिः

2. धर्मः

3. कामः

4. विद्या

Correct Answer :-

• व्याधिः

---

22) "आसन्" इति क्रियापदस्य लकारोऽस्ति-

1. लृङ्

2. लट्

3. लिट्

4. लङ्

Correct Answer :-

• लङ्

---

23)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः।
नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥
उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥

“षडेते” इति पदस्य सन्धिविच्छेदः अस्ति -

1. षट्+एते

2. षडे+ते

3. षड+इते

4. षड्+इते

Correct Answer :-

. षट्+एते

24) विद्वत् शब्दस्य पुंलिङ्गे द्वितीया बहुवचनम् -

1. विद्वानान्

2. विद्वांसः

3. विदुष्यः

4. विदुषः

Correct Answer :-

. विदुषः

25)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

स्वास्थ्यम् अमूल्यं रत्नमस्ति । तद् विना जगति सर्वं धनं व्यर्थम् एव । अत एव स्वास्थ्यस्य रक्षायै अधो लिखिताः नियमाः सदा एव पालनीयाः । प्रातः सूर्यस्य उदयात् प्राक् एव उत्थातव्यम् । एवं करणेन आलस्यं न आक्रमति । शौचात् निवृत्तः भूत्वा शुद्धे पवने व्यायामाय गन्तव्यम् । अर्धां होरां यावत् व्यायामेन देहः स्वस्थः सबलः च भवति । तस्मात् अनन्तरं कोष्णं दुग्धं पेयम् । नित्यं भोजनं कृत्वा दन्ताः गन्दूषैः (गंडूषैः) मार्जनीयाः । यस्य दन्ताः निर्मलाः भवन्ति तस्य भोजनम् उदरे सम्यक् पचति । सायङ्काले सुहृद्भिः सह खेलनीयम् । व्यायामम् अन्यां क्रीडां वा कृत्वा जलस्य पानं हानिकरं भवति अतः खेलनानन्तरं जलं न पातव्यम् ।

निशायां प्रथमे एव प्रहरे शयनाय पर्यङ्के गन्तव्यम् । भोजनं कृत्वा कदापि न धावितव्यम् । सदा सत्यं वक्तव्यम् धर्मं चरितव्यं च । सायं प्रातः ईश्वरस्य नाम स्मर्तव्यम् । फलानि खादितव्यानि । दुष्टैः सार्धं न विचरितव्यम् । सभायां गुरूणां वा निकटे व्यर्थ न हसितव्यम् ।

' मार्जनीयाः ' अत्र कः प्रत्ययः ?

1. शतृ
2. शानच्
3. तल्
4. अनीयर्

Correct Answer :-

- अनीयर्

26) त्रिलोकम् ------- समासः।

1. अव्ययीभावः
2. द्वन्द्वः
3. द्विगुः
4. कर्मधारयः

Correct Answer :-

. द्विगुः

---

27) अधोदत्तेषु किं पदमव्ययम् ?

1. जनः

2. एषः

3. अधुना

4. कर्म

Correct Answer :-

. अधुना

---

28)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्मान् परितः पर्वताः वृक्षाः नद्यः च सन्ति । यदा वायुमण्डले धूमेभ्यः मलिनः भवति तदा वायुमालिन्यं भवति । यदा सरोवरेषु नदीषु जलं रासायनिकवस्तुयुक्तेन दूषितजलेन प्रदूषितं भवति तदा जलमालिन्यं भवति । यदा वृक्षाणां नाशः भवति तदा परिसरनाशः भवति । शब्दः वातावरणे यदा अधिकं भवति तदा शब्दमालिन्यं भवति । एवं मालिन्येऽपि जलशब्दवायुमालिन्यानि इति विधानि सन्ति । एतेषु दिवसेषु आहारोऽपि मिश्रणेन, अनारोग्यकराहारेण दूषितः अस्ति यस्य आहारमालिन्यमिति कथ्येत। अस्य मालिन्यस्य अधिकरूपेण बलिपशवः भवन्ति छात्राः अविवाहितोद्योगिनश्च । छात्राः जानन्तोऽपि 'जंक्' आहार इति यत्कथ्यते तस्य भक्षका सन्ति। एवमनूढाः ग्रामात् नगरमागत्य गृहे समयाभावेन उपहारमन्दिरेषु एतमाहारं खादन्ति । एवमेव अद्यतनदिनेषु रासायनिकदोहदस्य उपयोगेन मृदपि कलुषितास्ति। कदाचित् जनसंख्याधिक्यमपि कारणं भवति । अनेन जनजीवनं दुःखकरं भवति । यत्र मालिन्यं न सम्भवति तत्र जनजीवनम् आरोग्यकरं सुखकरं च वर्तते । अतः परिसरसंरक्षणम् आवश्यकं भवति ।

वायुमालिन्यस्य कारणम् इदं भवति?

1. पानीयम्
2. धूमः
3. धनम्
4. अहारः

Correct Answer :-

- धूमः

---

29)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्मान् परितः पर्वताः वृक्षाः नद्यः च सन्ति । यदा वायुमण्डले धूमेभ्यः मलिनः भवति तदा वायुमालिन्यं भवति । यदा सरोवरेषु नदीषु जलं रासायनिकवस्तुयुक्तेन दूषितजलेन प्रदूषितं भवति तदा जलमालिन्यं भवति । यदा वृक्षाणां नाशः भवति तदा परिसरनाशः भवति । शब्दः वातावरणे यदा अधिकं भवति तदा शब्दमालिन्यं भवति । एवं मालिन्येऽपि जलशब्दवायुमालिन्यानि इति विधानि सन्ति । एतेषु दिवसेषु आहारोऽपि मिश्रणेन, अनारोग्यकराहारेण दूषितः अस्ति यस्य आहारमालिन्यमिति कथ्येत। अस्य मालिन्यस्य अधिकरूपेण बलिपशवः भवन्ति छात्राः अविवाहितोद्योगिनश्च । छात्राः जानन्तोऽपि 'जंक्' आहार इति यत्कथ्यते तस्य भक्षका सन्ति। एवमनूढाः ग्रामात् नगरमागत्य गृहे समयाभावेन उपहारमन्दिरेषु एतमाहारं खादन्ति। एवमेव अद्यतनदिनेषु रासायनिकदोहदस्य उपयोगेन मृदपि कलुषितास्ति। कदाचित् जनसंख्याधिक्यमपि कारणं भवति । अनेन जनजीवनं दुःखकरं भवति । यत्र मालिन्यं न सम्भवति तत्र जनजीवनम् आरोग्यकरं सुखकरं च वर्तते । अतः परिसरसंरक्षणम् आवश्यकं भवति ।

परिच्छेदे 'अविवाहितः' पदस्य पदान्तरं किमस्ति?

1. अनूढः
2. दुःखकरम्
3. रसायनिक
4. मालिन्यम्

Correct Answer :-

- अनूढः

30) कर्तृकरणयो: _____

1. षष्ठी

2. पञ्चमी

3. द्वितीया

4. तृतीया

Correct Answer :-

- तृतीया

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

1) Who said that, "The President occupies the same position as the King in the British Constitution". / किसने कहा था कि, "ब्रिटिश संविधान में राष्ट्रपति, राजा के समान स्थान ग्रहण करता है।''

1. S. Radhakrishnan / एस. राधाकृष्णन

2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar / डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर

3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

4. V. V. Giri / वी.वी. गिरि

Correct Answer :-

- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar / डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर

---

2) Who was the ruler of Gujarat when Mahmud attacked Somnath Temple? / जब महमूद ने सोमनाथ मंदिर पर हमला किया था, उस समय गुजरात का शासक कौन था?

1. Bhim Dev / भीम देव

2. Mula Raja / मुला राजा

3. Siddha Raja / सिद्ध राजा

4. Kumar Pal / कुमार पाल

Correct Answer :-

- Bhim Dev / भीम देव

---

3) Which of the following is the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah of the Adil Shahi dynasty? / निम्नलिखित में से आदिल शाही वंश के मुहम्मद आदिल शाह का मकबरा कौन सा है?

1. Gol Gumbaz / गोल गुम्बज

2. Juma Masjid / जामा मस्जिद

3. Taj Mahal / ताजमहल

4. Qutub Minar / कुतुब मीनार

Correct Answer :-

- Gol Gumbaz / गोल गुम्बज

4) _____in the Constitution set forth the humanitarian social precepts that aim at social revolution. / संविधान में_____ने मानवतावादी सामाजिक उपदेशों को निर्धारित किया जिनका उद्देश्य सामाजिक क्रांति है।

1. Right to Equality / समानता का अधिकार

2. Right to Equal Protection / समान संरक्षण का अधिकार

3. Right to Education / शिक्षा का अधिकार

4. Directive Principles of State Policy / राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व

Correct Answer :-

- Directive Principles of State Policy / राज्य के नीति निर्देशक तत्व

---

5) The test that predicts the performance of individual in a particular field is: / ऐसा परीक्षण जो किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में व्यक्ति के प्रदर्शन का पूर्वानुमान करता है:

1. Diagnostic test / नैदानिक परीक्षण

2. Prognostic test /पूर्वानुमान परीक्षण

3. Achievement test / उपलब्धि परीक्षण

4. Teacher made test/ शिक्षक द्वारा किया गया परीक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Prognostic test /पूर्वानुमान परीक्षण

---

6) Which among the following correctly represents the Honduran Emerald? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा होंडुरान एमराल्ड को सही तरह से दर्शाता है?

1. A beach in Honduras / होंडुरास में एक समुद्र तट

2. An endangered bird of Honduras / होंडुरास का एक लुप्तप्राय पक्षी

3. An ore found in Honduras / होंडुरास में पाया जाने वाला एक अयस्क

4. An island in the Atlantic Ocean / अटलांटिक महासागर में एक द्वीप

Correct Answer :-

- An endangered bird of Honduras / होंडुरास का एक लुप्तप्राय पक्षी

---

7) Pohang Iron and Steel Company is from which among the following countries? / निम्नलिखित में से पोहांग आयरन एंड स्टील कंपनी किस देश से है?

1. South Korea / दक्षिण कोरिया

2. North Korea / उत्तर कोरिया

3. China / चीन

4. Japan / जापान

Correct Answer :-

- South Korea / दक्षिण कोरिया

---

8) Hubbert peak theory is related to which of the following? / हब्बर्ट शिखर सिद्धांत निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

1. Currency Trade / मुद्रा व्यापार

2. Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम

3. Metabolism / चयापचय

4. Nuclear Energy / परमाणु ऊर्जा

Correct Answer :-

- Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम

---

9) Who is the administrative head of Prime Minister's Office? / प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय के प्रशासनिक प्रमुख कौन हैं?

1. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री

2. Principal Secretary / प्रधान सचिव

3. Cabinet / मंत्रिमंडल

4. Cabinet Secretary / मंत्रिमंडल सचिव

Correct Answer :-

- Principal Secretary / प्रधान सचिव

---

10) A type of evaluation which is used to improve and monitor the progress of students and teachers is: / _____ एक प्रकार का मूल्यांकन है, जो छात्रों और शिक्षकों की प्रगति में सुधार और निगरानी के लिए किया जाता है।

1. Formative evaluation / रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन

2. Norm-referenced evaluation / मानक संदर्भित मूल्यांकन

3. Summative evaluation / योगात्मक मूल्यांकन

4. Criterion-referenced evaluation / मानदंड संदर्भित मूल्यांकन

Correct Answer :-

- Formative evaluation / रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन

---

11) Mind is a 'Tabula Rasa'. Who said this? / मन एक 'तबुला रस' (Tabula Rasa)है यह किसने कहा?

1. Immanuel Kant / इमानुएल कांट

2. Michel Foucault / मिशेल फूको

3. Friedrich Nietzsche / फ्रेडरिक नीत्शे

4. John Locke / जॉन लॉक

Correct Answer :-

- John Locke / जॉन लॉक

---

12) Before Ashoka became Mauryan king, which province did he serve as governor? / अशोक मौर्य राजा बनने से पहले किस प्रांत में राज्यपाल के रूप में कार्य करते थे?

1. Taxila / तक्षशिला

2. Vaisal / वाईसल

3. Pataliputra / पाटलीपुत्र

4. Ujjain / उज्जैन

Correct Answer :-

- Taxila / तक्षशिला

---

13) The First Factory Act restricting the working hours of women and children was adopted during whose time? / महिलाओं और बच्चों के काम के घंटों को प्रतिबंधित करने वाला पहला कारखाना अधिनियम किसके समय में अपनाया गया था?

1. Lord Ripon / लॉर्ड रिपन

2. Lord Lytton / लॉर्ड लिटन

3. Lord Bentinck / लॉर्ड बेंटिक

4. Lord Cornwallis / लॉर्ड कार्नवालिस

Correct Answer :-

- Lord Ripon / लॉर्ड रिपन

---

14) The term Isostasy describes: / भू-संतुलन शब्द निम्न की व्याख्या करता है:

1. The state of disruption / विघटन की स्थिति

2. The state of balance / संतुलन की स्थिति

3. The state of uplift / उत्थापन की स्थिति

4. The state of subduction / निम्नस्खलन की स्थिति

Correct Answer :-

- The state of balance / संतुलन की स्थिति

---

15) The song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' written during the Swadeshi Movement of India inspired the liberation struggle of Bangladesh and was adopted as the National Anthem of Bangladesh. Who wrote this song? / भारत के स्वदेशी आंदोलन के दौरान लिखे गए गीत 'अमर सोनार बांग्ला' ने बांग्लादेश के आज़ादी के संघर्ष को प्रेरित किया और इसे बांग्लादेश के राष्ट्रीय गान के रूप में अपनाया गया। यह गीत किसने लिखा है?

1. Michael Madusudan Dutt / माइकल मधुसुदन दत्त

2. Mukund Das / मुकुंद दास

3. Bankim Chandra / बंकिम चंद्र

4. Rabindra Nath Tagore / रविंद्रनाथ टैगोर

Correct Answer :-

- Rabindra Nath Tagore / रविंद्रनाथ टैगोर

---

16) The coral reefs are the marine counterparts of which of the following? / प्रवाल शैल श्रेणियां, निम्नलिखित में से किसकी समुद्री प्रतिपक्ष हैं?

1. Savannahs / ऊष्णकटिबंधीय घास मैदान (सवाना)

2. Scrubland / क्षुपभूमि (स्क्रबलैंड)

3. Temperate forests / समशीतोष्ण वन

4. Tropical rainforests / ऊष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षा-वन

Correct Answer :-

- Tropical rainforests / ऊष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षा-वन

---

17) The Head Office of Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) is located at? / हस्तशिल्प निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद (ईपीसीएच) का मुख्यालय यहां स्थित है?

1. Delhi / दिल्ली

2. Jaipur / जयपुर

3. Varanasi / वाराणसी

4. Kolkata / कोलकाता

Correct Answer :-

- Delhi / दिल्ली

18) Ajanta Paintings represent the scenes from: / अजंता के चित्र निम्न के दृश्यों को दर्शाते हैं:

1. Jatakas / जकाता

2. Mahabharata / महाभारत

3. Ramayana / रामायण

4. Upanisads / उपनिषद

Correct Answer :-

- Jatakas / जकाता

---

19) Which one of the following aroused a wave of popular indignation that led to the massacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh? / निम्नलिखित में से किस एक ने लोकप्रिय आक्रोश की लहर पैदा कर दी जिसके कारण अंग्रेजों द्वारा जलियांवाला बाग में नरसंहार हुआ?

1. Government of India Act 1919 / भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1919

2. The Rowlatt Act / द रोलेट एक्ट (काला कानून)

3. The Arms Act / आयुध अधिनियम

4. The Vernacular Press Act / वर्नाक्यूलर प्रेस एक्ट

Correct Answer :-

- The Rowlatt Act / द रोलेट एक्ट (काला कानून)

---

20) Which one of the following is not a method used for the assessment of personality? / व्यक्तित्व के आकलन के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली विधि निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नहीं है?

1. Project method / प्रयोजना विधि

2. Projective method / प्रक्षेपी विधि

3. Objective method / वस्तुनिष्ठ विधि

4. Subjective method / आत्मनिष्ठ विधि

Correct Answer :-

- Projective method / प्रक्षेपी विधि

---

21) Which is not a third Century BCE stupa? / तीसरी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व का स्तूप कौन सा नहीं है?

1. Dhamek Stupa / धामेक स्तूप

2. Kesaria Stupa / केसरिया स्तूप

3. Amaravati Stupa / अमरावती स्तूप

4. Sanchi Stupa / सांची स्तूप

Correct Answer :-

- Dhamek Stupa / धामेक स्तूप

---

22) Which is not a structure in the premises of Qutub Minar? / कुतुब मीनार के परिसर में कौन सी संरचना नहीं है?

1. Quwaat ul Islam mosque / कुव्वत उल इस्लाम मस्जिद

2. Alai Darwaza / अलाई दरवाजा

3. Aibak's Maqbara / ऐबक का मकबरा

4. Iron Pillar / लोहे का खंभा

Correct Answer :-

- Aibak's Maqbara / ऐबक का मकबरा

---

23) Which is the first Biosphere reserve in India? / भारत में पहला बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व (संरक्षित जैवमंडल) कौन सा है?

1. Sunderbans Biosphere reserve / सुंदरबन बायोस्फीयर रिजर्व

2. Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve / नीलगिरी बायोस्फियर रिजर्व

3. Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve / नंदा देवी बायोस्फियर रिजर्व

4. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve / मन्नार की खाड़ी बायोस्फियर रिजर्व

Correct Answer :-

- Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve / नीलगिरी बायोस्फियर रिजर्व

---

24) Which Gupta king contested the Huna according to Bhitari Pillar Inscription? / भिटारी स्तंभ शिलालेख के अनुसार किस गुप्त राजा ने हुना के लिए संघर्ष किया था?

1. Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त

2. Chandragupta II / चंद्रगुप्त II

3. Chandragupta I / चंद्रगुप्त I

4. Skandagupta / स्कंदगुप्त

Correct Answer :-

- Skandagupta / स्कंदगुप्त

---

25) Which of the following is metamorphic rock? / निम्नलिखित में से कायांतरित चट्टान कौन सी है?

1. Marble / संगमरमर

2. Sandstone / बलुआ पत्थर

3. Mica / अभ्रक

4. Schist / सिस्ट

Correct Answer :-

- Schist / सिस्ट

---

26) Which among the following was the last European country to rule Goa? /

निम्नलिखित में से गोवा पर शासन करने वाला अंतिम यूरोपीय देश कौन सा था?

1. Netherlands / नीदरलैंड

2. England / इंग्लैंड

3. Portugal / पुर्तगाल

4. France / फ्रांस

Correct Answer :-

- Portugal / पुर्तगाल

---

27) Which among the following is known as "Coffee Port" of the world? / निम्नलिखित में से किसे विश्व के ''कॉफी पोर्ट'' के रूप में जाना जाता है?

1. Santiago / सैंटिआगो

2. Santos / सैंटोस

3. Rio de Janeiro / रियो डी जेनेरो

4. Buenos Aires / ब्यूनस आयर्स

Correct Answer :-

- Santos / सैंटोस

---

28) Which metal was unknown to Harappans? / कौन सी धातु से हड़प्पन अज्ञात थे?

1. Bronze / कांस्य

2. Silver / रजत

3. Copper / तांबा

4. Iron / लौह

Correct Answer :-

- Iron / लौह

---

29) Which Constitutional Amendment Act removed Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights? / किस संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम ने संपत्ति के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों की सूची से हटा दिया?

1. 42nd / 42वें

2. 41st / 41वें

3. 46th / 46वें

4. 44th / 44वें

Correct Answer :-

- 44th / 44वें

---

30) To promote equity in agriculture the government had introduced _____ system where the maximum size of land which could be owned by an individual is fixed. / कृषि में निष्पक्षता को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने _____प्रणाली शुरू की थी, जिसमें एक व्यक्ति द्वारा स्वाधिकृत भूमि का अधिकतम आकार नियत है।

1. Land ceiling / भूमि सीलिंग (लैंड सीलिंग)

2. Land reform / भूमि सुधार

3. Land Parcel / भूमि पार्सल

4. Land fixation / भूमि निर्धारण

Correct Answer :-

- Land ceiling / भूमि सीलिंग (लैंड सीलिंग)

---

31) Second five year plan was popularly known as _____. / द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को लोकप्रिय रूप में_____ के नाम से जाना जाता था।

1. Gandhian Model / गांधीवादी मॉडल

2. Nehruvian Model / नेहरूवादी मॉडल

3. Mahalanobis Model / महालनोबिस मॉडल

4. Harrod-Domar Model / हैरोड-डोमर मॉडल

Correct Answer :-

- Mahalanobis Model / महालनोबिस मॉडल

---

32) Match the educationists with their contribution. / शिक्षाविदों का उनके योगदान से मिलान करें।

Educationists	Contribution
a. Lev Vygotsky / लिव वाइगोत्सकी	i. Project Method / प्रोजेक्ट विधि)परियोजना विधि(
b. B.F. Skimmer / बी. एफ.स्किमर	ii. Constructivist Learning / रचनावादी अधिगम
c. Kilpatrick / किलपैट्रिक	iii. Jurisprudential Inquiry / विधिशास्त्र संबंधी जांच
d. Donald Oliver & James P. Shaver / डोनाल्ड ओलिवर और जेम्स पी. शेवर	iv. Programmed Learning / कार्यक्रमबद्ध अधिगम

1. a – (iv); b – (iii); c – (ii); d – (I)

2. a – (i); b – (ii); c – (iii); d – (iv)

3. a – (iii); b – (ii); c – (iv); d – (i)

4. a – (ii); b – (iv); c – (i); d – (iii)

Correct Answer :-

- a – (ii); b – (iv); c – (i); d – (iii)

---

33) Which is the process of assessing the progress of learners by identifying areas of difficulties through diagnoses and remedial actions as part of the instructional process? / निर्देशात्मक प्रक्रिया के हिस्से के रूप में निदान और उपचारात्मक कार्यों के माध्यम से कठिनाइयों के क्षेत्रों की पहचान करके शिक्षार्थियों की प्रगति का आकलन करने की प्रक्रिया क्या है?

1. Summative Evaluation / योगात्मक मूल्यांकन

2. Final Examination / अंतिम परीक्षा

3. Integrated Evaluation / एकीकृत मूल्यांकन

4. Formative Evaluation / निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन

Correct Answer :-

- Formative Evaluation / निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन

---

34) Which is the forest conservation movement in India where local people prevented the cutting down of trees? /भारत में कौन सा वन संरक्षण आंदोलन है जहां स्थानीय लोग पेड़ों को काटने से रोकते है?

1. Bhoodan movement / भूदान आंदोलन

2. Cooperative movement / सहकारिता आंदोलन

3. Consolidation of land / भूमि का एकीकरण

4. Chipko movement / चिपको आंदोलन

Correct Answer :-

- Chipko movement / चिपको आंदोलन

---

35) Which of the following is the correct psychological way of proceeding in Social Science teaching? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षण में आगे बढ़ने का उचित मनोवैज्ञानिक तरीका है?

1. Difficult to Simple / कठिन से सरल

2. Concrete to Abstract / मूर्त से अमूर्त

3. Unknown to Known / अज्ञात से ज्ञात

4. General to Particular / सामान्य से विशिष्ट

Correct Answer :-

- Concrete to Abstract / मूर्त से अमूर्त

36) Which among the following is an example for non-institutional credits? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा गैर-संस्थागत साख के लिए एक उदाहरण है?

1. Regional rural banks / क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

2. Nationalised banks / राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

3. Moneylenders / साहूकार

4. Cooperative banks / सहकारी बैंक

Correct Answer :-

- Moneylenders / साहूकार

---

37) Which among the following is a non-conventional source of energy? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऊर्जा का एक गैर-परंपरागत स्रोत है?

1. Natural gas / प्राकृतिक गैस

2. Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम

3. Coal and lignite / कोयला और लिग्नाइट

4. Wind energy / पवन ऊर्जा

Correct Answer :-

- Wind energy / पवन ऊर्जा

---

38) Projective techniques are used for the assessment of one's _____. / किसी एक के _____ के मूल्यांकन के लिए प्रोजेक्टिव तकनीकों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

1. Development / विकास

2. Personality / व्यक्तित्व

3. Growth / वृद्धि

4. Intelligence / बुद्धि

Correct Answer :-

- Personality / व्यक्तित्व

---

39) _____ is a policy which aimed at replacing or substituting imports with domestic production. / _____ एक नीति है जिसका उद्देश्य आयातों को घरेलू उत्पादन से प्रतिस्थापित करना या बदलना है।

1. Balance of trade / व्यापार संतुलन

2. Balance of payment / भुगतान संतुलन

3. Export reduction / निर्यात न्यूनीकरण

4. Import substitution / आयात प्रतिस्थापन

Correct Answer :-

- Import substitution / आयात प्रतिस्थापन

---

40) _____ observed that 'Social Sciences is perhaps the singular curricular area which can prove to be the most effective tool for providing education in the context of all the core components envisaged by National Policy on Education.' / _____ ने पाया कि 'सामाजिक विज्ञान, शायद एकल पाठ्य क्षेत्र है जो शिक्षा पर राष्ट्रीय नीति द्वारा परिकल्पित सभी मुख्य घटकों के संदर्भ में शिक्षा प्रदान करने का सबसे प्रभावी उपकरण साबित हो सकता है।'

1. National Curriculum For Elementary And Secondary Education (1988) / प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम (1988)

2. National Curriculum Framework (2005) / राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या की रूपरेखा (2005)

3. Secondary Education Commission (1952-1953) / माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग (1952-1953)

4. A Framework of NCERT (1975) / एनसीईआरटी की एक रूपरेखा (1975)

Correct Answer :-

- National Curriculum For Elementary And Secondary Education (1988) / प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यक्रम (1988)

---

41) Who said that, "The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell."? / किसने कहा कि, "संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवता को स्वर्ग में ले जाने के लिए नहीं बनाया गया था, बल्कि इसे नरक से बचाने के लिए बनाया गया था।"?

1. Dag Hammarskjold / डैग हैमरस्जोल्ड

2. Antonio Guterres / एंटोनियो गुटेरेस

3. Boutros Boutros-Ghali / बुत्रोस बुत्रोस-घाली

4. Ban Ki – Moon / बान की - मून

Correct Answer :-

- Dag Hammarskjold / डैग हैमरस्जोल्ड

---

42) Who was the first Indian to be the Governor General of India? / भारत के महाराज्यपाल (गवर्नर जनरल) बनने वाले पहले भारतीय कौन थे?

1. C. Rajagopalachari / सी. राजगोपालाचारी

2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed / फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद

3. Lal Bahadur Shastri / लाल बहादुर शास्त्री

4. V.V. Giri / वी.वी. गिरि

Correct Answer :-

- C. Rajagopalachari / सी. राजगोपालाचारी

---

43) Who upheld the view that religion can never be separated from politics? / किसने इस दृष्टिकोण को बरकरार रखा कि धर्म को राजनीति से कभी अलग नहीं किया जा सकता?

1. Dayanand Saraswati / दयानंद सरस्वती

2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy / राजा राम मोहन राय

3. Gopal Krishna Gokhlae / गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले

4. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी

Correct Answer :-

- Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी

---

44) The process of transferring the income from asset owning people to non-asset owning people is _____. / परिसंपत्ति के मालिक लोगों को गैरपरिसंपत्ति के-स्वामित्व वाले लोगों से आय स्थानांतरित करने की प्रक्रिया_____ है।

1. Vicious cycle effect / दुष्चक्र प्रभाव

2. Trickle-down effect / टपकन सिद्धान्त (ट्रिकल-डाउन प्रभाव)

3. Balanced growth strategy / संतुलित वृद्धि रणनीति

4. Lorenz curve / लोरेंज वक्र

Correct Answer :-

- Trickle-down effect / टपकन सिद्धान्त (ट्रिकल-डाउन प्रभाव)

---

45) The Members of Parliament are free to raise any matter that they think is important during _____. / _____ के दौरान संसद के सदस्य किसी भी उस मामले को उठाने के लिए स्वतंत्र होते हैं जो उन्हें लगता है कि महत्वपूर्ण है।

1. Question Hour / प्रश्नकाल

2. Adjournment Motion / स्थगन प्रस्ताव

3. Half -an-hour discussion / आधे घंटे की चर्चा

4. Zero Hour / शून्यकाल

46) **Which among the following rivers is most described in the Rig Veda? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी ऋग्वेद में सबसे अधिक वर्णित है?**

1. Ganga / गंगा

2. Sindhu / सिंधु

3. Saraswati / सरस्वती

4. Chenab / चिनाब

Correct Answer :-

• Sindhu / सिंधु

47) **Who among the following is the author of "Ain-i-Akbari"? / निम्नलिखित में से "आइन-ए-अकबरी" का लेखक कौन है?**

1. Ishwar Das / ईश्धर दास

2. Abul Fazl / अबुल फजल

3. Mulla Daud / मुल्ला दाऊद

4. Akbar / अकबर

Correct Answer :-

• Abul Fazl / अबुल फजल

48) **_____ is a system where by the farmers pool their milk produced according to different grading and it is processed and marketed to urban centres through cooperatives. / _____ एक ऐसी व्यवस्था है जहाँ किसान अलग-अलग श्रेणी के अनुसार अपने उत्पादित दूध का संग्रहण करते हैं और इसे सहकारी समितियों के माध्यम से संसाधित एवं शहरी केन्द्रों में विक्रय किया जाता है।**

1. Operation Mantra / ऑपरेशन मंत्र

2. Operation Torrent / ऑपरेशन टोरेंट

3. Operation Serve / ऑपरेशन सर्व

4. Operation Flood / ऑपरेशन फ्लड

Correct Answer :-

• Operation Flood / ऑपरेशन फ्लड

49) **Which of the following banks installed the first ATM in India? / निम्नलिखित में से किस बैंक ने भारत में पहला एटीएम स्थापित किया?**

1. ICICI / आईसीआईसीआई

2. HDFC / एचडीएफसी

3. Yes Bank / येस बैंक

4. HSBC / एचएसबीसी

Correct Answer :-

• HSBC / एचएसबीसी

50) *The Road Back to Nature* **is a book discussing the global ecology and destructive farm practices. Who is the author of this book? /** *रोड बैक टू नेचर* **वैश्विक पारिस्थितिकी और विनाशकारी कृषि पद्धतियों पर चर्चा कर रही एक पुस्तक है। इस पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं?**

1. Bill Mollison / बिल मोलिसन

2. Albert Howard / अल्बर्ट हावर्ड

3. Eliot Colman / एलियट कॉलमैन

4. Masanobu Fukuoka / मसानोबु फुकुओका

Correct Answer :-

- Masanobu Fukuoka / मसानोबु फुकुओका

---

51) The learning strategy which is associated with 5 E's (Engage, Explore, Explain, Elaborate and Evaluate) model is: / अधिगम रणनीति जो 5 ई के साथ जुड़ी हुई है (संलग्न, अन्वेषण, व्याख्या, विस्तार और मूल्यांकन) मॉडल है:

1. Constructivism / संरचनावाद

2. Social inquiry model / सामाजिक पूछताछ मॉडल

3. Branching programming / शाखन प्रोग्रामन

4. Team teaching / टीम शिक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Constructivism / संरचनावाद

---

52) The process of collecting, analyzing, recording and interpreting information about student learning is known as: / छात्र के अधिगम के विषय में जानकारी एकत्र करने, विश्लेषित करने, रिकॉर्ड करने और विवेचन करने की प्रक्रिया को निम्न कहा जाता है:

1. Role play / रोल प्ले

2. Assessment / आकलन

3. Testing / परीक्षण

4. Dramatization / नाटकीय रूपांतर

Correct Answer :-

- Assessment / आकलन

---

53) To choose appropriate teaching strategy, the teacher considers which of the following factors? / उपयुक्त शिक्षण रणनीति चुनने के लिए, शिक्षक निम्नलिखित में से किस कारक पर विचार करता है?

1. Sports/cultural days in the school / स्कूल में खेल/सांस्कृतिक दिवस

2. Visits by inspecting authorities / निरीक्षण अधिकारियों द्वारा भ्रमण

3. Abilities of the learners / शिक्षार्थियों की योग्यतायें

4. Year Plan given by the school / विद्यालय द्वारा दी गई वर्ष योजना

Correct Answer :-

- Abilities of the learners / शिक्षार्थियों की योग्यतायें

---

54) The term "brainstorming" was first coined by: / शब्द "विचार-मंथन" सबसे पहले इनके द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था :

1. Osborn / ओसबॉर्न

2. Johnson / जॉनसन

3. Caldwell Cook / काल्डवेल कुक

4. Bruner / ब्रूनर

Correct Answer :-

- Osborn / ओसबॉर्न

---

55) Idealism strongly promotes: / आदर्शवाद दृढ़ता निम्न को बढ़ावा देता है:

1. Source of knowledge is nature / प्रकृति ज्ञान का स्रोत है।

2. Senses are the gateways of knowledge/ संवेदनाएं ज्ञान का द्वार हैं।

3. Axiological belief in absolute values / संपूर्ण मूल्यों में आस्थावादी विश्वास

4. There are many truths as there are many paths / कई सच हैं क्योंकि कई रास्ते हैं।

Correct Answer :-

- Axiological belief in absolute values / संपूर्ण मूल्यों में आस्थावादी विश्वास

---

56) To attend the individual differences in the class, what should the teacher of Social Science do? / कक्षा में व्यक्तिगत अंतरों को समझने के लिए, सामाजिक विज्ञान का शिक्षक: -

1. Uses variety of learning experiences / विभिन्न अधिगम अनुभवों का उपयोग करता है।

2. Gives different types of assignments / विभिन्न प्रकार के असाइनमेंट (निर्देश) देता है।

3. Conducts tests end of the week / सप्ताह के अंत में परीक्षण आयोजित करता है।

4. Makes sure all the students are present everyday / यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि सभी छात्र हर रोज़ उपस्थित हों।

Correct Answer :-

- Uses variety of learning experiences / विभिन्न अधिगम अनुभवों का उपयोग करता है।

---

57) The teacher shows photo copies of the letters written by Mahatma Gandhi while teaching a lesson on the struggle for Independence to: / शिक्षक स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष पर पाठ पढ़ाते हुए महात्मा गांधी द्वारा लिखे गए पत्रों की फोटो कॉपियाँ इसलिए दिखाता है:

1. Supplement the concepts with facts / तथ्यों के साथ अवधारणाओं को जोड़ने के लिए

2. Adopt deductive approach / निर्गनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाने के लिए।

3. Use problem solving procedures / समस्या समाधान प्रक्रियाओं का प्रयोग करने के लिए।

4. Execute a project / परियोजना (प्रोजेक्ट) को निष्पादित करने के लिए

Correct Answer :-

- Supplement the concepts with facts / तथ्यों के साथ अवधारणाओं को जोड़ने के लिए

---

58) Who set up the Indian Independence League? / भारतीय स्वतंत्रता लीग किसने स्थापित की?

1. Dadabhai Naoroji / दादाभाई नौरोजी

2. Rashbehari Bose / रासबिहारी बोस

3. B.R.Ambedkar / बी.आर.अंबेडकर

4. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी

Correct Answer :-

- Rashbehari Bose / रासबिहारी बोस

---

59) EBP stands for: / ईबीपी का विस्तृत रूप है:

1. Evidence Based Practice / एविडेन्स बेस्ड प्रैक्टिस

2. Evidence Based Problem / एविडेन्स बेस्ड प्रॉब्लेम

3. Education Based Practice / एडुकेशन बेस्ड प्रैक्टिस

4. Education Based Problem / एडुकेशन बेस्ड प्रॉब्लेम

Correct Answer :-

- Evidence Based Practice / एविडेन्स बेस्ड प्रैक्टिस

60) **Density of population is computed by which of the following method. /** जनसंख्या के घनत्व की गणना निम्न में से किस विधि द्वारा की जाती है।

1. Female population divided by area / क्षेत्रफल द्वारा विभाजित महिला जनसंख्या

2. Male population divided by area / क्षेत्रफल द्वारा विभाजित पुरुष जनसंख्या

3. Area divided by total population / कुल जनसंख्या द्वारा विभाजित क्षेत्रफल

4. Total Population divided by area / क्षेत्रफल द्वारा विभाजित कुल जनसंख्या

Correct Answer :-

- Total Population divided by area / क्षेत्रफल द्वारा विभाजित कुल जनसंख्या