

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD Middle School Teacher Eligibility Test – 2018 26th Feb 2019 09:30 AM

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)
1) All learning is by-and-large successful when it is / सभी अधिगम सामान्यतः कुल मिलाकर सफल होते हैं जब किया जाता है। 1. Resource rich / संसाधन संपन्न 2. Self-directed by the learners / शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा स्व-निर्देशित 3. Technology led / प्रौद्योगिकी का नेतृत्व 4. Teacher led / शिक्षक का नेतृत्व
Correct Answer :-
• Self-directed by the learners / शिक्षार्थियों द्वारा स्व-निर्देशित
2) Which of the following is the technique of classroom management where a student displaying negative behavior is separated from the rest of the class? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी कक्षा प्रबंधन की तकनीक है जहां नकारात्मक व्यवहार प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक छात्र शेष कक्षा से अलग हो जाता है? 1. Satiation technique / तृष्टि तकनीक 2. Extinction technique / परिसमाप्ति तकनीक 3. Corporal punishment / शारीरिक दंड 4. Time out technique / समय समाप्त तकनीक
Correct Answer :- • Time out technique / समय समाप्त तकनीक
3) Which of the following is not true about the demonstration method of teaching? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन शिक्षण के अभिव्यक्ति विधि के बारे में सत्य नहीं है? 1. The focus is on the demonstration of concepts through experiments/activities / अवधारणाओं का प्रदर्शन प्रयोगों/क्रियाकलापों पर केंद्रित होता है। 2. It can be used for a multicultural classroom / इसका उपयोग बहुसांस्कृतिक कक्षा के लिए किया जा सकता है। 3. The learners gets an opportunity to participate / शिक्षार्थियों को सम्मिलित होने का एक अवसर मिलता है। 4. All the topics can be covered by this method / इस विधि द्वारा सभी विषयों को कवर किया जा सकता है।
Correct Answer :-
• All the topics can be covered by this method / इस विधि द्वारा सभी विषयों को कवर किया जा सकता है।
4) A 20 year old girl's mental age is 12 years. Find her IQ. / एक 20 साल की लड़की की मानसिक उम्र 12 साल है। उसकी बुद्धिलब्धि निकालिए। 1. 100 2. 125 3. 60 4. 65
Correct Answer :-
• 60
5) The father of Intelligence tests is / बुद्धि परीक्षणों के जनक हैं। 1. Francis Galton / फ्रांसिस गाल्टन

2. James Cattell / जेम्स केटेल
3. Alfred Binet / अल्फ्रेड बिने
4. Karl Pearson / कार्ल पियर्सन
Correct Answer :-
• Alfred Binet / अल्फ्रेड बिने
6) GDD is a developmental disability recognized in children who are / जीडीडी एक विकास संबंधी अक्षमता है जो देखने को मिलती है।
1. below 5 yrs. / 5 वर्ष से छोटे बच्चों में
2. age 12-14 yrs. / 12-14 वर्ष की आयु में
3. above 5 yrs. / 5 वर्ष से अधिक के बच्चों में
4. above 18 yrs. / 18 वर्ष से ऊपर
Correct Answer :-
• below 5 yrs. / 5 वर्ष से छोटे बच्चों में
7) If the chronological age and the mental age of the child is 15 years. He will be classified into which category? / यदि बच्चे की कालानुक्रमिक आयु और मानसिक आयु 15 वर्ष है। तो उसे किस श्रेणी में वर्गीकृत किया जाएगा?
1. Superior / उच्च
2. Normal intelligence / सामान्य बुद्धि
3. Genius / प्रतिभाशाली
4. Below normal intelligence / सामान्य बुद्धि से नीचे
Correct Answer :-
• Normal intelligence / सामान्य बुद्धि
8) According to Jean Piaget cognitive development starts at
8) According to Jean Piaget, cognitive development starts at stage / जीन पियाजे के अनुसार, संज्ञानात्मक विकास अवस्था पर शुरू होता है।
1. Concrete Operational / मूर्त-संक्रियात्मक
1. Concrete Operational / मूर्त-संक्रियात्मक 2. Preoperational / पूर्व-संक्रियात्मक
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2. Intelligence quotient / বুব্লিপেঞ্চি
3. Intellectual quotient / बौद्धिक भागफल
4. Functionality quotient / कार्यात्मकता भागफल
Correct Answer :-
• Intelligence quotient / बुद्धिलब्धि
11) What is the term used to denote an unfavorable attitude towards members of a particular ethnic or religious group? / किसी विशेष जातीय या धार्मिक समूह के सदस्यों के प्रति प्रतिकूल रवैये को दर्शाने के लिए किस शब्द का प्रयोग किया जाता है?
1. Prejudice / पक्षपात
2. Racism / नस्लवाद
3. Enmity / दुश्मनी
4. Fanaticism / কত্ববা
Correct Answer :-
• Prejudice / पक्षपात
12) What type of memory may be involved in carrying out complex mathematical problems? / जटिल गणितीय समस्याओं को पूरा करने में किस प्रकार की स्मृति सम्मिलित हो सकती है?
1. Iconic memory / प्रतिभा सम्बन्धित स्मृति (आइकॉनिक मेमोरी)
2. Echoic memory / प्रतिध्विन स्मृति (एकोइक मेमोरी)
3. Working memory / चलन स्मृति (वर्किंग मेमोरी)
4. Sensory memory / संवेदी स्मृति (सेंसरी मेमोरी)
Correct Answer :-
• Working memory / चलन स्मृति (वर्किंग मेमोरी)
13) In which stage of Piaget's theory of cognitive development do children develop the concept of conservation? / प्याज़े के संज्ञानात्मक विकास के सिद्धांत के किस चरण में बच्चों में संरक्षण का सिद्धांत विकसित होता है?
1. Concrete operational stage / मूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
2. Post-formal stage / पोस्ट-औपचारिक अवस्था
3. Pre-operational stage / पूर्व—संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
4. Formal operational stage / औपचारिक संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
Correct Answer :-
• Concrete operational stage / मूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
14) Thorndike's Law of Readiness is also known as: / थार्नडाइक के तत्परता के नियम को इस नाम से भी जाना जाता है:
1. Law of Exercise / अभ्यास का नियम
2. Law of Effect / प्रभाव का नियम
3. Law of Action Tendency / कार्य प्रवृत्ति का नियम
4. Law of Set or Attitude / सेट या मनोवृत्ति का नियम
Correct Answer :- • Law of Action Tendency / कार्य प्रवृत्ति का नियम
15) Which of these includes unhappiness when defining abnormality? / असामान्यता को परिभाषित करते समय इनमें से किसमें नाखुशी शामिल है? 1. Danger to self/others/ स्वयं/अन्य के लिए घातक

2. Deviance/ विचलन
3. Dysfunction / विकार
4. Distress/ पीड़ा
Correct Answer :-
• Distress/ पीड़ा
16) Which of the following is not an individual difference that affects learning? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक व्यक्तिगत अंतर नहीं है जो अधिगम को प्रभावित करता है?
1. Gender / लिंग
2. Height / ऊंचाई
3. Socioeconomic status / सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति
4. Caste / जाति
Correct Answer :-
• Height / ऊंचाई
17) Which of the following is not a part of working memory? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन कार्यशील स्मृति का हिस्सा नहीं है?
1. Central executive / केंद्रीय कार्यकारी (सेन्ट्रल एक्सक्यूटिव)
2. Phonological loop / स्वर-विज्ञान संबंधी पाश (फोनालॉजिकल लूप)
3. Episodic buffer / एपिसोडिक बफर
4. Sensory register / संवेदी रजिस्टर
Correct Answer :-
• Sensory register / संवेदी रजिस्टर
18) A child-friendly learning environment shall have / एक बच्चे के लिए अनुकूल अधिगम वातावरण में निम्न होगा:
1. Learner discipline / शिक्षार्थी अनुशासन
2. Learner autonomy / शिक्षार्थी को स्वायत्तता
3. Linear exposure /रैखिक अनावरण
4. Teacher authority / থিাঞ্জক কা अधिकार
Correct Answer :-
• Learner autonomy / शिक्षार्थी को स्वायत्तता
19) Castration anxiety occurs in which stage of psychosexual development? / मनोलैंगिक विकास की कौन सी अवस्था में वंध्यकरण चिंता (केस्ट्रेशन एंजाइटी) होती हैं?
1. Anal / गुदा (एनल)
2. Oral / मौखिक (ओरल)
3. Latency / सुषुप्ता (लैटेंसी)
4. Phallic / लैंगिक (फेलिक)
Correct Answer :-
• Phallic / लैंगिक (फेलिक)
20) Rehearsing for later relationships is called
⁷ बाद के रिश्तों के लिए पूर्वाभ्यास कहा जाता है:
1. Developmental Socialization / विकासात्मक समाजीकरण

2. Secondary Socialization/ द्वितीयक समाजीकरण
3. Primary Socialization/ प्राथमिक समाजीकरण
4. Anticipatory Socialization/ प्रत्याशात्मक समाजीकरण
Correct Answer :-
• Anticipatory Socialization/ प्रत्याशात्मक समाजीकरण
²¹⁾ Children from disadvantaged groups are less likely to have good nutrition, access to good health care, and opportunities to / वंचित समूहों के बच्चों को अच्छा पोषण, अच्छी स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच और के अवसरों की संभावना कम होती है।
1. Play / खेलने
2. Learn / सीखने
3. Study / अध्ययन
4. Enjoy / आनंद
Correct Answer :-
• Learn / सीखने
22) CANCELLED
"Individuals are born without built-in mental content, and therefore all knowledge comes from experience or perception." This notion is referred to as / "व्यक्ति बिना किसी अंतर्निहित मानसिक प्रकरण के पैदा होते हैं, और इसलिए सभी ज्ञान अनुभव या धारणा से आते हैं।" इस धारणा को के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है।
1. Tabula nota / मासूम नोटा (तबुला नोटा)
2. Tabula rasa / मासूम मनःस्थिति (तबुला रासा)
3. Tabula primus / मासूम पहिला (तबुला प्राइमस)
4. Tabula novus / मासूम नोवस (तबुला नोवस)
Correct Answer :-
• Tabula rasa / मासूम मनःस्थिति (तबुला रासा)
23) CANCELLED
Benchmark assessment is also known as: / बेंचमार्क आकलन को यह भी कहा जाता है:
1. Summative Assessment / योगात्मक आकलन
2. Diagnostic Assessment / निदानात्मक आकलन
3. Interim Assessment / अंतरिम आकलन
4. Formative Assessment / निर्माणात्मक आकलन
Correct Answer :-
• Interim Assessment / अंतरिम आकलन
²⁴⁾ CANCELLED
In big 5 model, personality types are distinguished based on / बड़े 5 मॉडल में, व्यक्तित्व के प्रकार के आधार पर विशिष्ट किए जाते हैं।
1. Culture personality/ सांस्कृतिक व्यक्तित्व
2. Personality traits / व्यक्तिगत विशिष्टता
2. Telsonality dates / 94140 Tel 1410 Cil
3. Emotional intelligence / भावुक बौद्धिकता
·
3. Emotional intelligence / भावुक बौद्धिकता

25) CANCELLED
In Erikson's theory, the aspects individuals generally focus on developing during adolescence and then during young adulthood is called / एरिकसन के सिद्धांत में, उन पहलुओं को आमतौर पर किशोरावस्था के दौरान विकसित करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया जाता है और फिर युवा वयस्कता के दौरान कहा जाता है।
1. identity, basic trust/ पहचान, मूल विश्वास
2. identity, intimacy / पहचान, आसीयता
3. intimacy, identity / अंतरंगता, पहचान
4. basic trust, identity/ मूल विश्वास, पहचान
Correct Answer :-
• identity, intimacy / पहचान, आत्मीयता
26) CANCELLED
According to Piaget when an infant reaches about 7-9 months of age they begin to develop what he called / पियाजे के अनुसार, जब एक शिशु लगभग 7-9 महीने की उम्र तक पहुँचता है, तो वे विकसित होने लगते हैं जिसे उन्होंने कहा है।
1. Egocentrism/ इगोसेन्ट्रिज्म
2. Personal fable/ व्यक्तिगत कल्पित
3. Object permanence/ वस्तु स्थायित्व
4. Inductive reasoning/ आगमनात्मक तर्क
Correct Answer :-
• Object permanence/ वस्तु स्थायित्व
27) CANCELLED The condition wherein an individual loses awareness and flees his own identity is known as / वह स्थिति जिसमें कोई व्यक्ति जागरूकता खो देता है और अपनी स्वयं की पहचान को छोड़ देता है, के रूप में जाना जाता है।
1. Shock / आঘার
2. Repression / दमन
3. Trauma / अभिघात
4. Fugues / फ्यूग
Correct Answer :-
• Fugues / फ्यूग
28) CANCELLED
The way a person presents any information in his/her brain is an example of his/her. / जिस तरह से कोई व्यक्ति अपने मस्तिष्क में किसी भी जानकारी को प्रस्तुत करता है, यह उसके निम्न का उदाहरण है
1. Personal characteristics / व्यक्तिगत अभिलक्षण
2. Cognitive characteristics / संज्ञात्मक अभिलक्षण
3. Emotional characteristics / भावपूर्ण अभिलक्षण
4. Academic characteristics / शिक्षण अभिलक्षण
Correct Answer :-
• Cognitive characteristics / संज्ञात्मक अभिलक्षण
29) A teacher can replace the term 'Failure' in his/her feedback with / एक शिक्षक अपनी प्रतिक्रिया में से 'असफलता' शब्द को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है-
1. lack of intelligence / बुद्धि की कमी
1. lack of intelligence / शुस्त्र पर्रा परना

2. Incompetency / अयोग्यता
3. learning disability अधिगम अक्षमता
4. emerging in learning / अधिगम में उभरना
Correct Answer :-
• emerging in learning / अधिगम में उभरना
30) One student is not able to learn in the class as his/her pet is not well. Most likely factor affecting learning is -/ एक छात्र कक्षा में नहीं सीख पा रहा है क्योंकि उसका पालतू पशु ठीक नहीं है। अधिगम को प्रभावित करने वाला सबसे संभावित कारक है:
1. lack exercise/ अभ्यास की कमी
2. adverse emotional condition/ प्रतिकूल भावनात्मक स्थिति
3. lack of sleep/ नींद की कमी
4. lack of nutrition/ पोषण की कमी
Correct Answer :-
• adverse emotional condition/ प्रतिकूल भावनात्मक स्थिति
Topic:- General English(L1GE)
1) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:
The branch of physics that deals with living organisms is calledphysics.
1. meta
2. bi
3. bio
4. geo
Correct Answer :-
Correct Answer :- • bio
• bio
bio 2) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:
• bio 2) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence: The company responded decis by sending the work overseas. 1ion 2ive
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• The Brooklyn Bridge
• The blooklyli bridge
4) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:
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Which river does the Brooklyn Bridge stretch across?
1. Missouri
2. Mississippi
3. East River
4. Ohio
Correct Answer :-
• East River
5) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:
"The Brooklyn Bridge" when it was completed in 1883, it was hailed as the eighth wonder of the world. The Brooklyn Bridge was the first bridge to be electrically lighted and the longest suspension bridge in its day. It was built to link New York's Manhattan district and Brooklyn District across the East River. Designed by a German immigrant engineer called John Roebling, it took 14 years to finish, at a cost of \$ 15 million and 20 lives, including Roebling's own fortune. The bridge deck measures 478.5 m across between towers that rise 82.8 m above the river. Side spans, 279 m long, connect the towers to the shore on either side. The Brooklyn Bridge originally had carriageways, cable railway tracks and an elevated walkway. Today, there are six lanes for traffic on its 39 m wide deck with a million cars crossing daily. The cable railway tracks were removed in 1944, but New Yorkers still stroll, bike or jog along the walkway, which was restored in 1982.
When was the walkway restored?
1. 1972
2. 1962
3. 1982
4. 1952
Correct Answer :-
• 1982
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• 14
7) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:
Some people may have extra bones. There are 209 bones in the human body. Some people, however, have a few bones more while, some others have a few bones less! The commonest extra bones are those which grow inside certain muscle tendons. These bones lead completely independent lives, unattached to other bones. These bones are called sesamoid bones. Extra sesamoid bones may grow, for example, in the tendons under the big toe. Some sesamoid bones, however, grows in everybody. One such bone, called the pisiform bone, lies in front of the wrist. The largest sesamoid bone in the body is the patella. The patella is the circular bone in front of the knee; it is also known as the kneecap. Extra bones may grow elsewhere, too. A few persons may have an extra pair of ribs, either above or below the usual 12 pairs of ribs. These extra ribs may cause problems to health. For example, extra ribs growing in the neck can compress important arteries that supply to the upper limbs.
Which is the largest sesamoid bone in the human body?
1. Clavicle
2. Patella
3. Skull
4. Thigh
Correct Answer :-
Patella
8) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:
Some people may have extra bones. There are 209 bones in the human body. Some people, however, have a few bones more while, some others have a few bones less! The commonest extra bones are those which grow inside certain muscle tendons. These bones lead completely independent lives, unattached to other bones. These bones are called sesamoid bones. Extra sesamoid bones may grow, for example, in the tendons under the big toe. Some sesamoid bones, however, grows in everybody. One such bone, called the pisiform bone, lies in front of the wrist. The largest sesamoid bone in the body is the patella. The patella is the circular bone in front of the knee; it is also known as the kneecap. Extra bones may grow elsewhere, too. A few persons may have an extra pair of ribs, either above or below the usual 12 pairs of ribs. These extra ribs may cause problems to health. For example, extra ribs growing in the neck can compress important arteries that supply to the upper limbs.
Where is the pisiform bone found?
1. In front of the wrist
2. Ankle
3. Ribs
4. Thigh
Correct Answer :-
• In front of the wrist
9) Which one of the following is the correct reported speech of the given sentence?
The boss said to the peon, "Bring the file."
1. The boss was ordering the peon to bring the file.
2. The boss asked the peon, bring the file.
3. The boss ordered the peon to bring the file.
4. The boss told the peon for bringing file.
Correct Answer :-
The boss ordered the peon to bring the file.
10) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:

Some people may have extra bones. There are 209 bones in the human body. Some people, however, have a few bones more while, some others have a few bones less! The commonest extra bones are those which grow inside certain muscle tendons. These bones lead completely independent lives, unattached to other bones. These bones are called sesamoid bones. Extra sesamoid bones may grow, for example, in the tendons under the big toe. Some sesamoid bones,

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Where is the Patella situated?
1. In front of the knee
2. In the wrist
3. In the ankle
4. On the shoulder
Correct Answer :-
In front of the knee
11) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:
Some people may have extra bones. There are 209 bones in the human body. Some people, however, have a few bones more while, some others have a few bones less! The commonest extra bones are those which grow inside certain muscle tendons. These bones lead completely independent lives, unattached to other bones. These bones are called sesamoid bones. Extra sesamoid bones may grow, for example, in the tendons under the big toe. Some sesamoid bones, however, grows in everybody. One such bone, called the pisiform bone, lies in front of the wrist. The largest sesamoid bone in the body is the patella. The patella is the circular bone in front of the knee; it is also known as the kneecap. Extra bones may grow elsewhere, too. A few persons may have an extra pair of ribs, either above or below the usual 12 pairs of ribs. These extra ribs may cause problems to health. For example, extra ribs growing in the neck can compress important arteries that supply to the upper limbs.
How many bones does a human being have on an average?
1. 209
2. 203
3. 506
4. 200
Correct Answer :-
• 209
12) Which of the following options best combines the given sentences?
It is not a good thing. Don't feed the animals in a zoo.
1. It is not a good thing in a zoo, so don't feed the animals.
2. It is not a good thing to feed the animals in a zoo.
3. Don't feed the animals in a zoo because it is not a good thing.
4. In a zoo, it is not a good thing for feeding the animals.
Correct Answer :-
It is not a good thing to feed the animals in a zoo.
13) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:
stress of city life has effects on intellect.
1. The no article required
2. The the
No article required no article required
4. No article required an
Correct Answer :-
• The the

14) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:
She was faced withunusual problem which could not be solved easily.
1. an
2. the
3. a
4. no article
Correct Answer :-
• an
15) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its passive voice.
The intense heat caused great friction.
1. Great friction caused by the intense heat.
2. Great friction was causing the intense heat.
3. Great friction was caused by the intense heat.
4. Great friction had caused by intense heat.
Correct Answer :-
Great friction was caused by the intense heat.
16) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
I will have to find a way to adapt myself to the new requirements.
surrender
2. accommodate
3. replace
4. match
Correct Answer :-
accommodate
• accommodate
17) Choose the appropriate antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
17) choose the appropriate untorigin for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
There are approximately 80 million people living in France.
1. precisely
2. roughly
3. under
4. over
Correct Answer :-
• precisely
18) Choose the appropriate conjunctions for the given sentence.
I am still confused to run for the 100 meter's the relay.
1. whether or
2. as as

4. if then
Correct Answer :-
• whether or
19) Choose the appropriate determiner for the given sentence:
Although a wide variety of drugs are available to ease pain, people still fear taking them.
1. many
2. none
3. every
4. few
Correct Answer :-
• many
20) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:
Looking the forecasts the world's energy demands the future is pretty frightening.
1. beyond throughin
2. at for for
3. at in with
4. on at on
Correct Answer :-
at for for
21) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:
He swim in any river as he is very capable.
1. should
2. may
3. must
4. can
Correct Answer :-
• can
22) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:
Kumar opened his heart to me.
1. shared his deepest feelings
2. abused me
3. showed his scars after a heart surgery
4. revealed his heart
Correct Answer :-
shared his deepest feelings
23) Choose the most suitable pronoun for the given sentence:
This book is better than cover would suggest.
1. their

2. mine
3. your
4. its
Correct Answer :-
• its
24) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:
He gone to the conference to learn about government contracts.
1. to learn about
2. to the conference
3. government contracts.
4. He gone
Correct Answer :-
He gone
25) Choose the appropriate tenses to fill in the blanks in the given sentence:
Keval in this office for the last five years and a sincere worker.
1. has worked is
2. has been working is
3. working is
4. worked is
Correct Answer :-
has been working is
26) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:
Rashmi is a violinist. She often at concerts.
1. is playing
2. will play
3. played
4. plays
Correct Answer :-
• plays
27) Rewrite the following changing the passive sentence to active.
Every disaster affected victim has been compensated by the Kerala government.
1. The Kerala government has compensated every disaster affected victim.
2. The Kerala government have been compensating every disaster affected victim.
3. The Kerala government has been compensating every disaster affected victim.
4. The Kerala government had compensated every disaster affected victim.
Correct Answer :-
The Kerala government has compensated every disaster affected victim.
28) Choose the right tag:

They need some new clothes & toys as well,?
1. don't they
2. do they
3. didn't they
4. does they
Correct Answer :-
• don't they
29) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.
Agreed to by everyone
1. Unanimous
2. Anonymous
3. Unify
4. Anon
Correct Answer :-
• Unanimous
30) Choose the right tag:
You remember me,?
1. are you
2. aren't you
3. do you
4. don't you
Correct Answer :-
• don't you
Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)
1)
1) "पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वम्" इति नाटकेऽस्मिन् दृश्यते-
अविमारकम् ^{1.}
्ठत्तररामचरितम् 2.
_{3.} मालविकारिनमित्रम्
अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् 4.
Correct Answer :-
• मालविकाग्निमित्रम्
2)
2) वेदेषु भगवान् को वेदः ?
_{1.} यजुर्वेदः
- ऋग्वेदः - ऋग्वेदः
2.

3.	सामवेदः
4.	अथर्वणवेदः

Correct Answer :-

सामवेदः

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत पुरा सिन्धुलो नाम राजा चिरं धारानगरे प्रजाः परिपालयित स्म । वृद्धस्य तस्य
भोज इति पुत्रः समजायत । कदाचित् स नृपः निजानुजं मुञ्जं महाबलम् आलोच्य,
पुत्रञ्च बालं पञ्चवार्षिकं वीक्ष्य, मुख्यममात्यमाहूय विचारयामास - "यद्यहं
राज्यलक्ष्मीभारधारणसमर्थं सोदरमपहाय, राज्यं पुत्राय प्रयच्छेयं तदा लोकापवादो
भवेत् । अथवा बालं मम पुत्रं राज्यलोभात् मुञ्जः कथमपि हन्यात् । दत्तमिप
राज्यं वृथा स्यात्, पुत्रहानिः वंशोच्छेदश्च सम्भवेत्" इति । एवं विचार्य मुञ्जमेव
राज्ये अभिषिच्य, भोजं तस्योत्सङ्गे निदधौ । ततः कालक्रमेण सिन्धुलो नरपितः
कालवशं गतः । प्राप्तराज्यःमुञ्जः मुख्यममात्यं बुद्धिसागरनामानं व्याजेन दूरीकृत्य,
अन्यं तत्पदे स्थापयामास ।

एकदा ज्योतिःशास्त्रप्रवीणः किश्चित् द्विजः मुञ्जस्य समीपमाजगाम । तदा मुञ्जः भोजस्य जन्मपित्रकां दत्वा, तदीयम् उदर्कं पप्रच्छ । ततः स दैवज्ञः राजानमुवाच - "राजन्, भोजस्य भाग्योदयं वक्तुं विरिञ्चिरि नालम् । तथापि यथामित कथयामि -पञ्चाशत्पञ्च वर्षाणि सप्तमासिदनत्रयम् ।भोजराजेन भोक्तव्यः सगौडो दक्षिणापथः" ॥ इति ।तदाकर्ण्य मुञ्जः चातुर्यात् निगूढदुरिभप्रायः विच्छायमुखो बभूव । ततो वङ्गाधिपितं वत्सराजमाहूय, भूवनेश्वरीविपिने भोजस्य वधमादिदेश ।

'पञ्चाशत्पञ्च' इत्यस्य संख्यायाम् एवं लिख्यते-

ु २५

ج (ع

ر بر بر

Correct Answer :-

ુલ

उपनेत्रम् ----- समासः।

तत्पुरुषः

बहुव्रीहिः

अट्ययीभावः

कर्मधारयः

Correct Answer:

अव्ययीभावः

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत पुरा सिन्धुलो नाम राजा चिरं धारानगरे प्रजाः परिपालयति स्म । वृद्धस्य तस्य
भोज इति पुत्रः समजायत । कदाचित् स नृपः निजानुजं मुञ्जं महाबलम् आलोच्य,
पुत्रञ्च बालं पञ्चवार्षिकं वीक्ष्य, मुख्यममात्यमाहूय विचारयामास - "यद्यहं
राज्यलक्ष्मीभारधारणसमर्थं सोदरमपहाय, राज्यं पुत्राय प्रयच्छेयं तदा लोकापवादो
भवत् । अथवा बालं मम पुत्रं राज्यलोभात् मुञ्जः कथमपि हन्यात् । दत्तमपि
राज्यं वृथा स्यात्, पुत्रहानिः वंशोच्छेदश्च सम्भवेत्" इति । एवं विचार्य मुञ्जमेव
राज्ये अभिषिच्य, भोजं तस्योत्सङ्गे निदधौ । ततः कालक्रमेण सिन्धुलो नरपतिः
कालवशं गतः । प्राप्तराज्यःमुञ्जः मुख्यममात्यं बुद्धिसागरनामानं व्याजेन दूरीकृत्य,
अन्यं तत्पदे स्थापयामास ।

एकदा ज्योतिःशास्त्रप्रवीणः किश्चित् द्विजः मुञ्जस्य समीपमाजगाम । तदा मुञ्जः भोजस्य जन्मपित्रकां दत्वा, तदीयम् उदर्कं पप्रच्छ । ततः स दैवज्ञः राजानमुवाच - "राजन्, भोजस्य भाग्योदयं वक्तुं विरिञ्चिरि नालम् । तथापि यथामित कथयामि -पञ्चाशत्पञ्च वर्षाणि सप्तमासिदनत्रयम् ।भोजराजेन भोक्तव्यः सगौडो दक्षिणापथः" ॥ इति ।तदाकण्यं मुञ्जः चातुर्यात् निगूढदुरिभप्रायः विच्छायमुखो बभूव । ततो वङ्गाधिपितं वत्सराजमाहूय, भूवनेश्वरीविपिने भोजस्य वधमादिदेश ।

अत्र 'विरिञ्चि' पदस्यार्थः एष भवति -

ब्रहमा 1.

2. शिवः

विष्णुः ^{3.}
_{4.} दत्तात्रेयः
Correct Answer :-
ब्रह्मा •
⁶⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
बुधाग्रे न गुणान् ब्रूयात् साधु वेत्ति यतः स्वयम् मूर्खाग्रेऽपि च न ब्रूयाद्बुधप्रोक्तं न वेत्ति सः
गुरूशुश्रूषया विद्या पुष्कलेन धनेन वा अथवा विद्यया विद्या चतुर्थो न उपलभ्यते
एषः बुधप्रोक्तं न वेत्ति ।
_{1.} अलसः
विद्वान्
₃. ज्ञानी
4. मूर्खः
Correct Answer :- . मूर्खः
⁷⁾ ईकारस्य वर्णोत्पत्तिस्थानम् -
_{1.} दन्ताः
2. 레 吋리
ता लु 3.
नासिका ^{4.}
Correct Answer :- . ਗਕੁ
8)

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
    पुण्यस्य फलमिच्छन्ति पुण्यं नेच्छन्ति मानवाः ।
    न पापफलमिच्छन्ति पापं कुर्वन्ति यत्नतः ॥
    वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्तवं दुक्लै:
    सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेष:।
    स त् भवति दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला
    मनसि च परित्ष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्र: ||
 'तृष्णा' विशेषणमिदमस्ति।
 वल्कलम्
ू परितोषः
₃ मनसि
4 विशाला
Correct Answer :-
 विशाला
   श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
     प्ण्यस्य फलमिच्छन्ति प्ण्यं नेच्छन्ति मानवाः ।
     न पापफलमिच्छन्ति पापं कुर्वन्ति यत्नतः ॥
     वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्तवं दुकूलै:
      सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेष: |
      स त् भवति दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला
      मनसि च परित्ष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्र: ||
   वस्तृतः एषः दरिद्रः भवति ।
```

. रूपवान्
्र ज्ञानवान्
्र गुणवान् 3.
्र. तृष्णावान् 4.
Correct Answer :- तृष्णावान्
. • •
10) अधोदत्तेषु विकल्पेषु प्रकरणम् प्रकारकं रूपकम् इदम्-
_{1.} वेणीसंहारम्
मालतीमाधवम् ^{2.}
- गङ्गालहरी 3.
ि किरातार्जुनीयम् ^{4.}
Correct Answer :-
• मालतीमाधवम्
11) " कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन " इत्युक्तिः गीतायां कस्मिन् अध्याये अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3 4.
अध्यायॆ अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3
अध्यायॆ अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3 4. 4 Correct Answer :-
अध्यायॆ अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3 4. 4 Correct Answer :-
अध्याये अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3 4. 4 Correct Answer :- 2. 2
अध्याये अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3 4. 4 Correct Answer :- 2. 2
अध्याये अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3 4. 4 Correct Answer :- 2. 2
अध्याये अस्ति। 1. 2 2. 5 3. 3 4. 4 Correct Answer :- 2. 2

पुरा सिन्धुलो नाम राजा चिरं धारानगरे प्रजाः परिपालयति स्म । वृद्धस्य तस्य भोज इति पुत्रः समजायत । कदाचित् स नृपः निजानुजं मुञ्जं महाबलम् आलोच्य, पुत्रञ्च बालं पञ्चवार्षिकं वीक्ष्य, मुख्यममात्यमाहूय विचारयामास - "यद्यहं राज्यलक्ष्मीभारधारणसमर्थं सोदरमपहाय, राज्यं पुत्राय प्रयच्छेयं तदा लोकापवादो भवेत् । अथवा बालं मम पुत्रं राज्यलोभात् मुञ्जः कथमपि हन्यात् । दत्तमपि राज्यं वृथा स्यात्, पुत्रहानिः वंशोच्छेदश्च सम्भवेत्" इति । एवं विचार्य मुञ्जमव राज्ये अभिषिच्य, भोजं तस्योत्सङ्गे निदधौ । ततः कालक्रमेण सिन्धुलो नरपितः कालवशं गतः । प्राप्तराज्यः मुञ्जः मुख्यममात्यं बुद्धिसागरनामानं व्याजेन दूरीकृत्य, अन्यं तत्पदे स्थापयामास ।

एकदा ज्योतिःशास्त्रप्रवीणः किश्चित् द्विजः मुञ्जस्य समीपमाजगाम । तदा मुञ्जः भोजस्य जन्मपित्रकां दत्वा, तदीयम् उदर्कं पप्रच्छ । ततः स दैवजः राजानमुवाच - "राजन्, भोजस्य भाग्योदयं वक्तुं विरिञ्चिरि नालम् । तथापि यथामित कथयामि -पञ्चाशत्पञ्च वर्षाणि सप्तमासिदनत्रयम् ।भोजराजेन भोक्तव्यः सगौडो दक्षिणापथः" ॥ इति ।तदाकण्यं मुञ्जः चातुर्यात् निगूढदुरिभप्रायः विच्छायमुखो बभूव । ततो वङ्गाधिपितं वत्सराजमाहूय, भूवनेश्वरीविपिने भोजस्य वधमादिदेश ।

असौ वङ्गाधिपतिः आसीत् -

्र मुञ्जः

2. वत्सराजः

3. सिन्धुलः

_{4.} भोजः

Correct Answer :-

. वत्सराजः

पुरा सिन्धुलो नाम राजा चिरं धारानगरे प्रजाः परिपालयति स्म । वृद्धस्य तस्य भोज इति पुत्रः समजायत । कदाचित् स नृपः निजानुजं मुञ्जं महाबलम् आलोच्य, पुत्रञ्च बालं पञ्चवार्षिकं वीक्ष्य, मुख्यममात्यमाहूय विचारयामास - "यद्यहं राज्यलक्ष्मीभारधारणसमर्थं सोदरमपहाय, राज्यं पुत्राय प्रयच्छेयं तदा लोकापवादो भवेत् । अथवा बालं मम पुत्रं राज्यलोभात् मुञ्जः कथमपि हन्यात् । दत्तमपि राज्यं वृथा स्यात्, पुत्रहानिः वंशोच्छेदश्च सम्भवेत्" इति । एवं विचार्य मुञ्जमेव राज्ये अभिषिच्य, भोजं तस्योत्सङ्गे निदधौ । ततः कालक्रमेण सिन्धुलो नरपितः कालवशं गतः । प्राप्तराज्यः मुञ्जः मुख्यममात्यं बुद्धिसागरनामानं व्याजेन दूरीकृत्य, अन्यं तत्पदे स्थापयामास ।

एकदा ज्योतिःशास्त्रप्रवीणः किश्चित् द्विजः मुञ्जस्य समीपमाजगाम । तदा मुञ्जः भोजस्य जनमपित्रकां दत्वा, तदीयम् उदर्कं पप्रच्छ । ततः स दैवज्ञः राजानमुवाच - "राजन्, भोजस्य भाग्योदयं वक्तुं विरिञ्चिरिप नालम् । तथापि यथामित कथयािम -पञ्चाशत्पञ्च वर्षाणि सप्तमासदिनत्रयम् ।भोजराजेन भोक्तव्यः सगौडो दक्षिणापथः" ॥ इति ।तदाकर्ण्य मुञ्जः चातुर्यात् निगूढदुरिभप्रायः विच्छायमुखो बभूव । ततो वङ्गाधिपितं वत्सराजमाहूय, भूवनेश्वरीविपिने भोजस्य वधमादिदेश ।

कदा सिन्धुलस्य पुत्रः अजायत -

_{1.} शैशवे

2. वृद्धाप्ये

3. यौवने

ब्रहमचर्ये

Correct Answer :-

. वृद्धाप्ये

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -मोहनदासगान्धिः 'राष्ट्रपिता' 'बापू' 'महात्मा' प्रभृतिभिः समादरसूचकैः पदैः प्रसिद्धः। श्री मोहनदासगान्धिः दरिद्राणां परमुपकारकः अभवत्। स प्रत्येकस्य देशस्य स्वातन्त्र्यम् ऐच्छत, मानवसमानतायाः परमोपासकः अभवत्। अत एव स लोकविश्रुतः अभवत्। स एव भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रतायाः सम्पादकेषु अग्रणी अभवत्। श्री मोहनदासस्य जन्म गुजरात-काठियावाड प्रदेशस्य 'पोरबन्दर' नामके स्थाने अभवत्। अस्य पिता करमचन्दः, माता च पुतलीबाई आसीत्। मोहनः स्वपितुः चतुर्षु अपत्येषु कनिष्ठः आसीत्। एष शैशवादेव मितभाषी, सत्यभक्तः, विनयी, पित्रोः आज्ञापालकः, अहिंसावादी, ईश्वरभक्तः च आसीत्। यदा तस्य पिता राजकोटराज्यस्य अमात्यपदमङ्गीकृतवान् तदा श्री मोहनोऽपि स्वपित्रा सह तत्र अगच्छत्। राजकोटनगरे एव माध्यमिकां शिक्षां परिसमाप्तवान्। पित्रोरन्रोधं पालयन् एषः त्रयोदशवर्षावस्थायां कस्तूरबा नाम्नीं गुणवतीं कन्यामुदवाहयत्। सा धर्मपरायणा, स्नेहशीला, सेवापरायणा, पतिव्रता च आसीत्। विधिशास्त्रमध्येतुं बैरिस्टर् पदलाभार्थं च मोहनः इंग्लेण्डदेशं जगाम। गमनात् पूर्वं मातुरग्रे स मांस-मदिरा-दुराचारवर्जनाय प्रतिज्ञातवान्। एषा प्रतिज्ञा तेन स्वप्नेऽपि न उल्लंघिता अभवत्। तदा परिश्रमेण पठन् असौ बैरिस्टर पदवीं लब्ध्वा भारतं प्रत्यागच्छत्।

एतेषु गान्धेः प्रसिद्धिसूचकशब्देषु अयं शब्दः नान्तर्भवति-

1.	राष्ट्रपिता
2.	महात्मा
3.	बाप्
4.	चाचा
Co	rrect Answer :-
•	चाचा
15)) समाहारः
	अनुदात्तः
2.	स्वरित:
3.	उदात्तः
4.	अनुनासिकः

```
. स्वरितः
16)
     श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
           बुधाग्रे न गुणान् ब्रूयात् साधु वेत्ति यतः स्वयम् |
           मूर्खाग्रेऽपि च न ब्र्याद्बुधप्रोक्तं न वेत्ति सः ॥
           गुरूशुश्रूषया विद्या पुष्कलेन धनेन वा |
           अथवा विद्यया विद्या चतुर्थो न उपलभ्यते ॥
     पुष्कलेन धनेनापि एतत्प्राप्यते ।
्र गौरवः
ू भोजनम्
₃ विद्या
<sub>4.</sub> धाम
़ विद्या
17)
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मोहनदासगान्धिः 'राष्ट्रपिता' 'बाप्' 'महात्मा' प्रभृतिभिः समादरस्चकैः पदैः प्रसिद्धः। श्री मोहनदासगान्धिः दिरद्वाणां परमुपकारकः अभवत्। स प्रत्येकस्य देशस्य स्वातन्त्र्यम् ऐच्छत्, मानवसमानतायाः परमोपासकः अभवत्। अत एव स लोकविश्रुतः अभवत्। स एव भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रतायाः सम्पादकेषु अग्रणी अभवत्। श्री मोहनदासस्य जन्म गुजरात-काठियावाड प्रदेशस्य 'पोरबन्दर' नामके स्थाने अभवत्। अस्य पिता करमचन्दः, माता च पुतलीबाई आसीत्। मोहनः स्विपतुः चतुर्षु अपत्येषु किनष्ठः आसीत्। एष शैशवादेव मितभाषी, सत्यभक्तः, विनयी, पित्रोः आज्ञापालकः, अहिंसावादी, ईश्वरभक्तः च आसीत्। यदा तस्य पिता राजकोटराज्यस्य अमात्यपदमङ्गीकृतवान् तदा श्री मोहनोऽपि स्विपत्रा सह तत्र अगच्छत्। राजकोटनगरे एव माध्यमिकां शिक्षां परिसमाप्तवान्। पित्रोरनुरोधं पालयन् एषः त्रयोदशवर्षावस्थायां कस्तूरबा नाम्नीं गुणवतीं कन्यामुदवाहयत्। सा धर्मपरायणा, स्नेहशीला, सेवापरायणा, पतिव्रता च आसीत्। विधिशास्त्रमध्येतुं बैरिस्टर् पदलाभार्थं च मोहनः इंग्लेण्डदेशं जगाम। गमनात् पूर्वं मातुरग्रे स मांस-मदिरा-दुराचारवर्जनाय प्रतिज्ञातवान्। एषा प्रतिज्ञा तेन स्वप्नेऽपि न उल्लंघिता अभवत्। तदा परिश्रमेण पठन् असौ बैरिस्टर पदवीं लब्ध्वा भारतं प्रत्यागच्छत्।

महातमा गान्धेः मूलनाम इदम्-

1. करमचन्दः

2. मोहनदासः

3. महात्मा

4. बापू

Correct Answer :-

मोहनदासः

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत पुरा सिन्धुलो नाम राजा चिरं धारानगरे प्रजाः परिपालयित स्म । वृद्धस्य तस्य
भोज इति पुत्रः समजायत । कदाचित् स नृपः निजानुजं मुञ्जं महाबलम् आलोच्य,
पुत्रञ्च बालं पञ्चवार्षिकं वीक्ष्य, मुख्यममात्यमाहूय विचारयामास - "यद्यहं
राज्यलक्ष्मीभारधारणसमर्थं सोदरमपहाय, राज्यं पुत्राय प्रयच्छेयं तदा लोकापवादो
भवेत् । अथवा बालं मम पुत्रं राज्यलोभात् मुञ्जः कथमि हन्यात् । दत्तमि
राज्यं वृथा स्यात्, पुत्रहानिः वंशोच्छेदश्च सम्भवेत्" इति । एवं विचार्य मुञ्जमेव
राज्ये अभिषिच्य, भोजं तस्योत्सङ्गे निदधौ । ततः कालक्रमेण सिन्धुलो नरपितः
कालवशं गतः । प्राप्तराज्यःमुञ्जः मुख्यममात्यं बुद्धिसागरनामानं व्याजेन दूरीकृत्य,
अन्यं तत्पदे स्थापयामास ।

एकदा ज्योतिःशास्त्रप्रवीणः किश्चित् द्विजः मुञ्जस्य समीपमाजगाम । तदा मुञ्जः भोजस्य जनमपित्रकां दत्वा, तदीयम् उदर्कं पप्रच्छ । ततः स दैवजः राजानमुवाच - "राजन्, भोजस्य भाग्योदयं वक्तुं विरिञ्चिरिप नालम् । तथापि यथामित कथयामि -पञ्चाशत्पञ्च वर्षाणि सप्तमासिदनत्रयम् ।भोजराजेन भोक्तव्यः सगौडो दक्षिणापथः" ॥ इति ।तदाकण्यं मुञ्जः चातुर्यात् निगूढदुरिभप्रायः विच्छायमुखो बभूव । ततो वङ्गाधिपितं वत्सराजमाहूय, भूवनेश्वरीविपिने भोजस्य वधमादिदेश ।

एतदर्थं मुञ्जः भोजं हन्यात् -

1. वंशार्थम्

ू राज्यार्थम्

3. पत्न्यर्थम्

धनार्थम्

Correct Answer :-

राज्यार्थम्

गङ्गापुत्रः 1.

जनकपुत्री 2.

_{3.} पद्मनाभः

्र मेघदूतः

¹⁹⁾ कः विकल्पः अत्र तत्पुरुषसमासस्य विकल्पः न ?

Correct Answer :- पद्मनाभः
²⁰⁾ 'तल्लयः' सन्धेः उदाहरणम् ।
_{1.} जश्त्व
2. परसवर्ण
_{3.} पूर्वरूप
4. चर्त्व
Correct Answer :- . परसवर्ण
²¹⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
पुण्यस्य फलमिच्छन्ति पुण्यं नेच्छन्ति मानवाः ।
न पापफलमिच्छन्ति पापं कुर्वन्ति यत्नतः ॥
वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं दुक्लै:
सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेष:
स तु भवति दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला
मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्र:
सन्तोषस्य कृते एतत् न कारणम् भवति ।
्धनम्
_{2.} विद्या
_{3.} भोजनम्
्र गौरवः ⁴
Correct Answer :-
. धनम्
22)

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
बुधाग्रे न गुणान् ब्रूयात् साधु वेत्ति यतः स्वयम् |
मूर्खाग्रेऽपि च न ब्रूयाद्बुधप्रोक्तं न वेत्ति सः ॥
गुरुशुश्रूषया विद्या पुष्कलेन धनेन वा |
अथवा विद्यया विद्या चतुर्थो न उपलभ्यते ॥
```

अस्याग्रे गुणान् न ब्रूयात्।

- _{1.} महिलाग्रे
- 2. भक्ताग्रे
- ₃ मूर्खाग्रे
- ्र बुधाग्रे

Correct Answer :-

. बुधाग्रे

23)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

पुण्यस्य फलिमच्छिन्ति पुण्यं नेच्छिन्ति मानवाः । न पापफलिमच्छिन्ति पापं कुर्वन्ति यत्नतः ॥ वयिमह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं दुक्लैः सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः । स तु भवित दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला मनिस च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः ॥

मानवाः एतदिच्छन्ति।

्र पापफलम्

ू ज्ञानफलम्

ुण्यफलम् कर्मफलम्

Correct Answer :-

पुण्यफलम्

24)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमृत्तरं सूचयत -

मोहनदासगान्धिः 'राष्ट्रपिता' 'बापू' 'महात्मा' प्रभृतिभिः समादरसूचकैः पदैः प्रसिद्धः। श्री मोहनदासगान्धिः दिरद्वाणां परमुपकारकः अभवत्। स प्रत्येकस्य देशस्य स्वातन्त्र्यम् ऐच्छत, मानवसमानतायाः परमोपासकः अभवत्। अत एव स लोकविश्रुतः अभवत्। स एव भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रतायाः सम्पादकेषु अग्रणी अभवत्। श्री मोहनदासस्य जन्म गुजरात-काठियावाड प्रदेशस्य 'पोरबन्दर' नामके स्थाने अभवत्। अस्य पिता करमचन्दः, माता च पुतलीबाई आसीत्। मोहनः स्विपतुः चतुर्षु अपत्येषु कनिष्ठः आसीत्। एष शैशवादेव मितभाषी, सत्यभक्तः, विनयी, पित्रोः आज्ञापालकः, अहिंसावादी, ईश्वरभक्तः च आसीत्। यदा तस्य पिता राजकोटराज्यस्य अमात्यपदमङ्गीकृतवान् तदा श्री मोहनोऽपि स्विपत्रा सह तत्र अगच्छत्। राजकोटनगरे एव माध्यमिकां शिक्षां पिरसमाप्तवान्। पित्रोरनुरोधं पालयन् एषः त्रयोदशवर्षावस्थायां कस्तूरबा नाम्नीं गुणवतीं कन्यामुदवाहयत्। सा धर्मपरायणा, स्नेहशीला, सेवापरायणा, पतिव्रता च आसीत्। विधिशास्त्रमध्येतुं बैरिस्टर् पदलाभार्थं च मोहनः इंग्लेण्डदेशं जगाम। गमनात् पूर्वं मातुरग्रे स मांस-मदिरा-दुराचारवर्जनाय प्रतिज्ञातवान्। एषा प्रतिज्ञा तेन स्वप्नेऽपि न उल्लंघिता अभवत्। तदा परिश्रमेण पठन् असौ बैरिस्टर पदवीं लब्ध्वा भारतं प्रत्यागच्छत्।

अत्रेदं शुद्धं रूपं भवति-

् पित्रा सह

्र पितृणा सह

_{3.} पितरि सह

₄ पित्रे सह

Correct Answer :-

पित्रा सह

```
25) अयोगवाहाः कति ?
2. 06
<sub>3.</sub> 04
4. 05
Correct Answer:
. 05
     श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
          बुधाग्रे न गुणान् ब्रूयात् साधु वेत्ति यतः स्वयम् |
           मूर्खाग्रेऽपि च न ब्रूयाद्बुधप्रोक्तं न वेत्ति सः ॥
           गुरूशुश्रूषया विद्या पुष्कलेन धनेन वा |
           अथवा विद्यया विद्या चतुर्थो न उपलभ्यते ॥
     'बुधप्रोक्तं न वेत्ति सः' अत्र 'सः' इति पदम् एतं सूचयति।
्र गुरुम्
1.
, मूर्खम्
4. ज्ञानिनं
Correct Answer :-
  मूखेम्
27)
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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

बुधाग्रे न गुणान् ब्र्यात् साधु वेत्ति यत: स्वयम् | मूर्खाग्रेऽपि च न ब्र्याद्बुधप्रोक्तं न वेत्ति स: || गुरुशुश्रूषया विद्या पुष्कलेन धनेन वा | अथवा विद्यया विद्या चतुर्थों न उपलभ्यते ||

अनया विद्या प्राप्यते ।

- ्र गुरुशुश्रूषया
- ू पितृशुश्रूषया
- ् मातृशुश्रूषया
- भ्रातृशुश्रूषया

Correct Answer:-

. गुरुशुश्रूषया

मोहनदासगान्धिः 'राष्ट्रपिता' 'बाप्' 'महात्मा' प्रभृतिभिः समादरसूचकैः पदैः प्रसिद्धः। श्री मोहनदासगान्धिः दिरद्वाणां परमुपकारकः अभवत्। स प्रत्येकस्य देशस्य स्वातन्त्र्यम् ऐच्छत्, मानवसमानतायाः परमोपासकः अभवत्। अत एव स लोकविश्रुतः अभवत्। स एव भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रतायाः सम्पादकेषु अग्रणी अभवत्। श्री मोहनदासस्य जन्म गुजरात-काठियावाड प्रदेशस्य 'पोरबन्दर' नामके स्थाने अभवत्। अस्य पिता करमचन्दः, माता च पुतलीबाई आसीत्। मोहनः स्विपतुः चतुर्षु अपत्येषु किनष्ठः आसीत्। एष शैशवादेव मितभाषी, सत्यभक्तः, विनयी, पित्रोः आज्ञापालकः, अहिंसावादी, ईश्वरभक्तः च आसीत्। यदा तस्य पिता राजकोटराज्यस्य अमात्यपदमङ्गीकृतवान् तदा श्री मोहनोऽपि स्विपत्रा सह तत्र अगच्छत्। राजकोटनगरे एव माध्यमिकां शिक्षां परिसमाप्तवान्। पित्रोरनुरोधं पालयन् एषः त्रयोदशवर्षावस्थायां कस्तूरबा नाम्नीं गुणवतीं कन्यामुदवाहयत्। सा धर्मपरायणा, स्नेहशीला, सेवापरायणा, पतिव्रता च आसीत्। विधिशास्त्रमध्येतुं बैरिस्टर् पदलाभार्थं च मोहनः इंग्लेण्डदेशं जगाम। गमनात् पूर्वं मातुरग्रे स मांस-मिदरा-दुराचारवर्जनाय प्रतिज्ञातवान्। एषा प्रतिज्ञा तेन स्वप्नेऽपि न उल्लंघिता अभवत्। तदा परिश्रमेण पठन् असौ बैरिस्टर पदवीं लब्ध्वा भारतं प्रत्यागच्छत्।

गान्धेः गुणेषु अयं गुणः अत्र नान्तर्भवति-

1. अहिंसावादः अस्याभक्तिः

3. मितभाषणम्

4. सत्यभक्तिः

Correct Answer :-

. असूयाभक्तिः

मोहनदासगान्धिः 'राष्ट्रपिता' 'बाप्' 'महात्मा' प्रभृतिभिः समादरसूचकैः पदैः प्रसिद्धः। श्री मोहनदासगान्धिः दिरद्वाणां परमुपकारकः अभवत्। स प्रत्येकस्य देशस्य स्वातन्त्र्यम् ऐच्छत्, मानवसमानतायाः परमोपासकः अभवत्। अत एव स लोकविश्रुतः अभवत्। स एव भारतस्य स्वतन्त्रतायाः सम्पादकेषु अग्रणी अभवत्। श्री मोहनदासस्य जन्म गुजरात-काठियावाड प्रदेशस्य 'पोरबन्दर' नामके स्थाने अभवत्। अस्य पिता करमचन्दः, माता च पुतलीबाई आसीत्। मोहनः स्विपतुः चतुर्षु अपत्येषु किनष्ठः आसीत्। एष शैशवादेव मितभाषी, सत्यभक्तः, विनयी, पित्रोः आज्ञापालकः, अहिंसावादी, ईश्वरभक्तः च आसीत्। यदा तस्य पिता राजकोटराज्यस्य अमात्यपदमङ्गीकृतवान् तदा श्री मोहनोऽपि स्विपत्रा सह तत्र अगच्छत्। राजकोटनगरे एव माध्यमिकां शिक्षां परिसमाप्तवान्। पित्रोरनुरोधं पालयन् एषः त्रयोदशवर्षावस्थायां कस्तूरबा नाम्नीं गुणवतीं कन्यामुदवाहयत्। सा धर्मपरायणा, स्नेहशीला, सेवापरायणा, पतिव्रता च आसीत्। विधिशास्त्रमध्येतुं बैरिस्टर् पदलाभार्थं च मोहनः इंग्लेण्डदेशं जगाम। गमनात् पूर्वं मातुरग्रे स मांस-मदिरा-दुराचारवर्जनाय प्रतिज्ञातवान्। एषा प्रतिज्ञा तेन स्वप्नेऽपि न उल्लंघिता अभवत्। तदा परिश्रमेण पठन् असौ बैरिस्टर पदवीं लब्ध्वा भारतं प्रत्यागच्छत्।

अस्मिन् वयसि गान्धेः विवाहः समभवत्-

्र एकोनविंशति

_{2.} अष्ट

3. एकविंशति

4. त्रयोदश

Correct Answer :-

. त्रयोदश

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
       प्ण्यस्य फलमिच्छन्ति प्ण्यं नेच्छन्ति मानवाः ।
       न पापफलमिच्छन्ति पापं कुर्वन्ति यत्नतः ॥
       वयमिह परितृष्टा वल्कलैस्तवं दुकूलै:
       सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेष:।
       स त् भवति दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला
       मनसि च परित्ष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्र: ॥
   मानवाः यत्नतः एतत् कुर्वन्ति ।
_{_{\scriptscriptstyle 1.}} विद्याम्
2. पापम्
3. धनम्
पुण्यम्
Correct Answer :-
 पापम
Topic:- Mathematics (MAT)
1) If xy=1 then factorization of x+y+2 is: /
यदि xy=1 तो x+y+2 का गुणन है:
1. (x+1)(y+1)
2. (x+1)(y-1)
3. (x-1)(y+1)
4. (x-1)(y-1)
Correct Answer :-
• (x+1)(y+1)
2) Match the following:-
i. 1 added to x
                       a) -5q
ii. 8 subtracted from p
                       b)x+1
iii. -5 multiplied by q
                        c) p - 8 /
निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें:-
i. x में 1 जोड़ना
                      a) -5q
ii. p से 8 घटाना
                    b) x + 1
                        c) p - 8
iii. -5 को q से गुणा करना
1. \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{i}\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{i}\mathbf{i}\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{c}
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2. i - b, ii - c, iii - a		
$3. \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{ii} - \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{iii} - \mathbf{b}$		
4. i – c, ii – b, iii – a		
Correct Answer :-		
• i – b, ii – c, iii – a		
2) All waves development of a skild is not	landad bhasanah	
3) All round development of a child is ref एक बच्चे का सर्वांगीण विकास		
1. Anecdotal record / वृतांत (ऐनक्डोटल) अभिले		
 Anecdotal record / पृतात (एनफ्डाट्स) जामर Case study record / व्यक्तिगत अध्ययन (केस 		
2. Case study record / व्यापतगत अध्ययन (कस 3. Cumulative record / संचयी अभिलेख	स्टडा) जामलेख	
4. Scholastic record / शैक्षिक अभिलेख		
Correct Answer :-		
• Cumulative record / संचयी अभिलेख		
4) If two cubes each of edge 10 cm are j	oined end to end, then the surface area of the resulting cuboid is /	
10 सेमी किनारे वाले दो घन प्रत्येक सिरों से जुड़े हैं,	तो परिणामी घनाभ का पृष्ठीय क्षेत्रफल है।	
1. 1500 sq cm /		
1500 वर्ग सेमी		
2. 1000 sq cm /		
1000 वर्ग सेमी		
3. 500 sq cm /		
500 वर्ग सेमी		
4. 750 sq cm /		
750 वर्ग सेमी		
Correct Answer :-		
• 1000 sq cm /		
1000 वर्ग सेमी		
11 भुजाओं वाले बहुभुज के एक शीर्ष से हम कितने	re can draw from one vertex of a polygon with 11 sides? /	
1. 8	प्रमुख । प्राप्त कर सकत है।	
2. 10		
3. 9		
4. 7		
Correct Answer :-		
• 8		
6) Which of the following statements is I	OT true about whole number? /	
निम्नलिखित में से पूर्ण संख्याओं के संबंध में कौन-स	कथन सत्य नहीं है?	
1. 0 is a counting number but not a natural	number. /	
0 एक गणना योग्य संख्या है, लेकिन एक प्राकृत स	ख्या नहीं है।	
2. The whole number 0 doesn't have any p	redecessor. /	
पूर्ण संख्या 0 की कोई पूर्ववर्ती संख्या नहीं होती है		

3. The additive identity of all natural numbers is a whole number. /
सभी प्राकृत संख्याओं की योगात्मक समरूपता एक पूर्ण संख्या होती है।
4. The predecessor of the first two digit number is always a single digit number. /
पहले दो अंकों की संख्या की पूर्ववर्ती संख्या हमेशा एक अंकीय संख्या होती है।
Correct Answer :-
• 0 is a counting number but not a natural number.
0 एक गणना योग्य संख्या है, लेकिन एक प्राकृत संख्या नहीं है।
7) Which one of the following statements is true about integer? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन पूर्णांक के संबंध में सत्य है?
1. On dividing a negative integer by a negative integer we get a negative integer. /
एक ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक को एक ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक से विभाजित करने पर हमें ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक प्राप्त होता है
2. On subtracting a negative integer from a positive integer we get a positive integer.
एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक से एक ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक को घटाने पर हमें एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक प्राप्त होता है।
3. When a positive integer and negative integer is added we get a negative integer.
जब एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक और ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक को जोड़ा जाता है तो हमें ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक प्राप्त होता है।
4. On multiplying a negative integer with a positive integer we get a positive integer.
एक ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक के साथ एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक को गुणा करने पर हमें धनात्मक पूर्णांक प्राप्त होता है।
Correct Answer :-
On subtracting a negative integer from a positive integer we get a positive integer. /
एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक से एक ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक को घटाने पर हमें एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक प्राप्त होता है।
8) Which one of the following statements is correct about number? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन संख्या के संबंध में सत्य है?
1. Nine is a prime number. /
नौ एक अभाज्य संख्या है।
2. There are only 9 prime numbers below 20. /
20 से नीचे केवल 9 अभाज्य संख्याएं हैं।
3. Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. /
प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है।
4. Number of multiples of a given number are finite. /
4. Number of multiples of a given number are finite. / दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है।
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है।
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :-
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- • Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. / प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है।
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- • Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. /
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- • Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. / प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है। 9) A train covers a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train had been 5 km/hr faster it would have taken 1 hour less than the scheduled time. And if
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. / प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है। 9) A train covers a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train had been 5 km/hr faster it would have taken 1 hour less than the scheduled time. And if the train had been slower by 20 km/hr, it would have taken 6 hours more than the scheduled time. Then the distance covered by the train is: / एक ट्रेन एक समान चाल से चलती हुई एक निश्चित दूरी तय करती है। यदि ट्रेन 5 किमी/घंटा तेज चाल से चलती है तो यह निर्धारित समय से 1 घंटा कम लेती है और यदि ट्रेन 20 किमी/घंटा धीमी
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. / प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है। 9) A train covers a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train had been 5 km/hr faster it would have taken 1 hour less than the scheduled time. And if the train had been slower by 20 km/hr, it would have taken 6 hours more than the scheduled time. Then the distance covered by the train is: / एक ट्रेन एक समान चाल से चलती हुई एक निश्चित दूरी तय करती है। यदि ट्रेन 5 किमी/घंटा तेज चाल से चलती है तो यह निर्धारित समय से 1 घंटा कम लेती है और यदि ट्रेन 20 किमी/घंटा धीमी गित से चलती है तो निर्धारित समय से 6 घंटे अधिक लेती है, तो ट्रेन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी है:
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. / प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है। 9) A train covers a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train had been 5 km/hr faster it would have taken 1 hour less than the scheduled time. And if the train had been slower by 20 km/hr, it would have taken 6 hours more than the scheduled time. Then the distance covered by the train is: / एक ट्रेन एक समान चाल से चलती हुई एक निश्चित दूरी तय करती है। यदि ट्रेन 5 किमी/घंटा तेज चाल से चलती है तो यह निधारित समय से 1 घंटा कम लेती है और यदि ट्रेन 20 किमी/घंटा धीमी गति से चलती है तो निधारित समय से 6 घंटे अधिक लेती है, तो ट्रेन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी है: 1. 2240 km/
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- • Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. / प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है। 9) A train covers a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train had been 5 km/hr faster it would have taken 1 hour less than the scheduled time. And if the train had been slower by 20 km/hr, it would have taken 6 hours more than the scheduled time. Then the distance covered by the train is: / एक ट्रेन एक समान चाल से चलती हुई एक निश्चित दूरी तय करती है। यदि ट्रेन 5 किमी/घंटा तेज चाल से चलती है तो यह निर्धारित समय से 1 घंटा कम लेती है और यदि ट्रेन 20 किमी/घंटा धीमी गित से चलती है तो निर्धारित समय से 6 घंटे अधिक लेती है, तो ट्रेन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी है: 1. 2240 किमी
दी गई संख्या के गुणकों की संख्या सीमित होती है। Correct Answer :- • Every number is a multiple and factor of itself. / प्रत्येक संख्या स्वयं का एक गुणक और घटक होती है। 9) A train covers a certain distance at a uniform speed. If the train had been 5 km/hr faster it would have taken 1 hour less than the scheduled time. And if the train had been slower by 20 km/hr, it would have taken 6 hours more than the scheduled time. Then the distance covered by the train is: / एक ट्रेन एक समान चाल से चलती हुई एक निश्चित दूरी तय करती है। यदि ट्रेन 5 किमी/घंटा तेज चाल से चलती है तो यह निर्धारित समय से 1 घंटा कम लेती है और यदि ट्रेन 20 किमी/घंटा धीमी गित से चलती है तो निर्धारित समय से 6 घंटे अधिक लेती है, तो ट्रेन द्वारा तय की गयी दूरी है: 1. 2240 km/ 2240 किमी 2. 2000 km/

1050 किमी
4. 1080 km /
1080 किमी
Correct Answer :-
• 1050 km /
1050 किमी
In the given figure, if ∠C=40°, then ∠A and ∠B are: B C दी गई आकृति में, यदि ∠C=40° है, तो ∠A एवं ∠B हैं:
41 115 311 1910 114 2C-40 8, AI ZA CO ZD 6.
50°,90°
100°,40° 2.
40°,100° 3.
90°,50°
4.
Correct Answer :-
40°,100°
In a circle centred at 'A', the angle between AB and AD is 80° where points B and D lie on the circle. If C lies outside the circle and CB and CD are the two tangents, then the value of angle BCD is / A केंद्र वाले एक वृत्त में, AB एवं AD के बीच बना कोण 80° है, जहाँ बिंदु B एवं D वृत्त पर स्थित हैं। यदि C वृत्त के बाहय में स्थित है तथा CB और CD दो स्पर्शरेखा हैं, तो कोण BCD का मान है। 110° 1.00°
2.
3. ^{120°}
4. ^{90°}
Correct Answer :-
· 100°

2. 15°
35° 3.
4. ²⁵ °
Correct Answer :-
. 15°
In $\triangle DEF \angle D=60^{\circ}, \angle F=50^{\circ}$ then /
ΔDEF ਸੇਂ, ∠D=60°,∠F=50° तो:
1. FE>DF>DE
2. DE=FE=FD
3. DE <df<ef< td=""></df<ef<>
4. DE <fe<df< td=""></fe<df<>
Correct Answer :-
• DE <fe<df< td=""></fe<df<>
If the sum of the squares of zeroes of polynomial $6x^2 + x + k$ is $\frac{25}{36}$, then the value of k is
यदि बहुपद $6x^2+x+k$ के शून्यकों के वर्गों का योग $\frac{25}{36}$ है, तो k का मान है।
12
5
$\frac{5}{2}$ 2.
3. 2
4. 3
Correct Answer :-
2
Find the value of $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ when $x - \frac{1}{x} = 2$.
जब $x - \frac{1}{x} = 2$ है, तो $x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ का मान जात करें।
2. 8 3. 6
4. 4
Correct Answer :-
• 6
16) If the tangents PA and PB from a point P to a circle with centre O are inclined to each other at an
angle of 80° , then $\angle POA = $
यदि एक बिंदु P से एक "O" केंद्र वाली एक वृत्त की दो स्पर्श रेखाएँ PA तथा PB एक-दूसरे से 80° के कोण पर मिलती हैं, तो ∠POA =।
00 3. 30-1 3. MINITER, CH. 21 0A =1
80° 1.

```
2.
3. <sup>25°</sup>
Correct Answer :-
17)
       The average temperature of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was 40°C. The average
       temperature of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday was 41^{\rm o}{\rm C}. If the temperature on Thursday
       was 42°C, what was the temperature on Monday?
       सोमवार, मंगलवार एवं बुधवार का औसत तापमान 40°C था। मंगलवार, बुधवार एवं गुरुवार का
       औसत तापमान 41°C था। यदि गुरुवार को तापमान 42°C था, तो सोमवार को तापमान कितना
41°C
2. 38°C
    40°C
4. 39°C
Correct Answer :-
   39°C
       Find \angle A + \angle D & \angle B + \angle C of a cyclic quadrilateral ABCD in which
       \angle A = 3x - 1, \angle B = y - 2, \angle C = 2y + 6 \& \angle D = 5x + 7.
       एक चक्रीय चतुर्भुज ABCD में \angle A + \angle D एवं \angle B + \angle C ज्ञात करें,
       जिसमें \angle A = 3x - 1, \angle B = y - 2, \angle C = 2y + 6 एवं \angle D = 5x + 7 है।
206°, 154°
   200°, 160°
175°, 185°
4. 168°, 192°
Correct Answer :-
206°, 154°
19) An exterior angle of a triangle is 135° and its two interior opposite
      angles are equal. Each of these equal angle is:
      एक त्रिभुज का बाह्य कोण 135° है तथा इसके दो अंत: सम्मुख कोण
      समान हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक कोण है:
   47 1/20
    52 1/20
```

67 ½° 45° Correct Answer :-67 1/20 Find the value of x in the given figure. /दी गई आकृति में, ${\bf x}$ का मान ज्ञात करें। 1. 130° 85° 110° Correct Answer :-. 85° The property that allows to calculate $\left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{11}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{11}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$ is: / वो कौन सा गुण है जो $\left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{11}\right) + \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{11}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$ के गणना की अनुमित देता है: 1. Associative property / साहचर्य गुण 2. Distributive property / वितरण गुण 3. Closure property / संवरक गुण 4. Commutative property / क्रमविनिमेय गुण Correct Answer :-• Distributive property / वितरण गुण 22) In $\triangle ABC$, $\angle C = 90^{\circ}$, $BC=AC=3\sqrt{2}$, then AB=___. / \triangle ABC ਸੇਂ, ∠C = 90°, BC=AC= $3\sqrt{2}$, तो AB=___ 1. 5

2. 73. 8

26) ABCD is a parallelogram and the midpoint of the sides of ABCD are joined to form another parallelogram PQRS. If the area of PQRS is 20 cm², then the

• 1230321

area of ABCD is____. /

ABCD एक समानांतर चतुर्भुज है तथा ABCD के भुजाओं के मध्यबिंदु मिलकर एक अन्य समानांतर चतुर्भुज PQRS का निर्माण करती है। यदि PQRS का क्षेत्रफल 20 सेमी ² है, तो ABCD का क्षेत्रफल है।
६. 1. 80 cm ² / 80 सेमी ²
$2. \ 40 \ \text{cm}^2 \ / \ 40 \ सेमी^2$
$3.\ 100\ \text{cm}^2/100\ \text{सेमी}^2$
4. 1600 cm ² / 1600 सेमी ²
Correct Answer :-
• 40 cm ² / 40 सेमी ²
27) A numeral is the /
एक संख्यांक है।
2. symbol to represent a number / एक संख्या के प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रतीक
3. cardinality of a set / एक समुच्च्य की प्रमुखता
4. none of the above / उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
Correct Answer :- • symbol to represent a number / एक संख्या के प्रतिनिधित्व का प्रतीक
• symbol to represent a number / एक संख्या के प्रातानायत्व का प्रताक
28) There are 100 cookies in a packet. If there is 'm' packets, then total cookies can be written as: /
एक पैकेट में 100 कुकीज़ हैं। यदि पैकेटों की संख्या 'm' है, तो कुकीजों की कुल संख्या को लिखा जा सकता है:
100
1. ^m
2. 100m
3.100 + m
4. 100-m
Correct Answer :-
• 100m
29) `Gitika' by Aryabhata is a collection of: /
अर्थभट्ट द्वारा प्रस्तुत 'गीतिका' का एक संग्रह है।
1. Kalakiya – Work on time and measure / कालकिया-समय और मापन पर कार्य
2. Problems on Arithmetic / अंकगणित पर समस्याओं
3. Gola (Sphere) / गोला (गेंद)
4. Astronomical tables / खगोलीय तालिकाएँ
Correct Answer :-
• Astronomical tables / खगोलीय तालिकाएँ
30) Micro Teaching technique was brought to India by /
सूक्ष्म अध्ययन (माइक्रो टीचिंग) तकनीक, भारत में द्वारा लाई गई थी।
1. Atkinson / एटकिंसन
2. B.K . Passi / बी.के. पासी
3. Allen /

4. Anderson / एंडरसन
Correct Answer :-
• B.K . Passi / बी.के. पासी
31) Unit plan for teaching mathematics is done in the /
गणित शिक्षण के लिए इकाई योजना में की जाती है।
1. post-instructional phase / पोस्ट-अनुदेशात्मक चरण
2. pre-instructional phase / प्री-अनुदेशात्मक चरण
3. teaching-learning phase / शिक्षण-अधिगम चरण
4. evaluation phase / मूल्यांकन चरण
Correct Answer :-
• pre-instructional phase / प्री-अनुदेशात्मक चरण
32) Thorndike's 'Law of Readiness' is made use of in the / थार्नडाइक के 'तत्परता का नियम' का उपयोग में किया जाता है।
1. Unit Plan / इकाई योजना
2. Lesson Plan / पाठ योजना
3. Home Work / गृह कार्य
4. Preparation of objectives / उद्देश्यों की तैयारी
Correct Answer :-
• Lesson Plan / पाठ योजना
33) $2x+3y=10$ has: /
2x+3y=10 का:
1. No solution /
कोई हल नहीं है।
2. A unique solution /
एक विशेष हल है।
3. Only two solutions /
केवल दो हल हैं।
4. Infinitely many solutions /
अनंत रूप से कई हल हैं।
Correct Answer :-
Infinitely many solutions /
अनंत रूप से कई हल हैं।
34) Mensuration integrated with geometry makes drawing of regular shapes introduced to children in four ways - 1.aesthetic 2. approximation 3.comprehensive 4. association This is known as
ज्यामिती के साथ समेकित क्षेत्रमिति ने नियमित आकृतियों से रेखाचित्र बनाएं जो बच्चों के लिए चार तरीकों से प्रस्तुत हुए -
1. सुरुचिपूर्ण
2. सन्निकटन
3. व्यापक

4. साहचर्य
इसे के रूप में जाना जाता है।
1. Technique of approximation / सन्निकटन की तकनीक
2. Technique of mathematization / गणितीकरण की तकनीक
3. Technique of quantization / परिमाणीकरण की तकनीक
4. Technique of ideation / विचारण की तकनीक
Correct Answer :-
• Technique of quantization / परिमाणीकरण की तकनीक
35) Choose the pair that is not twin prime. /
उस युग्म का चयन करें जो संयुक्त अभाज्य नहीं है।
1. (91, 93)
2. (59, 61)
3. (41, 43)
4. (101, 103)
Correct Answer :-
• (91, 93)
36) If PQ and RS are two equal and parallel chords, the distance from centre to PQ is 5 cm, then the distance between PQ and RS is: /
यदि PQ और RS दो बराबर और समांतर जीवा हैं, केंद्र से PQ की दूरी 5 सेमी है, तो PQ और RS के बीच की दूरी निम्न है:
1. 10 cm/
10 सेमी
2. 25 cm/
25 सेमी
3. 2.5 cm /
2.5 सेमी
4. 5 cm/
5 सेमी
Correct Answer :-
• 10 cm/
10 सेमी
37) Vedanga jyotisha in astronomy was compiled in 1200BC by/
खगोल विज्ञान में वेदांग ज्योतिष को 1200 ईसा पूर्व में द्वारा संकलित किया गया था।
1. Aryabhatta / आर्यभट्ट
2. Sulbakar / सुल्बाकर
3. Bandyama / बंदयम
4. Lagadha / लगाधा
Correct Answer :-
• Lagadha / लगाधा
38) The length of the arc of a sector is 22 cm and the area of the sector is 231 sq cm then the angle of the sector is:/
एक खंड के चाप की लंबाई 22 सेमी और खंड का क्षेत्रफल 231 वर्ग सेमी है, तो खंड का कोण निम्न है:

1. 600
2. 1200
450
3.
90° 4.
Correct Answer :-
• 60°
39) The perimeter of two circles are in the ratio 2:3, then the ratio of their areas is / दो वृत्तों की परिधि का अनुपात 2:3 है, तो उनके क्षेत्रफल का अनुपात है।
1. 2:3
2. 4:9
3. 3:2
4. 9:4
Correct Answer :-
• 4:9
40) One of the objectives stated below is not measurable and that is: /
नीचे दिए गए उद्देश्यों में से एक मापनीय नहीं है और यह है।
1. To develop critical thinking. / गहन चिंतन को विकसित करने के लिए
2. To identify their shapes in the nature. / प्रकृति में उनकी आकृतियों की पहचान करने के लिए
3. To illustrate equal sets / समान समुच्चयों की व्याख्या करने के लिए
4. To recognize rational numbers. / तर्कसंगत संख्याओं की पहचान करने के लिए
Correct Answer :-
• To develop critical thinking. / गहन चिंतन को विकसित करने के लिए
41) Which of the following is an open-ended question? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक ओपन-एंडेड प्रश्न है?
1. Anusha has a total of 50 Rupees. What are the possible denominations she can have? / अनुषा के पास कुल 50 रुपये
हैं। उसके पास संभावित मूल्यवर्ग क्या हो सकते हैं?
2. Area of a square is 400 cm². What are the possible values for the side of the square? / एक वर्ग का क्षेत्रफल 400 सेमी ² है। वर्ग की भुजा के लिए संभावित मान क्या हैं?
3. Prove that the square of an even numbers is even. / सिद्ध करें कि सम संख्याओं का वर्ग सम होता है
4. State Pythagoras theorem / पाइथागोरस प्रमेय को बताएं।
Correct Answer :-
• Anusha has a total of 50 Rupees. What are the possible denominations she can have? / अनुषा के पास कुल 50 रुपये
हैं। उसके पास संभावित मूल्यवर्ग क्या हो सकते हैं?
⁴²⁾ 'Mathematics is the mirror of civilization' was stated by: / 'गणित सभ्यता का दर्पण है।' इनके द्वारा कहा गया:

1. Newton / न्यूटन
2. Euclid / यूक्लिड
3. Hogben / हॉगबेन
4. Plato / प्लेटो
Correct Answer :-
• Hogben / हॉगबेन
⁴³⁾ CANCELLED
Who among the four is not a non-Euclidean? /
चारों में से कौन एक गैर-यूक्लिडियन नहीं है?
1. Renaissance / पुनर्जागरण (रिनेसन्स)
2. Bolyai / बोल्याइ
3. Lobachevsky / लोबचेव्सकी 4. Enclid / एनक्लिड
Correct Answer :- • Enclid / एনक्लिड
• Litelle / C 11400
44) Which one of the following statements is true about power/exponent? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कथन घात/घातांक के संबंध में सत्य है?
1. In 10^2 , 10 is the power and 2 the exponent /
10^2 में, 10 घात और 2 घातांक है
2. $(5a)^b = 5a^b$
3. 10000 is the exponential form of 10 ⁴ /
$10000, 10^4$ का घातांक रूप है
4. 216 is the third power of 6 /
216, 6 का तीसरा घात है
Correct Answer :-
• 216 is the third power of 6 /
216, 6 का तीसरा घात है
45) CANCELLED
Algebra is al-gebra =al-jebr wa'almuqabala. The translation of equivalent words of aljebr and wa'al muqabala is and, respectively. /
शब्द Algebra, al-gebra =al-jebr wa'almuqabala है। aljebr और wa'al muqabala के समतुल्य शब्दों का अनुवाद और है।
1. restoration , reduction / पुनःस्थापन, घटाव
2. restoration , challenging / पुनःस्थापन, चुनौती
3. restoration , proving / पुनःस्थापन, सिद्ध करना
4. balancing, solving / संतुलन, समाधान
Correct Answer :-
• restoration , reduction / पुन:स्थापन, घटाव
46) CANCELLED
If the mean of x_1, x_2, x_3 , is 4, then the mean of x_1, x_2, x_3

यदि x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots का माध्य 4 है, तो $2x_1, 2x_2, 2x_3, \dots$ का माध्य x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots का माध्य x_2, x_3, \dots
1. 2
2. 4
3. 8
4. 6
Correct Answer :-
• 8
47) CANCELLED
If one zero of the quadratic polynomial is x^2+3x+k is 2, then the value of k= / यदि द्विघात बहुपद x^2+3x+k का एक शून्यक 2 है, तो k का मान =।
_{1.} ⁻¹⁰
$\sqrt{10}$
3. 10
4.5
Correct Answer :-
·
48) CANCELLED
Which of the following is not under remembering objective? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन स्मरणीय विषय के अतंर्गत नहीं आता है?
1. Measures accurately / यर्थाथ मापन करना
2. None of the above / उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
3. Recall term / स्मरणीय शब्द
4. Recognizes formula / सूत्र पहचानना
Correct Answer :-
• Measures accurately / यर्थाथ मापन करना
49) CANCELLED
A, B, C and D are positioned at (12, 2), (16, 4), (18, 8) and (2a, 6). If the points are joined a rectangle ABCD is formed, find D's position.
$_{ m A,B,C}$ एवं $_{ m D}$ $_{ m CD}$ $_{ m CD}$ बन जाता है, तो $_{ m D}$ की स्थित ज्ञात करें।
1. (14, 6)
2. (13, 6)
3. (11, 6)
4. (12, 6)
Correct Answer :-
• (14, 6)
50) CANCELLED
50) CANCELLED
Which of the following formula holds good for zeros of a quadratic polynomial? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा-सूत्र द्विघात बहुपद के शून्य को सही तरीके से परिभाषित करता है?
1. Product of zeros = coefficient of x/constant term /

शून्य का गुणन= 🗴 का गुणांक/ अचर पद
2. Product of zeros = Constant term/coefficient of x /
शून्य का गुणन= अचर पद/ x का गुणांक
3. Sum of zeros = -(Coefficient of x^2)/coefficient of x /
शून्य का योग=-(x² का गुणांक)/ x का गुणांक
4. Sum of zeros = -(Coefficient of x)/coefficient of x^2 /
शून्य का योग=-(x का गुणांक)/ x² का गुणांक
Correct Answer :-
• Sum of zeros = -(Coefficient of x)/coefficient of x^2 /
शून्य का योग=-(x का गुणांक)/ x² का गुणांक
51) CANCELLED
Pythagoras established the order called /
पाइथागोरस ने नामक ऑर्डर को स्थापित किया।
1. Figurative numbers / आलंकारिक संख्या
2. Brotherhood / মুবইন্থুর
3. Pythagoreans / पाइथागोरस
4. Mathematics / गणितीय
Correct Answer :-
• Pythagoreans / पाइथागोरस
52) CANCELLED
Choose the correct statement about integers. /
पूर्णांकों के विषय में सही कथन का चयन करें।
Subtraction is commutative for integers /
घटाव पूर्णांक के लिए विनिमेयशील होता है।
2. Addition is associative for all integers /
योग सभी पूर्णांकों के लिए सहयोगी होता है।
3. Division is associative for all integers except 0 /
विभाजन o को छोड़कर सभी पूर्णांकों के लिए साहचर्य होता है।
4. Whole number are closed under addition & subtraction /
पूर्ण संख्या योग और घटाव के अंतर्गत अवरुद्ध होती हैं।
Correct Answer :-
Addition is associative for all integers /
योग सभी पूर्णांकों के लिए सहयोगी होता है।
53) CANCELLED
What will be the sign of the product if we multiply together:
1. 9 negative integers and 4 positive integers
2. 5 negative integers and 5 positive integers
3. 4 negative integers and 7 positive integers
4. 8 negative integers and 5 positive integers
4. 8 negative integers and 5 positive integers 5. (-3), 2n times, n is a natural number. /

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यदि हम इन्हें आपस में गुणा करते हैं तो गुणनफल का चिह्न क्या होगा:
1. 9 ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक और 4 धनात्मक पूर्णांक
2. 5 ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक और 5 धनात्मक पूर्णांक
3. 4 ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक और 7 धनात्मक पूर्णांक
4. 8 ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक और 5 धनात्मक पूर्णांक
(-3), 2n बार, n एक प्राकृत संख्या है।
1. i – positive, ii – negative, iii – negative, iv – positive, v –negative /
  i – धनात्मक, ii – ऋणात्मक, iii – ऋणात्मक, iv – धनात्मक, v – ऋणात्मक
2. i – positive, ii – negative, iii – negative, iv – positive, v – positive /
  i – धनात्मक, ii – ऋणात्मक, iii – ऋणात्मक, iv – धनात्मक, v – धनात्मक
3. i – negative, ii – negative, iii – positive, iv – positive, v –positive /
  i – ऋणात्मक, ii – ऋणात्मक, iii – धनात्मक, iv – धनात्मक, v – धनात्मक
4. i – negative, ii – negative, iii – negative, iv – positive, v –positive /
  i – ऋणात्मक, ii – ऋणात्मक, iii – ऋणात्मक, iv – धनात्मक, v – धनात्मक
Correct Answer :-
• i – negative, ii – negative, iii – positive, iv – positive, v –positive /
  i – ऋणात्मक, ii – ऋणात्मक, iii – धनात्मक, iv – धनात्मक, v – धनात्मक
54) CANCELLED
Which of the following is the multiplicative identity in the set of whole numbers? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पूर्ण संख्याओं के समुच्चय में गुणात्मक समरूपता है?
1. 1
2. All whole numbers /
  सभी पूर्ण संख्याएँ
3.0
Correct Answer :-
55) CANCELLED
When N is a set of all natural numbers, W the set of all whole numbers, Z the set of all real numbers, then which of the following is true?/
यदि N सभी प्राकृत संख्याओं का एक समुच्चय है, W सभी पूर्णांकों का समुच्चय है , Z सभी वास्तविक संख्याओं का समुच्चय है, तो निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सत्य है?
R \subset Z \subset W \subset N
W \subset N \subset R \subset Z
N \subset Z \subset W \subset R
 N \subset W \subset Z \subset R 
Correct Answer :-
  N \subset W \subset Z \subset R
56) CANCELLED
Find the sum of perimeters of an equilateral triangle and a regular pentagon whose both side is 4 cm. /
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एक समबाहु त्रिभुज और एक नियमित पंचभुज की परिधियों का योग ज्ञात करें, जिसकी दोनों भुजाएँ 4 सेमी हैं।

32 सेमी
2. 252 cm/
252 सेमी
3. 36 cm/
36 सेमी
4. 62 cm /
62 सेमी
Correct Answer :-
• 32 cm /
32 सेमी
32 (171)
57) CANCELLED
Find the perimeter of the triangle whose sides are 4 meter, 5 meter and 60 cm. / त्रिभुज का परिमाप ज्ञात करें, जिसकी भुजाएं 4 मीटर, 5 मीटर और 60 सेमी हैं।
1. 69 meter /
69 मीटर
2. 9.6 meter / 9.6 मीटर
3. 3600 meter /
3600 मीटर
4. 6.9 meter /
6.9 मीटर
Correct Answer :-
• 9.6 meter /
9.6 मीटर
9.6 मीटर
58) CANCELLED
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58) CANCELLED In a right angled triangle the square of the hypotenuse is twice the product of the other two sides. Find one of the angles of the triangle. / एक समकोण त्रिभुज में कर्ण का वर्ग अन्यo दो भुजाओं के गुणज का दोगुना है। त्रिभुज के कोणों में से एक ज्ञात करें।
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4. 6 ⁵
Correct Answer :-
• 5 ⁶
60) A(3,5) and B(-3,5) are the end points of the diameter of a circle. Find the centre of the circle. /
A(3,5) एवं B(-3,5) एक वृत्त के व्यास के अंतिम बिंदु हैं। वृत्त का केंद्र ज्ञात करें।
1. (5,0)
2. (6,5)
3. (3,0)
4. (0,5)
Correct Answer :-
• (0,5)