

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) Today's classrooms now welcome _____ learners. / आज की कक्षाओं में अब _____ शिक्षार्थियों का स्वागत होता है।

1. Talented / प्रतिभाशाली
2. Diverse / विविध
3. Gifted / प्रतिभाशाली
4. Special need / विशिष्ट जरूरतमंद

Correct Answer :-

- Diverse / विविध

2) Short term deficit of sleep affects learners by: / नींद की अल्पावधि कमी शिक्षार्थियों को प्रभावित करती है :

1. increase in weight/ वजन में वृद्धि
2. increasing the risk of diabetes/ मधुमेह का खतरा बढ़ना
3. weakening immunity/ कमजोर प्रतिरक्षा
4. reducing concentration and memory/ एकाग्रता और स्मृति को कम करना

Correct Answer :-

- reducing concentration and memory/ एकाग्रता और स्मृति को कम करना

3) Inequality in education has been reduced in India due to: / भारत में शिक्षा में असमानता निम्न में से किस कारण कम हो गई है:

1. Religious intervention/ धार्मिक हस्तक्षेप
2. Social Reforms/ समाज सुधार
3. Constitutional provisions/ संवैधानिक प्रावधान
4. Cultural diversity/ सांस्कृतिक विविधता

Correct Answer :-

- Constitutional provisions/ संवैधानिक प्रावधान

4) NIOS is an example of _____ agency of education. / एनआईओएस, शिक्षा की _____ एजेंसी का एक उदाहरण है।

1. non formal / गैर-औपचारिक
2. formal / औपचारिक
3. NGO / एनजीओ
4. informal / अनौपचारिक

Correct Answer :-

- non formal / गैर-औपचारिक

5) What are the family and community resources that children can draw upon collectively called? / ऐसे पारिवारिक और सामुदायिक संसाधन क्या हैं, जिन पर बच्चे सामूहिक रूप से आकर्षित हो सकते हैं?

1. Membership capital / सदस्यता पूंजी
2. Structural capital / संरचनात्मक पूंजी
3. Fiscal capital / राजकोषीय पूंजी
4. Social capital / सामाजिक पूंजी

Correct Answer :-

- Social capital / सामाजिक पूंजी

6) What are the ways to engage students in problem-solving strategies & extend their thinking? / समस्या को सुलझाने की रणनीतियों में छात्रों को संलग्न करने और उनकी सोच को आगे बढ़ाने के तरीके क्या हैं?

1. Use of concept formation, inquiry & synectics / अवधारणा गठन, पूछताछ और व्याख्याओं का उपयोग
2. Addressing questions again & again/ बार-बार प्रश्न को संबोधित करना
3. Talking to friends nicely/ दोस्तों से अच्छे से बात करना
4. Giving them extra homework / उन्हें अतिरिक्त कक्षेतर कार्य देना

Correct Answer :-

- Use of concept formation, inquiry & synectics / अवधारणा गठन, पूछताछ और व्याख्याओं का उपयोग

7) What type of reasoning is characterized by moving from the general to the particular? / सामान्य से विशिष्ट की ओर बढ़ते हुए किस प्रकार के तर्क की विशेषता बताई जाती है?

1. Transductive reasoning / पारगमन तर्क (ट्रांसडक्टिव रीजनिंग)
2. Inductive reasoning / अगमनात्मक तर्क (इन्डक्टिव रीजनिंग)
3. Deductive reasoning / निर्गनात्मक तर्क (डिडक्टिव रीजनिंग)
4. Hypothetical reasoning / प्राक्कल्पनात्मक तर्क (हाइपोथेटिकल रीजनिंग)

Correct Answer :-

- Deductive reasoning / निर्गनात्मक तर्क (डिडक्टिव रीजनिंग)

8) What is the part of memory that stores information that one is not consciously aware of? / स्मृति का वह कौन सा भाग है, जो वैसी सूचना संग्रहीत करता है जिनकी सचेत रूप से जानकारी नहीं रहती है?

1. Dual memory / दोहरी स्मृति
2. Explicit memory / स्पष्ट स्मृति
3. Implicit memory / अंतर्निहित स्मृति
4. Conscious memory / सुघड स्मृति

Correct Answer :-

- Implicit memory / अंतर्निहित स्मृति

9) What is the phenomenon wherein previous exposure to a word or concept makes later recollection easier? / वह घटना क्या है जिसमें किसी शब्द या अवधारणा के पूर्व में संपर्क में आने से बाद का स्मरण आसान हो जाता है?

1. Priming / प्राइमिंग
2. Deriving / व्युत्पत्ति
3. Subliminal perception / अचेतन प्रत्यक्षीकरण
4. Subconscious memory / अवचेतन स्मृति

Correct Answer :-

- Priming / प्राइमिंग

10) Children are asked to narrate a story during the administration of which test? / किस परीक्षा के संचालन के दौरान बच्चों को कहानी सुनाने के लिए कहा जाता है?

1. Children's Apperception Test (CAT) / बाल-अन्तर्बोध परीक्षण (सीएटी)
2. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) / मिनेसोटा मल्टीफेजिक पर्सनलेटी इन्वेंटरी (एमएमपीआई)
3. Wechsler's Intelligence Scale for Children (WISC) / वेचस्लेर इंटेलिजेंट स्केल फॉर चिल्ड्रन (डब्ल्यूआईएससी)
4. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) / विषय-आत्मबोधन परीक्षण (टीएटी)

Correct Answer :-

- Children's Apperception Test (CAT) / बाल-अन्तर्बोध परीक्षण (सीएटी)

11) Learner autonomy is a characteristic of: / शिक्षार्थी स्वायत्तता किस की विशेषता है?

1. Formal education / औपचारिक शिक्षा
2. Traditional education / पारंपरिक शिक्षा
3. Progressive education / प्रगतिशील शिक्षा
4. Inclusive education / समावेशी शिक्षा

Correct Answer :-

- Progressive education / प्रगतिशील शिक्षा

12) Raven's Progressive Matrices Test measures: / रेवेन का प्रोग्रेसिव मैट्रिक्स टेस्ट मापता है:

1. Intelligence / बुद्धि
2. Personality / व्यक्तित्व
3. Attitude / मनोवृत्ति
4. Motivation / प्रेरणा

Correct Answer :-

- Intelligence / बुद्धि

13) According to Piaget, children's _____ development is progressing through 4 stages. / पियाजे के अनुसार, बच्चों का _____ विकास 4 चरणों के माध्यम से प्रगति कर रहा है।

1. Physical/ भौतिक
2. Emotional / भावनात्मक
3. Functional / कार्यात्मक
4. Cognitive/ संज्ञानात्मक

Correct Answer :-

- Cognitive/ संज्ञानात्मक

14) Many people who were alive at that time remember exactly where they were and what they were doing when they heard that Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. What type of memory is displayed here? / कई लोग जो उस समय जब वे सुन रहे थे कि राजीव गांधी की हत्या कर दी गई थी जीवित थे, उन्हें ठीक से याद है कि वे कहाँ थे और वे क्या कर रहे थे। यहाँ किस प्रकार की स्मृति दर्शायी गई है?

1. Flashbulb memory / पूर्वदीप्ति स्मृति
2. Declarative memory / घोषणात्मक स्मृति
3. Sensory memory / संवेदी स्मृति
4. Semantic memory / अर्थगत स्मृति

Correct Answer :-

- Flashbulb memory / पूर्वदीप्ति स्मृति

15) _____ Learners are not included under “Exceptional Category”. / _____ शिक्षार्थियों को " अपवादात्मक श्रेणी" के अंतर्गत शामिल नहीं किया जाता।

1. Normal / साधारण (नॉर्मल)
2. Retarded / मंद (रिटार्डेड)
3. Gifted / प्रतिभाशाली (गिफ्टेड)
4. Slow / धीमे (स्लो)

Correct Answer :-

- Normal / साधारण (नॉर्मल)

16) If a learner has difficulty in reading, then what type of learning disability? / यदि एक शिक्षार्थी को पढ़ने में कठिनाई होती है, तो उसे किस प्रकार की अधिगम अक्षमता है?

1. Dysgraphia / डिसग्राफिया
2. None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
3. Dyslexia / डिस्लेक्सिया
4. Dyscalculia / डिस्कैलकुलिया

Correct Answer :-

- Dyslexia / डिस्लेक्सिया

17) An infant takes time to distinguish the father from other men. This aspect of development happens because of the following principle. / एक शिशु को पिता को अन्य पुरुषों से अंतर करने में समय लगता है। विकास का यह दृष्टिकोण निम्न सिद्धांत के कारण होता है।

1. Whole to Part / पूर्ण से अंश
2. Centre to Periphery / केंद्र से परिधि
3. Part to Whole / अंश से पूर्ण
4. General to Specific / सामान्य से विशिष्ट

Correct Answer :-

- General to Specific / सामान्य से विशिष्ट

18) The famous physiologist whose work on classical conditioning influenced the field of child psychology is: / प्रसिद्ध शरीर-क्रिया विज्ञानी (फिजियोलॉजिस्ट) जिसका शास्त्रीय अनुकूलन (क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग) पर किया गया कार्य बाल मनोविज्ञान के क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करता है, वे हैं:

1. Edward Thorndike / एडवर्ड थॉर्नडाइक
2. Wolfgang Kohler / वोल्फगैंग कोहलर
3. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे
4. Ivan Pavlov / इवान पावलोव

Correct Answer :-

- Ivan Pavlov / इवान पावलोव

19) The proverb “Nothing succeeds like success” is applicable to which of the following laws of learning? / कहावत “एक सफलता के बाद अनेक सफलता मिलती है।” अधिगम के किस नियम पर लागू होता है?

1. Law of exercise / अभ्यास के नियम
2. Law of readiness / तत्परता के नियम
3. Law of effect / प्रभाव के नियम
4. Law of success / सफलता के नियम

Correct Answer :-

- Law of effect / प्रभाव के नियम

20) The characteristic of behavioral objective is: / व्यवहारिक उद्देश्य की विशेषता है:

1. None of above / उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
2. Observable and measurable / अवलोकनीय और परिमेय
3. Observable and Immeasurable / अवलोकनीय और असीमित
4. Non-observable / गैर-अवलोकनीय

Correct Answer :-

- Observable and measurable / अवलोकनीय और परिमेय

21) Which of the following is a Humanistic view of motivation? / निम्नलिखित में से प्रेरणा का मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण क्या है?

1. Need for self-esteem and self fulfilment / आत्मसम्मान की आवश्यकता और आत्म तृप्ति
2. Beliefs, attributions for success and failure / धारणा, सफलता का श्रेय और असफलता
3. Goals, expectations and self-efficacy / लक्ष्य, उम्मीद और आत्म प्रभावकारिता
4. Incentives, reinforcers and punishers / प्रलोभन, सुदृढकर्ता और दण्ड देने वाला

Correct Answer :-

- Need for self-esteem and self fulfilment / आत्मसम्मान की आवश्यकता और आत्म तृप्ति

22) How many primary stages of development are present in Kohlberg’s theory on moral development? / नैतिक विकास पर कोलबर्ग के सिद्धांत में विकास के कितने प्राथमिक चरण मौजूद हैं?

1. 3
2. 4
3. 2
4. 6

Correct Answer :-

- 3

23) _____ advocated that all children have the potential to learn. / _____ ने अनुमोदित किया है कि सभी बच्चों में सीखने की क्षमता होती है।

1. John Dewey / जॉन डेवी
2. Freud / फ्रायड

3. Friedrich Frobel / फ्रेडरिक फ्रोबल
4. Maria Montessori / मारिया मॉन्टेसरी

Correct Answer :-

- Friedrich Frobel / फ्रेडरिक फ्रोबल

24) _____ are creative skill practice books for children for the enrichment of their creative thinking. / _____ बच्चों की रचनात्मक सोच के संवर्धन के लिए रचनात्मक कौशल अभ्यास के लिये पुस्तकें हैं।

1. Enrichment books / समृद्ध पुस्तकें
2. Idea books / विचार पुस्तकें
3. Integrated books / एकीकृत पुस्तकें
4. Creative books / रचनात्मक पुस्तकें

Correct Answer :-

- Idea books / विचार पुस्तकें

25) The key agent in Erikson's Psychosocial stage of "Industry versus inferiority" is: / "परिश्रम बनाम हीनता" के ऐरिकसन के मनोसामाजिक चरण में प्रमुख घटक हैं -

1. Family / परिवार
2. Parents / माता-पिता
3. Primary caregiver / प्राथमिक सहायक
4. Teachers and peers / शिक्षक और सहपाठी

Correct Answer :-

- Teachers and peers / शिक्षक और सहपाठी

26) The passion for doing anything in the absence of any compulsion or reward is _____. / किसी भी बाध्यता या इनाम के अभाव में कुछ भी करने का जुनून _____ है।

1. Intrinsic motivation / व्यक्तिगत अभिप्रेरण
2. Extrinsic motivation / सामाजिक अभिप्रेरण
3. Achievement motivation / उपलब्धि प्रेरणा
4. Level of Aspiration / आकांक्षा का स्तर

Correct Answer :-

- Intrinsic motivation / व्यक्तिगत अभिप्रेरण

27) Which of the following is NOT a form of misconception? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या एक गलत धारणा नहीं है?

1. Vernacular misconceptions/ मातृभाषा मिथ्या बुद्धि
2. Cognitive conflicted ideas / संज्ञानात्मक परस्पर विरोधी विचार
3. Non-scientific beliefs/ अवैज्ञानिक मान्यताएं
4. Preconceived notions/ पूर्वाग्रही विचार

Correct Answer :-

- Cognitive conflicted ideas / संज्ञानात्मक परस्पर विरोधी विचार

28)

Who strives to answer such questions as well as to understand, explain and predict behaviors that occur throughout the lifespan? / जीवन भर होने वाले व्यवहार को समझने, समझाने और भविष्यवाणी करने का प्रयास करने के साथ-साथ ऐसे सवालों के जवाब कौन देता है?

1. Developmental psychologists/ विकासात्मक मनोवैज्ञानिक
2. Vygotsky theorist/ वाइगोत्स्की सिद्धांतकार
3. Freud theorist/ धोखाधड़ी विचारक
4. Erikson theorist/ एरिकसन सिद्धांतकार

Correct Answer :-

- Developmental psychologists/ विकासात्मक मनोवैज्ञानिक

29) To motivate an auditory learner, the teacher should encourage him/her to _____. / श्रवण शिक्षार्थियों को प्रेरित करने के लिए, शिक्षक को उसे प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए कि _____।

1. use reading material in small units / छोटी इकाइयों में पठन सामग्री का उपयोग करें।
2. participate in club activities and skits etc / क्लब की गतिविधियों और नाटक (स्किट) आदि में भाग लें।
3. participate in discussions / चर्चा में सम्मिलित हो।
4. use coloured pen and highlighters while studying / पढ़ाई करते समय रंगीन कलम और हाइलाइटर्स का प्रयोग करें।

Correct Answer :-

- participate in discussions / चर्चा में सम्मिलित हो।

30) The effective learning as per Piaget's theory is _____. / पियाजे के सिद्धांत के अनुसार प्रभावी अधिगम _____ है।

1. content acquisition / सामग्री संकलन
2. rote memorization / मूल याद रखना
3. active learning / सक्रिय अधिगम
4. reading by heart / एकाग्रता से पढ़ना

Correct Answer :-

- active learning / सक्रिय अधिगम

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

1) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

What is seen and heard over popular media has a lasting impact on the general public. That media is a vehicle of opinion formation is no bone of contention, what is to be argued upon, though, is whether the drivers of this vehicle have lived up to their responsibility to uphold a nation's sentiments and progress as the fourth estate or not. Sensationalism and popularity have long overtaken factual reporting meant to make the consuming public aware. TRP ratings are the deciding factor to what makes for good news and what doesn't. A recent survey pointed out to the fact that media propaganda and consistent patterns of reporting can and have heavily influenced the cornerstones of democracy, this is no novelty though. Following what the mob says or believing the voice that is the loudest has been happening since time immemorial but are these voices contributing to the welfare of commoners or increasing their quality of life is a question that looms large.

According to the passage, what is it that determines which event/incident is published in the media?

1. The urgency or veracity of the news item.
2. The number of people who can be impacted by the issue covered.
3. The money paid for the particular news item.
4. The television rating points value a news item is believed to hold.

Correct Answer :-

- The television rating points value a news item is believed to hold.

2) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

What is seen and heard over popular media has a lasting impact on the general public. That media is a vehicle of opinion formation is no bone of contention, what is to be argued upon, though, is whether the drivers of this vehicle have lived up to their responsibility to uphold a nation's sentiments and progress as the fourth estate or not. Sensationalism and popularity have long overtaken factual reporting meant to make the consuming public aware. TRP ratings are the deciding factor to what makes for good news and what doesn't. A recent survey pointed out to the fact that media propaganda and consistent patterns of reporting can and have heavily influenced the cornerstones of democracy, this is no novelty though. Following what the mob says or believing the voice that is the loudest has been happening since time immemorial but are these voices contributing to the welfare of commoners or increasing their quality of life is a question that looms large.

What does the word cornerstone mean in the context of the above passage?

1. Stone
2. Pillar
3. Basis
4. Threat

Correct Answer :-

- Basis

3) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

What is seen and heard over popular media has a lasting impact on the general public. That media is a vehicle of opinion formation is no bone of contention, what is to be argued upon, though, is whether the drivers of this vehicle have lived up to their responsibility to uphold a nation's sentiments and progress as the fourth estate or not. Sensationalism and popularity have long overtaken factual reporting meant to make the consuming public aware. TRP ratings are the deciding factor to what makes for good news and what doesn't. A recent survey pointed out to the fact that media propaganda and consistent patterns of reporting can and have heavily influenced the cornerstones of democracy, this is no novelty though. Following what the mob says or believing the voice that is the loudest has been happening since time immemorial but are these voices contributing to the welfare of commoners or increasing their quality of life is a question that looms large.

What can you infer from the above passage?

1. That media has the ability to mould civic estimation
2. That media has made leaders behave differently
3. That media has ruined public life
4. That news is no longer a medium that is reliable

Correct Answer :-

- That media has the ability to mould civic estimation

4) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

What is seen and heard over popular media has a lasting impact on the general public. That media is a vehicle of opinion formation is no bone of contention, what is to be argued upon, though, is whether the drivers of this vehicle have lived up to their responsibility to uphold a nation's sentiments and progress as the fourth estate or not. Sensationalism and popularity have long overtaken factual reporting meant to make the consuming public aware. TRP ratings are the deciding factor to what makes for good news and what doesn't. A recent survey pointed out to the fact that media propaganda and consistent patterns of reporting can and have heavily influenced the cornerstones of democracy, this is no novelty though. Following what the mob says or believing the voice that is the loudest has been happening since time immemorial but are these voices contributing to the welfare of commoners or increasing their quality of life is a question that looms large.

Which of the following statements is true as per the passage?

1. Journalism in the recent past has been the torchbearer of truth.
2. Media has been the best vehicle of opinion formation.
3. Media has the power to influence the common public.
4. Media cannot mould public opinion.

Correct Answer :-

- Media has the power to influence the common public.

5) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Bees are the most useful of all insects. They live in a hive. We get honey and beeswax from bees. Purified and bleached beeswax is used in the production of food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Honeybees are social insects that live together in highly organized colonies. Each member has a specific job to do. A single honeybee cannot grow or survive by itself. The three distinct kinds of honeybees in a colony are queen, worker, and drone. The queen's function is to lay eggs. On an average she lays around 1500 eggs in one day. The drone or the male bees are few in number and their main function is to mate with the queen, after which they die. The worker bees perform a variety of jobs. They collect nectar and pollen to make honey. They produce wax to make new honey combs. They guard the hive entrance and they feed the young ones.

What is the function of a queen bee?

1. To lay the eggs.
2. To go out and fetch honey.
3. To divide the work.
4. To monitor the work of other bees.

Correct Answer :-

- To lay the eggs.

6) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Bees are the most useful of all insects. They live in a hive. We get honey and beeswax from bees. Purified and bleached beeswax is used in the production of food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Honeybees are social insects that live together in highly organized colonies. Each member has a specific job to do. A single honeybee cannot grow or survive by itself. The three distinct kinds of honeybees in a colony are queen, worker, and drone. The queen's function is to lay eggs. On an average she lays around 1500 eggs in one day. The drone or the male bees are few in number and their main function is to mate with the queen, after which they die. The worker bees perform a variety of jobs. They collect nectar and pollen to make honey. They produce wax to make new honey combs. They guard the hive entrance and they feed the young ones.

What is the function of worker bees?

1. Collect the nectar and pollen to make honey.
2. Assist the drone bee or male bee.
3. Assist the queen bee.
4. Lay the eggs.

Correct Answer :-

- Collect the nectar and pollen to make honey.

7) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Bees are the most useful of all insects. They live in a hive. We get honey and beeswax from bees. Purified and bleached beeswax is used in the production of food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Honeybees are social insects that live together in highly organized colonies. Each member has a specific job to do. A single honeybee cannot grow or survive by itself. The three distinct kinds of honeybees in a colony are queen, worker, and drone. The queen's function is to lay eggs. On an average she lays around 1500 eggs in one day. The drone or the male bees are few in number and their main function is to mate with the queen, after which they die. The worker bees perform a variety of jobs. They collect nectar and pollen to make honey. They produce wax to make new honey combs. They guard the hive entrance and they feed the young ones.

According to the passage, how many eggs does a queen bee lay on an average?

1. 1000
2. 500
3. 2000

4. 1500

Correct Answer :-

- 1500

8) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Bees are the most useful of all insects. They live in a hive. We get honey and beeswax from bees. Purified and bleached beeswax is used in the production of food, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals. Honeybees are social insects that live together in highly organized colonies. Each member has a specific job to do. A single honeybee cannot grow or survive by itself. The three distinct kinds of honeybees in a colony are queen, worker, and drone. The queen's function is to lay eggs. On an average she lays around 1500 eggs in one day. The drone or the male bees are few in number and their main function is to mate with the queen, after which they die. The worker bees perform a variety of jobs. They collect nectar and pollen to make honey. They produce wax to make new honey combs. They guard the hive entrance and they feed the young ones.

Where do the bees live?

1. In a kennel
2. In a nest
3. In a hive
4. In a tunnel

Correct Answer :-

- In a hive

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

The small grooves in long-playing records are called --grooves.

1. macro --
2. micro --
3. multi --
4. poly --

Correct Answer :-

- micro --

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

The hall is attract-- decorated and the decorat-- have done a splendid job.

1. --ed ... --ion
2. --ive ... --ively
3. --ively ... --ors
4. --ion ... --or

Correct Answer :-

- --ively ... --ors

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

Mr. Joseph is a writer. He writes in a powerful style.

1. Mr. Joseph, a writer, write in a powerful style.

2. Mr. Joseph, having powerful style of writing.
3. Mr. Joseph's writing is a powerful style.
4. Mr. Joseph writes in a powerful style.

Correct Answer :-

- Mr. Joseph writes in a powerful style.

12) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

Mime is ____ type of performance carried out without ____ use of props or language.

1. No article required... No article required
2. No article required ... an
3. a ... the
4. the ... an

Correct Answer :-

- a ... the

13) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:

_____ MP (member of parliament) visited our school today.

1. No article
2. A
3. The
4. An

Correct Answer :-

- An

14) Choose the appropriate determiner for the sentence given.

_____ of the shops in our area are closed on Sundays.

1. Any
2. Most
3. Every
4. Much

Correct Answer :-

- Most

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

The company pays a lot of taxes to legally bring goods into the country

1. A lot of taxes by the company are paid legally bring goods into the country
2. A lot of taxes are paid by the company to legally bring goods into the country.
3. The country is paid a lot of taxes by the company to legally bring goods.
4. Lot of taxes by the company is paid to legally bring goods into the country.

Correct Answer :-

- A lot of taxes are paid by the company to legally bring goods into the country.

16) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in indirect speech:

The doctor said to the patient, "You should quit smoking immediately."

1. The doctor said to the patient you should quit smoking immediately.
2. The doctor said to the patient please quit smoking immediately.
3. The doctor asked the patient that to quit smoking immediately.
4. The doctor advised the patient to quit smoking immediately.

Correct Answer :-

- The doctor advised the patient to quit smoking immediately.

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

He refused to admit his mistake.

1. allow
2. argue
3. say
4. confess

Correct Answer :-

- confess

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

He _____ short of cash, so he _____ me a post-dated cheque.

1. has been, has been giving
2. will be, will give
3. is, had given
4. was, gave

Correct Answer :-

- was, gave

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

Chefs today create new dishes by putting together interesting foods.

1. Manipulate
2. Fuse
3. Destroy
4. Defuse

Correct Answer :-

- Destroy

20) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

She will not remember about her guitar class _____ you remind her.

1. when

2. so
3. unless
4. if

Correct Answer :-

- unless

21) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:

The expert wrote authoritatively ___ the topic ___ exercise and its effects _____ mental health.

1. with ... on ... with
2. on ...about ... in
3. about ... of ... on
4. against ... of ... towards

Correct Answer :-

- about ... of ... on

22) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

We _____ achieve anything with our willingness.

1. can
2. might
3. Won't
4. would

Correct Answer :-

- can

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

I am prepared to compromise, but Raja won't budge an inch.

1. allow my opinions
2. ignore my ideas
3. won't change his opinion
4. disagree with me

Correct Answer :-

- won't change his opinion

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

Forceful or fiery speeches

1. Combat
2. Whiplash
3. Debate
4. Haranguer

Correct Answer :-

- Haranguer

25) Choose the most suitable pronouns for the given sentence:

_____ rather pride _____ on _____ cooking.

1. He ... him ... your
2. It ... its ... your
3. I ... myself ... my
4. I ... me ... their

Correct Answer :-

- I ... myself ... my

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

Priya loosed her pen when she was playing.

1. Priya loosed
2. when
3. she was playing.
4. her pen

Correct Answer :-

- Priya loosed

27) Choose the right tag:

You're watching a soap opera, _____?

1. don't you
2. isn't it
3. are you
4. aren't you

Correct Answer :-

- aren't you

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

If he had gone to Agra, he _____ the Taj Mahal.

1. have been seen
2. saw
3. had been seen
4. would have seen

Correct Answer :-

- would have seen

29) Choose the right tag:

Your friends can help you, _____?

1. won't they
2. can they
3. can't they
4. don't they

Correct Answer :-

- can't they

30) Rewrite the following changing the active sentence to passive.

They jumped across the road when they saw the police van.

1. When the police van was seen by them they jumped across the road.
2. When see police van by them they jumped across the road.
3. When police van was been seen by them they jumped across the road.
4. When police van seen by them they jumped across the road.

Correct Answer :-

- When the police van was seen by them they jumped across the road.

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कमलं पङ्के सम्भवति । अत एव जनाः इदं 'पङ्कजम्' इति सम्बोधयन्ति । मूलान्नालं भवति नालस्योपरि च पुष्पम् । कमलं सरोवरे भवति अतोऽस्य सरोरुहं, सरसिजं सरसीरुहम् इति च प्रसिद्धानि नामानि । जले भवत्यतः इदम् अब्जम्, अम्बोजनम्, अम्भारुहं, जलजम् अम्बुजम् इति च विद्वांसः वदन्ति । सितं कमलं बुधाः 'पुण्डरीकम्' इति कथयन्ति । रक्तमुत्पलं पण्डिताः 'कोकनदम्' इति भणन्ति । नीलमरविन्दं प्राजाः 'इन्दीवरम्' इति ब्रुवन्ति । इदं प्रसूनं न दुष्प्राप्यम् । पुष्करेषु पल्लवेषु च प्रायः इदं बहुलतया पश्यामः । कुरुक्षेत्रे सहस्राणि कमलानि सन्ति । मनोहरम् इदं पुष्पं भवतीति सर्वेषामेव मतम् । तेजोमयं भास्वन्तं विलोक्य प्रातः विकसन्ति उत्पलानि । तस्मिन्नस्तं गते च सायं म्लानयन्ति । कमलं शोभायाः आगरः भवति अतः नेदं कथनं निराधारं यत् 'पद्मे श्रियाः वासः' । निश्चलाभ्यां नयनाभ्यामपि पुष्पमिदं पश्यन् नरो न तृप्तिमेति । निर्जले स्थले नैतत्सम्भवति नेदं निर्गन्धं भवति । अस्य मन्दं गन्धमाघ्राय भ्रमरोऽतीव माद्यति तथा निशायामस्मिन्नेव स्वपिति ।

' मूलान्नालम् ' अत्र कः सन्धिः ?

1. अनुनासिकः
2. जश्त्व
3. अनुस्वारः
4. ष्टुत्व

Correct Answer :-

• अनुनासिकः

2) पुराणानि कति ?

1. विंशतिः
2. एकविंशतिः
3. नवदश

4. अष्टादश

Correct Answer :-

. अष्टादश

3) "विषकण्ठः" पदस्य विग्रहवाक्यमस्ति-

1. विषं कण्ठं येन सः

2. विषे कण्ठः यस्य सः

3. विषस्य कण्ठः

4. विषं कण्ठे यस्य सः

Correct Answer :-

. विषं कण्ठे यस्य सः

4) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अष्टौ गुणाः पुरुषं दीपयन्ति प्रजा च कौल्यं च दमः श्रुतं च।
पराक्रमश्चाबहुभाषिता च दानं यथाशक्ति कृतज्ञता च॥
वने रणे शत्रुजलाग्निमध्ये महार्णवे पर्वतमस्तके वा।
सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षन्ति पुण्यानि पुराकृतानि॥

महार्णवः इत्यस्य अर्थोऽस्ति -

1. महारवः

2. महापर्वतः

3. महासागरः

4. महालयः

Correct Answer :-

. महासागरः

5)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कमलं पङ्के सम्भवति । अत एव जनाः इदं 'पङ्कजम्' इति सम्बोधयन्ति । मूलान्नालं भवति नालस्योपरि च पुष्पम् । कमलं सरोवरे भवति अतोऽस्य सरोरुहं, सरसिजं सरसीरुहम् इति च प्रसिद्धानि नामानि । जले भवत्यतः इदम् अब्जम्, अम्बोजनम्, अम्भारुहं, जलजम् अम्बुजम् इति च विद्वांसः वदन्ति । सितं कमलं बुधाः 'पुण्डरीकम्' इति कथयन्ति । रक्तमुत्पलं पण्डिताः 'कोकनदम्' इति भणन्ति । नीलमरविन्दं प्राजाः 'इन्दीवरम्' इति ब्रुवन्ति । इदं प्रसूनं न दुष्प्राप्यम् । पुष्करेषु पल्लवेषु च प्रायः इदं बहुलतया पश्यामः । कुरुक्षेत्रे सहस्राणि कमलानि सन्ति । मनोहरम् इदं पुष्पं भवतीति सर्वेषामेव मतम् । तेजोमयं भास्वन्तं विलोक्य प्रातः विकसन्ति उत्पलानि । तस्मिन्नस्तं गते च सायं म्लानयन्ति । कमलं शोभायाः आगरः भवति अतः नेदं कथनं निराधारं यत् 'पद्मे श्रियाः वासः' । निश्चलाभ्यां नयनाभ्यामपि पुष्पमिदं पश्यन् नरो न तृप्तिमेति । निर्जले स्थले नैतत्सम्भवति नेदं निर्गन्धं भवति । अस्य मन्दं गन्धमाघ्राय भ्रमरोऽतीव माद्यति तथा निशायामस्मिन्नेव स्वपिति ।

' रवावुदेति ' अत्र कः विकल्पः शुद्धः ?

1. रवा + वुदेति
2. रवावु + देति
3. रवौ + उदेति
4. रव् + आवुदेति

Correct Answer :-

3. रवौ + उदेति

6)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अष्टौ गुणाः पुरुषं दीपयन्ति प्रज्ञा च कौल्यं च दमः श्रुतं च।
पराक्रमश्चाबहुभाषिता च दानं यथाशक्ति कृतज्ञता च॥
वने रणे शत्रुजलाग्निमध्ये महार्णवे पर्वतमस्तके वा।
सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षन्ति पुण्यानि पुराकृतानि॥

कीदृशानि पुण्यानि रक्षन्ति ?

1. पुराकृतानि
2. जराकृतानि
3. पराकृतानि
4. पुरीकृतानि

Correct Answer :-

• पुराकृतानि

7) निम्नलिखितेषु शुद्धं वाक्यमस्ति-

1. अहं दाडिमफलं रोचते
2. मह्यं दाडिमफलं रोचते
3. मम दाडिमफलं रोचते
4. दाडिमफलं मां रोचते

Correct Answer :-

• मह्यं दाडिमफलं रोचते

8)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मूढ ! जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु सदबुद्धिं मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥
जरा रूपं हरति हि धैर्यमाशा मृत्युः प्राणान् धर्मचर्यामसूया ।
क्रोधः श्रियं शीलमानार्यसेवा हियं कामः सर्वमेवाभिमानः ॥

किं अभिमानेन हियते ?

1. सर्वम्
2. हियम्
3. रूपम्
4. धैर्यम्

Correct Answer :-

. सर्वम्

9) एकमात्रो ह्रस्वः त्रिमात्रः कः?

1. प्लुतः
2. एकोऽपि न
3. दीर्घः
4. व्यञ्जनम्

Correct Answer :-

. प्लुतः

10)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्यः शैशवे दिगम्बरः एव जानुभ्यां रिङ्गति । माता तस्य कृते पयसि अब्भागं मिश्रयति यतः तादृशं पयः सुपचं भवति । यदा सः पञ्चवर्षीयः भवति तदा अक्षराणि उच्चारयति । विद्यालये सज्जनाः अध्यापकाः तमुपदिशन्ति 'मलिनः मा भव, सदा उज्ज्वलानि वस्त्राणि धारय'। यदा सः दशवर्षीयः भवति तदा पाठान् पठति श्लोकांश्च रटति । मातुः पितुः गुरुणां च आज्ञायाः उल्लङ्घनं न करोति । विनयेन सम्पन्नं बालकं विलोक्य तेषां हृदि उल्लासः भवति ।

यदा पञ्चदशवर्षीयः भवति तदा कथानां उपन्यासानां च परिच्छेदान् पठति । कदाचित् गृहे कदाचिच्च वृक्षच्छायायां स्थित्वा विद्यालये पठितं पाठम् अनुशीलयति । गृहच्छिद्रं कस्मै अपि न कथयति । यदा विंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा सच्छास्त्राणि विचारयति तद्दीकाश्च अध्येति । यदि क्वापि दीनान् विलोकयति तर्हि तेषाम् उद्धाराय यत्नं करोति । कदाचित् व्याकरणे तद्धितं समासं च पठति कदाचिच्च कृदन्तं कारकं वा । यदा पञ्चविंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा स्नातकः भूत्वा छात्राणाम् समुदायस्य शिक्षकः भवति तेभ्यः देश्यान् विदेश्यान् समाचारान् च कथयति सदाचारम् उपदिशति । यौवने उद्वहति । धनञ्च अर्जित्वा कलत्रस्य पुत्राणां पुत्रीणां च सन्तोषम् आवहति ।

' कदाचिच्च ' अत्र कः सन्धिः ?

जश्त्वम्

1.

संधिर्नास्ति

2.

ष्टुत्वम्

3.

श्चुत्वम्

4.

Correct Answer :-

श्चुत्वम्

11)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मूढ ! जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु सदबुद्धिं मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥
जरा रूपं हरति हि धैर्यमाशा मृत्युः प्राणान् धर्मचर्यामसूया ।
क्रोधः श्रियं शीलमानार्यसेवा ह्रियं कामः सर्वमेवाभिमानः ॥

धनागमतृष्णां किं कुर्यात् ?

1. व्रजेत्
2. त्यजेत्
3. क्षिपेत्
4. यच्छेत्

Correct Answer :-

2. त्यजेत्

12) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अष्टौ गुणाः पुरुषं दीपयन्ति प्रजा च कौल्यं च दमः श्रुतं च ।
पराक्रमश्चाबहुभाषिता च दानं यथाशक्ति कृतज्ञता च ॥
वने रणे शत्रुजलाग्निमध्ये महार्णवे पर्वतमस्तके वा ।
सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षन्ति पुण्यानि पुराकृतानि ॥

कतमः गुणः दमः ?

1. चतुर्थः
2. द्वितीयः
3. तृतीयः
4. प्रथमः

Correct Answer :-

तृतीयः

13)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्यः शैशवे दिगम्बरः एव जानुभ्यां रिङ्गति । माता तस्य कृते पयसि अब्भागं मिश्रयति यतः तादृशं पयः सुपचं भवति । यदा सः पञ्चवर्षीयः भवति तदा अक्षराणि उच्चारयति । विद्यालये सज्जनाः अध्यापकाः तमुपदिशन्ति 'मलिनः मा भव, सदा उज्ज्वलानि वस्त्राणि धारय'। यदा सः दशवर्षीयः भवति तदा पाठान् पठति श्लोकांश्च रटति । मातुः पितुः गुरुणां च आज्ञायाः उल्लङ्घनं न करोति । विनयेन सम्पन्नं बालकं विलोक्य तेषां हृदि उल्लासः भवति ।

यदा पञ्चदशवर्षीयः भवति तदा कथानां उपन्यासानां च परिच्छेदान् पठति । कदाचित् गृहे कदाचिच्च वृक्षच्छायायां स्थित्वा विद्यालये पठितं पाठम् अनुशीलयति । गृहच्छिद्रं कस्मै अपि न कथयति । यदा विंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा सच्छास्त्राणि विचारयति तद्दीकाश्च अध्येति । यदि क्वापि दीनान् विलोकयति तर्हि तेषाम् उद्धाराय यत्नं करोति । कदाचित् व्याकरणे तद्धितं समासं च पठति कदाचिच्च कृदन्तं कारकं वा । यदा पञ्चविंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा स्नातकः भूत्वा छात्राणाम् समुदायस्य शिक्षकः भवति तेभ्यः देश्यान् विदेश्यान् समाचारान् च कथयति सदाचारम् उपदिशति । यौवने उद्वहति । धनञ्च अर्जित्वा कलत्रस्य पुत्राणां पुत्रीणां च सन्तोषम् आवहति ।

वार्धक्ये किम् अनुभवति ?

1. दुःखम्
2. द्वेषम्
3. शान्तिम्
4. सुखम्

Correct Answer :-

शान्तिम्

14)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्यः शैशवे दिगम्बरः एव जानुभ्यां रिङ्गति । माता तस्य कृते पयसि अब्भागं मिश्रयति यतः तादृशं पयः सुपचं भवति । यदा सः पञ्चवर्षीयः भवति तदा अक्षराणि उच्चारयति । विद्यालये सज्जनाः अध्यापकाः तमुपदिशन्ति 'मलिनः मा भव, सदा उज्ज्वलानि वस्त्राणि धारय'। यदा सः दशवर्षीयः भवति तदा पाठान् पठति श्लोकांश्च रटति । मातुः पितुः गुरुणां च आज्ञायाः उल्लङ्घनं न करोति । विनयेन सम्पन्नं बालकं विलोक्य तेषां हृदि उल्लासः भवति ।

यदा पञ्चदशवर्षीयः भवति तदा कथानां उपन्यासानां च परिच्छेदान् पठति । कदाचित् गृहे कदाचिच्च वृक्षच्छायायां स्थित्वा विद्यालये पठितं पाठम् अनुशीलयति । गृहच्छिद्रं कस्मै अपि न कथयति । यदा विंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा सच्छास्त्राणि विचारयति तट्टीकाश्च अध्येति । यदि क्वापि दीनान् विलोकयति तर्हि तेषाम् उद्धाराय यत्नं करोति । कदाचित् व्याकरणे तद्धितं समासं च पठति कदाचिच्च कृदन्तं कारकं वा । यदा पञ्चविंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा स्नातकः भूत्वा छात्राणाम् समुदायस्य शिक्षकः भवति तेभ्यः देश्यान् विदेश्यान् समाचारान् च कथयति सदाचारम् उपदिशति । यौवने उद्वहति । धनञ्च अर्जित्वा कलत्रस्य पुत्राणां पुत्रीणां च सन्तोषम् आवहति ।

' गृहच्छिद्रम् ' इत्यस्य अर्थः कः ?

1. गृहैश्वर्यम्
2. गृहप्रवेशः
3. गृहशान्तिः
4. गृहकलहः

Correct Answer :-

• गृहकलहः

15) कस्य शङ्खस्य नाम देवदत्तः ?

1. अर्जुनः

2. भीमः
3. युधिष्ठिरः
4. दुर्योधनः

Correct Answer :-

. अर्जुनः

16) वेदाङ्गानि कति ?

1. पञ्च
2. नव
3. षट्
4. सप्त

Correct Answer :-

. षट्

17) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मूढ ! जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु सदबुद्धिं मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥
जरा रूपं हरति हि धैर्यमाशा मृत्युः प्राणान् धर्मचर्यामसूया ।
क्रोधः श्रियं शीलमानार्यसेवा ह्रियं कामः सर्वमेवाभिमानः ॥

यल्लभसे इत्यत्र सन्धिरस्ति -

1. सत्वम्
2. लत्वम्
3. च्छत्वम्
4. श्चुत्वम्

Correct Answer :-

लत्वम्

18)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कमलं पङ्के सम्भवति । अत एव जनाः इदं 'पङ्कजम्' इति सम्बोधयन्ति । मूलान्नालं भवति नालस्योपरि च पुष्पम् । कमलं सरोवरे भवति अतोऽस्य सरोरुहं, सरसिजं सरसीरुहम् इति च प्रसिद्धानि नामानि । जले भवत्यतः इदम् अब्जम्, अम्बोजनम्, अम्भारुहं, जलजम् अम्बुजम् इति च विद्वांसः वदन्ति । सितं कमलं बुधाः 'पुण्डरीकम्' इति कथयन्ति । रक्तमुत्पलं पण्डिताः 'कोकनदम्' इति भणन्ति । नीलमरविन्दं प्राज्ञाः 'इन्दीवरम्' इति ब्रुवन्ति । इदं प्रसूनं न दुष्प्राप्यम् । पुष्करेषु पल्लवेषु च प्रायः इदं बहुलतया पश्यामः । कुरुक्षेत्रे सहस्राणि कमलानि सन्ति । मनोहरम् इदं पुष्पं भवतीति सर्वेषामेव मतम् । तेजोमयं भास्वन्तं विलोक्य प्रातः विकसन्ति उत्पलानि । तस्मिन्नस्तं गते च सायं म्लानयन्ति । कमलं शोभायाः आगरः भवति अतः नेदं कथनं निराधारं यत् 'पद्मे श्रियाः वासः' । निश्चलाभ्यां नयनाभ्यामपि पुष्पमिदं पश्यन् नरो न तृप्तिमेति । निर्जले स्थले नैतत्सम्भवति नेदं निर्गन्धं भवति । अस्य मन्दं गन्धमाघ्राय भ्रमरोऽतीव माद्यति तथा निशायामस्मिन्नेव स्वपिति ।

कः पर्यायः अत्र कमलस्य नास्ति ?

1. अब्जम्
2. अङ्कितम्
3. जलजम्
4. अम्बुजम्

Correct Answer :-

अङ्कितम्

19)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्यः शैशवे दिगम्बरः एव जानुभ्यां रिङ्गति । माता तस्य कृते पयसि अब्भागं मिश्रयति यतः तादृशं पयः सुपचं भवति । यदा सः पञ्चवर्षीयः भवति तदा अक्षराणि उच्चारयति । विद्यालये सज्जनाः अध्यापकाः तमुपदिशन्ति 'मलिनः मा भव, सदा उज्ज्वलानि वस्त्राणि धारय'। यदा सः दशवर्षीयः भवति तदा पाठान् पठति श्लोकांश्च रटति । मातुः पितुः गुरुणां च आज्ञायाः उल्लङ्घनं न करोति । विनयेन सम्पन्नं बालकं विलोक्य तेषां हृदि उल्लासः भवति ।

यदा पञ्चदशवर्षीयः भवति तदा कथानां उपन्यासानां च परिच्छेदान् पठति । कदाचित् गृहे कदाचिच्च वृक्षच्छायायां स्थित्वा विद्यालये पठितं पाठम् अनुशीलयति । गृहच्छिद्रं कस्मै अपि न कथयति । यदा विंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा सच्छास्त्राणि विचारयति तद्दीकाश्च अध्येति । यदि क्वापि दीनान् विलोकयति तर्हि तेषाम् उद्धाराय यत्नं करोति । कदाचित् व्याकरणे तद्धितं समासं च पठति कदाचिच्च कृदन्तं कारकं वा । यदा पञ्चविंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा स्नातकः भूत्वा छात्राणाम् समुदायस्य शिक्षकः भवति तेभ्यः देश्यान् विदेश्यान् समाचारान् च कथयति सदाचारम् उपदिशति । यौवने उद्वहति । धनञ्च अर्जित्वा कलत्रस्य पुत्राणां पुत्रीणां च सन्तोषम् आवहति ।

कदा अक्षराणि उच्चार्यन्ते ?

1. तृतीये वयसि
2. चतुर्थे वयसि
3. सार्धपञ्चमे वयसि
4. पञ्चमे वयसि

Correct Answer :-

पञ्चमे वयसि

20) कः नैषधीयचरितकर्ता अस्ति ?

1. भासः
2. श्रीहर्षः

3. कालिदासः

4. भवभूतिः

Correct Answer :-

. श्रीहर्षः

21) युष्मद् शब्दस्य तृतीया एकवचनम् -

1. तवाया

2. तवया

3. तया

4. त्वया

Correct Answer :-

. त्वया

22)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कमलं पङ्के सम्भवति । अत एव जनाः इदं 'पङ्कजम्' इति सम्बोधयन्ति । मूलान्नालं भवति नालस्योपरि च पुष्पम् । कमलं सरोवरे भवति अतोऽस्य सरोरुहं, सरसिजं सरसीरुहम् इति च प्रसिद्धानि नामानि । जले भवत्यतः इदम् अब्जम्, अम्बोजनम्, अम्भारुहं, जलजम् अम्बुजम् इति च विद्वांसः वदन्ति । सितं कमलं बुधाः 'पुण्डरीकम्' इति कथयन्ति । रक्तमुत्पलं पण्डिताः 'कोकनदम्' इति भणन्ति । नीलमरविन्दं प्राजाः 'इन्दीवरम्' इति ब्रुवन्ति । इदं प्रसूनं न दुष्प्राप्यम् । पुष्करेषु पल्लवेषु च प्रायः इदं बहुलतया पश्यामः । कुरुक्षेत्रे सहस्राणि कमलानि सन्ति । मनोहरम् इदं पुष्पं भवतीति सर्वेषामेव मतम् । तेजोमयं भास्वन्तं विलोक्य प्रातः विकसन्ति उत्पलानि । तस्मिन्नस्तं गते च सायं म्लानयन्ति । कमलं शोभायाः आगरः भवति अतः नेदं कथनं निराधारं यत् 'पद्मे श्रियाः वासः' । निश्चलाभ्यां नयनाभ्यामपि पुष्पमिदं पश्यन् नरो न तृप्तिमेति । निर्जले स्थले नैतत्सम्भवति नेदं निर्गन्धं भवति । अस्य मन्दं गन्धमाघ्राय भ्रमरोऽतीव माद्यति तथा निशायामस्मिन्नेव स्वपिति ।

कमलस्य गन्धमाघ्राय कः माद्यति ?

1. वायसः
2. भ्रमरः
3. शुकः
4. कोकिलः

Correct Answer :-

• भ्रमरः

23)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मूढ ! जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु सदबुद्धिं मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम्॥
जरा रूपं हरति हि धैर्यमाशा मृत्युः प्राणान् धर्मचर्यामसूया ।
क्रोधः श्रियं शीलमानार्यसेवा हियं कामः सर्वमेवाभिमानः ॥

किं विनोदयेत् ?

1. वित्तम्
2. चित्तम्
3. नक्तम्
4. मत्तम्

Correct Answer :-

चित्तम्

24) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अष्टौ गुणाः पुरुषं दीपयन्ति प्रजा च कौल्यं च दमः श्रुतं च।
पराक्रमश्चाबहुभाषिता च दानं यथाशक्ति कृतज्ञता च॥
वने रणे शत्रुजलाग्निमध्ये महार्णवे पर्वतमस्तके वा।
सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षन्ति पुण्यानि पुराकृतानि॥

यथाशक्ति इत्यत्र कः समासः ?

1. द्वन्द्वः
2. अव्ययीभावः
3. कर्मधारयः

4. बहुव्रीहिः

Correct Answer :-

. अव्ययीभावः

25) अत्र किं सर्वनामपदम् ?

1. रम्याणि

2. गृहाणि

3. एतानि

4. चेतांसि

Correct Answer :-

. एतानि

26)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्यः शैशवे दिगम्बरः एव जानुभ्यां रिङ्गति । माता तस्य कृते पयसि अब्भागं मिश्रयति यतः तादृशं पयः सुपचं भवति । यदा सः पञ्चवर्षीयः भवति तदा अक्षराणि उच्चारयति । विद्यालये सज्जनाः अध्यापकाः तमुपदिशन्ति 'मलिनः मा भव, सदा उज्ज्वलानि वस्त्राणि धारय'। यदा सः दशवर्षीयः भवति तदा पाठान् पठति श्लोकांश्च रटति । मातुः पितुः गुरुणां च आज्ञायाः उल्लङ्घनं न करोति । विनयेन सम्पन्नं बालकं विलोक्य तेषां हृदि उल्लासः भवति ।

यदा पञ्चदशवर्षीयः भवति तदा कथानां उपन्यासानां च परिच्छेदान् पठति । कदाचित् गृहे कदाचिच्च वृक्षच्छायायां स्थित्वा विद्यालये पठितं पाठम् अनुशीलयति । गृहच्छिद्रं कस्मै अपि न कथयति । यदा विंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा सच्छास्त्राणि विचारयति तट्टीकाश्च अध्येति । यदि क्वापि दीनान् विलोकयति तर्हि तेषाम् उद्धाराय यत्नं करोति । कदाचित् व्याकरणे तद्धितं समासं च पठति कदाचिच्च कृदन्तं कारकं वा । यदा पञ्चविंशतिवर्षीयः भवति तदा स्नातकः भूत्वा छात्राणाम् समुदायस्य शिक्षकः भवति तेभ्यः देश्यान् विदेश्यान् समाचारान् च कथयति सदाचारम् उपदिशति । यौवने उद्वहति । धनञ्च अर्जित्वा कलत्रस्य पुत्राणां पुत्रीणां च सन्तोषम् आवहति ।

'क्वापि' इत्यत्र क्व पदम् किं सूचयति ?

1. विशेषणम्
2. अव्ययम्
3. विशेष्यम्
4. नामपदम्

Correct Answer :-

अव्ययम्

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कमलं पङ्के सम्भवति । अत एव जनाः इदं 'पङ्कजम्' इति सम्बोधयन्ति । मूलान्नालं भवति नालस्योपरि च पुष्पम् । कमलं सरोवरे भवति अतोऽस्य सरोरुहं, सरसिजं सरसीरुहम् इति च प्रसिद्धानि नामानि । जले भवत्यतः इदम् अब्जम्, अम्बोजनम्, अम्भारुहं, जलजम् अम्बुजम् इति च विद्वांसः वदन्ति । सितं कमलं बुधाः 'पुण्डरीकम्' इति कथयन्ति । रक्तमुत्पलं पण्डिताः 'कोकनदम्' इति भणन्ति । नीलमरविन्दं प्राज्ञाः 'इन्दीवरम्' इति ब्रुवन्ति । इदं प्रसूनं न दुष्प्राप्यम् । पुष्करेषु पल्लवेषु च प्रायः इदं बहुलतया पश्यामः । कुरुक्षेत्रे सहस्राणि कमलानि सन्ति । मनोहरम् इदं पुष्पं भवतीति सर्वेषामेव मतम् । तेजोमयं भास्वन्तं विलोक्य प्रातः विकसन्ति उत्पलानि । तस्मिन्नस्तं गते च सायं म्लानयन्ति । कमलं शोभायाः आगरः भवति अतः नेदं कथनं निराधारं यत् 'पद्मे श्रियाः वासः' । निश्चलाभ्यां नयनाभ्यामपि पुष्पमिदं पश्यन् नरो न तृप्तिमेति । निर्जले स्थले नैतत्सम्भवति नेदं निर्गन्धं भवति । अस्य मन्दं गन्धमाघ्राय भ्रमरोऽतीव माद्यति तथा निशायामस्मिन्नेव स्वपिति ।

'पुण्डरीक' इत्युक्ते कः वर्णः ?

1. नीलम्
2. असितम्
3. सितम्
4. रक्तम्

Correct Answer :-

3. सितम्

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मूढ ! जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु सदबुद्धिं मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम्॥

जरा रूपं हरति हि धैर्यमाशा मृत्युः प्राणान् धर्मचर्यामसूया ।
क्रोधः श्रियं शीलमानार्यसेवा हियं कामः सर्वमेवाभिमानः ॥

मृत्युः कान् हरति ?

1. गुणान्
2. नरान्
3. प्राणान्
4. दोषान्

Correct Answer :-

. प्राणान्

29) "उत्तिष्ठ" पदे अयं पुरुषः अस्ति-

1. उभय
2. प्रथम
3. उत्तम
4. मध्यम

Correct Answer :-

. मध्यम

30)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अष्टौ गुणाः पुरुषं दीपयन्ति प्रजा च कौल्यं च दमः श्रुतं च।
पराक्रमश्चाबहुभाषिता च दानं यथाशक्ति कृतज्ञता च॥
वने रणे शत्रुजलाग्निमध्ये महार्णवे पर्वतमस्तके वा।
सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षन्ति पुण्यानि पुराकृतानि॥

अष्टौ गुणाः किं कुर्वन्ति ?

1. गमयन्ति
2. प्रापयन्ति
3. दीपयन्ति
4. कथयन्ति

Correct Answer :-

• दीपयन्ति

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

1) Who is the political head of Cabinet secretariat? / मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय का राजनीतिक प्रमुख कौन है?

1. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री
2. Secretary / सचिव
3. Cabinet Secretary / मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
4. Cabinet Minister / कैबिनेट मंत्री

Correct Answer :-

• Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री

2) What is also called as the 'Hare system'? / 'हेयर पद्धति' को और क्या कहा जाता है?

1. List System / सूची (लिस्ट) प्रणाली
2. Alternative Vote System / वैकल्पिक वोट प्रणाली
3. Category Based System / श्रेणी (कैटेगरी) आधारित प्रणाली
4. Single Transferable Vote System / एकल हस्तांतरणीय वोट प्रणाली

Correct Answer :-

• Single Transferable Vote System / एकल हस्तांतरणीय वोट प्रणाली

3) Which is not a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change? / निम्न में से कौन जलवायु परिवर्तन पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य योजना का हिस्सा नहीं है?

1. National Water Mission / राष्ट्रीय जल मिशन
2. National Mission on Pollution Control / राष्ट्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मिशन
3. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat / राष्ट्रीय सतत पर्यावरण मिशन
4. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture / राष्ट्रीय धारणीय कृषि मिशन

Correct Answer :-

- National Mission on Pollution Control / राष्ट्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मिशन

4) Match the following:

1. Kuka Movement	A. Lucknow (1936)
2. Mappila Rebellion	B. Gujarat (1928)
3. Bardoli Satyagraha	C. Kerala (1922)
4. All India Kisan Congress	D. Punjab (1854-72)

निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें:

1. कूका आंदोलन	A. लखनऊ (1936)
2. मपिला विद्रोह	B. गुजरात (1928)
3. बारडोली सत्याग्रह	C. केरल (1922)
4. अखिल भारतीय किसान कांग्रेस	D. पंजाब (1854-72)

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

Correct Answer :-

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

5) Bairam Khan was given the title of Khan-i-Khanum during the reign of: / बैरम खान को इनके शासनकाल के दौरान खान-ए-खानम की उपाधि दी गई थी:

1. Jahangir / जहाँगीर
2. Humayun / हुमायूँ
3. Babur / बाबर
4. Akbar / अकबर

Correct Answer :-

- Humayun / हुमायूँ

6) Active learning starts by posing questions, problems or scenario. This is best represented in: / सक्रिय शिक्षण प्रश्नों, समस्याओं या परिदृश्य को प्रस्तुत करने से आरंभ होता है। इसका सबसे अच्छा प्रदर्शन _____ में है।

1. Problem-based learning / समस्या-आधारित अधिगम
2. Technology-based learning / प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित अधिगम
3. Inquiry-based learning / अन्वेषण-आधारित अधिगम
4. Activity-based learning / गतिविधि-आधारित अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

- Inquiry-based learning / अन्वेषण-आधारित अधिगम

7) 'Aral Sea' is one of the largest lakes in the world is completely vanished away due to unscientific human intervention. In which country is Aral sea located? / 'अरल सागर' विश्व की सबसे बड़ी झीलों में से एक है जो अवैज्ञानिक मानव हस्तक्षेप के कारण पूरी तरह से गायब हो गई है। अराल सागर किस देश में स्थित है?

1. Kazakhstan / कज़ाखिस्तान
2. Estonia / एस्टोनिया
3. Latvia / लातविया
4. Venezuela / वेनेजुएला

Correct Answer :-

- Kazakhstan / कज़ाखिस्तान

8) _____ is a system introduced by the government where the issue price of food is much lower than the market price to enable the poor to purchase the subsidized food. / _____ सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई एक प्रणाली है, जिसमें सब्सिडी वाले भोजन की खरीद के लिए गरीबों को सक्षम करने हेतु खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्गम मूल्य बाजार मूल्य से बहुत कम होता है।

1. Peoples Distribution System / जन वितरण प्रणाली
2. Public Direct Service / सार्वजनिक प्रत्यक्ष सेवा
3. Public Distribution Scheme / सार्वजनिक वितरण योजना
4. Public Distribution System / सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली

Correct Answer :-

- Public Distribution System / सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली

9) _____ vote is exercised by the speaker in the house in case of a tie where in equal numbers of members have voted in favour or against a bill or resolution. / समानता (टाई) की स्थिति में जबकि विधेयक या प्रस्ताव के पक्ष एवं विरोध में सदस्यों की समान संख्या ने मत किया हो तब सदन में अध्यक्ष द्वारा _____ मत का उपयोग किया जाता है।

1. Absolute / निरपेक्ष (एब्सोल्यूट)
2. Primary / प्राथमिक
3. Relative / संबंधित
4. Casting / निर्णायक

Correct Answer :-

- Casting / निर्णायक

10) Arrange the following events/movements in the correct order of their chronology:

1. Jalianwala bagh massacre
2. Second Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Boycott of Simon Commission
4. Quit India Movement /

निम्नलिखित घटनाओं/आंदोलनों को उनके कालक्रम के अनुसार सही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें:

1. जलियाँवाला बाग हत्याकांड
2. द्वितीय सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन
3. साइमन कमीशन का बहिष्कार
4. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन

1. 2-3-4-1

2. 1-2-3-4

3. 1-3-4-2

4. 1-3-2-4

Correct Answer :-

- 1-3-2-4

11) The Play 'Neel-Darpan' by Din Bandhu Mitra portrays the plight of: / दीन बंधु मित्रा द्वारा रचित नाटक 'नील-दर्पण' में इनकी स्थिति का चित्रण किया गया है:

1. Weavers / बुनकरों
2. Indigo Planters / नील बागान रोपकों
3. Landless Labourers / भूमिहीन मजदूरों
4. Bengali Artisans / बंगाली कारीगरों

Correct Answer :-

- Indigo Planters / नील बागान रोपकों

12) In which year was Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj crowned as the Maratha King? / छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज को किस वर्ष मराठा राजा के रूप में ताज पहनाया गया था?

1. 1680
2. 1674
3. 1630
4. 1664

Correct Answer :-

- 1674

13) The Government has started _____ with the objective of promoting co-operative marketing of agricultural produce for the benefit of farmers. / सरकार ने किसानों के लाभ के लिए कृषि उपज के सहकारी विपणन को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से _____ की शुरुआत की है।

1. National Agricultural Confederation Management Fund of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कॉन्फेडरेशन मैनेजमेंट फंड ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
2. National Agricultural and Commerce Management Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर एंड कॉमर्स मैनेजमेंट फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
3. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
4. National Agricultural Cooperative Management Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मैनेजमेंट फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड

Correct Answer :-

- National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड

14) Right to Education Act came into effect on _____. / शिक्षा का अधिकार अधिनियम _____ में लागू हुआ।

1. 1 April 2010 / 1 अप्रैल 2010
2. 1 March 2011 / 1 मार्च 2011
3. 1 February 2012 / 1 फरवरी 2012
4. 1 May 2009 / 1 मई 2009

Correct Answer :-

- 1 April 2010 / 1 अप्रैल 2010

15)

_____ is the difference between the value of a country's imports and exports for a given period. / _____, किसी दी गई अवधि के लिए किसी देश के आयात और निर्यात मूल्यों के बीच का अंतर है।

1. The Balance of Economic growth / आर्थिक विकास का संतुलन
2. The Balance of Payment / भुगतान का संतुलन
3. The Balance of Trade / व्यापार का संतुलन
4. The Balance of Exchange rate / विनिमय दर का संतुलन

Correct Answer :-

- The Balance of Trade / व्यापार का संतुलन

16) Rajukas appointed by king Ashoka performed the following duty? / राजा अशोक द्वारा नियुक्त राजुकों ने निम्नलिखित कर्तव्य निभाया?

1. Revenue / राजस्व
2. Religious / धार्मिक
3. Military / सैन्य
4. Judicial / न्यायिक

Correct Answer :-

- Judicial / न्यायिक

17) MRTP stands for _____. / एमआरटीपी का विस्तृत रूप _____ है।

1. Monopoly & Restrictive Trade Prohibition Act / मोनोपोली एंड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रोहिबिशन एक्ट
2. Monopoly & Restrictive Trade Pact / मोनोपोली एंड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड पैक्ट
3. Monopoly & Restrictive Trade Practices Act / मोनोपोली एंड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस एक्ट
4. Monopoly & Restrictive Trade Prices / मोनोपोली एंड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्राइजेस

Correct Answer :-

- Monopoly & Restrictive Trade Practices Act / मोनोपोली एंड रेस्ट्रिक्टिव ट्रेड प्रैक्टिस एक्ट

18) At which places are the cave paintings found? / गुफा चित्र (पेंटिंग्स) किस स्थान पर पाए जाते हैं?

1. All the above / उपरोक्त सभी
2. Bhimbetka only / केवल भीमबेटका
3. Badami only / केवल बादामी
4. Ajanta only / केवल अजंता

Correct Answer :-

- All the above / उपरोक्त सभी

19) Ashtapradhan was the official council of: / अष्टप्रधान इसका आधिकारिक परिषद था:

1. Mughals / मुगलों का
2. Marathas / मराठाओं का
3. Afghans / अफगानों का
4. Rajputs / राजपूतों का

Correct Answer :-

- Marathas / मराठाओं का

20) In which among the following years, did India conduct series of nuclear tests? / निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष में, भारत ने परमाणु परीक्षणों की श्रृंखला कब आयोजित की?

1. 1998
2. 1997
3. 1999
4. 1995

Correct Answer :-

- 1998

21) Who has the monopoly in issuing currency notes in India? / भारत में मुद्रा (करेंसी) नोट जारी करने में किसका एकाधिकार है?

1. Commercial Banks / वाणिज्यिक बैंक
2. NABARD / नाबाई
3. Ministry of Finance / वित्त मंत्रालय
4. Reserve Bank of India / भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

Correct Answer :-

- Reserve Bank of India / भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

22) Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly? / संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष कौन थे?

1. K.M.Munshi / के.एम. मुंशी
2. H.C.Mookerjee / एच.सी. मुखर्जी
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद
4. Dr. Ambedkar / डॉ. अम्बेडकर

Correct Answer :-

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद

23) Who gave the famous slogan "Garibi Hatao"? / "गरीबी हटाओ" का प्रसिद्ध नारा किसने दिया?

1. Rajiv Gandhi / राजीव गांधी
2. Jayaprakash Narayan / जयप्रकाश नारायण
3. Indira Gandhi / इंदिरा गांधी
4. V. P. Singh / वी. पी. सिंह

Correct Answer :-

- Indira Gandhi / इंदिरा गांधी

24) Who is the proponent of social recitation method? / सामाजिक सस्वर पाठ पद्धति का प्रस्तावक कौन है?

1. Max Weber / मैक्स वेबर
2. Karl Popper / कार्ल पॉपर
3. Auguste Comte / ऑगस्ट कोम्टे
4. Adam Wesley / एडम वेस्ले

Correct Answer :-

- Adam Wesley / एडम वेस्ले

25) Who was well known as Lokhitwadi? / किन्हें लोकहितवादी के रूप में जाना जाता था?

1. Gopal Hari Deshmukh / गोपाल हरी देशमुख
2. Jyotibha Phule / ज्योतिबा फुले
3. Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar / ईश्वर चंद विद्यासागर
4. M.G. Ranade / एम. जी. रानाडे

Correct Answer :-

- Gopal Hari Deshmukh / गोपाल हरी देशमुख

26) A teacher gets immediate feedback by conducting _____./ एक शिक्षक _____ के आयोजन द्वारा तत्काल प्रतिपुष्टि प्राप्त करता है।

1. programmed evaluation / कार्यक्रमबद्ध मूल्यांकन
2. summative evaluation / योगात्मक मूल्यांकन
3. diagnostic evaluation / नैदानिक मूल्यांकन
4. formative evaluation / निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन

Correct Answer :-

- formative evaluation / निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन

27) According to the Constitution, India is best described as a _____./ संविधान के अनुसार, भारत को सबसे अच्छे _____ के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है।

1. Union of States / राज्यों का संघ
2. Unitary State / एकात्मक राज्य
3. Sovereign state / संप्रभुत्व राज्य
4. Federation / फेडरेशन

Correct Answer :-

- Union of States / राज्यों का संघ

28) India achieved self-sufficiency in food grains by the year _____./ भारत ने वर्ष _____ तक खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल की।

1. 1956
2. 1986
3. 1996
4. 1976

Correct Answer :-

- 1976

29) _____ has replaced the Planning Commission of India. / _____ ने भारतीय योजना आयोग का स्थान ले लिया है।

1. Antyodaya Anna Yojana / अंत्योदय अन्न योजना
2. Yojana Upay / योजना उपाय

3. Yojana Aayog / योजना आयोग

4. NITI Aayog / नीति आयोग

Correct Answer :-

- NITI Aayog / नीति आयोग

30) Identifying the learning difficulties or weaknesses of pupils for instruction is known as: / निर्देश के लिए विद्यार्थियों की अधिगम संबंधी कठिनाइयों या कमजोरियों को पहचानना _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Unit test / इकाई परीक्षण
2. Diagnostic test / नैदानिक परीक्षण
3. Prognostic test / प्रागैतिहासिक परीक्षण
4. Achievement test / उपलब्धि परीक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Diagnostic test / नैदानिक परीक्षण

31) The major objective of dramatization in the teaching of social science is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान के शिक्षण में नाटकीय रूपांतर का प्रमुख उद्देश्य निम्न कराना होता है:

1. Comprehension / बोध
2. Knowledge / ज्ञान
3. Research / अनुसंधान
4. Application / आवेदन

Correct Answer :-

- Comprehension / बोध

32) The 'Panchsheel' agreement was signed between _____. / 'पंचशील' समझौते पर _____ के मध्य हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

1. China and Tibet / चीन और तिब्बत
2. Pakistan and China / पाकिस्तान और चीन
3. India and Pakistan / भारत और पाकिस्तान
4. India and China / भारत और चीन

Correct Answer :-

- India and China / भारत और चीन

33) The age of the earth according to majority opinion is: / बहुमत के अनुसार, पृथ्वी की आयु है:

1. 40-50 Billion Years / 40-50 बिलियन वर्ष
2. 4-5 Billion Years / 4-5 बिलियन वर्ष
3. 4-5 Million Years / 4-5 मिलियन वर्ष
4. 1-2 Billion Years / 1-2 बिलियन वर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- 4-5 Billion Years / 4-5 बिलियन वर्ष

34)

The strategy that enhances student knowledge and enables them to acquire collaboration, communication and independent learning skills and prepare for lifelong learning is: / वह रणनीति जो छात्र ज्ञान को बढ़ाती है और उन्हें सहयोग, संचार और स्वतंत्र अधिगम कौशल प्राप्त करने और आजीवन अधिगम के लिए सक्षम बनाती है:

1. Written assignment method / लिखित समनुदेशन पद्धति
2. Project method / परियोजना पद्धति
3. Practical method / प्रयोगात्मक पद्धति
4. Demonstration method / प्रमाणीकरण पद्धति

Correct Answer :-

- Project method / परियोजना पद्धति

35) The advantage of discussion method is: / चर्चा विधि का निम्न लाभ है:

1. Emphasis on learning instead of teaching / शिक्षण के बजाय अधिगम पर जोर
2. Emphasis on learning with lecturing / व्याख्यान के साथ अधिगम पर जोर
3. Emphasis on learning with technology / प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ अधिगम पर जोर
4. Emphasis on learning with activity / कार्यकलाप के साथ अधिगम पर जोर

Correct Answer :-

- Emphasis on learning instead of teaching / शिक्षण के बजाय अधिगम पर जोर

36) The only session of the Indian National Congress which was presided by Mahatma Gandhi was held at : / भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का एकमात्र सत्र जिसकी अध्यक्षता महात्मा गांधी ने की थी, यहाँ आयोजित किया गया था:

1. Allahabad / इलाहाबाद
2. Belgaum / बेलगांव
3. Karachi / कराची
4. Surat / सूरत

Correct Answer :-

- Belgaum / बेलगांव

37) The qualitative judgment of value and purpose is: / _____ मूल्य और उद्देश्य का गुणात्मक निर्णय होता है।

1. Evaluation / मूल्यांकन
2. Marking / अंकन
3. Examination / परीक्षण
4. Grading / श्रेणीकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Evaluation / मूल्यांकन

38) NSE stands for _____. / एनएसई का विस्तृत रूप _____ है।

1. National Support Establishment / नेशनल सपोर्ट एस्टेब्लिशमेंट
2. National Statistical Economy / नेशनल स्टैटिस्टिकल इकनॉमी
3. National Statistical Enumeration / नेशनल स्टैटिस्टिकल इन्मरेशन
4. National Stock Exchange / नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज

Correct Answer :-

- National Stock Exchange / नेशनल स्टाक एक्सचेंज

39) Which is not a characteristic of formative evaluation? / कौन सी निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन की एक विशेषता नहीं है?

1. It is an integral part of learning process. / यह अधिगम की प्रक्रिया का एक अभिन्न अंग है।
2. It is generally a teacher made test. / यह आम तौर पर एक शिक्षक द्वारा निर्मित एक परीक्षा है।
3. It pinpoints difficulties being faced by a weak learner. / यह एक कमजोर शिक्षार्थी के सामने आने वाली कठिनाइयों को इंगित करता है।
4. It does not help in the modification of instructional strategies / यह अनुदेशात्मक रणनीतियों के संशोधन में मदद नहीं करता है।

Correct Answer :-

- It does not help in the modification of instructional strategies / यह अनुदेशात्मक रणनीतियों के संशोधन में मदद नहीं करता है।

40) Which is not a correct statement? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक सही कथन नहीं है?

1. Battle of Buxar was fought between British East India Company and Mir Jafar. / बक्सर की लड़ाई ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी और मिर जाफर के बीच लड़ी गई थी।
2. The third Anglo Mysore War was fought between British and Tipu Sultan. / तीसरा एंग्लो मैसूर युद्ध ब्रिटिश और टीपू सुल्तान के बीच लड़ा गया था।
3. Partition of Bengal took place in 1905. / बंगाल का विभाजन 1905 में हुआ।
4. Queen Victoria took the title of Empress of India in 1876. / महारानी विक्टोरिया ने 1876 में भारत की साम्राज्ञी का खिताब प्राप्त किया।

Correct Answer :-

- Battle of Buxar was fought between British East India Company and Mir Jafar. / बक्सर की लड़ाई ब्रिटिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी और मिर जाफर के बीच लड़ी गई थी।

41) Which Article in the Constitution grants special status to Jammu & Kashmir? / संविधान में कौन सा अनुच्छेद जम्मू और कश्मीर को विशेष दर्जा देता है?

1. 369
2. 368
3. 370
4. 353

Correct Answer :-

- 370

42) Which of the following types of method gives priority to the individuality of the student? / निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार की विधि छात्र के वैयक्तिकता को प्राथमिकता देती है?

1. Learner centered / शिक्षार्थी केंद्रित
2. Teacher centered / शिक्षक केंद्रित
3. Lecture centered / व्याख्यान केंद्रित
4. Subject centered / विषय केंद्रित

Correct Answer :-

- Learner centered / शिक्षार्थी केंद्रित

43)

Which of the following is not one of the conceptual pillars of Human Development? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या मानव विकास के वैचारिक स्तंभों में से एक नहीं है?

1. Sustainability / स्थिरता
2. Productivity / उत्पादकता
3. Equality / समानता
4. Empowerment / सशक्तिकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Equality / समानता

44) Which of the following learning method is most effective in social science learning? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी अधिगम विधि सामाजिक विज्ञान सीखने में सबसे प्रभावी है?

1. Learning by reading / पठन द्वारा अधिगम
2. Learning by rote memorization / कंठस्थ स्मरण द्वारा अधिगम
3. Learning by doing / क्रियामूलक अधिगम
4. Learning by hearing / श्रवण द्वारा अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

- Learning by doing / क्रियामूलक अधिगम

45) Which of the Indus Valley Civilization cities had a dock? / सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता वाले किस शहर में डॉक था?

1. Harappa / हड़प्पा
2. Lothal / लोथल
3. Alamgirpur / आलमगीरपुर
4. Kalibangan / कालीबंगा

Correct Answer :-

- Lothal / लोथल

46) Which among the following is a critique of society and culture drawing from knowledge across social science and humanities disciplines? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन, सामाजिक विज्ञान और मानविकी विषयों में ज्ञान द्वारा समाज और संस्कृति की समीक्षा करता है?

1. Marxist theory / मार्क्सवादी सिद्धांत
2. Class theory / वर्ग सिद्धांत
3. Critical theory / आलोचनात्मक सिद्धांत
4. Revolutionary theory / परिवर्तनवादी सिद्धांत

Correct Answer :-

- Critical theory / आलोचनात्मक सिद्धांत

47) Which country has presidential system and executive powers are in the hands of the President? / किस देश में राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली है और कार्यकारी शक्तियाँ राष्ट्रपति के हाथों में होती हैं?

1. UK / यूके
2. France / फ्रांस
3. USA / यूएसए

4. Canada / कनाडा

Correct Answer :-

- USA / यूएसए

48) A child who is an extreme introvert may be reluctant to express himself in an overt manner. Which technique can be used to study his/her personality traits? /

एक बच्चा जो अत्यधिक अंतर्मुखी है, वह खुद को खुले तरीके से व्यक्त करने में अनिच्छुक हो सकता है। उसके व्यक्तित्व लक्षणों का अध्ययन करने के लिए किस तकनीक का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है?

1. Projective technique / परियोजित तकनीक
2. Dramatization / नाटकीय रूपांतर
3. Demonstration / प्रमाणीकरण
4. Role play / रोल प्ले

Correct Answer :-

- Projective technique / परियोजित तकनीक

49) Which of the following is definitely achievable in a span of one period? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन निश्चित रूप से एक अवधि के अंतराल में प्राप्त होने योग्य है?

1. Ideal / आदर्श
2. Aimless / निरुद्देश्य
3. Objectives / उद्देश्य
4. Oversight / निरीक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Objectives / उद्देश्य

50) Who was not the leader directly involved with Khilafat movement (1919-1924)? / इनमें से कौन से नेता विद्रोह आंदोलन(1919-1924) से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नहीं जुड़े थे?

1. Mohammad Iqbal / मोहम्मद इकबाल
2. Mohammad Ali / मोहम्मद अली
3. Pir Ghulam Mujaddid Sarhandi / पीर गुलाम मुजादद सरहंदी
4. Maulana Shaukat Ali / मौलाना शौकत अली

Correct Answer :-

- Mohammad Iqbal / मोहम्मद इकबाल

51) Who wrote the ancient Indian Play Malvikagnimitram which referred to the defeat of Yavanas on the bank of River Sindhu in the hands of Vasumitra? / प्राचीन भारतीय नाटक मालविकाग्निमित्रम किसने लिखा था, जिसमें सिंधु नदी के तट पर वसुमित्र के हाथों यवनों की हार का उल्लेख था?

1. Asvaghosha / अश्वघोष
2. Harsha / हर्ष
3. Sudraka / शूद्रक
4. Kalidasa / कालीदास

Correct Answer :-

- Kalidasa / कालीदास

52) Due to which of the following winds, Central Europe enjoys a warmer climate? / निम्नलिखित में से किस हवा के कारण, मध्य यूरोप एक गर्म जलवायु का आनंद उठाता है?

1. Bergwind / बर्गपवन
2. Zonda / जोंडा
3. Foehn / फेन
4. Chinook / चिनुक

Correct Answer :-

- Foehn / फेन

53) What part of a tidal cycle has minimal current? / ज्वारीय चक्र के किस भाग में न्यूनतम धारा होती है?

1. None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं
2. Flood tide / ज्वारीय बाढ़
3. Ebb tide / भाटा
4. Slack tide / सुस्त (स्लैक) धारा

Correct Answer :-

- Slack tide / सुस्त (स्लैक) धारा

54) Which of the following is not a high cloud? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उच्च बादल (हाई क्लाउड) नहीं है?

1. Stratus / स्तरी बादल (स्ट्रेटस)
2. Cirrostratus / पक्षाभ स्तरी बादल (सिरोस्ट्रेटस)
3. Cirrus / पक्षाभ बादल (सिरस)
4. Cirrocumulus / पक्षाभ कपासी बादल (सिरोक्यूमलस)

Correct Answer :-

- Stratus / स्तरी बादल (स्ट्रेटस)

55) Which of the following is not a temperate Grassland or Shrub-Land Biome? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन समशीतोष्ण घासस्थल या झाड़ीदार जैवक्षेत्र (श्रबलैंड बायोम) नहीं है?

1. Sahara / सहारा
2. Veld / वेल्ड
3. Prairie / प्रेरी
4. Steppe / स्तेपी

Correct Answer :-

- Veld / वेल्ड

56) 'Al Aziziyah', the hottest place on earth is located in which country? / पृथ्वी पर सबसे गर्म स्थान 'अल अजीजियाह' किस देश में स्थित है?

1. Libya / लीबिया
2. Sudan / सूडान
3. Congo / कांगो
4. Nigeria / नाइजीरिया

Correct Answer :-

- Libya / लीबिया

57) The Treaty of Bassein was signed by _____ on December 31, 1802 with the British. / 31 दिसंबर, 1802 को _____ द्वारा अंग्रेजों के साथ बेसिन की संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किया गया था।

1. Yeshwantrao Holkar / यशवंतराव होलकर
2. Daulatrao Shinde / दौलतराव शिंदे
3. Ghasiram Kothwal / घासीराम कोतवाल
4. Bajirao II / बाजीराव II

Correct Answer :-

- Bajirao II / बाजीराव II

58) Rama's Bridge or Rama Setu is located in which among the following straits? / राम का सेतु या राम सेतु निम्नलिखित में से किस खाड़ी में स्थित है?

1. Cook Strait / कुक की खाड़ी
2. Bering Strait / बेरिंग की खाड़ी
3. Palk Strait / पाक जलडमरूमध्य
4. Strait of Tebrau / टेबेरू की खाड़ी

Correct Answer :-

- Palk Strait / पाक जलडमरूमध्य

59) E-learning in social science helps the students for: / सामाजिक विज्ञान में ई-लर्निंग छात्रों को निम्न में मदद करता है:

1. Simulated learning / कृत्रिम अधिगम
2. Rote learning / कंठस्थ अधिगम
3. Learning by doing / क्रियामूलक अधिगम
4. Anytime and anywhere learning / कभी भी और कहीं भी अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

- Anytime and anywhere learning / कभी भी और कहीं भी अधिगम

60) Where is Ring of Fire located? / रिंग ऑफ फायर कहाँ स्थित है?

1. Along the coast of Antarctic Sea / अंटार्कटिक सागर के तट के साथ
2. Along the coast of Atlantic Ocean / अटलांटिक महासागर के तट के साथ
3. Along the coast of Indian Ocean / हिंद महासागर के तट के साथ
4. Along the coast of Pacific Ocean / प्रशांत महासागर के तट के साथ

Correct Answer :-

- Along the coast of Pacific Ocean / प्रशांत महासागर के तट के साथ