

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) A person's IQ is initially represented by ratio of a person's _____ age divided by his/her _____ age. / किसी व्यक्ति का बुद्धि लब्धि को शुरू में उसकी _____ आयु से विभाजित उस व्यक्ति की _____ आयु के अनुपात से दर्शाया जाता है।

1. Real Intentional, Stereotyping / वास्तविक इरादे, स्टीरियोटाइपिंग
2. Chronological, Neurological/ कालानुक्रमिक, स्नायविक
3. Chronological, Mental/ कालानुक्रमिक, मानसिक
4. Mental, Chronological/ मानसिक, कालानुक्रमिक

Correct Answer :-

- Mental, Chronological/ मानसिक, कालानुक्रमिक

2) Which genetic problem is associated with heart defects? / हृदय विकार के साथ कौन सी आनुवांशिक समस्या है?

1. Turner's syndrome / टर्नर सिंड्रोम
2. Down's syndrome / डाउन सिंड्रोम
3. Autism / ऑटिज्म
4. ADHD / एडीएचडी

Correct Answer :-

- Down's syndrome / डाउन सिंड्रोम

3) Which of the following age ranges is considered early childhood? / निम्नलिखित में से किस आयु सीमा को प्रारंभिक बचपन माना जाता है?

1. 7 to 11 / 7 से 11
2. Birth to 2 / जन्म से 2
3. 3 to 12 / 3 से 12
4. 2 to 6 / 2 से 6

Correct Answer :-

- 2 to 6 / 2 से 6

4) The pain of a shoe bite from a new pair of shoes currently being worn is an example of / वर्तमान में पहने जा रहे जूते की एक नई जोड़ी से जूते के काटने का दर्द इसका एक उदाहरण है:

1. Long-term memory / दीर्घ-काल स्मृति
2. Episodic memory / प्रासंगिक स्मृति
3. Immediate memory / तत्काल स्मृति
4. Sensory memory / संवेदना स्मृति

Correct Answer :-

- Immediate memory / तत्काल स्मृति

5) Ecological System theory, originally formulated by Urie bronfenbrenner, specifies four types of nested environmental systems that are also called _____. / पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली सिद्धांत, जो मूल रूप से उरी ब्रॉफेनब्रेनर द्वारा तैयार किया गया है, चार प्रकार के नेस्टेड पर्यावरण प्रणालियों को निर्दिष्ट करता है जिन्हें _____ भी कहा जाता है।

1. Influential conceptualization/ प्रभावशाली अवधारणा
2. Human development/ मानव विकास
3. Human ecology/ मानव पारिस्थितिकी
4. Intellectual development/ बौद्धिक विकास

Correct Answer :-

- Human ecology/ मानव पारिस्थितिकी

6) Re-directing energy or aggressive goals toward new aims, often artistic, intellectual or cultural goals is called _____. / नए लक्ष्यों की ओर ऊर्जा या उन आक्रामक लक्ष्यों को पुनः निर्देशित करना, जो अक्सर कलात्मक, बौद्धिक या सांस्कृतिक लक्ष्य होते हैं, _____ कहलाता है।

1. `Sublimation / उदात्तीकरण
2. Compensation / प्रतिकरण
3. Affiliation / संबंधन
4. Rationalization / युक्तिकरण

Correct Answer :-

- `Sublimation / उदात्तीकरण

7) Which of the following agencies is responsible for preparing curriculum framework for school education in India? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एजेंसी, भारत में स्कूली शिक्षा के लिए पाठ्यक्रम रूपरेखा तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है?

1. NCERT
2. NEUPA
3. NCTE
4. RCI

Correct Answer :-

- NCERT

8) Law of Readiness highlights the need of _____ before learning. / तत्परता का नियम, अधिगम से पूर्व _____ की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालता है।

1. Experience / अनुभव
2. Reinforcement / पुनर्बलन
3. Practice / अभ्यास
4. Maturation / परिपक्वता

Correct Answer :-

- Maturation / परिपक्वता

9) What is the 'magic number' according to Miller's theory on chunking? / चंकिंग पर मिलर के सिद्धांत के अनुसार 'मैजिक नंबर' क्या है?

1. 2 (+/-3)
2. 9 (+/-1)
3. 5 (+/- 2)

4. 7 (+/-2)

Correct Answer :-

- 7 (+/-2)

10) What type of Gardner's multiple intelligences is used during a dance performance? / नृत्य प्रदर्शन के दौरान, गार्डनर के किस प्रकार के बहु बुद्धिमत्ता का उपयोग किया जाता है?

1. Naturalistic intelligence / प्राकृतिक बुद्धि
2. Intrapersonal intelligence / अंतरायैयिक बुद्धि
3. Linguistic intelligence / भाषागत बुद्धि
4. Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence / शारीरिक-गतिसंवेदी बुद्धि

Correct Answer :-

- Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence / शारीरिक-गतिसंवेदी बुद्धि

11) What do individuals scoring highly on neuroticism experience? / स्नायुयीय (न्यूरोटिस्जिम) अनुभव में, व्यक्ति को सर्वाधिक क्या अनुभव होता है?

1. Uncontrollable happiness/ अनियंत्रित प्रसन्नता
2. Mixed emotions/ मिश्रित भाव
3. High stress and anxiety/ उच्च तनाव और घबराहट
4. Positivity/ सकारात्मकता

Correct Answer :-

- High stress and anxiety/ उच्च तनाव और घबराहट

12) As a teacher, what is the best way to help students in a problematic situation? / एक शिक्षक के रूप में, समस्याग्रस्त स्थिति में छात्रों की मदद करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका क्या है?

1. By reward / इनाम देकर
2. By punishment / दंड देकर
3. By providing solution / समाधान प्रदान करके
4. By giving similar type of problem to solve / हल करने के लिए इसी प्रकार की समस्या देकर

Correct Answer :-

- By giving similar type of problem to solve / हल करने के लिए इसी प्रकार की समस्या देकर

13) Children start experiencing peer group influence by around the age of: / बच्चे तकरीबन इस आयु से सहकर्मी समूह प्रभाव का अनुभव करना शुरू कर देते हैं:

1. Five years / पांच वर्ष
2. Four years / चार वर्ष
3. Three years / तीन वर्ष
4. Six years / छः वर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- Three years / तीन वर्ष

14) Which of the following is not a characteristic of working memory? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी चलन स्मृति (वर्किंग मेमोरी) की विशेषता नहीं है?

1. It involves rehearsal / इसमें रिहर्सल शामिल है।

2. It is permanent / यह स्थायी है।
3. It is active / यह सक्रिय है।
4. It involves manipulation / इसमें जोड़-तोड़ शामिल है।

Correct Answer :-

- It is permanent / यह स्थायी है।

15) Which of the following best describes 'learning'?? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'अधिगम' का सबसे अच्छा वर्णन करता है?

1. The process of acquiring knowledge and skills through listening to the teacher. / शिक्षक को सुनने के माध्यम से ज्ञान और कौशल प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया।
2. The process of gaining facts and information through rote memorization. / मूल संस्मरण के माध्यम से तथ्यों और जानकारी प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया।
3. The process of gathering information by reading and writing. / पढ़ने और लिखने के लिए जानकारी इकट्ठा करने की प्रक्रिया।
4. The process of acquiring knowledge, skills and dispositions through our thoughts, experiences, study, senses and sharing./ अपने विचारों, अनुभवों, अध्ययन, इंद्रियों और साझाकरण के माध्यम से ज्ञान, कौशल और निपटान प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया

Correct Answer :-

- The process of acquiring knowledge, skills and dispositions through our thoughts, experiences, study, senses and sharing./ अपने विचारों, अनुभवों, अध्ययन, इंद्रियों और साझाकरण के माध्यम से ज्ञान, कौशल और निपटान प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया

16) Which of the following stages of psychosocial development do not occur in childhood? / मनोवैज्ञानिक विकास के निम्नलिखित चरणों में से कौन सा चरण बचपन में नहीं होता है?

1. Autonomy vs. shame / स्वायत्तता बनाम शर्म
2. Trust vs. mistrust / विश्वास बनाम अविश्वास
3. Intimacy vs. isolation / अंतरंगता बनाम अलगाव
4. Initiative vs. guilt / पहल बनाम अपराध बोध

Correct Answer :-

- Intimacy vs. isolation / अंतरंगता बनाम अलगाव

17) Which of the following embodies the idea that individuals learn through experience? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विचार मूर्त रूप लेता है जब अनुभव के माध्यम से व्यक्ति सीखता है?

1. Universality / सर्वव्यापकता
2. Nature / प्रकृति
3. Nurture / पोषण
4. Determinism / नियतिवाद

Correct Answer :-

- Nurture / पोषण

18) Physical development in the child slows down by the age range of: / बच्चे में शारीरिक विकास निम्न आयु सीमा में धीमा हो जाता है:

1. 6-9 years / 6-9 वर्ष
2. 3-4 years / 3-4 वर्ष
3. 5-6 years / 5-6 वर्ष
4. 4-5 years / 4-5 वर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- 5-6 years / 5-6 वर्ष

19) Language of word is not necessary for: / शब्दों की भाषा इसके लिए आवश्यक नहीं है:

1. Conceptual thinking / वैचारिक चिंतन
2. Perceptual thinking / अवधारणात्मक चिंतन
3. Imaginative thinking / कल्पनाशील चिंतन
4. Associative thinking / साहचर्य चिंतन

Correct Answer :-

- Imaginative thinking / कल्पनाशील चिंतन

20) While Piaget gave importance to biological factors governing development, Vygotsky ascribed importance to _____. / पियाजे ने विकास को नियंत्रित करने वाले जैविक कारकों को महत्व दिया, जबकि वाइगोत्स्की ने इसके महत्व का कारण बताया:

1. Thinking process / चिंतन प्रक्रिया
2. Social interaction / सामाजिक संपर्क
3. Physical factors / भौतिक कारक
4. Environmental factors / पर्यावरणीय कारक

Correct Answer :-

- Social interaction / सामाजिक संपर्क

21) Students from underprivileged background are facing learning difficulty. Most likely factor that is affecting them is -/ वंचित पृष्ठभूमि के छात्रों को सीखने में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सबसे संभावित कारक जो उन्हें प्रभावित कर रहा है वह है -

1. Individual needs/ व्यक्तिगत आवश्यकताएं
2. Lack of sleep/ नींद की कमी
3. Stress/ तनाव
4. Cognitive capabilities/ संज्ञानात्मक क्षमता

Correct Answer :-

- Individual needs/ व्यक्तिगत आवश्यकताएं

22) MBTI's approach for a personality assessment is _____. / व्यक्तित्व मूल्यांकन के लिए एमबीटीआई का दृष्टिकोण _____ है।

1. Perception/ धारणा
2. Projective/ प्रक्षेपीय
3. Structured/ संरचित
4. Judging/ आंकना

Correct Answer :-

- Structured/ संरचित

23) The theory of Constructivism was propounded by _____. / निर्माणवाद का सिद्धांत _____ के द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया था।

1. Erikson / एरिकसन
2. Bandura / बेंडुरा
3. Vygotsky / वाइगोत्स्की
4. Kohlberg / कोहलबर्ग

Correct Answer :-

- Vygotsky / वाइगोत्स्की

24) When new ideas are incorporated into existing ideas they are known as _____. / जब नए विचारों को मौजूदा विचारों में शामिल किया जाता है, तो उन्हें _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Accommodation / अनुकूलन
2. Replication / प्रतिकृतियन
3. Assimilation / आत्मसातकरण
4. Reproduction / पुनरुत्पादन

Correct Answer :-

- Assimilation / आत्मसातकरण

25) Using our phones while driving is an example of what kind of attention? / ड्राइविंग करते समय हमारे फोन का उपयोग करना किस प्रकार के अवधान का एक उदाहरण है?

1. Signal attention / सिग्नल अवधान
2. Diffuse attention / विस्तृत अवधान
3. Selective attention / चयनात्मक अवधान
4. Divided attention / विभक्त अवधान

Correct Answer :-

- Divided attention / विभक्त अवधान

26) Students with learning disabilities have significant _____ in a school related area such as reading, writing, reasoning, listening or math's. / सीखने की अक्षमता वाले छात्र को स्कूल से संबंधित क्षेत्र जैसे पढ़ना, लिखना, तर्क करना, सुनना या गणित में महत्वपूर्ण _____ होती हैं।

1. Grasping / समझ
2. Knowledge / जानकारी
3. Problems / समस्याएं
4. Difficulties / कठिनाईयां

Correct Answer :-

- Difficulties / कठिनाईयां

27) Which of the following approaches to motivation does not rely on an intrinsic source? / अभिप्रेरण के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा दृष्टिकोण एक आंतरिक स्रोत पर निर्भर नहीं करता है?

1. Cognitive / संज्ञानात्मक
2. Humanistic / मानववादी
3. Behavioural / व्यवहारवादी
4. Socio-cultural / समाज-सांस्कृतिक

Correct Answer :-

- Behavioural / व्यवहारवादी

28) Failure in performance is an essential part of Child learning process because: / प्रदर्शन में असफलता, बच्चे के अधिगम की प्रक्रिया का एक अनिवार्य हिस्सा है क्योंकि:

1. it helps in developing self awareness. / यह आत्म जागरूकता विकसित करने में मदद करता है।
2. it prepares children for unpleasant experiences. / यह बच्चों को बुरे अनुभवों के लिए तैयार करता है।
3. it helps student in re examination. / यह पुनः परीक्षा में छात्र की मदद करता है।

4. it empowers children to understand that taking risks, big or small, is crucial in their learning journey. / यह बच्चों को समझने के लिए सशक्त बनाता है कि जोखिम, बड़ा या छोटा लेना, उनके अधिगम के पथ में महत्वपूर्ण है।

Correct Answer :-

- it empowers children to understand that taking risks, big or small, is crucial in their learning journey. / यह बच्चों को समझने के लिए सशक्त बनाता है कि जोखिम, बड़ा या छोटा लेना, उनके अधिगम के पथ में महत्वपूर्ण है।

29) 'Laura can design a spreadsheet'. This statement is an indicator of which attribute of aptitude test? / 'लॉरा, एक स्प्रेडशीट डिजाइन कर सकती है।' यह कथन अभिरुचि परीक्षण की किस विशेषता का सूचक है?

1. Clerical thinking/ कार्यस्थलीय (लिपिकीय) चिंतन
2. Logical thinking/ तर्क शक्ति
3. Organisational thinking/ संगठनात्मक चिंतन
4. Numerical thinking/ अंक चिंतन

Correct Answer :-

- Logical thinking/ तर्क शक्ति

30) Which of these could be a cause for GDD?

/ इनमें से कौन-सा जोड़ी के लिए एक कारण हो सकता है?

1. Childhood infection / बचपन का संक्रमण
2. Childhood obesity / बचपन का मोटापा
3. Strict parenting / सख्त परवरिश
4. Excessive intake of sugar and additives/ चीनी और एडिटिव्स का अत्यधिक सेवन

Correct Answer :-

- Childhood infection / बचपन का संक्रमण

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

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

Tour-- is beneficial to the economy of any nation.

1. --ism
2. --ists
3. --ing
4. -- ist

Correct Answer :-

- --ism

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

The care a child and its mother get immediately after birth is called --natal care.

1. pre --
2. extra --
3. post --
4. ante --

Correct Answer :-

- post --

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

I study French. I study English. I study Russian.

1. Apart from French, I study English and also Russian.
2. Besides French, I also study English and Russian.
3. I study French, study English and also Russian.
4. I study French, English and also study Russian.

Correct Answer :-

- Besides French, I also study English and Russian.

4) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:

I have been working all day. I would like to go and watch ____ drama.

1. an
2. the
3. a
4. no article

Correct Answer :-

- a

5) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

____ campfire is ____ small fire you build when you camping.

1. A ... no article required
2. A ... a
3. No article required ... no article required
4. No article required ... the

Correct Answer :-

- A ... a

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

David broke the window accidentally.

1. The window was broken accidentally by David.
2. The window broke accidentally.
3. Accidentally, window was broke by David.
4. Window broken accidentally by David.

Correct Answer :-

- The window was broken accidentally by David.

7) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in indirect speech.

Vijay said to his brother, " Study hard for the exams."

1. Vijay advised his brother to study hard for the exams.
2. Vijay asked his brother if he would study hard for the exams.
3. Vijay was advised to study hard for the exams.
4. Vijay scolded his brother and told him to study hard.

Correct Answer :-

- Vijay advised his brother to study hard for the exams.

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

A good speaker has the ability to captivate an audience.

1. thorough
2. powerful
3. strength
4. impotence

Correct Answer :-

- strength

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

Helen Keller's deafness and blindness _____ by a severe illness when she was a baby and her parents _____ what to do.

1. cause, find
2. caused, doesn't know
3. has caused, didn't knew
4. were caused, didn't know

Correct Answer :-

- were caused, didn't know

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

My family influences how I act.

1. persuades
2. inspires
3. underwhelms
4. affects

Correct Answer :-

- underwhelms

11) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

Scientists could not say with certainty _____ perfect pitch was an innate talent.

1. wherever

2. wherever
3. which
4. whether

Correct Answer :-

- whether

12) Choose the appropriate determiner for the given sentence:

He ate the whole cake and there was _____ left.

1. nothing
2. something
3. anything
4. much

Correct Answer :-

- nothing

13) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:

We left the camp early that morning, hiking ____ the lake ____ breakfast.

1. through ... at
2. around ... before
3. into ... after
4. across ... during

Correct Answer :-

- around ... before

14) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

It's already past the deadline. You ____ not delay the paperwork.

1. could
2. would
3. must
4. should

Correct Answer :-

- must

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

She doesn't talk about these things because she likes to hold them at arm's length.

1. length of the arms are long
2. avoid discussing
3. at a short distance

4. avoid confusion

Correct Answer :-

- avoid discussing

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

A solemn procession, especially for a funeral

1. Vigil
2. Hearse
3. Cortège
4. Mourners

Correct Answer :-

- Cortège

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

The lights look so beautiful. _____ lights are expensive.

1. There
2. These
3. That
4. This

Correct Answer :-

- These

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

Children are very fond about sweets.

1. are very fond
2. Children
3. about
4. sweets.

Correct Answer :-

- about

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

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals as they are big and powerful. However, as we get older, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito. While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death. Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Which animal kills the most people every year?

1. Tigers
2. Lions
3. Sharks
4. Mosquito

Correct Answer :-

- Mosquito

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

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals as they are big and powerful. However, as we get older, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito. While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death. Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

How should people protect themselves from mosquitoes while sleeping?

1. They should kill as many mosquitoes as possible.
2. They should spray the mosquitoes when they come near.
3. They should not sleep, but keep awake.
4. They can place nets over their beds to protect themselves.

Correct Answer :-

- They can place nets over their beds to protect themselves.

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

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals as they are big and powerful. However, as we get older, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito. While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death. Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

How is the mosquito able to transmit diseases from one person to another?

1. It injects a little saliva containing germs.
2. It has the habit of carrying only germs from one person to another.
3. When sucking the blood, it will also carry the germs from that person to another.
4. When it bites, the saliva can result in an itchy bump.

Correct Answer :-

- When sucking the blood, it will also carry the germs from that person to another.

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

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals as they are big and powerful. However, as we get older, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have

probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito. While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease. The result of the bite can be as minor as an itchy bump or as serious as death. Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Why do female mosquitoes feed on blood?

1. They need it to live and produce eggs.
2. They like to enjoy their eggs and young babies.
3. They like the taste of blood.
4. They deplore the taste of plant nectar.

Correct Answer :-

- They need it to live and produce eggs.

23) Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

Pablo Ruiz y Picasso, also known as Pablo Picasso, was born on 25 October 1881 and lived till 8 April 1973. He was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France.

Pablo Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was 'lapiz'...meaning pencil in Spanish and he learnt to draw before he could talk. Being the only son in the family and very good-looking, he was the thoroughly spoilt. He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him.

Apart from pigeons, Pablo loved art and when in 1891, his father, an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teaching in college, Pablo accompanied him. He often watched his father paint and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture and it was so amazingly beautiful and realistic that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13 at that time.

Pablo was spoilt and hated school. How did he get what he wanted to do?

1. He attended school only if he was permitted to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him.
2. He did not attend school except when it was bright and sunny.
3. He went to school only if he was allowed to paint the whole day.
4. He was very good looking and enjoyed playing with his friends.

Correct Answer :-

- He attended school only if he was permitted to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him.

24) Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

Pablo Ruiz y Picasso, also known as Pablo Picasso, was born on 25 October 1881 and lived till 8 April 1973. He was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France.

Pablo Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was 'lapiz'...meaning pencil in Spanish and he learnt to draw before he could talk. Being the only son in the family and very good-looking, he was the thoroughly spoilt. He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him.

Apart from pigeons, Pablo loved art and when in 1891, his father, an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teaching in college, Pablo accompanied him. He often watched his father paint and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture and it was so amazingly beautiful and realistic that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13 at that time.

Give a synonym of 'exceptional'.

1. Ordinary
2. Outstanding
3. Irrelevant
4. Insignificant

Correct Answer :-

- Outstanding

25) Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

Pablo Ruiz y Picasso, also known as Pablo Picasso, was born on 25 October 1881 and lived till 8 April 1973. He was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France.

Pablo Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was `lapiz'...meaning pencil in Spanish and he learnt to draw before he could talk. Being the only son in the family and very good-looking, he was the thoroughly spoilt. He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him.

Apart from pigeons, Pablo loved art and when in 1891, his father, an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teaching in college, Pablo accompanied him. He often watched his father paint and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture and it was so amazingly beautiful and realistic that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13 at that time.

How did Pablo show his talent for painting?

1. He began painting in school and everyone enjoyed it.
2. He liked painting animals and birds.
3. He completed his father's painting in a beautiful and realistic way.
4. He was always painting around his school and home.

Correct Answer :-

- He completed his father's painting in a beautiful and realistic way.

26) Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

Pablo Ruiz y Picasso, also known as Pablo Picasso, was born on 25 October 1881 and lived till 8 April 1973. He was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, stage designer, poet and playwright who spent most of his adult life in France.

Pablo Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was `lapiz'...meaning pencil in Spanish and he learnt to draw before he could talk. Being the only son in the family and very good-looking, he was the thoroughly spoilt. He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him.

Apart from pigeons, Pablo loved art and when in 1891, his father, an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teaching in college, Pablo accompanied him. He often watched his father paint and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons when he had to leave the room. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture and it was so amazingly beautiful and realistic that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13 at that time.

Who was Pablo Picasso?

1. He played with pigeons.
2. He was a school boy.
3. He was a farmer.
4. He was a famous Spanish painter.

Correct Answer :-

- He was a famous Spanish painter.

27) Choose the right tag:

_____, haven't we?

1. We have seen this drama,
2. We haven't seen this drama,
3. They haven't seen this drama,
4. They have seen this drama,

Correct Answer :-

- We have seen this drama,

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

Someone _____ my cake, half of it is gone.

1. will be eating
2. has been eating
3. been eating
4. had been eating

Correct Answer :-

- has been eating

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

The guests enjoyed the party.

1. The party is enjoyed by guests.
2. The party has been enjoyed by guests.
3. The party was been enjoyed by guests.
4. The party was enjoyed by the guests.

Correct Answer :-

- The party was enjoyed by the guests.

30) Choose the right tag

She hasn't come yet, _____?

1. has she
2. haven't she
3. hasn't she
4. doesn't she

Correct Answer :-

- has she

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात् न तु वित्तस्य संचयात् ।

स्थितिः उच्चैः पयोदानां पयोधीनां अधः स्थितिः ॥

कर्पूरधूलिरचितालवालः कस्तूरिकापंकनिमग्ननालः, ।

गंगाजलैः सिक्तसमूलवालः स्वीयं गुणं मुञ्चति किं पलाण्डुः ॥

अस्याः स्थितिः अधः भवति ।

1. आकाशस्य

2. वायोः

3. पयोधेः

4. पयोदस्य

Correct Answer :-

• पयोधेः

2) काव्ये कति विधम् ?

1. चत्वारः

2. त्रयः

3. द्वि

4. दश

Correct Answer :-

• द्वि

3) कुमारसम्भवस्य कर्ता कः ?

1. भवभूतिः

2. बाणः

3. भासः

4. कालिदासः

Correct Answer :-

. कालिदासः

4)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अयं राष्ट्रियः अशोकचक्राङ्कितः विरलः तिरङ्गः ध्वजः संसद्भवनस्य, राष्ट्रपति-भवनस्य च उपरि दोलायते । अन्येषां राजकीय-प्रासादानां सौधानां चोपरि तायते। भारतस्य राष्ट्रपतेः, राज्यपालानां सेनानां च स्वस्व-ध्वजाः भवन्ति। ते ध्वजाः राष्ट्रियध्वजेन सह वामपक्षे विलम्बन्ते। राष्ट्रियः ध्वजः सर्वेभ्यो ध्वजेभ्यः उच्चैर्भूत्वा अवतिष्ठते। राष्ट्रियसमारोहावसरे सर्वतोऽग्रे राष्ट्र-ध्वजस्य उत्तोलना अनिवार्या। एकः कश्चित् पुरुषः इमं ध्वजं दक्षिणेन स्कन्धेन धृत्वा अग्रे अग्रे चलति।

अयं राष्ट्रध्वजः विदेशेषु राजदूतानां भवनेषु, वायुयानानां स्थितिस्थलेषु, विमानेषु, जलपोतेषु च सुभोशितो भूत्वा लम्बते। केन्द्रीयशासनस्य कार्यालयेषु केन्द्रीय-मन्त्रिणां निवासस्थानेषु च ससम्मानं उच्चैः आकाशे प्रस्फुरति।

सर्वे भारतीयाः अस्य राष्ट्रियध्वजस्य सम्मानं कुर्वन्ति। समारोहदिवसेषु तद्यथा गणतन्त्रदिवसे, स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे च जनाः इमं ध्वजम् उत्थाप्य राष्ट्रस्य जयजयगानं कुर्वन्ति।

यदि कस्यचित् महापुरुषस्य निधनं भवति तदैष ध्वजः तस्य दिवंगतस्य सम्मानाय किञ्चित् अवनम्यते । स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे अगस्तमासस्य पञ्चदशतारिकायां भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री रक्तदुर्गस्य (लालाकिला) प्राचीरे इमं राष्ट्रध्वजं प्रतिवर्षं वितनोति, राष्ट्रियगीतेन च सादरं प्रणमन्ति जनाः इमम्। हिमालयस्य शिखरं एवरेस्टनामकं विजित्य वीरः तेनसिंहः तत्र त्रिरंगं राष्ट्रध्वजम् आरोपयत्। वस्तुतः अयं ध्वजः अस्माकं स्वतन्त्रताप्रतीकः, जीवनं चास्ति। अतः अस्माभिः प्राणपणेनापि अस्य सम्मानस्य सर्वदा रक्षा कर्तव्या।

‘ उच्चैः ’ अस्य वीपरीतार्थकोऽस्ति -

1. पुच्चैः

2. नीचैः

3. तुच्चैः

4. वाच्यैः

Correct Answer :-

. नीचैः

5) फकारस्य वर्णोत्पत्तिस्थानम् -

1. तालु

2. मूर्धा

3. दन्ताः

4. ओष्ठौ

Correct Answer :-

. ओष्ठौ

6) अदर्शनम् _____

1. आगम

2. लोपः

3. प्रत्यहारः

4. आदेशः

Correct Answer :-

. लोपः

7) अर्धमात्रकालेनोच्चार्यमाणाः वर्णाः के ?

1. अयोगवाहाः

2. स्वराः

3. योगवाहाः

4. व्यञ्जनानि

Correct Answer :-

. व्यञ्जनानि

8)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात् न तु वित्तस्य संचयात् ।

स्थितिः उच्चैः पयोदानां पयोधीनां अधः स्थितिः ॥

कर्पूरधूलिरचितालवालः कस्तूरिकापंकनिमग्ननालः, ।

गंगाजलैः सिक्तसमूलवालः स्वीयं गुणं मुञ्चति किं पलाण्डुः ॥

केवलवित्तसञ्चयेन एतत् न प्राप्यते।

1. बुद्धिः

2. गौरवं

3. ज्ञानम्

4. नीतिः

Correct Answer :-

. गौरवं

9)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यथा वायुं समाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्वजन्तवः ।

तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्व आश्रमाः ॥

वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेद् वित्तमायाति याति च ।

अक्षीणो वित्ततः क्षीणो वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः ॥

यत्नेन एतत् संरक्षेत् ।

1. जलम्

2. धैर्यम्

3. मानम्

4. वित्तम्

Correct Answer :-

. वित्तम्

10) अधोदत्तेषु विकल्पेषु कः विकल्पः अशुद्धः ?

1. आम्रवृक्षः

2. न्यग्रोधतरुः

3. विन्ध्यपर्वत

4. शाकपार्थिवः

Correct Answer :-

. शाकपार्थिवः

11) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यथा वायुं समाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्वजन्तवः ।

तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्व आश्रमाः ॥

वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेद् वित्तमायाति याति च ।

अक्षीणो वित्ततः क्षीणो वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः ॥

‘संरक्षेत्’ अत्रायं लकारः अस्ति।

1. लङ्

2. विधिलिङ्

3. लोट्

4. लट्

Correct Answer :-

. विधिलिङ्

12) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यथा वायुं समाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्वजन्तवः ।
तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्व आश्रमाः ॥
वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेद् वित्तमायाति याति च ।
अक्षीणो वित्ततः क्षीणो वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः ॥

सर्वाश्रमाः अमुं आश्रयन्ति ।

1. वैद्यम्
2. वानप्रस्थम्
3. गृहस्थम्
4. ब्रह्मचारिणम्

Correct Answer :-

. गृहस्थम्

13) 'तथैव' इति ___ सन्धेः उदाहरणम् ।

1. वृद्धि
2. पररूप
3. पूर्वरूप
4. सवर्णदीर्घ

Correct Answer :-

. वृद्धि

14)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भारते ये हि महापुरुषाः काले काले समभवन् रवीन्द्रोऽपि तेषामेव मध्ये एक आसीत्। अस्य जन्म वङ्गप्रदेशस्य कलकत्ता महानगर्या 'जोडासाकू' वीथिकायां १८६१ तमे वर्षे मेमासस्य सप्तमे दिने अभवत्। अस्य पिता महर्षि पदभाक् देवेन्द्रनाथ ठागूरः आसीत्। बाल्ये एव रवीन्द्रस्य प्रतिभायाः उन्मेषः अभवत्। स भूयसीं कवितां रचयामास। १८७४ तमे वर्षे स 'भारती' इति पत्रिकायाः सम्पादनविभागे कार्यं समारभत। यदा असौ सप्तदशवर्षीयः तदा उच्चशिक्षालाभाय इंग्लैण्ड देशमगच्छत्। इंग्लैण्डदेशीयाः कवयः अन्ये च रसिकाः जनाः यदा अस्य कविताम् अश्रुण्वन् तदा ते चकिताः अभवन्। शिक्षानन्तरं रवीन्द्रनाथः स्वदेशं प्रतिनिवृत्तः। १८८३ तमे वर्षे मृणालिनीदेव्या सह अस्य विवाहः अभवत्। भारतीयशिक्षां वैदेशिकदुष्प्रभावात् उन्मोचयितुं स प्राचीनां भारतीयाम् आश्रमशिक्षापद्धतिं समाश्रित्य 'शान्तिनिकेतन' नामकं निजं महाविद्यालयं स्थापितवान्। अनेन 'स्वदेशीयसमाज' इत्यपि संस्था संस्थापिता। असौ विदेशीयानां विदुषाम् आग्रहेण स्वस्याः 'गीताञ्जलि' काव्यरचनायाः आंग्लभाषायामनुवादम् अकरोत्। सा च रचना तत्रत्याः 'इण्डिया सोसाइटी' नाम्न्याः संस्थायाः प्रकाशिता अभवत्। एतस्य पुस्तकस्य प्रकाशनेन रवीन्द्रः विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्। अस्य महाकवेः एतस्मिन् पुस्तके आध्यात्मिकविषयानां संग्रहः अस्ति। १९१३ तमे वर्षे रवीन्द्रः गीताञ्जलिकारत्वेन, विश्वविख्यातं 'नोबेल' पुरस्कारम् च अलभत।

एतस्य पुस्तकस्य प्रकाशनेन रवीन्द्रः विश्विश्रुतः
अभवत्-

गीताञ्जलिः

1.

भावाञ्जलिः

2.

गानाञ्जलिः

3.

4. कुसुमाञ्जलि:

Correct Answer :-

गीताञ्जलि:

.

15)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात् न तु वित्तस्य संचयात् ।

स्थितिः उच्चैः पयोदानां पयोधीनां अधः स्थितिः ॥

कर्पूरधूलिरचितालवालः कस्तूरिकापंकनिमग्ननालः, ।

गंगाजलैः सिक्तसमूलवालः स्वीयं गुणं मुञ्चति किं पलाण्डुः ॥

एषः कदापि स्वगुणं न मुञ्चति ।

1. आम्रफलम्

2. तिन्त्रिणी

3. मूर्खः

4. पलाण्डुः

Correct Answer :-

. पलाण्डुः

16)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यथा वायुं समाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्वजन्तवः ।

तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्व आश्रमाः ॥

वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेद् वित्तमायाति याति च ।

अक्षीणो वित्ततः क्षीणो वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः ॥

एतत् निर्गच्छति आगच्छति च ।

1. वित्तम्

2. निद्रा

3. मूर्च्छा

4. कष्टम्

Correct Answer :-

. वित्तम्

17)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भारते ये हि महापुरुषाः काले काले समभवन् रवीन्द्रोऽपि तेषामेव मध्ये एक आसीत्। अस्य जन्म वङ्गप्रदेशस्य कलकत्ता महानगर्या 'जोडासाकू' वीथिकायां १८६१ तमे वर्षे मेमासस्य सप्तमे दिने अभवत्। अस्य पिता महर्षि पदभाक् देवेन्द्रनाथ ठागूरः आसीत्। बाल्ये एव रवीन्द्रस्य प्रतिभायाः उन्मेषः अभवत्। स भूयसीं कवितां रचयामास। १८७४ तमे वर्षे स 'भारती' इति पत्रिकायाः सम्पादनविभागे कार्यं समारभत। यदा असौ सप्तदशवर्षीयः तदा उच्चशिक्षालाभाय इंग्लैण्ड देशमगच्छत्। इंग्लैण्डदेशीयाः कवयः अन्ये च रसिकाः जनाः यदा अस्य कविताम् अश्रुण्वन् तदा ते चकिताः अभवन्। शिक्षानन्तरं रवीन्द्रनाथः स्वदेशं प्रतिनिवृत्तः। १८८३ तमे वर्षे मृणालिनीदेव्या सह अस्य विवाहः अभवत्। भारतीयशिक्षां वैदेशिकदुष्प्रभावात् उन्मोचयितुं स प्राचीनां भारतीयाम् आश्रमशिक्षापद्धतिं समाश्रित्य 'शान्तिनिकेतन' नामकं निजं महाविद्यालयं स्थापितवान्। अनेन 'स्वदेशीयसमाज' इत्यपि संस्था संस्थापिता। असौ विदेशीयानां विदुषाम् आग्रहेण स्वस्याः 'गीताञ्जलि' काव्यरचनायाः आंग्लभाषायामनुवादम् अकरोत्। सा च रचना तत्रत्याः 'इण्डिया सोसाइटी' नाम्न्याः संस्थायाः प्रकाशिता अभवत्। एतस्य पुस्तकस्य प्रकाशनेन रवीन्द्रः विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्। अस्य महाकवेः एतस्मिन् पुस्तके आध्यात्मिकविषयानां संग्रहः अस्ति। १९१३ तमे वर्षे रवीन्द्रः गीताञ्जलिकारत्वेन, विश्वविख्यातं 'नोबेल' पुरस्कारम् च अलभत।

अधोदत्तेषु विकल्पेषु एका रवीन्द्रस्य कृतिः अस्ति-

गीताञ्जलिः

1.

भावाञ्जलिः

2.

स्वराञ्जलिः

3.

वेदाञ्जलिः

4.

गीताञ्जलिः

18) पौराणिकः ----- ।

1. ढक्

2. अण्

3. अङ्

4. ठक्

Correct Answer :-

ठक्

19) कथं मनुष्यः प्रणश्यति ?

1. शरीरनाशात्

2. बुद्धिनाशात्

3. धननाशात्

4. मनोनाशात्

Correct Answer :-

बुद्धिनाशात्

20)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यथा वायुं समाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्वजन्तवः ।

तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तन्ते सर्व आश्रमाः ॥

वृत्तं यत्नेन संरक्षेद् वित्तमायाति याति च ।

अक्षीणो वित्ततः क्षीणो वृत्ततस्तु हतो हतः ॥

एतम् आश्रित्य सर्वे जीवन्ति।

1. इन्द्रम्
2. वायुम्
3. मृत्युम्
4. वरुणम्

Correct Answer :-

. वायुम्

21)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अयं राष्ट्रियः अशोकचक्राङ्कितः विरलः तिरङ्गः ध्वजः संसद्भवनस्य, राष्ट्रपति-भवनस्य च उपरि दोलायते । अन्येषां राजकीय-प्रासादानां सौधानां चोपरि तायते। भारतस्य राष्ट्रपतेः, राज्यपालानां सेनानां च स्वस्व-ध्वजाः भवन्ति। ते ध्वजाः राष्ट्रियध्वजेन सह वामपक्षे विलम्बन्ते। राष्ट्रियः ध्वजः सर्वेभ्यो ध्वजेभ्यः उच्चैर्भूत्वा अवतिष्ठते। राष्ट्रियसमारोहावसरे सर्वतोऽग्रे राष्ट्र-ध्वजस्य उत्तोलना अनिवार्या। एकः कश्चित् पुरुषः इमं ध्वजं दक्षिणेन स्कन्धेन धृत्वा अग्रे अग्रे चलति।

अयं राष्ट्रध्वजः विदेशेषु राजदूतानां भवनेषु, वायुयानानां स्थितिस्थलेषु, विमानेषु, जलपोतेषु च सुभोशितो भूत्वा लम्बते। केन्द्रीयशासनस्य कार्यालयेषु केन्द्रीय-मन्त्रिणां निवासस्थानेषु च ससम्मानं उच्चैः आकाशे प्रस्फुरति।

सर्वे भारतीयाः अस्य राष्ट्रियध्वजस्य सम्मानं कुर्वन्ति। समारोहदिवसेषु तद्यथा गणतन्त्रदिवसे, स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे च जनाः इमं ध्वजम् उत्थाप्य राष्ट्रस्य जयजयगानं कुर्वन्ति।

यदि कस्यचित् महापुरुषस्य निधनं भवति तदैष ध्वजः तस्य दिवंगतस्य सम्मानाय किञ्चित् अवनम्यते । स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे अगस्तमासस्य पञ्चदशतारिकायां भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री रक्तदुर्गस्य (लालाकिला) प्राचीरे इमं राष्ट्रध्वजं प्रतिवर्षं वितनोति, राष्ट्रियगीतेन च सादरं प्रणमन्ति जनाः इमम्। हिमालयस्य शिखरं एवरेस्टनामकं विजित्य वीरः तेनसिंहः तत्र त्रिरंगं राष्ट्रध्वजम् आरोपयत्। वस्तुतः अयं ध्वजः अस्माकं स्वतन्त्रताप्रतीकः, जीवनं चास्ति। अतः अस्माभिः प्राणपणेनापि अस्य सम्मानस्य सर्वदा रक्षा कर्तव्या।

एते राष्ट्रध्वजस्य सम्मानं कुर्वन्ति -

1. भारतीयाः
2. पाश्चात्याः
3. विदेशीयाः

4. परकीयाः

Correct Answer :-

. भारतीयाः

22)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अयं राष्ट्रियः अशोकचक्राङ्कितः विरलः तिरङ्गः ध्वजः संसद्भवनस्य, राष्ट्रपति-भवनस्य च उपरि दोलायते । अन्येषां राजकीय-प्रासादानां सौधानां चोपरि तायते। भारतस्य राष्ट्रपतेः, राज्यपालानां सेनानां च स्वस्व-ध्वजाः भवन्ति। ते ध्वजाः राष्ट्रियध्वजेन सह वामपक्षे विलम्बन्ते। राष्ट्रियः ध्वजः सर्वेभ्यो ध्वजेभ्यः उच्चैर्भूत्वा अवतिष्ठते। राष्ट्रियसमारोहावसरे सर्वतोऽग्रे राष्ट्र-ध्वजस्य उत्तोलना अनिवार्या। एकः कश्चित् पुरुषः इमं ध्वजं दक्षिणेन स्कन्धेन धृत्वा अग्रे अग्रे चलति।

अयं राष्ट्रध्वजः विदेशेषु राजदूतानां भवनेषु, वायुयानानां स्थितिस्थलेषु, विमानेषु, जलपोतेषु च सुभोशितो भूत्वा लम्बते। केन्द्रीयशासनस्य कार्यालयेषु केन्द्रीय-मन्त्रिणां निवासस्थानेषु च ससम्मानं उच्चैः आकाशे प्रस्फुरति।

सर्वे भारतीयाः अस्य राष्ट्रियध्वजस्य सम्मानं कुर्वन्ति। समारोहदिवसेषु तद्यथा गणतन्त्रदिवसे, स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे च जनाः इमं ध्वजम् उत्थाप्य राष्ट्रस्य जयजयगानं कुर्वन्ति।

यदि कस्यचित् महापुरुषस्य निधनं भवति तदैष ध्वजः तस्य दिवंगतस्य सम्मानाय किञ्चित् अवनम्यते । स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे अगस्तमासस्य पञ्चदशतारिकायां भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री रक्तदुर्गस्य (लालाकिला) प्राचीरे इमं राष्ट्रध्वजं प्रतिवर्षं वितनोति, राष्ट्रियगीतेन च सादरं प्रणमन्ति जनाः इमम्। हिमालयस्य शिखरं एवरेस्टनामकं विजित्य वीरः तेनसिंहः तत्र त्रिरंगं राष्ट्रध्वजम् आरोपयत्। वस्तुतः अयं ध्वजः अस्माकं स्वतन्त्रताप्रतीकः, जीवनं चास्ति। अतः अस्माभिः प्राणपणेनापि अस्य सम्मानस्य सर्वदा रक्षा कर्तव्या।

राष्ट्रियः अशोकचक्राङ्कितः ----- ध्वजः अस्ति -

1. सर्वाङ्गः

2. चदुरङ्गः

3. तिरङ्गः

4. मृदङ्गः

Correct Answer :-

. तिरङ्गः

23) पाण्डवानां सेनापतिः कः ?

1. अर्जुनः

2. युधिष्ठिरः

3. दृष्टद्युम्नः

4. कृष्णः

Correct Answer :-

. दृष्टद्युम्नः

24)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भारते ये हि महापुरुषाः काले काले समभवन् रवीन्द्रोऽपि तेषामेव मध्ये एक आसीत्। अस्य जन्म वङ्गप्रदेशस्य कलकत्ता महानगर्या 'जोडासाकू' वीथिकायां १८६१ तमे वर्षे मेमासस्य सप्तमे दिने अभवत्। अस्य पिता महर्षि पदभाक् देवेन्द्रनाथ ठागूरः आसीत्। बाल्ये एव रवीन्द्रस्य प्रतिभायाः उन्मेषः अभवत्। स भूयसीं कवितां रचयामास। १८७४ तमे वर्षे स 'भारती' इति पत्रिकायाः सम्पादनविभागे कार्यं समारभत। यदा असौ सप्तदशवर्षीयः तदा उच्चशिक्षालाभाय इंग्लैण्ड देशमगच्छत्। इंग्लैण्डदेशीयाः कवयः अन्ये च रसिकाः जनाः यदा अस्य कविताम् अश्रुण्वन् तदा ते चकिताः अभवन्। शिक्षानन्तरं रवीन्द्रनाथः स्वदेशं प्रतिनिवृत्तः। १८८३ तमे वर्षे मृणालिनीदेव्या सह अस्य विवाहः अभवत्। भारतीयशिक्षां वैदेशिकदुष्प्रभावात् उन्मोचयितुं स प्राचीनां भारतीयाम् आश्रमशिक्षापद्धतिं समाश्रित्य 'शान्तिनिकेतन' नामकं निजं महाविद्यालयं स्थापितवान्। अनेन 'स्वदेशीयसमाज' इत्यपि संस्था संस्थापिता। असौ विदेशीयानां विदुषाम् आग्रहेण स्वस्याः 'गीताञ्जलि' काव्यरचनायाः आंग्लभाषायामनुवादम् अकरोत्। सा च रचना तत्रत्याः 'इण्डिया सोसाइटी' नाम्न्याः संस्थायाः प्रकाशिता अभवत्। एतस्य पुस्तकस्य प्रकाशनेन रवीन्द्रः विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्। अस्य महाकवेः एतस्मिन् पुस्तके आध्यात्मिकविषयानां संग्रहः अस्ति। १९१३ तमे वर्षे रवीन्द्रः गीताञ्जलिकारत्वेन, विश्वविख्यातं 'नोबेल' पुरस्कारम् च अलभत।

विश्वविश्रुतः इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यरूपम् एवं भवति-

1. विश्वाय विश्रुतः
2. विश्वस्य विश्रुतः
3. विश्वे विश्रुतः
4. विश्वस्मै विश्रुतः

Correct Answer :-

1. विश्वे विश्रुतः

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात् न तु वित्तस्य संचयात् ।

स्थितिः उच्चैः पयोदानां पयोधीनां अधः स्थितिः ॥

कर्पूरधूलिरचितालवालः कस्तूरिकापंकनिमग्ननालः, ।

गंगाजलैः सिक्तसमूलवालः स्वीयं गुणं मुञ्चति किं पलाण्डुः ॥

पलाण्डोः नालः अस्मिन् निमग्नेऽपि स्वगुणं न मुञ्चति ।

1. कर्पूरधूलौ
2. कस्तूरिकापङ्के
3. गङ्गाजले
4. समुद्रे

Correct Answer :-

कस्तूरिकापङ्के

26)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अयं राष्ट्रियः अशोकचक्राङ्कितः विरलः तिरङ्गः ध्वजः संसद्भवनस्य, राष्ट्रपति-भवनस्य च उपरि दोलायते । अन्येषां राजकीय-प्रासादानां सौधानां चोपरि तायते। भारतस्य राष्ट्रपतेः, राज्यपालानां सेनानां च स्वस्व-ध्वजाः भवन्ति। ते ध्वजाः राष्ट्रियध्वजेन सह वामपक्षे विलम्बन्ते। राष्ट्रियः ध्वजः सर्वेभ्यो ध्वजेभ्यः उच्चैर्भूत्वा अवतिष्ठते। राष्ट्रियसमारोहावसरे सर्वतोऽग्रे राष्ट्र-ध्वजस्य उत्तोलना अनिवार्या। एकः कश्चित् पुरुषः इमं ध्वजं दक्षिणेन स्कन्धेन धृत्वा अग्रे अग्रे चलति।

अयं राष्ट्रध्वजः विदेशेषु राजदूतानां भवनेषु, वायुयानानां स्थितिस्थलेषु, विमानेषु, जलपोतेषु च सुभोशितो भूत्वा लम्बते। केन्द्रीयशासनस्य कार्यालयेषु केन्द्रीय-मन्त्रिणां निवासस्थानेषु च ससम्मानं उच्चैः आकाशे प्रस्फुरति।

सर्वे भारतीयाः अस्य राष्ट्रियध्वजस्य सम्मानं कुर्वन्ति। समारोहदिवसेषु तद्यथा गणतन्त्रदिवसे, स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे च जनाः इमं ध्वजम् उत्थाप्य राष्ट्रस्य जयजयगानं कुर्वन्ति।

यदि कस्यचित् महापुरुषस्य निधनं भवति तदैष ध्वजः तस्य दिवंगतस्य सम्मानाय किञ्चित् अवनम्यते । स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे अगस्तमासस्य पञ्चदशतारिकायां भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री रक्तदुर्गस्य (लालाकिला) प्राचीरे इमं राष्ट्रध्वजं प्रतिवर्षं वितनोति, राष्ट्रियगीतेन च सादरं प्रणमन्ति जनाः इमम्। हिमालयस्य शिखरं एवरेस्टनामकं विजित्य वीरः तेनसिंहः तत्र त्रिरंगं राष्ट्रध्वजम् आरोपयत्। वस्तुतः अयं ध्वजः अस्माकं स्वतन्त्रताप्रतीकः, जीवनं चास्ति। अतः अस्माभिः प्राणपणेनापि अस्य सम्मानस्य सर्वदा रक्षा कर्तव्या।

अन्यध्वजाः राष्ट्रियध्वजेन सह अत्र विराजन्ते-

1. दक्षिणपक्षे
2. वामपक्षे
3. पूर्वपक्षे

4. उत्तरपक्षे

Correct Answer :-

• वामपक्षे

27)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

गौरवं प्राप्यते दानात् न तु वित्तस्य संचयात् ।

स्थितिः उच्चैः पयोदानां पयोधीनां अधः स्थितिः ॥

कर्पूरधूलिरचितालवालः कस्तूरिकापंकनिमग्ननालः, ।

गंगाजलैः सिक्तसमूलवालः स्वीयं गुणं मुञ्चति किं पलाण्डुः ॥

‘गङ्गाजलम्’ अस्य विग्रहवाक्यम् एवं भवति।

1. गङ्गे जलम्

2. गङ्गायाः जलं

3. गङ्गा जलं

4. गङ्गाभिः जलं

Correct Answer :-

• गङ्गायाः जलं

28)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अयं राष्ट्रियः अशोकचक्राङ्कितः विरलः तिरङ्गः ध्वजः संसद्भवनस्य, राष्ट्रपति-भवनस्य च उपरि दोलायते । अन्येषां राजकीय-प्रासादानां सौधानां चोपरि तायते। भारतस्य राष्ट्रपतेः, राज्यपालानां सेनानां च स्वस्व-ध्वजाः भवन्ति। ते ध्वजाः राष्ट्रियध्वजेन सह वामपक्षे विलम्बन्ते। राष्ट्रियः ध्वजः सर्वेभ्यो ध्वजेभ्यः उच्चैर्भूत्वा अवतिष्ठते। राष्ट्रियसमारोहावसरे सर्वतोऽग्रे राष्ट्र-ध्वजस्य उत्तोलना अनिवार्या। एकः कश्चित् पुरुषः इमं ध्वजं दक्षिणेन स्कन्धेन धृत्वा अग्रे अग्रे चलति।

अयं राष्ट्रध्वजः विदेशेषु राजदूतानां भवनेषु, वायुयानानां स्थितिस्थलेषु, विमानेषु, जलपोतेषु च सुभोशितो भूत्वा लम्बते। केन्द्रीयशासनस्य कार्यालयेषु केन्द्रीय-मन्त्रिणां निवासस्थानेषु च ससम्मानं उच्चैः आकाशे प्रस्फुरति।

सर्वे भारतीयाः अस्य राष्ट्रियध्वजस्य सम्मानं कुर्वन्ति। समारोहदिवसेषु तद्यथा गणतन्त्रदिवसे, स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे च जनाः इमं ध्वजम् उत्थाप्य राष्ट्रस्य जयजयगानं कुर्वन्ति।

यदि कस्यचित् महापुरुषस्य निधनं भवति तदैष ध्वजः तस्य दिवंगतस्य सम्मानाय किञ्चित् अवनम्यते । स्वतन्त्रतादिवसे अगस्तमासस्य पञ्चदशतारिकायां भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री रक्तदुर्गस्य (लालाकिला) प्राचीरे इमं राष्ट्रध्वजं प्रतिवर्षं वितनोति, राष्ट्रियगीतेन च सादरं प्रणमन्ति जनाः इमम्। हिमालयस्य शिखरं एवरेस्टनामकं विजित्य वीरः तेनसिंहः तत्र त्रिरंगं राष्ट्रध्वजम् आरोपयत्। वस्तुतः अयं ध्वजः अस्माकं स्वतन्त्रताप्रतीकः, जीवनं चास्ति। अतः अस्माभिः प्राणपणेनापि अस्य सम्मानस्य सर्वदा रक्षा कर्तव्या।

‘ उत्तोलना ’ अत्र प्रत्ययोऽस्ति -

1. टाप्
2. डीप्
3. डाप्
4. चाप्

टाप्

29)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भारते ये हि महापुरुषाः काले काले समभवन् रवीन्द्रोऽपि तेषामेव मध्ये एक आसीत्। अस्य जन्म वङ्गप्रदेशस्य कलकत्ता महानगर्या 'जोडासाकू' वीथिकायां १८६१ तमे वर्षे मेमासस्य सप्तमे दिने अभवत्। अस्य पिता महर्षि पदभाक् देवेन्द्रनाथ ठागूरः आसीत्। बाल्ये एव रवीन्द्रस्य प्रतिभायाः उन्मेषः अभवत्। स भूयसीं कवितां रचयामास। १८७४ तमे वर्षे स 'भारती' इति पत्रिकायाः सम्पादनविभागे कार्यं समारभत। यदा असौ सप्तदशवर्षीयः तदा उच्चशिक्षालाभाय इंग्लैण्ड देशमगच्छत्। इंग्लैण्डदेशीयाः कवयः अन्ये च रसिकाः जनाः यदा अस्य कविताम् अश्रुण्वन् तदा ते चकिताः अभवन्। शिक्षानन्तरं रवीन्द्रनाथः स्वदेशं प्रतिनिवृत्तः। १८८३ तमे वर्षे मृणालिनीदेव्या सह अस्य विवाहः अभवत्। भारतीयशिक्षां वैदेशिकदुष्प्रभावात् उन्मोचयितुं स प्राचीनां भारतीयाम् आश्रमशिक्षापद्धतिं समाश्रित्य 'शान्तिनिकेतन' नामकं निजं महाविद्यालयं स्थापितवान्। अनेन 'स्वदेशीयसमाज' इत्यपि संस्था संस्थापिता। असौ विदेशीयानां विदुषाम् आग्रहेण स्वस्याः 'गीताञ्जलि' काव्यरचनायाः आंग्लभाषायामनुवादम् अकरोत्। सा च रचना तत्रत्याः 'इण्डिया सोसाइटी' नाम्न्याः संस्थायाः प्रकाशिता अभवत्। एतस्य पुस्तकस्य प्रकाशनेन रवीन्द्रः विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्। अस्य महाकवेः एतस्मिन् पुस्तके आध्यात्मिकविषयानां संग्रहः अस्ति। १९१३ तमे वर्षे रवीन्द्रः गीताञ्जलिकारत्वेन, विश्वविख्यातं 'नोबेल' पुरस्कारम् च अलभत।

परिच्छेदे स्थितस्य भूयसी शब्दस्य अर्थः अयमस्ति-

1. अल्म्
2. नमांसि
3. बहु
4. केवलम्

. बहु

30)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भारते ये हि महापुरुषाः काले काले समभवन् रवीन्द्रोऽपि तेषामेव मध्ये एक आसीत्। अस्य जन्म वङ्गप्रदेशस्य कलकत्ता महानगर्या 'जोडासाकू' वीथिकायां १८६१ तमे वर्षे मेमासस्य सप्तमे दिने अभवत्। अस्य पिता महर्षि पदभाक् देवेन्द्रनाथ ठागूरः आसीत्। बाल्ये एव रवीन्द्रस्य प्रतिभायाः उन्मेषः अभवत्। स भूयसीं कवितां रचयामास। १८७४ तमे वर्षे स 'भारती' इति पत्रिकायाः सम्पादनविभागे कार्यं समारभत। यदा असौ सप्तदशवर्षीयः तदा उच्चशिक्षालाभाय इंग्लैण्ड देशमगच्छत्। इंग्लैण्डदेशीयाः कवयः अन्ये च रसिकाः जनाः यदा अस्य कविताम् अश्रुण्वन् तदा ते चकिताः अभवन्। शिक्षानन्तरं रवीन्द्रनाथः स्वदेशं प्रतिनिवृत्तः। १८८३ तमे वर्षे मृणालिनीदेव्या सह अस्य विवाहः अभवत्। भारतीयशिक्षां वैदेशिकदुष्प्रभावात् उन्मोचयितुं स प्राचीनां भारतीयाम् आश्रमशिक्षापद्धतिं समाश्रित्य 'शान्तिनिकेतन' नामकं निजं महाविद्यालयं स्थापितवान्। अनेन 'स्वदेशीयसमाज' इत्यपि संस्था संस्थापिता। असौ विदेशीयानां विदुषाम् आग्रहेण स्वस्याः 'गीताञ्जलि' काव्यरचनायाः आंग्लभाषायामनुवादम् अकरोत्। सा च रचना तत्रत्याः 'इण्डिया सोसाइटी' नाम्न्याः संस्थायाः प्रकाशिता अभवत्। एतस्य पुस्तकस्य प्रकाशनेन रवीन्द्रः विश्वविश्रुतः अभवत्। अस्य महाकवेः एतस्मिन् पुस्तके आध्यात्मिकविषयानां संग्रहः अस्ति। १९१३ तमे वर्षे रवीन्द्रः गीताञ्जलिकारत्वेन, विश्वविख्यातं 'नोबेल' पुरस्कारम् च अलभत।

रवीन्द्रः चतुर्दशे वयसि एव अस्याः पत्रिकायाः सम्पादनविभागे कार्यं समारभत-

1. भारती

2. सुधर्मा

3. सरस्वती

सम्भाषणसन्देशः

4.

Correct Answer :-

• भारती

Topic:- Mathematics (MAT)

1) Write the cubic polynomial whose sum of zeros, sum of product of its zeros taken two at a time and product of zeroes respectively are 4, 1, and -6 : /

वह घन बहुपद बताएं, जिसके शून्यकों का योग, उसके शून्यकों के गुणनफल का योग एक बार में दो लिया गया और शून्यकों का गुणनफल क्रमशः 4, 1 और -6 है:

1. $x^3 + 4x^2 + x - 6$

2. $x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6$

3. $x^3 + 4x^2 + x + 6$

4. $x^3 - 4x^2 + x - 6$

Correct Answer :-

• $x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 6$

2) If $a > 0$ and $b < 0$, then the point $P(a,b)$ lies in: /
यदि $a > 0$ एवं $b < 0$ है, तो बिंदु $P(a,b)$ स्थित है:

1. 2nd quadrant / द्वितीय चतुर्थांश

2. 4th quadrant / चतुर्थ चतुर्थांश

3. 3rd quadrant / तृतीय चतुर्थांश

4. 1st quadrant / प्रथम चतुर्थांश

Correct Answer :-

• 4th quadrant / चतुर्थ चतुर्थांश

3) A figure on a graph sheet covers 10 fully filled squares, 8 half-filled squares, 3 more than half filled squares and 6 less than half-filled squares. Find the total area. /

एक ग्राफ शीट पर एक आंकड़ा 10 वर्गों को पूर्ण रूप से, 8 वर्गों को आधा, 3 वर्गों को आधे से अधिक और 6 वर्गों को आधे से कम भरता है। कुल क्षेत्रफल ज्ञात करें।

1. $15\frac{1}{2}$ sq units / $15\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग इकाई

2. 21 sq units / 21 वर्ग इकाई

3. 23 sq units / 23 वर्ग इकाई

4. 17 sq units / 17 वर्ग इकाई

Correct Answer :-

• 17 sq units / 17 वर्ग इकाई

4) If the CSA of a solid right circular cylinder of height 'h' and radius 'r' is one-third of its total surface area, then the correct formula is: /

यदि 'h' ऊँचाई तथा 'r' त्रिज्या वाले एक ठोस लंब वर्तुल बेलन का वक्र पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल इसके कुल पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल का एक-तिहाई है, तो इसका सही सूत्र है:

1. $h = \frac{1}{3}r$

2. $h = \frac{1}{4}r$

3. $2h = r$

4. $h = 2r$

Correct Answer :-

• $2h = r$

5) Four equal rectangles with length 'a' and breadth 'b' are joined to form a bigger rectangle. Denote the area of bigger rectangle as x. /

लम्बाई 'a' और चौड़ाई 'b' वाले चार समान आयतों को एक बड़ा आयत बनाने के लिए मिलाया जाता है। x के रूप में बड़े आयत के क्षेत्रफल को दर्शाएं।

1. $x = 4ab$

2. $ab = 4x$

3. $x = 4a + 4b$

4. $x = 4 + ab$

Correct Answer :-

• $x = 4ab$

6) What are the additive identity, additive inverse and multiplicative identity of -1? /

-1 के योगात्मक तत्समक, योगात्मक प्रतिलोम और गुणात्मक तत्समक क्या हैं?

1. 0, 1, 1

2. 0, 1, -1

3. 0, -1, -1

4. 0, -1, 1

Correct Answer :-

• 0, 1, 1

7) What is the predecessor of 218010? /

218010 की पूर्ववर्ती संख्या कितनी है?

1. 228010

2. 218011

3. 218009

4. 218000

Correct Answer :-

• 218009

8) Which property can be used to solve this problem? Find the solution. /

इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए किस गुण का उपयोग किया जा सकता है? हल ज्ञात करें।

98654.7 × 726 + 98654.7 × 274 = ?

1. Associative; 98654700 / साहचर्य गुण; 98654700

2. Both associative and commutative; 98654700 / साहचर्य एवं क्रम-विनिमेय गुण दोनों ; 98654700

3. Distributive; 98654700 / वितरणात्मक गुण; 98654700

4. Commutative; 986547000 / क्रम-विनिमेय गुण; 986547000

Correct Answer :-

- Distributive; 98654700 / वितरणात्मक गुण; 98654700

9) A triangle and a parallelogram are on the same base and between the same parallels. The ratio of the area of triangle and parallelogram is _____. /

एक त्रिभुज तथा समानांतर चतुर्भुज समान आधार पर तथा समान समानांतर रेखाओं के बीच स्थित हैं। त्रिभुज तथा समानांतर चतुर्भुज के क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात _____ है।

1. 1 : 3
2. 1 : 2
3. 2 : 3
4. 3 : 4

Correct Answer :-

- 1 : 2

10) For an equilateral ΔPQR , the vertices Q and R are (-3,0) and (3,0) respectively, then the 3rd vertex P is: /

एक समबाहु ΔPQR के लिए, शीर्ष Q एवं R क्रमशः (-3,0) एवं (3,0) हैं, तो तीसरा शीर्ष P है:

1. $(0, 3\sqrt{3})$
2. $(0, 9\sqrt{3})$
3. (0,3)
4. (0,4)

Correct Answer :-

- $(0, 3\sqrt{3})$

11) If \bar{x} is the mean of n observations $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$, then $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) =$ ____. /

यदि n प्रेक्षणों $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ का माध्य \bar{x} है, तो $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x}) =$ ____।

1. n
2. \bar{x}
3. 1
4. 0

Correct Answer :-

- 0

12) The polygon having interior angles $117^\circ, 63^\circ, 52^\circ, 128^\circ$ is: /

$117^\circ, 63^\circ, 52^\circ, 128^\circ$ आंतरिक कोण वाला बहुभुज है:

1. Concave / अवतल
2. Regular / सम

3. Convex / उत्तल

4. Convex and Regular / उत्तल और सम

Correct Answer :-

- Convex / उत्तल

13) In $\triangle ABC$, D and E are points on AB and AC respectively such that $DE \parallel BC$, $AD = x$, $DB = x - 2$, $AE = x + 2$, and $EC = x - 1$, then $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

$\triangle ABC$ में, AB और AC पर क्रमशः D और E बिंदु इस प्रकार हैं कि $DE \parallel BC$, $AD = x$, $DB = x - 2$, $AE = x + 2$, तथा $EC = x - 1$ है, तो $x = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ।

- 1
- 3
- 0
- 4

Correct Answer :-

- 4

14) One angle of a decagon is 90° and all the remaining nine angles are equal. Then the measure of the other angles is: /

एक दशभुज का एक कोण 90° और शेष सभी नौ कोण बराबर हैं, तो अन्य कोणों की माप है:

- 150°
- 120°
- 95°
- 115°

Correct Answer :-

- 150°

15) In $\triangle PQR$, $PQ=3$ cm, $QR=4$ cm then which of the following is not the side of a triangle: /

$\triangle PQR$ में, $PQ=3$ सेमी, $QR=4$ सेमी है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी त्रिभुज की भुजा नहीं है:

- 7 cm / 7 सेमी
- 3 cm / 3 सेमी
- 2 cm / 2 सेमी
- 5 cm / 5 सेमी

Correct Answer :-

- 7 cm / 7 सेमी

16) If $a+b=2ab$ then the value of $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$ is: /

यदि $a+b=2ab$ है, तो $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$ का मान है:

1. $\frac{1}{2}$

2. $\frac{1}{4}$

3. 2

4. 4

Correct Answer :-

- 2

17) Given $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ and $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$ then which of the following is not true? /

$\triangle ABC \cong \triangle DEF$ और $\triangle ABC \cong \triangle FDE$ दिया गया है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही नहीं है?

1. $CB=EF$

2. $BC=FE$

3. $AB=DF$

4. $AC=FD$

Correct Answer :-

- $AB=DF$

18) Find who spends second least on fencing from the given table.

Name	Shape of land	Length of one side
Abhi	Equilateral triangle	50 m
Sanal	square	70 m
Mohan	Regular pentagon	60 m
Suresh	Regular hexagon	30 m

दी गई तालिका से जात करें कि बाड़ लगाने पर दूसरा सबसे कम व्यय कौन करता है?

नाम	भूमि का आकार	एक भुजा की लंबाई
अभि	समबाहु त्रिभुज	50 मीटर
सनल	वर्ग	70 मीटर
मोहन	सम पंचभुज	60 मीटर
सुरेश	सम षटभुज	30 मीटर

1. Abhi / अभि

2. Suresh / सुरेश

3. Mohan / मोहन

4. Sanal / सनल

Correct Answer :-

- Suresh / सुरेश

19) In a triangle PQR, $\angle P=59^\circ$, $\angle Q=60^\circ$ and $\angle R=61^\circ$. The largest side of the triangle is: /

एक त्रिभुज PQR में, $\angle P=59^\circ$, $\angle Q=60^\circ$ और $\angle R=61^\circ$ है। त्रिभुज की सबसे बड़ी भुजा है:

1. $\angle P$

2. $\angle R$

3. PQ

4. QR

Correct Answer :-

• PQ

20) Find the 3rd zero of the polynomial $x^3+7x^2-2x-14$, if two of its zeroes are $-\sqrt{2}$ and $\sqrt{2}$. /

बहुपद $x^3+7x^2-2x-14$ का तीसरा शून्यक ज्ञात करें, यदि इसके दो शून्यक $-\sqrt{2}$ एवं $\sqrt{2}$ हैं।

1. -7

2. 3

3. 5

4. 7

Correct Answer :-

• -7

21) If $x=-3, y=\frac{1}{5}$ is the solution of the equation $-2x+5y=k$ then the value of 'k' is: /

यदि $x=-3$ एवं $y=\frac{1}{5}$ समीकरण $-2x+5y=k$ के हल हैं, तो 'k' का मान है:

1. -7

2. -5

3. 7

4. 5

Correct Answer :-

• 7

22) Choose the digits from the options to fill the blank space of the following number so that the number formed is not divisible by 3:

___ 9745 /

निम्नलिखित संख्या के रिक्त स्थान को भरने के लिए विकल्पों में से अंकों का चयन करें जिससे कि बनने वाली संख्या 3 से विभाजित न हो:

___ 9745

1. 9 8 6

2. 8 7 5

3. 7 6 8

4. 3 9 2

Correct Answer :-

• 7 6 8

23) Choose a set of like terms from $9a^2b, 4ab, 4a, 5ba^2, 7b^2a, 9b, 3ab, 4b$. /

$9a^2b, 4ab, 4a, 5ba^2, 7b^2a, 9b, 3ab, 4b$ से सदृश पदों के एक समुच्चय का चयन करें।

1. $9a^2b, 5ba^2$

2. $9a^2b, 4ab, 5ba^2, 7b^2a, 3ab$

3. $4ab, 4a, 4b$

4. $9a^2b$, $5ba^2$, $7b^2a$,

Correct Answer :-

- $9a^2b$, $5ba^2$

24) ABCD is a parallelogram and E and F are the centroids of triangles ABD and BCD respectively. If AC=12 cm, then EF=? /

ABCD एक समानांतर चतुर्भुज है और E और F क्रमशः त्रिभुज ABD और BCD के केन्द्रक हैं। यदि AC = 12 सेमी है, तो EF =?

1. 2 cm / 2 सेमी
2. 6 cm / 6 सेमी
3. 4 cm / 4 सेमी
4. 8 cm / 8 सेमी

Correct Answer :-

- 4 cm / 4 सेमी

25) Ajay has a plot in the shape of a regular hexagon. He buys a plot that shares a side with one of the sides of the hexagon. The new plot is in shape of a square with area ' $4a^2$ ' m^2 . Find the total cost of fencing land owned by Ajay at rate of Rs. 453/m? /

अजय के पास सम षटभुज आकार के भूमि का एक टुकड़ा है। वह एक अन्य भूमि का टुकड़ा खरीदता है जो सम षटभुज के किनारों में से किसी एक किनारे के साथ किनारा साझा करता है। नए भूमि का टुकड़ा वर्गाकार है जिसका क्षेत्रफल ' $4a^2$ ' m^2 है। अजय के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि में 453 रुपये/मीटर के दर से बाड़ लगाने की कुल लागत ज्ञात करें।

1. Rs. 7248a / 7248a रुपये
2. Rs. 9060a / 9060a रुपये
3. Rs. 8607a / 8607a रुपये
4. Rs. 7482 / 7482 रुपये

Correct Answer :-

- Rs. 7248a / 7248a रुपये

26) _____ are logical consequences of the accepted axioms. /

_____ स्वीकृत सिद्धांतों के तार्किक परिणाम हैं।

1. Conjectures / अनुमान
2. Theorems / प्रमेय
3. Postulates / अभिधारणा
4. Corollaries / उपप्रमेय

Correct Answer :-

- Theorems / प्रमेय

27) 0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55... and so on is a sequence named after the mathematician _____ . /

0, 1, 1, 2, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55... और इसी तरह आगे, एक अनुक्रम है जो गणितज्ञ _____ के नाम पर है।

1. Euclid / यूक्लिड
2. Thales / थेल्स
3. Fibonacci / फाइबोनैचि
4. Pythagoras / पाइथागोरस

Correct Answer :-

- Fibonacci / फाइबोनैचि

28) The price of 12 plates and 8 glasses is Rs. 528. If price of one glass is Rs. 18, then what is the price of 6 plates? /

12 प्लेटों और 8 गिलासों का मूल्य 528 रुपये है। यदि एक गिलास का मूल्य 18 रुपये है, तो 6 प्लेटों का मूल्य कितना है?

1. Rs. 292 / 292 रुपये
2. Rs. 192 / 192 रुपये
3. Rs. 200 / 200 रुपये
4. Rs. 384 / 384 रुपये

Correct Answer :-

- Rs. 192 / 192 रुपये

29) The area of a circle that can be inscribed in a square of side 8 cm is ____ /

8 सेमी भुजा वाले एक वर्ग के अंतर्गत बने एक वृत्त का क्षेत्रफल ____ है।

1. 24π sq cm / 24π वर्ग सेमी
2. 16π sq cm / 16π वर्ग सेमी
3. 36π sq cm / 36π वर्ग सेमी
4. 6π sq cm / 6π वर्ग सेमी

Correct Answer :-

- 16π sq cm / 16π वर्ग सेमी

30) The word 'Jiva'- half-chord from Aryabhatiyam translated into Arabic also means _____. /

आर्यभट्टम से शब्द 'जीवा' – हॉफ कार्ड को अरबी में अनुवादित करने पर इसका अर्थ _____ भी होगा।

1. Tan / स्पज्या (टैन)
2. Secant / सेकन्ट
3. Cos / कोज्या (कॉस)
4. Sinus / ज्या (साइनस)

Correct Answer :-

- Sinus / ज्या (साइनस)

31) The ratio between any two adjacent Fibonacci numbers (after 3) is about 1:1.6. This ratio is called as _____. /

किसी भी दो आसन्न फिबोनेकी संख्याओं (3 के बाद) के बीच का अनुपात, लगभग 1: 1.6 है। इस अनुपात को _____ कहा जाता है।

1. Golden ratio / गोल्डन रेशियो
2. Fibonacci sequence / फिबोनेकी अनुक्रम
3. Golden triangle / गोल्डन त्रिभुज
4. Liber Abaci / लिबर अबेसी

Correct Answer :-

- Golden ratio / गोल्डन रेशियो

32) The distance between the points $(8, -2)$ and $(3, -6)$ is _____. /

बिन्दु (8, -2) तथा (3, -6) के बीच की दूरी _____ है।

1. $\sqrt{40}$ units / $\sqrt{40}$ इकाई
2. $\sqrt{41}$ units / $\sqrt{41}$ इकाई
3. $\sqrt{31}$ units / $\sqrt{31}$ इकाई
4. $\sqrt{46}$ units / $\sqrt{46}$ इकाई

Correct Answer :-

- $\sqrt{41}$ units / $\sqrt{41}$ इकाई

33) The graphic representation of the equations $3x + 2y = 5$ & $9x + 6y = 6$ gives a pair of: /

समीकरण $3x + 2y = 5$ एवं $9x + 6y = 6$ के आलेखी निरूपण युग्म देते हैं:

1. Intersecting lines / प्रतिच्छेदी रेखाएं
2. Perpendicular lines / लंबवत रेखाएँ
3. Coincident lines / संपाती रेखाएँ
4. Parallel lines / समानांतर रेखाएं

Correct Answer :-

- Parallel lines / समानांतर रेखाएं

34) The ordinate of all points on y-axis is:/

y-अक्ष पर सभी बिन्दुओं के कोटि अंक है:

1. Any number / कोई संख्या
2. 0
3. 2
4. 1

Correct Answer :-

- Any number / कोई संख्या

35) Perimeter of rectangle with length 76 meter and breadth 48 meter: /

76 मीटर लंबी और 48 मीटर चौड़ी एक आयत का परिमाण है:

1. 240 मीटर
2. 124 मीटर
3. 248 मीटर
4. 126 मीटर

Correct Answer :-

- 248 मीटर

36) The number of times a particular item occurs in a given data is called its _____ . /

दिए गए आंकड़ा में एक विशेष पद के प्राप्त होने वाली संख्या को इसका _____ कहा जाता है।

1. cumulative frequency / संचयी बारंबारता
2. variation / भिन्नता
3. frequency / बारंबारता
4. class size / वर्ग अंतराल

Correct Answer :-

- frequency / बारंबारता

37) The following sizes of shoes were sold in a day. Calculate the mode.

5, 8, 9, 5, 6, 4, 9, 3, 9, 3, 6, 1, 9, 7, 1, 2, 9 and 5

निम्नलिखित आकार के जूते एक दिन में बेचे गए। बहुलक की गणना करें।

5, 8, 9, 5, 6, 4, 9, 3, 9, 3, 6, 1, 9, 7, 1, 2, 9 एवं 5

1. 3
2. 6
3. 5
4. 9

Correct Answer :-

- 9

38) A circle has two parallel chords of lengths 6 cm and 8 cm .If the chords are 1cm apart and the centre is on the same side of the chords, and then find the length of diameter of the circle. /

एक वृत्त में 6 सेमी और 8 सेमी लंबाई की दो समानांतर जीवा हैं। यदि जीवा 1 सेमी दूर है और केंद्र जीवा के तरफ है, तो वृत्त के व्यास की लंबाई ज्ञात करें।

1. 12 cm / 12 सेमी
2. 10 cm / 10 सेमी
3. 5 cm / 5 सेमी
4. 6 cm / 6 सेमी

Correct Answer :-

- 10 cm / 10 सेमी

39) Choose the number not divisible by 3. /

3 से विभाजित नहीं होने वाली संख्या का चयन करें।

1. 67890
2. 453627
3. 99999
4. 75286

Correct Answer :-

- 75286

40) Find the additive inverse of integer 97. /

पूर्णांक 97 का योगात्मक प्रतिलोम ज्ञात करें।

1. 79
2. 97
3. -97

4. -79

Correct Answer :-

- -97

41) Find the cost of fencing an equilateral triangle of side 64 m at the rate of Rs. 9 per metre. /

64 मीटर भुजाओं वाले एक समबाहु त्रिभुज में 9 रुपये की दर से बाड़ लगाने की लागत ज्ञात करें।

1. Rs. 1728 / 1728 रुपये
2. Rs. 2880 / 2880 रुपये
3. Rs. 1862 / 1862 रुपये
4. Rs. 1674 / 1674 रुपये

Correct Answer :-

- Rs. 1728 / 1728 रुपये

42) Behavioral objectives are also known as _____. /

व्यवहारिक उद्देश्यों को _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

1. Developmental objectives / विकासात्मक उद्देश्य
2. Specific objectives / विशिष्ट उद्देश्य
3. Mastery objectives / दक्षतापूर्ण उद्देश्य
4. Performance objectives / प्रदर्शन उद्देश्य

Correct Answer :-

- Performance objectives / प्रदर्शन उद्देश्य

43) Reliability of a test means _____. /

एक परीक्षा की विश्वसनीयता का अर्थ है _____

1. Accuracy of test scores / परीक्षा अंकों की परिशुद्धता
2. Development of test scores / परीक्षा अंकों का विकास
3. Consistency of test scores / परीक्षा अंकों की संगतता
4. Rating of test scores / परीक्षा अंकों की रेटिंग

Correct Answer :-

- Consistency of test scores / परीक्षा अंकों की संगतता

44) Choose the expression which shows the distributive property of whole number. /

पूर्ण संख्या के वितरणात्मक गुण दर्शाने वाली व्यंजक का चयन करें।

1. $441 \times (352 \times 568) = (441 \times 352) \times 568$
2. $241(367+543) = 241 \times 367 + 543 \times 241$
3. $831+511 = 511+831$
4. $198+158+217 = 158+217+198$

Correct Answer :-

- $241(367+543) = 241 \times 367 + 543 \times 241$

45) _____ is the creator of logarithm. /

_____ लघुगणक के निर्माता है।

1. Cantor / कैंटर
2. John Napier / जॉन नेपियर
3. Newton / न्यूटन
4. Sylvester / सिलवेस्टर

Correct Answer :-

- John Napier / जॉन नेपियर

46) 'Folk algorithms' of mentally performing number operations, also for measurement, estimation, understanding of shapes and aesthetics prevailed in the _____. /

मानसिक रूप से क्रियाशील अंक संक्रिया का 'फोक एल्गोरिदम', जो कि मापन, अनुमान, आकृतियों और रुचिपूर्ण समझ के लिए भी है, _____ में प्रचलित है।

1. Formal Education/औपचारिक शिक्षा
2. Universities / विश्वविद्यालय
3. Villages / गांव
4. Schools / विद्यालय

Correct Answer :-

- Villages / गांव

47) 'Bija Ganita' and 'Siddhanta Siromani' are the two important works of _____. /

'बीज गणित' और 'सिद्धान्त शिरोमणि' _____ के दो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हैं।

1. Bhaskara-2 / भास्कर-2
2. Narayana panditha / नारायण पंडित
3. Varahamihira / वराहमिहिर
4. Mahavira / महावीर

Correct Answer :-

- Bhaskara-2 / भास्कर-2

48) The classification of Audio-Visual aids was done by _____. /

श्रव्य-दृश्य (ऑडियो-विजुअल) सहायकों का वर्गीकरण _____ द्वारा किया गया था।

1. Krathwohl / क्रथवोल
2. Edgar Dale / एडगर डेल
3. Bloom / ब्लूम
4. Anderson / एंडरसन

Correct Answer :-

- Edgar Dale / एडगर डेल

49) The main logical tool used in establishing the truth of an unambiguous statement is _____. /

स्पष्ट कथन की सच्चाई को स्थापित करने में प्रयुक्त मुख्य तार्किक साधन _____ है।

1. Deductive reasoning / निगमनात्मक तर्क
2. Axiomatic reasoning / स्वयंसिद्ध तर्क

3. Logical reasoning / तार्किक तर्क

4. Inductive reasoning / आगमनात्मक तर्क

Correct Answer :-

- Deductive reasoning / निगमनात्मक तर्क

50) If the co-ordinate of a point is (2, -3), then which quadrant it belongs to? /

यदि एक बिंदु का निर्देशांक (2, -3) है, तो यह किस चतुर्थांश से संबंधित है?

1. I quadrant / I चतुर्थांश
2. IV quadrant / IV चतुर्थांश
3. II quadrant / II चतुर्थांश
4. III quadrant / III चतुर्थांश

Correct Answer :-

- IV quadrant / IV चतुर्थांश

51) Number of tickets sold for 5 football matches are 20378, 19872, 20417, 32473 and 23473. Which number is closest to 20000? /

5 फुटबॉल मैचों के लिए बेचे गए टिकटों की संख्या- 20378, 19872, 20417, 32473 और 23473 हैं। कौन-सी संख्या 20000 के निकटतम है?

1. 20417
2. 19872
3. 32473
4. 20378

Correct Answer :-

- 19872

52) A car takes 2 hours to reach a destination by travelling at 60 km/hour. How long will it take while travelling at 90 km/hour. /

एक कार को 60 किमी/घंटा की गति से यात्रा करते हुए गंतव्य स्थान तक पहुंचने में 2 घंटे लगते हैं। 90 किमी/घंटा की गति से यात्रा करते हुए इसे कितना समय लगेगा।

1. 1 hour 20 minutes / 1 घंटा 20 मिनट
2. 2 hours 40 minutes / 2 घंटा 40 मिनट
3. 2 hours / 2 घंटे
4. 1hour 30 minutes / 1 घंटा 30 मिनट

Correct Answer :-

- 1 hour 20 minutes / 1 घंटा 20 मिनट

53) The circumference of a playground is 44 cm. A circular track of width 4 cm lay outside around it. The area of the circular track is: / एक खेल के मैदान की परिधि 44 सेमी है। इसके चारों ओर बाहर से 4 सेमी की चौड़ाई वाला एक वृत्तीय पथ है। वृत्तीय पथ का क्षेत्रफल है:

1. 72π
2. 43π
3. 25π
4. 26π

Correct Answer :-

- 72π

54) If the difference between the numbers obtained on dividing a positive number x by 5 and by 3 is 1. Then: /

यदि एक धनात्मक संख्या x को 5 और 3 से विभाजित करने पर प्राप्त संख्याओं के बीच का अंतर 1 है, तो:

1. $\frac{x}{3} = 1 - \frac{x}{5}$

2. $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{5} = 1$

3. $\frac{x}{5} - \frac{x}{3} = 1$

4. $\frac{x}{3} = \frac{x}{5} - 1$

Correct Answer :-

• $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{5} = 1$

55) Siya attended a mathematical ability test where (+3) marks are given for every correct answer, (-2) marks are given for every incorrect answer and (-1) mark for every unattended question. Siya scored 80 marks though she got 34 correct answers and left 10 questions. What was the total number of questions for the test? /

सिया ने एक गणितीय क्षमता परीक्षण में भाग लिया जहाँ प्रत्येक सही उत्तर के लिए (+3) अंक दिए जाते हैं, प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए (-2) अंक दिए जाते हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न अनुत्तरित प्रश्न के लिए (-1) है। सिया ने 80 अंक प्राप्त किए, हालांकि उसने 34 सही उत्तर दिए और 10 प्रश्न बिना हल किए छोड़ दिए। परीक्षा में प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी?

1. 48 questions / 48 प्रश्न

2. 50 questions / 50 प्रश्न

3. 75 questions / 75 प्रश्न

4. 60 questions / 60 प्रश्न

Correct Answer :-

• 50 questions / 50 प्रश्न

56) Continuous evaluation is meant to emphasize on _____ . /

सतत मूल्यांकन _____ पर जोर देने के लिए होता है।

1. retesting and feedback of evidence to teachers and students only / केवल शिक्षकों और छात्रों के लिए साक्ष्य का पुनःपरीक्षण और प्रतिक्रिया

2. diagnosis of learning gaps, use of corrective measures only / केवल अधिगम अंतरालों का निदान, सुधारात्मक उपायों का उपयोग

3. all of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

4. regulation of assessment in total teaching-learning purpose only / केवल संपूर्ण शिक्षण-अधिगम में मूल्यांकन का विनियमन

Correct Answer :-

• all of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

57) An Autocratic style of teaching is also known as _____. /

शिक्षण की एक निरंकुश (ऑटोक्रैटिक) शैली को _____ के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

1. Informal style / अनौपचारिक शैली

2. Integrative style / एकीकृत शैली

3. Student-centered style / छात्र-केन्द्रित शैली

4. Teacher-centered style / शिक्षक-केन्द्रित शैली

Correct Answer :-

- Teacher-centered style / शिक्षक-केन्द्रित शैली

58) If $3x + 3x + \dots + 100$ times = 150, then $x =$ /

यदि $3x + 3x + \dots + 100$ गुना = 150 है, तो $x =$

1. $\frac{1}{2}$
2. $\frac{1}{3}$
3. 1
4. 2

Correct Answer :-

- $\frac{1}{2}$

59) Negative Reinforcement precedes the response and _____ succeeds the response. /

नकारात्मक पुनर्बलन प्रतिक्रिया से पहले होता है और _____ प्रतिक्रिया के पश्चात होता है।

1. punisher / दंड दाता (दंड देने वाला)
2. prover / सिद्ध करने वाला
3. prediction / पूर्वकथन
4. investigator / अन्वेषक (जांच करने वाला)

Correct Answer :-

- punisher / दंड दाता (दंड देने वाला)

60) p: $5+4 = 9$ (T)

q: $5x(-12) < -100$ (f)

The truthfulness or the falsity of statements we use in daily life is called its _____.

/ p: $5+4 = 9$ (T)

q: $5x(-12) < -100$ (f)

दैनिक जीवन में हमारे द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले कथन की सत्यता या असत्यता को _____ कहा जाता है।

1. truth value / सत्य मान
2. conjunction / संयोजन
3. connectiveness / संयोजकता (कनेक्टिवनेस)
4. falsity / असत्यता

Correct Answer :-

- truth value / सत्य मान