

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD Middle School Teacher Eligibility Test - 2018 2nd Mar 2019 2:30 PM

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)
1) A student is provided with a choice of 15 topics of his/her interest to complete an assignment. This increases his/her learning engagement. / एक छात्र को असाइनमेंट पूरा करने के लिए उसके/उसकी रुचि के 15 टॉपिक दिये जाते है। यह उसके अधिगम कार्य में वृद्धि करता है।
1. Intellectual / बौद्धिक
2. Behavioural/ व्यवहार
3. Emotional /भावुक
4. Social / सामाजिक
Correct Answer :-
• Intellectual / बौद्धिक
2) ADHD children have difficulties in which of the following areas? /
निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र में एडीएचडी बच्चों को कठिनाई होती है?
1. All of the above / उपर्युक्त सभी
2. Attention only / केवल ध्यान देना
3. Hyperactivity only / केवल अति सक्रियता
4. Impulse control only / केवल आवेग नियंत्रण
Correct Answer :-
• All of the above / उपर्युक्त सभी
3) In an intelligence test a 9 years old boy is found to have mental age of 10 years , he belongs to the IQ classification of / एक बुद्धि परीक्षण में एक 9 वर्ष के लड़के की मानसिक उम्र 10 वर्ष पाई जाती है, वह के आईक्यू वर्गीकरण से संबंधित है।
1. Superior / श्रेष्ठ (सुपीरियर)
2. Average / औसत
3. Genius / प्रतिभाशाली (जीनियस)
4. Slow learner / मंदग्राही (स्लो लर्नर)
Correct Answer :-
• Average / औसत
4) Which theory of development also focuses on social interactions in development? / विकास का कौन-सा सिद्धांत, विकास में सामाजिक संबंधों पर भी ध्यान केंद्रित करता है?
1. Vygotsky / वाइगोत्स्की
2. Piaget / पियाजे
3. Freud / फ्रायड
4. Kohlberg/ कोह्नबर्ग
Correct Answer :-
• Vygotsky / वाइगोत्स्की
5) Asking students to list the uses of iron metal in class will help a teacher to examine which one of the following creative abilities in students? / छात्रों को कक्षा में लोहे की धातु के उपयोग को सूचीबद्ध करने के लिए कहना एक शिक्षक को यह जांचने में मदद करेगा कि छात्रों में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी

रचनात्मक क्षमता है?
1. Flexibility / लचीला
2. Originality / मौलिकता
3. Elaboration /विस्तार
4. Fluency / प्रवाह
Correct Answer :-
• Fluency / प्रवाह
6) The movement in Maslow's Hierarchy of needs should be from / मास्लो के प्रेरणा के पदानुक्रम में आवश्यक गति होनी चाहिए-
1. Love and belonging to Physiological needs / प्यार और अपनापन से सामाजिक आवश्यकता तक
2. Self- actualization to Physiological needs / आत्म-विश्लेषण से सामाजिक आवश्यकता तक
3. Safety needs to Self-actualization / सुरक्षा आवश्यकता से आत्म विश्लेषण तक
4. Physiological needs to Self –actualization / सामाजिक आवश्यकता से आत्म सिद्धि तक
Correct Answer :-
• Physiological needs to Self –actualization / सामाजिक आवश्यकता से आत्म सिद्धि तक
7) Select the quality that is needed for a counselor. / परामर्शदाता के लिए आवश्यक विशेषता का चयन करें।
1. being judgmental/ निर्णायक होना
2. being arrogant / अभिमानी होना
3. being empathetic / सहानुभूति परक होना
4. being defensive / रक्षात्मक होना
Correct Answer :-
• being empathetic / सहानुभूति परक होना
8) What is an infant likely to suffer from if the mother consumed large amounts of alcohol during pregnancy? / अगर गर्भावस्था के दौरान माँ ने बड़ी मात्रा में शराब का सेवन किया है, तो शिशु को क्या नुकसान होने की संभावना है?
1. Prenatal retardation / प्रसव पूर्व मंदता
2. Fetal withdrawal syndrome / भ्रूण वापसी सिंड्रोम
3. Fetal alcohol syndrome / भ्रूण मद्य सिंड्रोम
4. Perinatal alcohol syndrome / प्रसवकालीन मद्य सिंड्रोम
Correct Answer :-
• Fetal alcohol syndrome / भ्रूण मद्य सिंड्रोम
9) What strategy should a teacher use in a situation when the student is being impolite? / छात्र के उद्दंड हो जाने की स्थिति में एक शिक्षक को किस रणनीति का उपयोग करना चाहिए?
1. Punishment / दंड
2. Remind the student of classroom norms / कक्षा नियमों को छात्रों को याद दिलाना
3. Argue with the student / छात्र के साथ वाद-विवाद करना
4. Express shock / आश्चर्यचिकत कर देना
Correct Answer :-

10) What is the term given to describe the conditioned stimulus before classical conditioning occurs? / क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग होने से पहले अनुबंधित उत्तेजना का वर्णन करने के लिए कौन-सा शब्द दिया गया है?

1. Natural stimulus / प्राकृतिक उत्तेजना

2. Unconditioned stimulus / अननुबाधत उत्तजना
3. General stimulus / सामान्य उत्तेजना
4. Neutral stimulus / तटस्थ उत्तेजना
Correct Answer :-
• Neutral stimulus / तटस्थ उत्तेजना
11) What is the set of linguistic rules that govern the use of language for communication called? / भाषाई नियमों का वह कौन-सा समुच्चय है जो संचार के लिए भाषा के प्रयोग को नियंत्रित करता है?
1. Grammar / व्याकरण
2. Phonemes / स्विनम
3. Pragmatics / उपयोगितावाद
4. Syntax / वाक्य विज्ञान
Correct Answer :-
• Pragmatics / उपयोगितावाद
12) By the age of six months, infants are able to do the following, except / छ: महीने की आयु तक, शिशु सिवाय के निम्नलिखित को करने में सक्षम होते हैं। 1. Babbling / तुतलाना
2. Crawling / पेत के बल चलना (क्रॉलिंग)
3. Sit up / बैठने
4. Eat solids / ठोस पदार्थ खाना
Correct Answer :- • Crawling / पेत के बल चलना (क्रॉलिंग)
13) When social beliefs are transferred from one generation to another, it becomes part of: / जब सामाजिक मान्यताओं को एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है, तो यह इसका हिस्सा बन जाता है: 1. Transmission of culture / संस्कृति का संचरण 2. Social mobility / सामाजिक गतिशीलता 3. Social change / सामाजिक परिवर्तन 4. Individual development / व्यक्तिगत विकास
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स्थानांतरित किया जाता है, तो यह इसका हिस्सा बन जाता है: 1. Transmission of culture / संस्कृति का संचरण 2. Social mobility / सामाजिक गतिशीलता 3. Social change / सामाजिक परिवर्तन 4. Individual development / व्यक्तिगत विकास Correct Answer :- • Transmission of culture / संस्कृति का संचरण 14) Personality is measured based on approach./ व्यक्तित्व को इष्टिकोण के आधार पर मापा जाता है। 1. Ideographic/ चित्राक्षर विषयक (आईडियो ग्राफिक) 2. Socio-radical / सामाजिक-कट्टरपंथी 3. Surface-radical / सतही-कट्टरपंथी 4. Nomothetic/ नियमान्वेषी उपागम (नोमोथेटीक) Correct Answer :- • Nomothetic/ नियमान्वेषी उपागम (नोमोथेटीक) 15) In which of Piaget's 4 development stages is object permanence developed? / पियाजे के 4 विकास अवस्थाओं में से किस अवस्था में वस्तु स्थायित्व विकिसत होती है?

4. Sensorimotor / इन्द्रिय जिनेत
Correct Answer :-
• Sensorimotor / इन्द्रिय जनित
16) Piaget's Pre-operational stage is from / पियाजे की पूर्व-संक्रियात्मक अवस्था है। 1. 7 - 11 years / 7-11 वर्ष 2. 11 years and above / 11 वर्ष एवं अधिक 3. 2 - 7 years / 2-7 वर्ष 4. 0 - 2 years / 0-2 वर्ष
Correct Answer :-
• 2 - 7 years / 2-7 বর্ষ
17) Who said, An intelligence is a "biopsychological potential to process information in certain ways in order to solve problems or create products that are valued in at least one culture or community". किसने कहा, बुद्धिमत्ता "समस्याओं को हल करने या कम से कम एक संस्कृति या समुदाय में मूल्यवान उत्पादों को बनाने के लिए कुछ तरीकों से जानकारी को संसाधित करने के लिए जैव मनोवैज्ञानिक क्षमता है।" 1. Gardner/ गार्डनर 2. Willingham/ विलिंगहैम 3. Callahan/कैल्लन 4. Sattler/ सेट्लर
Correct Answer :- • Gardner/ गार्डनर
18) According to Psychosexual developmental theory, failure to successfully complete a particular stage would result in: / मनोलैंगिक विकास सिद्धांत के अनुसार, एक विशेष चरण को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा करने में विफलता के परिणामस्वरूप होगा: 1. Fixation / स्थिरीकरण (फिक्सेशन) 2. Libido / कामोत्तेजना 3. Electra complex / एलेक्ट्रा मनोग्रंथि 4. Oedipus complex / ओडिपस ग्रंथि
Correct Answer :- • Fixation / स्थिरीकरण (फिक्सेशन)
19) By what age are children likely to make friends? / किस उम्र में बच्चे मित्र बनाने के इच्छुक होते हैं? 1. Four years / चार वर्ष 2. Three years / तीन वर्ष 3. One year / एक वर्ष 4. Two years / दो वर्ष Correct Answer :- • Three years / तीन वर्ष
20) is the main determinant of cognitive development and learning. / संज्ञानात्मक विकास और अधिगम का मुख्य निर्धारक है।
1. Values / अहमियत
2. Beliefs / मान्यता 3. Principles / सिद्धांत
4. Culture / संस्कृति
Correct Answer :-

- Culture / संस्कृति

 21) If a child has difficulty putting words down on paper, it may be due to a learning disability. The best instructional strategy to implement in a classroom to support children who struggle with writing would be to: / यदि किसी बच्चे को शब्दों को कागज पर लिखने में कठिनाई होती है, तो यह अधिगम अक्षमता के कारण हो सकता है। लेखन के साथ संघर्ष करने वाले बच्चों का समर्थन करने के लिए कक्षा में लागू करने हेतु सबसे अच्छी अनुदेशात्मक रणनीति निम्नलिखित होगी:

 1. Provide more time on task/ कार्य पर अधिक समय प्रदान करना

 2. Provide extended periods of time in the resource room to receive one-on-one assistance/ वन-ऑन-वन सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए संसाधन कक्ष में समय की विस्तारित अवधि प्रदान करना

 3. Provide peer tutoring during writing time/ लेखन समय के दौरान सहकर्मी ट्यूशन प्रदान करना

 4. Provide detailed directions and graphic organizers to help with structure./ संरचना के साथ मदद करने के लिए विस्तृत निर्देश और ग्राफिक आयोजक प्रदान करना

 Correct Answer:
 Provide detailed directions and graphic organizers to help with structure./ संरचना के साथ मदद करने के लिए विस्तृत निर्देश और ग्राफिक आयोजक प्रदान करना
- 22) The variable that the scientific investigator changes or manipulates is called:/ वह चर जिसे वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषक बदलता है या हेरफेर करता है, उसे कहा जाता है:
- 1. independent variable/ स्वतंत्र चर
- 2. responding variable/ उत्तरदायी चर
- 3. Control/ संयम
- 4. dependent variable/ आश्रित चर

Correct Answer :-

- independent variable/ स्वतंत्र चर
- 23) The mental networks that children form in their mind is known as: / बच्चों के दिमाग में बनने वाले मानसिक नेटवर्क को इस रूप में जाना जाता है:
- 1. Impulses / आवेग (इंपल्स)
- 2. Archetypes / आद्यरूप (आर्चटाइप)
- 3. Maps / खाका (मैप)
- 4. Schemas / परिकल्पना (स्कीमा)

Correct Answer:-

- Schemas / परिकल्पना (स्कीमा)
- 24) Which animal was involved in Pavlov's experiment of classical conditioning? / पावलोव के क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग के प्रयोग में कौन-सा जानवर शामिल था?
- 1. Dog / कुत्ता
- 2. Pigeon / কৰুतर
- 3. Rabbit / खरगोश
- 4. Rat / चूहा

Correct Answer :-

Dog / कुत्ता

- 25) Which of Erikson's stages of psychosocial development involves the development of a sense of competence? / एरिक्सन के मनोसामाजिक विकास के किस चरण में प्रतियोगिता की भावना का विकास सम्मिलित होता है?
- 1. Autonomy vs. shame / स्वायत्तता बनाम लज्जा
- 2. Industry vs. inferiority / उद्योग बनाम हीनता
- 3. Generativity vs. stagnation / जननात्मकता बनाम स्थिरता
- 4. Initiative vs. guilt / पहल बनाम दोषिता

Correct Answer :-
• Industry vs. inferiority / उद्योग बनाम हीनता
26) Which of the following is not a hindrance to creativity? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या रचनात्मकता के लिए एक अवरोध नहीं है?
1. Divergent thinking / भिन्न सोच
2. Functional fixedness / कार्यात्मक स्थिर अवस्था
3. Convergent thinking / अभिसारी सोच
4. Mental set / मानसिक सेट
Correct Answer :-
• Divergent thinking / भिन्न सोच
27) Which of the following disorders is caused due to error in cell division?/ कोशिका विभाजन में त्रुटि के कारण निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विकार होता है?
1. ADHD / एडीएचडी
2. Dyslexia / डिस्लेक्सिया
3. Autism / ऑटिज्म
4. Down's Syndrome / डाउन सिन्ड्रोम
Correct Answer :-
• Down's Syndrome / डाउन सिन्ड्रोम
28) The practice that legitimizes powerful men's dominant position in society and justifies the subordination of the common male population and women and other marginalized ways of a being a man is called/ वह प्रथा जो समाज में शक्तिशाली पुरुषों की प्रभावी स्थिति को वैध बनाती है और आम पुरुष आबादी और महिलाओं के अधीनता को औचित्य प्रदान करती है और एक पुरुष होने के अन्य सीमांत तरीकों को कहा जाता है।
1. Femininity / स्रीत्व
2. Emphasized femininity / स्त्रीत्व पर जोर देना
3. Complicit masculinity / जटिल पौरुष
4. Hegemonic masculinity / हेग्मोनिक पौरुष
Correct Answer :-
• Hegemonic masculinity / हेग्मोनिक पौरुष
29) What do you mean by curriculum? / पाठ्यक्रम से आपका क्या मतलब होता है?
1. Sum total of the activities of a school. / विद्यालय में गतिविधियों की समग्रता।
2. Sum total of the annual study. / वार्षिक अध्ययन की समग्रता।
3. A child learns through curriculum. / एक बच्चा पाठ्यक्रम से अधिगम करता है
4. Indicates the course to be taught by the teachers to the students throughout the year. / पूरे वर्ष में शिक्षकों द्वारा छात्रों को पढ़ाए जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रम को इंगित करता है।
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• Indicates the course to be taught by the teachers to the students throughout the year. / पूरे वर्ष में शिक्षकों द्वारा छात्रों को पढ़ाए जाने वाले पाठ्यक्रम को इंगित करता है।
30) Students can overcome their misconception for the long term through:
विद्यार्थी दीर्घाविध में किस माध्यम से अपने अनुचित अवधारणाओं से पार पा सकते हैं।
1. Traditional teaching / पारंपरिक शिक्षण
2. Standard teaching / मानक शिक्षण
3. Refutational teaching/ निराकरण शिक्षण
4. Conventional teaching / परंपरागत शिक्षण

Correct Answer :-
• Refutational teaching/ निराकरण शिक्षण
Topic:- General English(L1GE)
1) Which one of the following is the correct reported speech of the sentence below?
Sangeeta said to me , " Will you join me for the movie?"
1. Sangeeta requested me would you join me for the movie?
2. Sangeeta enquired would I join her for the movie.
3. Sangeeta asked me that if I would join him for the movie.
4. Sangeeta asked me if I would join her for the movie.
Correct Answer :-
Sangeeta asked me if I would join her for the movie.
2) Read the content carefully and answer the questions given below it: The Mahabodhi Temple is a Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya, Bihar. Lord Buddha is said to have attained enlightenment at Bodh Gaya. About 200 years after Lord Buddha attained enlightenment, Emperor Ashoka visited Bodh Gaya with the intention of establishing a monastery and shrine. As part of the
temple, he built the diamond throne (called the <i>Vajrasana</i>), attempting to mark the exact spot of the Buddha's enlightenment. Ashoka is considered the founder of the Mahabodhi Temple.
What material is used in building the Vajrasana?
1. Diamonds
2. Bronze
3. Gold
4. Silver
Correct Answer :-
• Diamonds
3) Read the content carefully and answer the questions given below it:
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Where is Mahabodhi temple located?
1. Bodh Gaya
2. Jaipur
3. Delhi
4. Raipur
Correct Answer :-
• Bodh Gaya
4) Read the content carefully and answer the questions given below it:
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1. Ashoka
2. Jhansi Rani
3. King Pratap Varma
4. Sri Krishna Devarayala
Correct Answer :-
• Ashoka
5) Read the content carefully and answer the questions given below it:
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After how many years Ashoka visited Bodh Gaya after the enlightenment of Lord Buddha?
1. 200 years
2. 400 years
3. 500 years
4. 300 years
Correct Answer :-
• 200 years
6) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:
Sahejapur is a small village on the banks on the Ramganga river, one of the largest tributaries of the Ganga. Nilkanth arrived on the river banks where the entire village had gathered to witness the monsoon rise of the river. The waves crashed against the large boulders on the banks, making noises that would have scared even the gods. Since it was time for Nilkanth's afternoon's prayers, he decided to bathe in the river before sitting down for meditation. Nilkanth walked towards the elevated river. The villagers tried to stop him by scaring him with fatal stories of the last monsoon, but Nilkanth was unperturbed. To everyone's amazement, the river's waves calmed at the touch of Nilkanth's feet. Even as he waded deeper into the river's waters, he remained afloat on the crest waves. It was as if the river was accommodating this young yogi's desire to bathe in its water. Nilkanth finished bathing and returned to the shore. The river's waves picked up speed and height again, seemingly aware that Nilkanth had completed his bath.
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2. watch the waves rising up in the river

4. witness the monsoon rise of the river
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Why was Nilkanth at the river bank that afternoon?
1. He followed his people wherever they went
2. He was keen on showing off his yogic skills
3. He wanted to bathe before offering his prayers
4. He too wanted to witness the monsoon rise of the river
Correct Answer :-
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A river that flows into a larger river is atary.
1. epi
2. tribu
3. projec
4. orbi
Correct Answer :-
• tribu
12) Fill in the blanks with the correct option in the given sentence:
Innovat is the key to business surviv
1 ivelyes
2ionsed
3ional
4 ive ings
Correct Answer :-
•ional
13) Which of the following options best combines the given sentences?
My result was published. It was in a newspaper. The date is tenth November, 2017.
1. My result was published in a newspaper on 10th November 2017.
2. My result was published on tenth November, 2017 and it was in a newspaper.
3. The date is on which my result was published is tenth November, 2017.
4. On 10th November, 2017, in a newspaper my result was published.
Correct Answer :-
My result was published in a newspaper on 10th November 2017.
14) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:
They built underwater tunnel for pedestrians below Thames River.
1. No article required the
2. an the
3. an no article required
4. a no article required
Correct Answer :-
• an the
15) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:
Tamil Nadu is a beautiful state wheresun shines brightly.
1. an
2. the
3. a
4. no article
Correct Answer :-
• the
16) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its passive voice.

Burning gasses propel a rocket up or forward.
1. Up or forward movement propelling is by burning gasses by the rocket.
2. Rocket is being propelled up or forward by burning gasses.
3. A rocket is propelled up or forward by burning gasses.
4. A rocket propelled up or forward by burning gasses.
Correct Answer :-
A rocket is propelled up or forward by burning gasses.
17) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
He has become an icon in the movie business.
1. villain
2. idol
3. antagonist
4. reflection
Correct Answer :-
• idol
18) Choose the appropriate tenses to fill in the blanks in the given sentence:
the award from the President, he to underplay it.
1. Receiving was wanting not
2. Receiving didn't wanted
3. After receivedwanting
4. Having received didn't want
Correct Answer :-
Having received didn't want
19) Choose the appropriate antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
How do we eliminate the malodor from the room?
1. exclude
2. banish
3. accept
4. freeze out
Correct Answer :-
• accept
20) Channe the numerounists assistant for the given contains
20) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence. I did not go to the movie I had already seen it.
1. until
2. but
3. so
4. because
Correct Answer :-
because

21) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:
Educating children home as an alternative formal education is an option chosen many families.
1. in to into
2. at to by
3. at against in
4. from to for
Correct Answer :-
• at to by
22) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:
Some cricket fans have done anything to watch the match yesterday!
1. would
2. must
3. will
4. could
Correct Answer :-
• would
23) Choose an appropriate determiner for the given sentence:
student was distributed a pen on my birthday.
1. Each and every
2. Few
3. All
4. A few
Correct Answer :-
Each and every
24) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:
The bottle-opener's a dead loss.
1. useful stuff
2. worn out in parts
3. useless
4. dead material
Correct Answer :-
• useless
25) Choose the most suitable pronoun for the given sentence:
Did you do all the work by?
1. oneself
2. myself
3. yourself
4. herself
Correct Answer :-
• yourself
26) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:

One of the students were blind.
1. One of
2. were blind.
3. No error
4. the students
Correct Answer :-
• were blind.
27) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:
Although it throughout the night, the sky was clear when the IPL match started.
1. have been raining
2. was raining
3. has been raining
4. had been raining
Correct Answer :-
had been raining
28) Rewrite the following changing the active sentence to passive.
I begin my work daily at 10 o'clock.
1. Work is begun by me daily at 10 o'clock.
2. My work is being begun by me daily at 10 o'clock.
3. My work has been begun by me daily at 10 o'clock.
4. My work has been begun by me daily at 10 o'clock.
Correct Answer :-
Work is begun by me daily at 10 o'clock.
29) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.
Dance or musical performance
1. Drama
2. Docudrama
3. Street play
4. Recital
Correct Answer :-
Recital
30) Choose the right tag:
He will help you,?
1. won't he
2. won't you
3. will he
4. will you
Correct Answer :-
won't he
Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

हिमालयः संसारे सर्वोच्चः पर्वतः अस्ति । एषः भारते उत्तरस्यां दिशि वर्तते । अस्य उच्चाः शृङ्गाः सदैव हिमेन परिवृताः तिष्ठिन्त । यदा सूर्यः उदयित तदा एतेषां शृङ्गाणां हिमं चमचमायते । हिमालयस्य सर्वोच्चः शृङ्गः 'एवरेष्ट्' नाम्ना प्रसिद्धोऽस्ति । अस्य अन्ये प्रसिद्धाः शृङ्गाः निम्नाङ्किताः सन्ति - काञ्चनजुङ्गा, ल्होसे, मकाल्, चूओय्, अन्नपूर्णा, धौलागिरिः इत्यादयः । हिमालयस्य क्रोडे अनेकानि नगराणि सन्ति । यथा लद्दाख-श्रीनगर-मंडी-चम्बा-शिम्ला-मसूरी-गढ्वाल-नैनीताल-अल्मोडा-दार्जिलिङ्ग-काञ्चनजुङ्गा इत्यादयः। तथा च हषीकेशः, बदरीनाथः, केदारनाथः इत्यादिनि पवित्राणि तीर्थानि हिमालये एव विद्यन्ते । शतद्रु, विपाशा-इरावती-चन्द्रभागानद्यः हिमालयात् एव निर्गच्छन्ति ।तैः नदीनदैः भारतस्य विशालस्य भूभागस्य सिञ्चनं सम्पद्यते । हिमालये बहूनि अरण्यानि सन्ति यत्र अगणिताः नानाविधाः वृक्षाः प्ररोहन्ति । तैः वृक्षैः वयं गृहनिर्माणाय काष्ठं प्राप्नुमः । हिमालयस्थाः तरवः पादपाः लताश्च अस्मभ्यं सेब-वाताद-अक्षोट-चाय-केशर-प्रभृतीन् अगणितान् पदार्थान् यच्छन्ति । हिमालयात् विविधाः खनिजपदार्थाः अपि लभ्यन्ते । हिमालयात् विविधाः मूल्यवन्तः पाषाणाः अपि प्राप्यन्ते । हिमालयः अस्माकं देशस्य प्रहरी अस्ति ।

कः शृङ्गः हिमालयस्य शृङ्गेष् न दृश्यते ?

1. धौलागिरिः

2. ल्होसे

3. शिवगिरिः

्र काञ्चनजुङ्गा

Correct Answer :-

, शिवगिरिः

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
     पठतो नास्ति मूर्खत्वं जपतो नास्ति पातकम्।
     मौनिनः कलहो नास्ति न भयं चास्ति जाग्रतः॥
     हिताशी स्यात् मिताशी स्यात् कालभोजी जितेन्द्रियः।
     पश्यन्रोगान्बह्न्कष्टान् बुद्धिमान् विषमाशनात्॥
 कस्य कलहः नास्ति ?
्र ज्ञानिनः
ू पापिनः
ु गुणिनः
्र मौनिनः
Correct Answer :-
. मौनिनः
<sup>3)</sup> पञ्चतन्त्रस्य तृतीयतन्त्रस्य नाम-
<sub>1.</sub> मित्रसम्प्राप्तिः
, लब्धप्रणाशः
 काकोलूकीयम्
् अपरीक्षितकारकम्
Correct Answer :-
 काकोलूकीयम्
4) 'एक' पदस्य नपुंसकलिङ्गरूपं किम् ?
<sub>1.</sub> एकः
₃ एकस्मिन्
<sub>4.</sub> एका
Correct Answer:-
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अस्ति काञ्ची नाम काचिद्राजधानी । तस्यां सुप्रतापो नाम राजासीत् । तत्रैकदा कस्यापि धनिकस्य धनं चोरयन्तः चत्वारश्चौराः सन्धिद्वारि प्रशास्तृपुरुषैः प्राप्ताः शृङ्खलॆन बद्धाः राज्ञॆ निवॆदिताश्च । राजा च घातकपुरुषानादिदेश - रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः, चतुरोऽपि चोरानॆतान् नगराद्बहिनेंत्वा शूलमारोप्य मारयत । ततो राजाज्ञया घातकपुरुषैस्त्रयश्चोराः शूलमारोप्य हताः । चतुर्थोऽवदत्- रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः त्रयश्चोरा युष्माभिर्हता एव । इदानीं राजाग्रॆ मद्वचनं श्रावयित्वा मां मारयत । यतोऽहमॆकां महतीं विद्यां जानामि । मिय मृतॆ साऽस्तं यास्यति । राजा तु तां गृहीत्वा मां मारयतु । तॆन विद्या मर्त्यलॊकॆ तिष्ठेत् । घातका ऊचुः - रॆ चॊर पुरुषाधम, वधस्थानमानॊतोऽसि । किमतोऽपि जीवितुमिच्छसि ? कां विद्यां जानासि ? कथं वा तवाधमस्य विद्या भूपालॆन ग्रहीतव्या ? चॊर उवाच - रॆ घातुकाः किं बूथ ?राजकार्यबाधां कर्तुमिच्छथ ?यदि राजा ज्ञास्यित तदावश्यं तेन ग्रहीतव्या महतीयं विद्या । किं च विद्यावार्ताकथमॆभ्यॊ युष्मभ्यमिप प्रभुणा प्रसादः कर्तव्यः । ततस्तस्य चॊरस्य वचनैः स्वामिकार्यानुरोधेन घातकैः सा वार्ता राजॆ निवॆदिता ।

राजकार्यबाधां कर्तुमेते इच्छन्ति -

	_		_
1	귝	Ι₹	:

Correct Answer :-

्घातकाः

^{2.} अमात्याः

_{3.} प्रभवः

^{4.} घातकाः

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य श्द्रम्त्तरं सूचयत -
     दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः ।
     वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्म्निरुच्यते ॥
     तद्विद्धिप्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया ।
     उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्वदर्शिनः ॥
 द्ःखेष् कीदृशः भवेत् ?
्र दुर्विग्नमाः
्र अनुद्विग्नमनाः
्रसुविग्नमनाः
्र उद्विग्नमनाः
Correct Answer :-
 अनुद्विग्नमनाः
   श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
       पठतो नास्ति मूर्खत्वं जपतो नास्ति पातकम्।
       मौनिनः कलहो नास्ति न भयं चास्ति जाग्रतः॥
       हिताशी स्यात् मिताशी स्यात् कालभौजी जितेन्द्रियः।
       पश्यन्रोगान्बह्न्कष्टान् बुद्धिमान् विषमाशनात्॥
   कालभोजी इत्यस्य अर्थोsस्ति -
्र समयभोजी
ू त्रिकालभोजी
₃ समकालभोजी
 बहुकालभोजी
Correct Answer :-
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़ समयभोजी

अस्ति काञ्ची नाम काचिद्राजधानी । तस्यां सुप्रतापौ नाम राजासीत् । तत्रैकदा कस्यापि धनिकस्य धनं चौरयन्तः चत्वारश्चौराः सिन्धिद्वारि प्रशास्तृपुरुषैः प्राप्ताः शृङ्खलेन बद्धाः राज्ञॆ निवैदिताश्च । राजा च घातकपुरुषानादिदेश - रे रे घातकपुरुषाः, चतुरोऽपि चौरानेतान् नगराद्बहिर्नीत्वा शूलमारोप्य मारयत । ततौ राजाज्ञया घातकपुरुषैस्त्रयश्चोराः शूलमारोप्य हताः । चतुर्थौऽवदत्- रे रे घातकपुरुषाः त्रयश्चोरा युष्माभिर्हता एव । इदानीं राजाग्रॆ मद्वचनं श्रावयित्वा मां मारयत । यतौऽहमेकां महतीं विद्यां जानामि । मिय मृतॆ साऽस्तं यास्यति । राजा तु तां गृहीत्वा मां मारयतु । तेन विद्या मर्त्यलोके तिष्ठेत् । घातका ऊचुः - रे चौर पुरुषाधम, वधस्थानमानीतौऽसि । किमतौऽपि जीवितुमिच्छसि ? कां विद्यां जानासि ? कथं वा तवाधमस्य विद्या भूपालेन ग्रहीतव्या ? चौर उवाच - रे घातुकाः किं ब्र्थ ?राजकार्यबाधां कर्तुमिच्छथ ?यदि राजा ज्ञास्यित तदावश्यं तेन ग्रहीतव्या महतीयं विद्या । किं च विद्यावार्ताकथमेभ्यो युष्मभ्यमिप प्रभुणा प्रसादः कर्तव्यः । ततस्तस्य चौरस्य वचनैः स्वामिकार्यानुरोधेन घातकैः सा वार्ता राज्ञॆ निवैदिता ।

चोरे मृते एषास्तं यास्यति -

्व विद्या

_{2.} धनम्

3. निधिः

्र पूजा

Correct Answer :-

. विद्या

9)

अपादान

हिमालयः संसारे सर्वोच्चः पर्वतः अस्ति । एषः भारते उत्तरस्यां दिशि वर्तते । अस्य उच्चाः शृङ्गाः सदैव हिमेन परिवृताः तिष्ठन्ति । यदा सूर्यः उदयित तदा एतेषां शृङ्गाणां हिमं चमचमायते । हिमालयस्य सर्वोच्चः शृङ्गः 'एवरेष्ट्' नाम्ना प्रसिद्धोऽस्ति । अस्य अन्ये प्रसिद्धाः शृङ्गाः निम्नाङ्किताः सन्ति - काञ्चनजुङ्गा, ल्होसे, मकालू, चूओयू, अन्नपूर्णा, धौलागिरिः इत्यादयः । हिमालयस्य क्रोडे अनेकानि नगराणि सन्ति । यथा लद्दाख-श्रीनगर-मंडी-चम्बा-शिम्ला-मसूरी-गढ्वाल-नैनीताल-अल्मोडा-दार्जिलिङ्ग-काञ्चनजुङ्गा इत्यादयः। तथा च हृषीकेशः, बदरीनाथः, केदारनाथः इत्यादीनि पवित्राणि तीर्थानि हिमालये एव विद्यन्ते । शतद्रु, विपाशा-इरावती-चन्द्रभागानद्यः हिमालयात् एव निर्गच्छन्ति ।तैः नदीनदैः भारतस्य विशालस्य भूभागस्य सिञ्चनं सम्पद्यते । हिमालये बहूनि अरण्यानि सन्ति यत्र अगणिताः नानाविधाः वृक्षाः प्ररोहन्ति । तैः वृक्षैः वयं गृहनिर्माणाय काष्ठं प्राप्नुमः । हिमालयस्थाः तरवः पादपाः लताश्च अस्मभ्यं सेब-वाताद-अक्षोट-चाय-केशर-प्रभृतीन् अगणितान् पदार्थान् यच्छन्ति । हिमालयात् विविधाः खनिजपदार्थाः अपि लभ्यन्ते । हिमालयात् विविधाः मूल्यवन्तः पाषाणाः अपि प्राप्यन्ते । हिमालयः अस्माकं देशस्य प्रहरी अस्ति ।

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' निर्गच्छन्ति ' अत्र कः लकारः ?

1. लोट्
2. लङ्
3. लट्
4. लिट्

Correct Answer :-
. लट्

10) 'ग्रामादायाति' अत्र ___ कारकम् |
1. सम्प्रदान
2. अपादान
3. करण
4. कर्म

Correct Answer :-
```

¹¹⁾ परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

हिमालयः संसारे सर्वोच्चः पर्वतः अस्ति । एषः भारते उत्तरस्यां दिशि वर्तते । अस्य उच्चाः शृङ्गाः सदैव हिमेन परिवृताः तिष्ठन्ति । यदा सूर्यः उदयित तदा एतेषां शृङ्गाणां हिमं चमचमायते । हिमालयस्य सर्वोच्चः शृङ्गः 'एवरेष्ट्' नाम्ना प्रसिद्धोऽस्ति । अस्य अन्ये प्रसिद्धाः शृङ्गाः निम्नाङ्किताः सन्ति - काञ्चनजुङ्गा, ल्होसे, मकाल्, चूओय्, अन्नपूर्णा, धौलागिरिः इत्यादयः । हिमालयस्य क्रोडे अनेकानि नगराणि सन्ति । यथा लद्दाख-श्रीनगर-मंडी-चम्बा-शिम्ला-मसूरी-गढ्वाल-नैनीताल-अल्मोडा-दार्जिलिङ्ग-काञ्चनजुङ्गा इत्यादयः। तथा च हषीकेशः, बदरीनाथः, केदारनाथः इत्यादीनि पवित्राणि तीर्थानि हिमालये एव विद्यन्ते । शतद्रु, विपाशा-इरावती-चन्द्रभागानद्यः हिमालयात् एव निर्गच्छन्ति ।तैः नदीनदैः भारतस्य विशालस्य भूभागस्य सिञ्चनं सम्पद्यते । हिमालये बहूनि अरण्यानि सन्ति यत्र अगणिताः नानाविधाः वृक्षाः प्ररोहन्ति । तैः वृक्षैः वयं गृहनिर्माणाय काष्ठं प्राप्नुमः । हिमालयस्थाः तरवः पादपाः लताश्च अस्मभ्यं सेब-वाताद-अक्षोट-चाय-केशर-प्रभृतीन् अगणितान् पदार्थान् यच्छन्ति । हिमालयात् विविधाः खनिजपदार्थाः अपि लभ्यन्ते । हिमालयात् विविधाः मूल्यवन्तः पाषाणाः अपि प्राप्यन्ते । हिमालयः अस्माकं देशस्य प्रहरी अस्ति ।

----- क्षेत्रं हिमालये नास्ति -

् बदरीनाथः

हषीकेशः

_{3.} काशी

् केदारः

Correct Answer :-

काशी

अस्ति काञ्ची नाम काचिद्राजधानी । तस्यां सुप्रतापो नाम राजासीत् । तत्रैकदा कस्यापि धनिकस्य धनं चोरयन्तः चत्वारश्चौराः सन्धिद्वारि प्रशास्तृपुरुषैः प्राप्ताः शृङ्खलॆन बद्धाः राज्ञॆ निवॆदिताश्च । राजा च घातकपुरुषानादिदेश - रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः, चतुरोऽपि चोरानॆतान् नगराद्बहिनेंत्वा शूलमारोप्य मारयत । ततो राजाज्ञया घातकपुरुषैस्त्रयश्चोराः शूलमारोप्य हताः । चतुर्थोऽवदत्- रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः त्रयश्चोरा युष्माभिर्हता एव । इदानीं राजाग्रॆ मद्वचनं श्रावयित्वा मां मारयत । यतोऽहमॆकां महतीं विद्यां जानामि । मिय मृतॆ साऽस्तं यास्यति । राजा तु तां गृहीत्वा मां मारयतु । तॆन विद्या मर्त्यलॊकॆ तिष्ठेत् । घातका ऊचुः - रॆ चॊर पुरुषाधम, वधस्थानमानॊतोऽसि । किमतोऽपि जीवितुमिच्छसि ? कां विद्यां जानासि ? कथं वा तवाधमस्य विद्या भूपालॆन ग्रहीतव्या ? चॊर उवाच - रॆ घातुकाः किं बूथ ?राजकार्यबाधां कर्तुमिच्छथ ?यदि राजा ज्ञास्यित तदावश्यं तेन ग्रहीतव्या महतीयं विद्या । किं च विद्यावार्ताकथमॆभ्यॊ युष्मभ्यमिप प्रभुणा प्रसादः कर्तव्यः । ततस्तस्य चॊरस्य वचनैः स्वामिकार्यानुरोधेन घातकैः सा वार्ता राज्ञॆ निवॆदिता ।

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Correct Answer:
  मध्यमपद-लौपि-तत्पुरुषः
    श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
        दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः ।
        वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्म्निरुच्यते ॥
        तद्विद्धिप्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया ।
        उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्वदर्शिनः ॥
    कः स्थितधीः इत्युच्यते ?
ू मुनिः
2 कविः
3. गिरिः
<sub>4.</sub> रविः
. मुनिः
15) श्वेतवस्त्रम् ---- समासः।
्र द्वन्द्वः
्र तत्पुरुष
₃ कर्मधारयः
्र अव्ययीभावः
Correct Answer :-
कर्मधारयः
16)
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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

पठतो नास्ति मूर्खत्वं जपतो नास्ति पातकम्। मौनिनः कलहो नास्ति न भयं चास्ति जाग्रतः॥ हिताशी स्यात् मिताशी स्यात् कालभौजी जितेन्द्रियः। पश्यन्रोगान्बहून्कष्टान् बुद्धिमान् विषमाशनात्॥

मिताशी इत्यस्य विलोमः अत्रास्ति -

- _{1.} अहिताशी
- ू अमिताशी
- ₃ अपरिमिताशी
- ्र हिताशी

Correct Answer :-

<u>अ</u>मिताशी

हिमालयः संसारे सर्वोच्चः पर्वतः अस्ति । एषः भारते उत्तरस्यां दिशि वर्तते । अस्य उच्चाः शृङ्गाः सदैव हिमेन परिवृताः तिष्ठिन्त । यदा सूर्यः उदयित तदा एतेषां शृङ्गाणां हिमं चमचमायते । हिमालयस्य सर्वोच्चः शृङ्गः 'एवरेष्ट्' नाम्ना प्रसिद्धोऽस्ति । अस्य अन्ये प्रसिद्धाः शृङ्गाः निम्नाङ्किताः सन्ति - काञ्चनजुङ्गा, ल्होसे, मकाल्, चूओय्, अन्नपूर्णा, धौलागिरिः इत्यादयः । हिमालयस्य क्रोडे अनेकानि नगराणि सन्ति । यथा लद्दाख-श्रीनगर-मंडी-चम्बा-शिम्ला-मसूरी-गढ्वाल-नैनीताल-अल्मोडा-दार्जिलिङ्ग-काञ्चनजुङ्गा इत्यादयः। तथा च हषीकेशः, बदरीनाथः, केदारनाथः इत्यादीनि पवित्राणि तीर्थानि हिमालये एव विद्यन्ते । शतद्ग, विपाशा-इरावती-चन्द्रभागानद्यः हिमालयात् एव निर्गच्छन्ति ।तैः नदीनदैः भारतस्य विशालस्य भूभागस्य सिञ्चनं सम्पद्यते । हिमालये बहूनि अरण्यानि सन्ति यत्र अगणिताः नानाविधाः वृक्षाः प्ररोहन्ति । तैः वृक्षैः वयं गृहनिर्माणाय काष्ठं प्राप्नुमः । हिमालयस्थाः तरवः पादपाः लताश्च अस्मभ्यं सेब-वाताद-अक्षोट-चाय-केशर-प्रभृतीन् अगणितान् पदार्थान् यच्छन्ति । हिमालयात् विविधाः खनिजपदार्थाः अपि लभ्यन्ते । हिमालयात् विविधाः मूल्यवन्तः पाषाणाः अपि प्राप्यन्ते । हिमालयः अस्माकं देशस्य प्रहरी अस्ति ।

हिमालयशृङ्गाः सदैव ----- परिवृताः तिष्ठन्ति |

, आतपेन

2. वृष्ट्या

3. जलेन

4. हिमेन

Correct Answer :-

् हिमेन

अस्ति काञ्ची नाम काचिद्राजधानी । तस्यां सुप्रतापौ नाम राजासीत् । तत्रैकदा कस्यापि धनिकस्य धनं चौरयन्तः चत्वारश्चौराः सन्धिद्वारि प्रशास्तृपुरुषैः प्राप्ताः शृङ्खलॆन बद्धाः राज्ञॆ निवॆदिताश्च । राजा च घातकपुरुषानादिदेश - रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः, चतुरोऽपि चौरानॆतान् नगराद्बहिनेंत्वा शूलमारोप्य मारयत । ततो राजाज्ञया घातकपुरुषैस्त्रयश्चोराः शूलमारोप्य हताः । चतुर्थोऽवदत्- रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः त्रयश्चोरा युष्माभिर्हता एव । इदानीं राजाग्रॆ मद्वचनं श्रावयित्वा मां मारयत । यतोऽहमॆकां महतीं विद्यां जानामि । मिय मृतॆ साऽस्तं यास्यति । राजा तु तां गृहीत्वा मां मारयतु । तॆन विद्या मर्त्यलॊकॆ तिष्ठेत् । घातका ऊचुः - रॆ चॊर पुरुषाधम, वधस्थानमानीतोऽसि । किमतोऽपि जीवितुमिच्छसि ? कां विद्यां जानासि ? कथं वा तवाधमस्य विद्या भूपालॆन ग्रहीतव्या ? चॊर उवाच - रॆ घातुकाः किं ब्र्थ ?राजकार्यबाधां कर्तुमिच्छथ ?यदि राजा ज्ञास्यित तदावश्यं तेन ग्रहीतव्या महतीयं विद्या । किं च विद्यावार्ताकथमॆभ्यॊ युष्मभ्यमिप प्रभुणा प्रसादः कर्तव्यः । ततस्तस्य चॊरस्य वचनैः स्वामिकार्यान्रॊचेन घातकैः सा वार्ता राजॆ निवॆदिता ।

काञ्च्याम् अयं राजासीत् -

1. वीरप्रतापः

ू सुप्रतापः

_{3.} उग्रप्रतापः

4. प्रतापः

Correct Answer :-

. सुप्रतापः

¹⁹⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः । वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥ तद्विद्धिप्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया । उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्वदर्शिनः ॥

कया ज्ञानं प्राप्न्यात् ?

_{1.} भाषया

```
ू सेवया
₃ स्पर्धया
्र आशया
, सेवया
     श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
         दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः ।
         वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥
         तद्विद्धिप्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया ।
         उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्वदर्शिनः ॥
     तत्वदर्शिनः किम् उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ?
<sub>1.</sub> भयम्
ू ज्ञानम्
ु मूर्तिम्
 दिशाम्
. ज्ञानम्
21)
     श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
         दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः ।
         वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्म्निरुच्यते ॥
         तद्विद्धिप्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया ।
         उपदेक्ष्यन्ति ते ज्ञानं ज्ञानिनस्तत्वदर्शिनः ॥
     मितः इत्यस्मिन् अर्थे अत्र कः शब्दः प्रयुक्तः ?
```

स्थितिः
ू सुखी
मुनिः 3.
գ. धीः
Correct Answer :-
. धीः
²²⁾ अधोदत्तेषु वर्णेषु कः तालव्यः -
भकारः
ू. सकारः
_{3.} थकारः
_{4.} छकारः
Correct Answer :- . छकारः
²³⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
पठतो नास्ति मूर्खत्वं जपतो नास्ति पातकम्।
मौनिनः कलहो नास्ति न भयं चास्ति जाग्रतः॥
हिताशी स्यात् मिताशी स्यात् कालभौजी जितेन्द्रियः।
पश्यन्रोगान्बहून्कष्टान् बुद्धिमान् विषमाशनात्॥
कस्मात् पातकं नास्ति ?
_{1.} जाग्रतः
_{2.} <mark>ਧ</mark> ਠਨ:
₃. जपतः
्र जगतः
Correct Answer :-
. जपतः
24)

रघुवंशस्य सर्गसंख्या अस्ति-
_{1.} पञ्चदश
ू द्वादश
_{з.} दश
नवदश ^{4.}
Correct Answer :-
. नवदश
²⁵) 'चत्वारि' पदस्य पुंलिङ्गरूपं किम् ?
चतुर्णाम्
_{2.} चतुरः
3. चत्वारः
4. चतस्रः
Correct Answer :-
. चत्वारः
²⁶⁾ बृहत्कथामञ्जरी इति ग्रन्थस्य रचयिता अस्ति
्र गुणाढ्यः ¹
ू क्षेमेन्द्रः
_{3.} सोमदेवः
2. क्षेमेन्द्रः 3. सोमदेवः 4. बुधस्वामी
Correct Answer :-
. क्षेमेन्द्रः
27)

अस्ति काञ्ची नाम काचिद्राजधानी । तस्यां सुप्रतापो नाम राजासीत् । तत्रैकदा कस्यापि धनिकस्य धनं चोरयन्तः चत्वारश्चौराः सन्धिद्वारि प्रशास्तृपुरुषैः प्राप्ताः शृङ्खलॆन बद्धाः राज्ञॆ निवॆदिताश्च । राजा च घातकपुरुषानादिदेश - रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः, चतुरोऽपि चोरानॆतान् नगराद्बहिनेंत्वा शूलमारोप्य मारयत । ततो राजाज्ञया घातकपुरुषेस्त्रयश्चोराः शूलमारोप्य हताः । चतुर्थोऽवदत्- रॆ रॆ घातकपुरुषाः त्रयश्चोरा युष्माभिर्हता एव । इदानीं राजाग्रॆ मद्वचनं श्रावयित्वा मां मारयत । यतोऽहमॆकां महतीं विद्यां जानामि । मिय मृतॆ साऽस्तं यास्यति । राजा तु तां गृहीत्वा मां मारयतु । तॆन विद्या मर्त्यलॊकॆ तिष्ठेत् । घातका ऊचुः - रॆ चॊर पुरुषाधम, वधस्थानमानीतोऽसि । किमतोऽपि जीवितुमिच्छसि ? कां विद्यां जानासि ? कथं वा तवाधमस्य विद्या भूपालॆन ग्रहीतव्या ? चॊर उवाच - रॆ घातुकाः किं ब्र्थ ?राजकार्यबाधां कर्तुमिच्छथ ?यदि राजा ज्ञास्यित तदावश्यं तेन ग्रहीतव्या महतीयं विद्या । किं च विद्यावार्ताकथमॆभ्यॊ युष्मभ्यमिप प्रभुणा प्रसादः कर्तव्यः । ततस्तस्य चॊरस्य वचनैः स्वामिकार्यान्रॊधेन घातकैः सा वार्ता राजॆ निवॆदिता ।

'ग्रहीतव्या' अत्रायं प्रत्ययः अस्ति-

्र ल्यप्

2. क्तवतु

3. अनीयर्

₄ तव्यत्

Correct Answer :-

. तव्यत्

²⁸⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

पठतो नास्ति मूर्खत्वं जपतो नास्ति पातकम्। मौनिनः कलहो नास्ति न भयं चास्ति जाग्रतः॥ हिताशी स्यात् मिताशी स्यात् कालभौजी जितेन्द्रियः। पश्यन्रोगान्बहून्कष्टान् बुद्धिमान् विषमाशनात्॥

जितेन्द्रियः इत्यत्र समासोऽस्ति -

ू कर्मधारयः

बहुव्रीहिः द्वन्द्वः तत्पुरुषः 4. Correct Answer:-बहुव्रीहिः

29)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

हिमालयः संसारे सर्वोच्चः पर्वतः अस्ति । एषः भारते उत्तरस्यां दिशि वर्तते । अस्य उच्चाः शृङ्गाः सदैव हिमेन परिवृताः तिष्ठन्ति । यदा सूर्यः उदयित तदा एतेषां शृङ्गाणां हिमं चमचमायते । हिमालयस्य सर्वोच्चः शृङ्गः 'एवरेष्ट्' नाम्ना प्रसिद्धोऽस्ति । अस्य अन्ये प्रसिद्धाः शृङ्गाः निम्नाङ्किताः सन्ति - काञ्चनजुङ्गा, ल्होसे, मकालू, चूओयू, अन्नपूर्णा, धौलागिरिः इत्यादयः । हिमालयस्य क्रोडे अनेकानि नगराणि सन्ति । यथा लद्दाख-श्रीनगर-मंडी-चम्बा-शिम्ला-मसूरी-गढ्वाल-नैनीताल-अल्मोडा-दार्जिलिङ्ग-काञ्चनजुङ्गा इत्यादयः। तथा च हृषीकेशः, बदरीनाथः, केदारनाथः इत्यादीनि पवित्राणि तीर्थानि हिमालये एव विद्यन्ते । शतद्रु, विपाशा-इरावती-चन्द्रभागानद्यः हिमालयात् एव निर्गच्छन्ति ।तैः नदीनदैः भारतस्य विशालस्य भूभागस्य सिञ्चनं सम्पद्यते । हिमालये बहूनि अरण्यानि सन्ति यत्र अगणिताः नानाविधाः वृक्षाः प्ररोहन्ति । तैः वृक्षैः वयं गृहनिर्माणाय काष्ठं प्राप्नुमः । हिमालयस्थाः तरवः पादपाः लताश्च अस्मभ्यं सेब-वाताद-अक्षोट-चाय-केशर-प्रभृतीन् अगणितान् पदार्थान् यच्छन्ति । हिमालयात् विविधाः खनिजपदार्थः अपि लभ्यन्ते । हिमालयात् विविधाः मृल्यवन्तः पाषाणाः अपि प्राप्यन्ते । हिमालयः अस्माकं देशस्य प्रहरी अस्ति ।

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' इत्यादयः ' इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः ?
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- 1. अयादिः
- ्र गुणः
- 3. यण्
- ्र दीर्घः

Correct Answer :-

. यण्

शतकत्रयस्य कर्ता अस्ति-
भर्तृहरिः
ू भवभूतिः
लक्ष्मीशुक्लः ^{3.}
4. हरिदासः
Correct Answer :-
. भर्तृहरिः
Topic:- Social Science (SSC)
Topic Social Science (SSC)
1) Which organization has established the Financial Mechanism named <i>The Green Climatic Fund</i> ? / किस संगठन ने <i>द</i> ग्रीन क्लाईमैटिक फंड नाम की वित्तीय प्रणाली स्थापित की है?
1. WWF / डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यूएफ
2. UNEP / यूएनईपी
3. UNFCCC / यूएनएफसीसीसी
4. UNDP / यूएनडीपी
Correct Answer :-
• UNFCCC / यूएनएफसीसीसी
2) Which Greek ruler or ambassador became Vaisnavite and erected Garuda Pillar at Besnagar? / किस यूनानी शासक या राजदूत ने वैष्णवी बनकर बेसनगर में गरुड़ स्तंभ बनवाया?
1. Alexander / अलेक्जेंडर
2. Selucus / सेलुकस
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस
•
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिायुस Correct Answer :-
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिायुस
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिगयुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है।
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिगयुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। 1. For recreation and enjoyment / मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिगयुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। 1. For recreation and enjoyment / मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए 2. As place of preparation for competitive examinations / प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के स्थान के रूप में
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रियुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। 1. For recreation and enjoyment / मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए 2. As place of preparation for competitive examinations / प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के स्थान के रूप में 3. To enable the pupils, engage in self-study and for reference / विद्यार्थियों को स्व-अध्ययन में संलग्न करना और संदर्भ के लिए सक्षम बनाना
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिगयुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। 1. For recreation and enjoyment / मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए 2. As place of preparation for competitive examinations / प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के स्थान के रूप में
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रियुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। 1. For recreation and enjoyment / मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए 2. As place of preparation for competitive examinations / प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के स्थान के रूप में 3. To enable the pupils, engage in self-study and for reference / विद्यार्थियों को स्व-अध्ययन में संलग्न करना और संदर्भ के लिए सक्षम बनाना 4. As a common place for independent study / स्वतंत्र अध्ययन के लिए एक सामान्य जगह के रूप में
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिग्युस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। 1. For recreation and enjoyment / मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए 2. As place of preparation for competitive examinations / प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के स्थान के रूप में 3. To enable the pupils, engage in self-study and for reference / विद्यार्थियों को स्व-अध्ययन में संलग्न करना और संदर्भ के लिए सक्षम बनाना 4. As a common place for independent study / स्वतंत्र अध्ययन के लिए एक सामान्य जगह के रूप में Correct Answer :-
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रियुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य
3. Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 4. Demetrius/ देमेत्रिगयुस Correct Answer :- • Heliodorus / हेलियोडोरस 3) The main objective of setting up a social science library is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पुस्तकालय स्थापित करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। 1. For recreation and enjoyment / मनोरंजन और आनंद के लिए 2. As place of preparation for competitive examinations / प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के स्थान के रूप में 3. To enable the pupils, engage in self-study and for reference / विद्यार्थियों को स्व-अध्ययन में संलग्न करना और संदर्भ के लिए सक्षम बनाना 4. As a common place for independent study / स्वतंत्र अध्ययन के लिए एक सामान्य जगह के रूप में Correct Answer :- • To enable the pupils, engage in self-study and for reference / विद्यार्थियों को स्व-अध्ययन में संलग्न करना और संदर्भ के लिए सक्षम बनाना 4) The evaluation which compares a person's knowledge or skills to the knowledge and skills of a particular group is known as: / वह मूल्यांकन जो किसी व्यक्ति के ज्ञान और कौशल की तुलना किसी विशेष समूह के ज्ञान और कौशल से करता है

4. Summative evaluation / योगात्मक / संकलनात्मक / अंतिम मूल्यांकन
Correct Answer :-
• Norm-referenced evaluation /পনির্देशित मूल्यांकन
5) Milindapanho text is in the form of a dialogue between the king Menander and Which Buddhist monk? / मिलिंदपन्ह ग्रंथ राजा मिनेण्डर और किस बौद्ध भिक्षु के बीच वार्तालाप का वर्णन है?
1. Nagasena / नागसेन
2. Nagabhatta / नागभट्ट
3. Nagarjuna / नागार्जुन
4. Kumarilabhatta / कुमारिल भट्ट
Correct Answer :-
• Nagasena / नागसेन
6) A Commission to review the working of the Constitution was appointed by Government of India under the Chairmanship of/ भा सरकार द्वारा की अध्यक्षता में संविधान के कार्य की समीक्षा के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था।
1. Justice Sabyasachi Mukherji / न्यायमूर्ति सब्यसाची मुखर्जी
2. Justice Ranganath Misra / न्यायमूर्ति रंगनाथ मिश्रा
3. Justice J. S. Verma / न्यायमूर्ति जे.एस. वर्मा
4. Justice Venkatachaliah / न्यायमूर्ति वेंकटचलैया
Correct Answer :- • Justice Venkatachaliah / न्यायमूर्ति वेंकटचलैया
 Topical approach / सामियक दृष्टिकोण Unit approach / इकाई दृष्टिकोण Spiral approach / सर्पिल दृष्टिकोण Chronological approach / कालानुक्रमिक दृष्टिकोण
Correct Answer :- • Topical approach / सामयिक दृष्टिकोण
8) Black money is also known as / काले धन को के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। 1. Dynamic economy / प्रावैगिक अर्थव्यवस्था 2. Moderate economy / मध्यम अर्थव्यवस्था 3. Parallel economy / समानांतर अर्थव्यवस्था 4. Stagnant economy / स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था
Correct Answer :-
• Parallel economy / समानांतर अर्थव्यवस्था
9) "Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these" is central theme of which of the following geographical philosophy. / "प्रकृति अवसर प्रदान करती है और मानव इनका उपयोग करता है" निम्न में से किस भौगोलिक दर्शनशास्त्र का केंद्रीय विषय है।
1. Possibilism / संभववाद
2. Marxism / मार्क्सवाद
3. Feminism / नारीवाद
4. Determinism / नियतिवाद
Correct Answer :-

• Possibilism / संभववाद
10) In which case the Court ruled that nobody, not even the Parliament (through amendment) can violate the basic structure of the Constitution? / किस मामले में न्यायालय ने फैसला दिया कि कोई भी, यहां तक कि संसद (संशोधन के माध्यम से) संविधान के मूल ढांचे का उल्लंघन नहीं कर सकता है?
1. Minerva Mills vs. Union of India / मिनर्वा मिल्स बनाम भारत संघ
2. Mukti Morcha vs. Union of India / मुक्ति मोर्चा बनाम भारत संघ
3. S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India / एस. आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ
4. Kesavananda Bharati case / केशवानंद भारती प्रकरण
Correct Answer :-
• Kesavananda Bharati case / केशवानंद भारती प्रकरण
11) Who established the Indian Statistical Institute? / भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्थान की स्थापना किसने की?
1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू
2. V. K. R. V. Rao / वी. के. आर. वी. राव
3. R. C. Desai / आर. सी. देसाई
4. P. C. Mahalanobis / पी. सी. महालनोबिस
Correct Answer :-
• P. C. Mahalanobis / पी. सी. महालनोबिस
12) Who can increase the number of judges if deemed necessary? / यदि आवश्यक समझा जाए तो न्यायाधीशों की संख्या कौन बढ़ा सकता है? 1. President / राष्ट्रपति 2. Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायाधीश 3. Parliament / संसद 4. Cabinet / मंत्रिमंडल Correct Answer :-
• Parliament / संसद
13) Who is the exponent of Play-way method? / प्ले-वे विधि के प्रतिपादक कौन हैं?
1. Maria Montessori / मारिया मांटेसरी
2. Friedrich Froebel / फ्रेडरिक फ्रोबेल
3. D.W. Allen / डी. डब्ल्यू, एलेन
4. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे
Correct Answer :-
• Friedrich Froebel / फ्रेडरिक फ्रोबेल
14) Who can create Vidhan Parishad in a State? / राज्य में विधान परिषद का निर्माण कौन कर सकता है?
1. Chief Minister / मुख्यमंत्री
2. Governor / राज्यपाल
3. Cabinet / मंत्रिमंडल
4. Parliament / संसद
Correct Answer :-
• Parliament / संसद
15) India Gate was built as a memorial to the soldiers of / इंडिया गेट को के सैनिकों की स्मृति में एक स्मारक के रूप में बनाया गया था।

1. World War I /पहल विश्वयुद्ध
2. Indo-Pak War 1965 / भारत-पाक युद्ध 1965
3. Bangladesh War / बांग्लादेश युद्ध
4. World War II / दूसरे विश्वयुद्ध
Correct Answer :-
• World War I /पहले विश्वयुद्ध
16) has the sole right to mint coins. / के पास सिक्के गढ़ने का एकमात्र अधिकार है।
1. State Bank of India / भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
2. The Reserve Bank of India / भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
3. The Commerce Ministry / वाणिज्य मंत्रालय
4. The Government of India / भारत सरकार
Correct Answer :-
• The Government of India / भारत सरकार
17) is a community-based poverty reduction programme being implemented in Kerala for the emancipation of women. /, केरल में महिलाओं की मुक्ति के लिए एक समुदाय-आधारित गरीबी निवारण कार्यक्रम है।
1. Kudumbashree / কু ভ্ৰ-ৰঞ্জী
2. Kudumbayogam / कुडुम्बयोगम
3. Kudumbasametham / कुडुम्बसमेथम
4. Kudumbavilakku / कुडुम्बविल्क्कु
Correct Answer :-
• Kudumbashree / कुडुम्बश्री
18)evaluation is school based and aims at all round development of the student. / मूल्यांकन स्कूल आधारित है और छात्र के सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है।
सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है।
सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / आंतरायिक
सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / आंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक
सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / आंतरायिक
सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / आंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामयिक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार
सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / आंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामियक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार Correct Answer :-
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सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / अंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामयिक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार Correct Answer :- • Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक
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सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / आंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामयिक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार Correct Answer :- • Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 19) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of / राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को के कार्यकाल के लिए चुना जाता है। 1. 6 Years / 6 वर्ष 2. 2 Years / 2 वर्ष 3. 4 Years / 4 वर्ष
सर्वागीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / अंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामयिक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार Correct Answer :- • Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 19) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of / राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को के कार्यकाल के लिए चुना जाता है। 1. 6 Years / 6 वर्ष 2. 2 Years / 2 वर्ष 3. 4 Years / 4 वर्ष 4. 5 Years / 5 वर्ष
सर्वागीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / अंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामयिक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार Correct Answer :- • Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 19) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of / राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को के कार्यकाल के लिए चुना जाता है। 1. 6 Years / 6 वर्ष 2. 2 Years / 2 वर्ष 3. 4 Years / 4 वर्ष 4. 5 Years / 5 वर्ष Correct Answer :-
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सर्वागीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / अंतरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामयिक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार Correct Answer :- • Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 19) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of / राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को के कार्यकाल के लिए चुना जाता है। 1. 6 Years / 6 वर्ष 2. 2 Years / 2 वर्ष 3. 4 Years / 4 वर्ष 4. 5 Years / 5 वर्ष Correct Answer :-
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सर्वांगीण विकास का लक्ष्य है। 1. Intermittent / अंतिरायिक 2. Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 3. Periodic / सामयिक 4. Phase-wise / चरण-वार Correct Answer :- • Continuous and Comprehensive / सतत और व्यापक 19) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of

3. Irish / आयरिश
4. Canadian / कैनेडियन
Correct Answer :-
• Irish / आयरिश
21) The Pioneer of activity-based learning is
1. John Dewey / जॉन डीवी
2. David Horsburgh / डेविड हॉर्सबर्ग
3. Robert Slavin / रॉबर्ट स्लाविन
4. Adam Wesley / एडम वेस्ले
Correct Answer :-
• David Horsburgh / डेविड हॉर्सबर्ग
22) The emission ofgas as a result of the greenhouse gas effect from various agricultural activities causes negative impact to the society. / विभिन्न कृषि गतिविधियों से ग्रीनहाउस गैस के प्रभाव के परिणामस्वरूप गैस का उत्सर्जन वातावरण पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव डालता है।
1. Chlorofluorocarbons / क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन
2. Helium / हीलियम
3. Nitrous oxide / नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड
4. Ammonia / अमोनिया
Correct Answer :-
• Nitrous oxide / नाइट्रस ऑक्साइड
23) The technique for generating creative ideas and solutions through intensive and freewheeling group discussion is known as / गहन और फ़्रीव्हीलिंग समूहचर्चा के माध्यम से रचनात्मक विचारों और समाधान उत्पन्न करने की तकनीक को के रूप में जाना जाता है।
1. Panel discussion / पैनल चर्चा
2. Brainstorming / बुद्धिशीलता
3. Dialogue / संवाद 4. Debates / वाद-विवाद
Correct Answer :-
• Brainstorming / बुद्धिशीलता
24) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was introduced in / एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (IRDP) में आंरभ किया गया था।
1. 1971
2. 1973
3. 1966
4. 1978
Correct Answer :-
• 1978
25) Which of the statement regarding Barbara caves are true? / बारबरा गुफाओं के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही हैं?
i. These caves are the oldest surviving caves./ ये गुफाएँ सबसे पुरानी जीवित गुफाएँ हैं।
ii. They were built during the reign of Ashoka. / इनका निर्माण अशोक के शासनकाल में हुआ था।
iii. They were dedicated to Ajivikas. / वे अजीविका को समर्पित थे।
1. All are correct. / सभी सही है।
1. All are correct. / समा सह। ह।
1. All are correct. / समा सहा ह। 2. Only ii / केवल ii

3. Only I / কবল i
4. Only iii / केवल iii
Correct Answer :-
• All are correct. / सभी सही है।
26) Which of the following has highest Albedo? / निम्नलिखित में से किसका ऐल्बीडो (प्रकाशानुपात) सबसे अधिक होता है?
1. Fresh Snow / ताज़ी हिम
2. Sand / रेत
3. Forest / ব্ৰ
4. Dry Soil / सूखी मृदा
Correct Answer :-
• Fresh Snow / ताज़ी हिम
27) Which of the following was the main objective of first five year plan of India? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत की प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य था?
1. Service sector growth / सेवा क्षेत्र विकास
2. Industrial growth / औद्योगिक विकास
3. Agricultural growth / कृषि विकास
4. Growth in manufacturing / विनिर्माण में विकास
Correct Answer :-
• Agricultural growth / कृषि विकास
28) Which commission identified 3943 castes as Other Backward Classes and recommended 27% reservation in government and semi government jobs and admission to educational institutions? / किस आयोग ने अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के रूप में 3943 जातियों की पहचान की और सरकारी एवं अर्ध सरकारी नौकरियों और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में प्रवेश में 27% आरक्षण की सिफारिश की? 1. Kalelkar Commission / कालेलकर आयोग 2. Mandal Commission / मंडल आयोग 3. Ramanand Prasad Commission / रामानंद प्रसाद आयोग 4. National Backward Classes Commission / राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग
Correct Answer :-
• Mandal Commission / मंडल आयोग
29) Which Amendment introduced the word 'Socialist' in the Preamble to qualify our 'Republic'. / किस संशोधन में हमारे 'गणतंत्र' को अर्हता प्राप्त करने के लिए, प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी' शब्द को शामिल किया गया था।
1. 42 nd
2. 46 th
3. 48 th
4. 44 th
Correct Answer :-
• 42 nd
30) Social Science exhibitions, fairs and cultural shows are meant to / सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रदर्शनी, मेले और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम का कार्य है।
1. provide a creative channel for learners / शिक्षार्थियों के लिए एक स _ृ जनात्मक चैनल प्रदान करना
2. show the talents of social science teachers / सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षकों की प्रतिभा दिखाना
3. increase the reputation of the school / स्कूल की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाना

4. invite and entertain the parents / माता-पिता को आमंत्रित और उनका मनोरंजन करना
Correct Answer :-
• provide a creative channel for learners / शिक्षार्थियों के लिए एक स _ृ जनात्मक चैनल प्रदान करना
31) To know the opinions of learner's on the 'Right to Education', the teacher uses which of following processes? / 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' विषय पर शिक्षार्थियों की राय जानने के लिए, शिक्षक निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रक्रिया का उपयोग करता है?
1. Shows a video clipping / एक वीडियो क्लिपिंग दिखाता है।
2. Gives a project / परियोजना (प्रोजेक्ट) देता है।
3. Conducts a discussion / चर्चा आयोजित करता है।
4. Provides a problem / एक समस्या देता है।
Correct Answer :-
• Conducts a discussion / चर्चा आयोजित करता है।
32) The term 'Civics' in Social Science text changed to 'Social and Political' with the recommendation of: / सामाजिक विज्ञान पाठ में निम्न के अनुरोध पर 'नागरिक शास्त्र' शब्द को 'सामाजिक और राजनीतिक' में बदल दिया गया: -
1. Secondary Education Commission / माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग
2. NCF 2005 / एनसीएफ 2005
3. Justice Verma Committee / न्याय वर्मा समिति
4. NPE 1986 / एनपीई 1986
Correct Answer :-
• NCF 2005 / एनसीएफ 2005
33) "The central function of Social Science is identical with the central purpose of education i.e., the development of democratic citizenship", was stated by: / "सामाजिक विज्ञान का केंद्रीय कार्य शिक्षा के केंद्रीय उद्देश्य के समान है, अर्थात, लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता का विकास", यह निम्न द्वारा कहा गया था- 1. James High / जेम्स हाई 2. J.F. Forester / जे.एफ. फॉरेस्टर
3. John V. Michaelis / जॉन वी. माइकलिस
4. Edgar B. Wesley / एडगर बी. वेस्ले
Correct Answer :-
• John V. Michaelis / जॉन वी. माइकलिस
34) In Vedic Era, Akhyani was the goddess of which of the following? / वैदिक युग में "अखयणी" निम्नलिखित में से किसकी देवी थी? 1. Forests / वन 2. Rivers / निदयों 3. Fire / अग्नि 4. Peace / शांति
Correct Answer :-
• Forests / বন
35) The scaled-down teaching encounter in class-size and class-time is known as / कक्षा के आकार और कक्षा के समय में शिक्षण में आकस्मिक कमी करना, के रूप में जाना जाता है
1. programmed instruction /प्रोग्रामित निर्देश
2. micro teaching/सूक्ष्म शिक्षण
3. simulation /सिमुलेशन (अनुकार)
4. team teaching / टीम शिक्षण
Correct Answer :-

• micro teaching/सूक्ष्म शिक्षण
36) Which of the following cities was the capital of India from 1772 to 1912? /
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शहर वर्ष 1772 से 1912 तक भारत की राजधानी था?
1. Daulatabad / दौलताबाद
2. Delhi / दिल्ली
3. Bombay / बॉम्बे
4. Calcutta / कलकत्ता
Correct Answer :-
• Calcutta / कलकत्ता
37) Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India for the first time during the reign of which among the following Mughal Emperors? / निम्नलिखित मुगल सम्राटों में से किसके शासनकाल में अहमद शाह अब्दाली ने भारत पर पहली बार आक्रमण किया था? 1. Ahmad Shah / अहमद शाह 2. Muhammad Shah / मुहम्मद शाह 3. Shah Alam-II / शाह आलम-II
4. Akbar-II / अंकबर-II
Correct Answer :-
• Shah Alam-II / शाह आलम-II
³⁸⁾ CCE stands for: / सीसीई का मतलब है:
1. Continuous and Cumulative Evaluation / सतत और संचयी मूल्यांकन (कॉन्टीन्यूयस एंड क्यूमूलेटिव इवल्यूशन)
2. Continuous and Cumulative Examination / सतत और संचयी परीक्षा (कॉन्टीन्य्र्यस एंड क्यूमूलेटिव एक्जॉमिनेशन)
3. Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation / सतत तथा सविवरण मूल्यांकन (कॉन्टीन्यूयस एंड कॉम्प्रीहेन्सिव इवल्यूशन)
4. Continuous and Comprehensive Examination / सतत तथा सविवरण परीक्षा (कॉन्टीन्यूयस एंड कॉम्प्रीहेन्सिव एक्जॉमिनेशन)
Correct Answer :- • Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation / सतत तथा सविवरण मूल्यांकन (कॉन्टीन्यूयस एंड कॉम्प्रीहेन्सिव इवल्यूशन)
³⁹) The exponent of theory of multiple intelligences is: /बहु-प्रतिभा सिद्धान्त के प्रतिपादक निम्न हैं:
1. J.P. Guilford / जे. पी. गिलफोर्ड
2. L.L. Thurston / एल. एल. धर्स्टन
3. Howard Gardner / हॉवर्ड गार्डनर
4. Robert J Sternberg / रॉबर्ट जे स्टर्नबर्ग
Correct Answer :-
• Howard Gardner / हॉवर्ड गार्डनर
40) Branched programming is also known as: / ब्रांच्ड प्रोग्रामिंग को निम्न नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
1. Intrinsic Programming / आंतरिक प्रोग्रामिंग
2. Extrinsic Programming / बाह्य प्रोग्रामिंग
3. Straight line Programming/ सीधी रेखा प्रोग्रामिंग
4. Skinnerian Programming / स्किनरियन प्रोग्रामिंग
Correct Answer :-
• Intrinsic Programming / आंतरिक प्रोग्रामिंग
41) The World Trade Organisation was established in the year / विश्व व्यापार संगठन की स्थापना वर्ष में हुई थी।

1. 1995
2. 1991
3. 1994
4. 1989
Correct Answer :-
• 1995
42) Which of the following is not a characteristic of Palaeolithic Age? / निम्नातिखित में से कौन-सी पुरापाषाण काल की एक विशेषता नहीं है?
1. The Paleolithic also used microlithic stone tools. / पुरापाषाण सूक्ष्माश्मीय पत्थर के औजारों का भी इस्तेमाल करते थे।
2. During the Paleolithic age hominids grouped together in small societies such as bands./ पुरापाषाण काल के दौरान होमिनिड्स बैंड जैसे छोटे समाजों में एक साथ समूहबद्ध थे।
3. The Paleolithic is characterized by the use of knapped stone tools, although at the time humans also used wood and bone tools. / पुरापाषाण को नोकदार पत्थर के औजारों के उपयोग से पहचाना जाता है, हालांकि उस समय मानव लकड़ी और हड्डी के औजारों का भी उपयोग करते थे।
4. They subsisted by gathering plants and fishing, hunting or scavenging wild animals./ वे पौधों को इकट्ठा करके और मछली पकड़कर, शिकार करके या मरे हुए जंगली जानवरों को खाकर जीवित रहते थे।
Correct Answer :-
• The Paleolithic also used microlithic stone tools. / पुरापाषाण सूक्ष्माश्मीय पत्थर के औजारों का भी इस्तेमाल करते थे।
43) Who fought Mohammad Ghori at Battle of Tarrain in 1191 and 1192 ? / 1191 और 1192 में तराइन के युद्ध में मोहम्मद गोरी का मुकाबला किसने किया ?
1. Lakshmana Sena / लक्ष्मण सेना
2. None of them / इनमें से कोई नहीं
3. Jaichand / जयचन्द
4. Prithvi Raj Chauhan / पृथ्वी राज चौहान
Correct Answer :-
• Prithvi Raj Chauhan / पृथ्वी राज चौहान
44) CANCELLED
When farmers sell a portion of their agricultural goods in the market, it is called / जब किसान, बाजार में अपनी कृषि वस्तुओं का एक हिस्सा बेचते हैं, उसे कहा जाता है।
1. Marketed surplus / विपणित अधिशेष (मार्के टेड सरप्लस)
2. Marketed output / विपणित उत्पादन
3. Surplus goods / अधिशेष माल
4. Total output / कुल उत्पादन
Correct Answer :-
• Marketed surplus / विपणित अधिशेष (मार्केटेड सरप्लस)
45) Literacy refers to: / साक्षरता का तात्पर्य से है।
1. Reading only / केवल पढ़ने
2. Speaking only/ केवल बोलने
2-0-3
3. Writing only/ केवल लिखने
3. Writing only/ केवल लिखने 4. All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी
4. All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी Correct Answer :-
4. All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी

1. Ahmad shah / अहमद शाह
2. None / इनमें से कोई नहीं
3. Aluddin shah / अलाउद्दीन शाह
4. Vira shah / विरा शाह
Correct Answer :-
• Ahmad shah / अहमद शाह
47) Which ruler of the Vijayanagar empire wrote a famous book 'Amukta Malaya'? / विजयनगर साम्राज्य के किस शासक ने एक प्रसिद्ध पुस्तक 'अमुकता मलय' लिखी थी?
1. Harihara / हरिहर
2. Dev Raya II / देव राय II
3. Dev Raya I / देव राय I
4. Krishna Deva Raya / कृष्णदेव राय
Correct Answer :-
• Krishna Deva Raya / कृष्णदेव राय
48)was the committee constituted on 'Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions for Democracy and Development'. / 'लोकतंत्र और विकास के लिए पंचायती राज संस्थाओं के पुनरोद्धार' पर समिति का गठन किया गया था।
1. Ashok Mehta / अशोक मेहता
2. G V K Rao / जी वी के राव
3. L M Singhvi / एल एम सिंघवी
4. Balwant Rai Mehta / बलवंत राय मेहता
Correct Answer :-
• L M Singhvi / एल एम सिंघवी
49) Which ruler defeated Harshavardhana? / किस शासक ने हर्षवर्धन को हराया?
1. Vasudeva of Chahamana Dynasty / चौहान (चाहमान) वंश के वासुदेव
2. Nagabhatta I of Gurjara Pratihara Dynasty / गुर्जर प्रतिहार वंश के नागभट्ट प्रथम
3. Pulakeshin II of Chalukya Dynasty / चालुक्य वंश के पुलकेशी द्वितीय
4. Shashanka of Gauda dynasty / শীর্ বঁষা के যায়াক
Correct Answer:-
• Pulakeshin II of Chalukya Dynasty / चालुक्य वंश के पुलकेशी द्वितीय
50) Arrange the following events in the order of their chronology:
1. August Offer
2. Poona Pact
3. Third Round Table Conference
4. Khilafat Movement /
निम्नलिखित घटनाओं को उनके कालक्रम के क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें:
1. अगस्त प्रस्ताव
2. पूना समझौता
3. तीसरा गोलमेज सम्मेलन
4. खिलाफ़त आंदोलन
1. 1-2-3-4
2. 4-3-2-1

3. 2-3-1-4	
4. 4-2-3-1	
Correct Answer :-	
• 4-2-3-1	
51) During the integration and merger of states after India's independence, the Government of India rejected the farman of which State' / भारत की स्वतंत्रता के बाद राज्यों के एकीकरण और विलयन के दौरान, भारत सरकार ने किस राज्य के शासक के फ़रमान को अस्वीकार कर दिया	
1. Raja of Kashmir / कश्मीर के राजा	
2. Ruler of Travancore / त्रावणकोर के शासक	
3. Ruler of Junagarh / जूनागढ़ के शासक	
4. Nizam of Hyderabad / हैदराबाद के निज़ाम	
Correct Answer :-	
• Nizam of Hyderabad / हैदराबाद के निज़ाम	
52) On which of the following proposals Mahatma Gandhi remarked "A Post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank"? / महात्मा घांधी ने निम्न किस प्रस्ताव पर टिप्पणी की कि "यह आगे की तारीख का चेक था, जिसका बैंक नष्ट होने वाला था।"? 1. August Offer / अगस्त प्रस्ताव	में से
2. Communal Award / साम्प्रदायिक पुरस्कार	
3. Government of India Act 1935 / भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1935	
s. Government of India Act 1933 / पारत रास्कार आयागयम 1933 4. Cripps Mission / क्रिप्स मिशन	
Correct Answer :- • Cripps Mission / क्रिप्स मिशन	
53) Tibetan Plateau can be best placed in which among the following categories of Plateaus? / तिब्बती पठार को पठार की निम्नलिखित श्रेणिर किस स्थान पर रखा जा सकता है?	यों में
1. Intermontane Plateau / अंतरापर्वतीय पठार	
2. Dissected Plateau / विच्छेदित पठार	
3. Volcanic Plateau / ज्वालामुखीय पठार	
4. Continental Plateau / महाद्वीपीय पठार	
Correct Answer :-	
• Intermontane Plateau / अंतरापर्वतीय पठार	
54) Stream flowing in the direction opposite to the original consequent slope is known as. / प्रारंभिक अनुवर्ती ढलान के विपरीत दिशा में प्रवा धारा को निम्न के रूप में जाना जाता है।	हित
1. Obsequent / प्रत्यनुवर्ती	
2. Resequent / नवानुवर्ती	
3. Sunsequent / अनुवर्ती	
4. Insequent / अक्रमवर्ती	
Correct Answer :-	
• Obsequent / प्रत्यनुवर्ती	
55) What percentage of the world's volcanic activity occurs within the oceans? / विश्व की ज्वालामुखी गतिविधि का कितना प्रतिशत महासागर भीतर होता है?	ों के
1. 40%	
2. 50%	
3. 70%	
4. 90%	

Correct Answer :-
• 90%
56) Which of the following is the largest mangrove forest in the world? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन विश्व में सबसे बड़ा मैंग्रोव वन है?
1. Greater Antilles Mangroves, Cuba / ग्रेटर एंटीलिज मैंग्रोव, क्यूबा
2. Sumatra Mangrove forest, Indonesia / सुमात्रा मैंग्रोव वन, इंडोनेशिया
3. Bahia Mangroves, Brazil / बाहिया मैंग्रोव, ब्राजील
4. Sundarbans Mangrove forest, India / सुंदरबन मैंग्रोव वन, भारत
Correct Answer:-
• Sundarbans Mangrove forest, India / सुंदरबन मैंग्रोव वन, भारत
57) The Gandhi Sagar Dam is built on which river in Madhya Pradesh? / गांधी सागर बांध मध्य प्रदेश में किस नदी पर बनाया गया है?
1. Narmada / नर्मदा
2. Tapti / ताप्ती
3. Son / सोन
4. Chambal / चंबल
Correct Answer :-
• Chambal / चंबल
58) Guantánamo Bay is located in which country? / ग्वांतानामो खाड़ी किस देश में स्थित है?
1. Cuba / क्यूबा 2. Haiti / हैती
2. Hatti / हरा 3. Bahamas / बहामास
4. USA / अमेरीका
Correct Answer :- • Cuba / ক্যুৱা
59) The Dehang-Debang Biosphere Reserve is located in which among the following states? / निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में देहांग-देबांग जैवमंडल रिजर्व स्थित है?
1. Arunachal Pradesh / अरुणाचल प्रदेश
2. Manipur / मणिपुर
3. Assam / असम
4. Sikkim / सिक्किम
Correct Answer :-
• Arunachal Pradesh / अरुणाचल प्रदेश
60) Solar Valley, world's largest solar water heater manufacturer is located in which of the following countries? / निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में सोलर घाटी, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा सौर जल तापक निर्माता स्थित है?
1. Japan / जापान
2. China / चीन
3. Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया
4. Germany / जर्मनी
Correct Answer :-
• China / चीन