Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) A layperson's understanding of Reinforcement and Punishment are different from those used in _____. / एक आम आदमी की पुनर्बलन और दण्ड की समझ उससे पृथक है जो _____ में प्रयुक्त होती है।

1. Operant conditioning / क्रिया प्रसूत अनुबंधन (ओपरेंट कंडीशनिंग)

2. Sign learning / संकेत अधिगम (साइन लर्निंग)

3. Classical conditioning / अनुकूलित अनुक्रिया अनुबंधन (क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग)

4. Social learning / सामाजिक अधिगम (सोशल लर्निंग)

Correct Answer :-

- Operant conditioning / क्रिया प्रसूत अनुबंधन (ओपरेंट कंडीशनिंग)

2) Separation anxiety is considerably reduced in the child by the age of: / बच्चे को निम्न आयु वर्ग में पहुँचने पर अलगाव उत्सुकता काफी कम हो जाती है:

1. 1-2 years / 1-2 वर्ष

2. 2-3 years / 2-3 वर्ष

3. 3-4 years / 3-4 वर्ष

4. 4-5 years / 4-5 वर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- 3-4 years / 3-4 वर्ष

3) What do IQ test measure? / बुद्धि लब्धि(आईक्यू) में क्या मापा जाता है?

1. General intelligence / सामान्य बुद्धिमता

2. Specific abilities known as S factor / एस कारक के तौर पर ज्ञात विशिष्ट योग्यता

3. Logical and linguistic intelligence / तार्किक और भाषाई बुद्धिमता

4. Emotional intelligence / भावनात्मक बुद्धिमता

Correct Answer :-

- General intelligence / सामान्य बुद्धिमता

4) Which of the following is not a personality projective method of measurement? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी माप की एक व्यक्तित्व प्रक्षेपी विधि नहीं है?

1. Inkblot Test / इंकब्लॉट परीक्षण

2. Sentence Completion Test / वाक्य पूर्णता परीक्षण

3. Thematic Apperception Test / विषय मूल्यांकन परीक्षण

4. Physical Test / शारीरिक परीक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Physical Test / शारीरिक परीक्षण

5) Which of the following is NOT a learning theory? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक अधिगम का सिद्धांत नहीं है?

1. Conceptualism / संप्रत्ययावाद

2. Behaviorism / व्यवहारवाद

3. Cognitivism / संज्ञानात्मकवाद

4. Constructivism / रचनात्मकतावाद

Correct Answer :-

- Conceptualism / संप्रत्ययावाद

6) Students should be engaged in the process of learning as a _____ that relates subject matter to problem-solving skills. / छात्रों को अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में _____ के रूप में संलग्न होना चाहिए जो समस्या-सुलझाने के कौशल के विषय से संबंधित है।

1. communication experience/ संचार का अनुभव

2. contextualized experience/ प्रासंगिक अनुभव

3. task experience/ कार्य अनुभव

4. collaboration experience/ सहयोग का अनुभव

Correct Answer :-

- contextualized experience/ प्रासंगिक अनुभव

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7) Choose the theorist whose theory talks about teaching machines and a programmed learning system. / उस सिद्धांतकार का चयन करें जिसका सिद्धांत शिक्षण संगठन और योजना अधिगम प्रणाली के संबंध में बताता है।

1. W. Kohler / डब्ल्यू.कोह्लर

2. B. F. Skinner /बी.एफ स्किनर

3. Pavlov / पावलोव

4. E. Erikson /इ .एरिक्सन

Correct Answer :-

- B. F. Skinner /बी.एफ स्किनर

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8) Creativity characteristics is: / सृजनशील विशेषताएं है:

1. Photographic memory / फोटोग्राफिक स्मृति

2. Divergent thinking / भिन्न सोच

3. Introvert / अंतर्मुखी

4. Fast learning / तीव्र अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

- Divergent thinking / भिन्न सोच

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9) The inclusion of children with disabilities in _____ classroom is now a worldwide trend. / _____ कक्षा में विकलांग बच्चों को शामिल करना अब एक विश्वव्यापी प्रचलन है।

1. Special / विशिष्ट

2. Mobile school / गतिशील विद्यालय की

3. Regular / नियमित

4. Flip / फ्लिप

Correct Answer :-

- Regular / नियमित

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10) The development stage in Erik Erikson's theory which occurs from 1 to 3 years is_____ / एरिक एरिकसन के सिद्धांत में विकास चरण जो 1 से 3 वर्ष तक होता है वह _____ है।

1. Identify vs. identify diffusion / पहचान बनाम प्रसार की पहचान

2. Autonomy vs. shame / स्वायत्तता बनाम शर्म

3. Trust vs. mistrust / विश्वास बनाम अविश्वास

4. Initiative vs. guilt / पहल बनाम अपराध बोध

Correct Answer :-

- Autonomy vs. shame / स्वायत्तता बनाम शर्म

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11) According to the Psychosexual Developmental Theory, the basic instincts are found in the _____. / मनोलैंगिक विकास सिद्धांत के अनुसार, मूल प्रवृत्तियां _____ में पाई जाती हैं।

1. Unconscious / अचेतन

2. Conscious / चेतना

3. Subconscious / अवचेतन

4. Superconscious / परम चेतन

Correct Answer :-

- Unconscious / अचेतन

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12) Cognitive development does not study _____. / संज्ञानात्मक विकास _____ का अध्ययन नहीं करता है।

1. Problem solving / समस्या निवारण

2. Memory / स्मृति

3. Language / भाषा

4. Relationships / रिश्तों

Correct Answer :-

- Relationships / रिश्तों

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13) The importance of play in education was mentioned by _____. / शिक्षा में खेल के महत्व को _____ द्वारा उल्लेखित किया गया था।

1. John Locke/ जॉन लॉक

2. Aristotle / अरस्तु

3. Plato / प्लेटो

4. Socrates / सुकरात

Correct Answer :-

- Aristotle / अरस्तु

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14) Affective domain of learning is characterized by _____ aspect of our behaviour. / अधिगम का प्रभावी पक्ष हमारे व्यवहार के _____ पहलू द्वारा वर्णित होता है।

1. learning / अधिगम

2. Feeling / अनुभूति

3. Thinking / विचार करने

4. Doing / कुछ करने

Correct Answer :-

- Feeling / अनुभूति

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15) ICT can increase _____ in inclusive education. / समावेशी शिक्षा में आईसीटी _____ बढ़ा सकती है।

1. all of these / उपरोक्त सभी

2. Access only / केवल पहुँच

3. Equity only / केवल समानता

4. Efficiency only / केवल दक्षता

Correct Answer :-

- all of these / उपरोक्त सभी

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16) What is the term used to denote the organized bodies of information that affect how we store, interpret and process new information? / सूचना के संगठित निकायों को निर्दिष्ट करने के लिए किस शब्द का उपयोग किया जाता है जो हमारे नई सूचना के संग्रह, व्याख्या और प्रक्रिया को प्रभावित करता है?

1. Seriation / क्रमबद्धता

2. Stressors / तनावक

3. Schemas / रूपरेखा (स्कीमा)

4. Semantics / शब्दार्थ

Correct Answer :-

- Schemas / रूपरेखा (स्कीमा)

17) What is the term that is used to denote the process of retrieving a specific item of information from memory? / किस शब्द का उपयोग स्मृति से सूचना के एक विशेष आइटम को प्राप्त करने की प्रक्रिया को निरूपित करने के लिए किया जाता है?

1. Recognition / परिज्ञान

2. Retrieval cue / पुनर्प्राप्ति संकेत

3. Recall / प्रत्यास्मरण

4. Restructuring / पुनर्गठन

Correct Answer :-

- Recall / प्रत्यास्मरण

18) What is a characteristic of a child suffering from ADHD? / एडीएचडी से पीड़ित बच्चे का लक्षण क्या होता है?

1. Motor problems / पेशीय समस्याएं

2. Speech deficits / बोलने की समस्या

3. Intellectual disability / बौद्धिक विकलांगता

4. Inattention / अनवधान

Correct Answer :-

- Inattention / अनवधान

19) What kind of personality trait is most commonly associated with being outgoing? / आउटगोइंग (निर्गामी) से किस तरह का व्यक्तित्व गुण सर्वाधिक रूप से सामान्यत: जुड़ा हुआ है?

1. Extraversion / बहिर्मुखता

2. Introversion / अंतर्मुखता

3. Depression / अवसाद

4. Neuroticism / मनोव्याधिता

Correct Answer :-

- Extraversion / बहिर्मुखता

20) What is 16PF (Raymond Cattell's)? / (रेमंड कैटेल का)16PF क्या है?

1. 16 Perfectionism factors / 16 पूर्णतावाद कारक

2. 16 Personality failures / 16 व्यक्तिवादी असफलता

3. 16 Personality factors / 16 व्यक्तिवादी कारक

4. 16 Personal facts / 16 व्यक्तिगत तथ्य

Correct Answer :-

- 16 Personality factors / 16 व्यक्तिवादी कारक

21) To develop critical thinking among children, the teacher should give the students a lot of : / बच्चों में महत्वपूर्ण सोच विकसित करने के लिए, शिक्षक को छात्रों को अत्यधिक _____ देना चाहिए।

1. Lectures/ व्याख्यान

2. Assignments / प्रदत कार्य (असाइनमेंट)

3. Notes / टिप्पणियां

4. Impositions / अधिरोपण

Correct Answer :-

- Assignments / प्रदत कार्य (असाइनमेंट)

22) Sternberg's components of intelligence did not include : / स्टर्नबर्ग के बुद्धि के घटकों में निम्न शामिल नहीं था:

1. Analytical intelligence / विश्लेषणात्मक बुद्धि

2. Fluid intelligence / द्रव आसूचना केन्द्र (फ्लूड इंटेलिजेंस)

3. Creative intelligence / रचनात्मक बुद्धि

4. Practical intelligence / व्यावहारिक बुद्धि

Correct Answer :-

- Fluid intelligence / द्रव आसूचना केन्द्र (फ्लूड इंटेलिजेंस)

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23) **How can a teacher practice intrinsic motivation in the classroom? / एक शिक्षक कक्षा में आंतरिक प्रेरणा का अभ्यास कैसे करा सकता है?**

1. Set class policies and rules to control the class discipline. / कक्षा के अनुशासन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कक्षा नीतियां और नियम निर्धारित करके।

2. Set high goals and make them practice to achieve high grades./ उच्च लक्ष्य निर्धारित करके और उन्हें उच्च ग्रेड प्राप्त करने के लिए अभ्यास कराना।

3. Allow students to choose their tasks and work by themselves. / छात्रों को अपने कार्यों का चयन करने और स्वतः काम करने की अनुमति देकर।

4. Allow students to make choices and hold them accountable for the consequences of their choices. / छात्रों को पसंदीदा विकल्प बनाने और उन्हें उनकी पसंद के परिणामों के लिए जवाबदेह रखने की अनुमति देकर।

Correct Answer :-

- Allow students to make choices and hold them accountable for the consequences of their choices. / छात्रों को पसंदीदा विकल्प बनाने और उन्हें उनकी पसंद के परिणामों के लिए जवाबदेह रखने की अनुमति देकर।

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24) **Through which mental activity is available information transformed to conclusion. / किस मानसिक गतिविधि के माध्यम से उपलब्ध जानकारी को निष्कर्ष में स्थानांतरित किया जाता है ।**

1. Thinking / चिंतन

2. Problem solving / समस्या समाधान

3. Reasoning / तर्क

4. Motivation / प्रेरणा

Correct Answer :-

- Reasoning / तर्क

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25) **Which part of the memory is the clothes you wore on your wedding day stored? / स्मृति का कौन-सा भाग आपके द्वारा शादी के दिन पहने गए कपड़े की स्मृति को संग्रहीत करता है?**

1. Autobiographical memory / आत्मकथात्मक स्मृति

2. Declarative memory / घोषणात्मक स्मृति

3. Procedural memory / प्रक्रियात्मक स्मृति

4. Participative memory / सहभागी स्मृति

Correct Answer :-

- Autobiographical memory / आत्मकथात्मक स्मृति

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26) **Which of the following hinders learning the most? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सबसे अधिक अधिगम में बाधा डालता है?**

1. Competition/ प्रतियोगिता

2. Noise/ शोर

3. Boredom/ उदासी

4. Fatigue/ थकान

Correct Answer :-

- Boredom/ उदासी

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27) **Which of the following is a secondary sexual characteristic that develops in females during puberty? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक गौण यौन विशेषता है, जो यौवन के दौरान महिलाओं में विकसित होती है?**

1. Development of the ovaries / अंडाशय का विकास

2. Menarche / रजोदर्शन

3. Growth of body hair / शरीर के बालों का बढ़ना

4. Deepening of voice / आवाज़ का गहरा होना

Correct Answer :-

- Growth of body hair / शरीर के बालों का बढ़ना

28) Which of the following is a parenting style characterized by low warmth and high control? / निम्न में से कौन-सी पालन-पोषण शैली अधिक उत्साह और अधिक नियंत्रण की विशेषता है?

1. Permissive parenting style / अनुज्ञात्मक पालन-पोषण शैली

2. Authoritative parenting style / आधिकारिक पालन-पोषण शैली

3. Authoritarian parenting style / अधिकारवादी पालन-पोषण शैली

4. Aggressive parenting style / आक्रामक पालन-पोषण शैली

Correct Answer :-

• Authoritarian parenting style / अधिकारवादी पालन-पोषण शैली

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29) The famous physiologist who introduced the concept of reinforcement and was the first to apply psychological principles to the area of learning. / वह प्रसिद्ध शरीर-क्रिया विज्ञानी (फिजियोलॉजिस्ट) जिन्होंने प्रबलन (रेनफ़ोर्समेंट) की अवधारणा प्रस्तावित की और अधिगम के क्षेत्र में मनोवैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों को लागू करने वाले पहले व्यक्ति थे:

1. Edward Thorndike / एडवर्ड थार्नडाइक

2. Wolfgang Kohler / वोल्फगैंग कोहलर

3. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे

4. Ian Pavlov / इवान पावलोव

Correct Answer :-

• Edward Thorndike / एडवर्ड थार्नडाइक

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

1. Non-scientific beliefs / अवैज्ञानिक मान्यताएं

2. Cognitive conflicted ideas / संज्ञानात्मक परस्पर विरोधी विचार

3. Preconceived notions / पूर्वग्रही विचार

4. Vernacular misconceptions / मातृभाषा मिथ्या बुद्धि

Correct Answer :-

• Cognitive conflicted ideas / संज्ञानात्मक परस्पर विरोधी विचार

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

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

The memor-- of child-- days are amazing!

1. --ren … --ish

2. --ial … --hoods

3. --ies … --hood

4. --y … --ren

Correct Answer :-

• --ies … --hood

---

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

The toothbrush as we know it today was not invented until 1938. However, early forms of the toothbrush have been in existence since 3000 BC. Ancient civilizations used a "chew stick," which was a thin twig with a frayed end. These 'chew sticks' were rubbed against the teeth. The bristle toothbrush, similar to the type used today, was not invented until 1498 in China. The bristles were actually the stiff, coarse hairs taken from the back of a hog's neck and attached to handles made of bone or bamboo.

Boar bristles were used until 1938, when nylon bristles were introduced by Dupont de Nemours. The first nylon toothbrush was called Doctor West's Miracle Toothbrush. Later, Americans were influenced by the disciplined hygiene habits of soldiers from World War II. They became increasingly concerned with the practice of good oral hygiene and quickly adopted the nylon toothbrush.

Why were early toothbrushes most likely called "chew sticks"?

1. Because people chewed on them to help clean the teeth

2. Because people chewed them after using them

3. Because they tasted better when chewed

4. Because they were chewed on by animals

Correct Answer :-

- Because people chewed on them to help clean the teeth

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

The toothbrush as we know it today was not invented until 1938. However, early forms of the toothbrush have been in existence since 3000 BC. Ancient civilizations used a "chew stick," which was a thin twig with a frayed end. These 'chew sticks' were rubbed against the teeth. The bristle toothbrush, similar to the type used today, was not invented until 1498 in China. The bristles were actually the stiff, coarse hairs taken from the back of a hog's neck and attached to handles made of bone or bamboo.

Boar bristles were used until 1938, when nylon bristles were introduced by Dupont de Nemours. The first nylon toothbrush was called Doctor West's Miracle Toothbrush. Later, Americans were influenced by the disciplined hygiene habits of soldiers from World War II. They became increasingly concerned with the practice of good oral hygiene and quickly adopted the nylon toothbrush.

Which statement best explains the author's view of early forms of the toothbrush?

1. They weren't very hygienic

2. They helped keep teeth clean

3. They cost little to make

4. They were extremely innovative

Correct Answer :-

- They weren't very hygienic

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

The toothbrush as we know it today was not invented until 1938. However, early forms of the toothbrush have been in existence since 3000 BC. Ancient civilizations used a "chew stick," which was a thin twig with a frayed end. These 'chew sticks' were rubbed against the teeth. The bristle toothbrush, similar to the type used today, was not invented until 1498 in China. The bristles were actually the stiff, coarse hairs taken from the back of a hog's neck and attached to handles made of bone or bamboo.

Boar bristles were used until 1938, when nylon bristles were introduced by Dupont de Nemours. The first nylon toothbrush was called Doctor West's Miracle Toothbrush. Later, Americans were influenced by the disciplined hygiene habits of soldiers from World War II. They became increasingly concerned with the practice of good oral hygiene and quickly adopted the nylon toothbrush.

What can you infer about the nylon toothbrush?

1. It originally used animal hairs.

2. It worked better than any toothbrush before it.

3. It was very popular when it was invented.

4. It was cheaper than previous toothbrushes.

Correct Answer :-

- It worked better than any toothbrush before it.

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

The toothbrush as we know it today was not invented until 1938. However, early forms of the toothbrush have been in existence since 3000 BC. Ancient civilizations used a "chew stick," which was a thin twig with a frayed end. These 'chew sticks' were rubbed against the teeth. The bristle toothbrush, similar to the type used today, was not invented until 1498 in China. The bristles were actually the stiff, coarse hairs taken from the back of a hog's neck and attached to handles made of bone or bamboo.

Boar bristles were used until 1938, when nylon bristles were introduced by Dupont de Nemours. The first nylon toothbrush was called Doctor West's Miracle Toothbrush. Later, Americans were influenced by the disciplined hygiene habits of soldiers from World War II. They became increasingly concerned with the practice of good oral hygiene and quickly adopted the nylon toothbrush.

Based on the passage, what is the meaning of the word bristle?

1. An animal hair used to make a brush

2. A part of a hog

3. The stem of a toothbrush

4. A special toothbrush

Correct Answer :-

- An animal hair used to make a brush

---

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

Hundred grams is also known as --gram.

1. hecto--

2. deca--

3. centi --

4. cento --

Correct Answer :-

- hecto--

---

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

The rich should not <u>despise</u> the poor.

1. Find fault

2. Punish

3. Criticize

4. Loathe

Correct Answer :-

- Loathe

---

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

She is the girl. She is intelligent. She is hard working.

1. She is the girl whose not only intelligent but also hard working.

2. She is the girl who's intelligent but also hard working.

3. She is the girl who is not only intelligent but also hard working.

4. She is the intelligent and hard worked girl.

Correct Answer :-

- She is the girl who is not only intelligent but also hard working.

---

9) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

_____ blowout is _____ oil well accident.

1. No article required ... No article required

2. No article required ... No article required

3. The ... a

4. A ... an

Correct Answer :-

- A ... an

---

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

We have finished approximately half of the report.

1. Half of the report approximately have been finished by us.

2. Approximately, half of the report has been finished (by us).

3. Approximately, half of the reports have been finished.

4. Approximately, we have finished half of the report.

Correct Answer :-

- Approximately, half of the report has been finished (by us).

---

11) Choose the appropriate option to convert the given sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.

He said, "I will finish this work tomorrow."

1. He told that he would finish that work tomorrow.

2. He was confident of finishing that work that day.

3. He said that he would finish that work the following day.

4. He expressed his willingness to finish the work the next day.

Correct Answer :-

- He said that he would finish that work the following day.

---

12) Choose the appropriate option to complete the given sentence:

I didn't have _____ trouble getting the passport.

1. several

2. any

3. no

4. much

Correct Answer :-

- any

---

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

I _____ not able to enjoy my trip to the hill station as I _____ fever and ____ to take rest.

1. am, have, was

2. will, have, are

3. was, had, had

4. did, have, were

Correct Answer :-

- was, had, had

---

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

I have to hide my head in shame and admit that I lied to my best friend.

1. Conceal

2. Reveal

3. Outburst

4. Camouflage

Correct Answer :-

- Reveal

15) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

I do not know _____ he will come home today _____not.

1. both….and

2. whether…. or

3. neither…. nor

4. Not only…. but also

Correct Answer :-

• whether…. or

16) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

When I was much younger, I _____ walk long distances.

1. could

2. will

3. may

4. can

Correct Answer :-

• could

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

The public opinion was that some insiders had a hand in the bank robbery.

1. to have a share

2. had finger prints

3. knew the outsiders

4. to be involved

Correct Answer :-

• to be involved

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

The prisoner do not like to be punished.

1. do not like

2. to be punished.

3. The prisoner

4. No error

Correct Answer :-

• do not like

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

The 2018-19 NBA regular season is off and running as each of the league's 30 teams has had a few weeks of real games under their belt and that means that the Inside the NBA team of Charles Barkley, Shaquille O'Neal, Kenny Smith and Ernie Johnson are back at it as well and they have already provided basketball fans with hilarious moments from their studio in Atlanta. With that team back in full swing, NBA fans were treated to one of their show's weekly traditions following the matchup between the Milwaukee Bucks and the Golden State Warriors on Thursday night as Shaquille O'Neal shared the latest edition of Shaqtin' A Fool during the 2018-19 campaign and it was filled with plenty of well-known names, as well as some lesser-heralded players, making slightly less than spectacular plays.

What is Charles Barkley, Shaquille O'Neal, Kenny Smith and Ernie Johnson back at doing this season?

1. Following the match between Milwaukee Bucks and the Golden State Warriors

2. Treating their fans to their studio in Atlanta

3. Backing NBA league's 30 teams during the 2018-19 season

4. Providing basketball fans with hilarious moments

Correct Answer :-

- Providing basketball fans with hilarious moments

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

The 2018-19 NBA regular season is off and running as each of the league's 30 teams has had a few weeks of real games under their belt and that means that the Inside the NBA team of Charles Barkley, Shaquille O'Neal, Kenny Smith and Ernie Johnson are back at it as well and they have already provided basketball fans with hilarious moments from their studio in Atlanta. With that team back in full swing, NBA fans were treated to one of their show's weekly traditions following the matchup between the Milwaukee Bucks and the Golden State Warriors on Thursday night as Shaquille O'Neal shared the latest edition of Shaqtin' A Fool during the 2018-19 campaign and it was filled with plenty of well-known names, as well as some lesser-heralded players, making slightly less than spectacular plays.

What is the name of the TV show based on basketball mentioned in the passage?

1. Atlanta

2. Milwaukee Bucks

3. NBA regular season

4. Inside the NBA

Correct Answer :-

- Inside the NBA

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

The 2018-19 NBA regular season is off and running as each of the league's 30 teams has had a few weeks of real games under their belt and that means that the Inside the NBA team of Charles Barkley, Shaquille O'Neal, Kenny Smith and Ernie Johnson are back at it as well and they have already provided basketball fans with hilarious moments from their studio in Atlanta. With that team back in full swing, NBA fans were treated to one of their show's weekly traditions following the matchup between the Milwaukee Bucks and the Golden State Warriors on Thursday night as Shaquille O'Neal shared the latest edition of Shaqtin' A Fool during the 2018-19 campaign and it was filled with plenty of well-known names, as well as some lesser-heralded players, making slightly less than spectacular plays.

What does the phrase "season is off and running" imply?

1. The NBA basketball season is postponed

2. The NBA basketball season is due next year

3. The NBA basketball season is cancelled

4. The NBA basketball season is ongoing

Correct Answer :-

- The NBA basketball season is ongoing

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

The 2018-19 NBA regular season is off and running as each of the league's 30 teams has had a few weeks of real games under their belt and that means that the Inside the NBA team of Charles Barkley, Shaquille O'Neal, Kenny Smith and Ernie Johnson are back at it as well and they have already provided basketball fans with hilarious moments from their studio in Atlanta. With that team back in full swing, NBA fans were treated to one of their show's weekly traditions following the matchup between the Milwaukee Bucks and the Golden State Warriors on Thursday night as Shaquille O'Neal shared the latest edition of Shaqtin' A Fool during the 2018-19 campaign and it was filled with plenty of well-known names, as well as some lesser-heralded players, making slightly less than spectacular plays.

According the passage, the studio is located in_____.

1. Atlanta

2. Golden State

3. China

4. Japan

Correct Answer :-

- Atlanta

---

23) Choose the right tag:

You just can't get on with your friends,_____?

1. could you

2. couldn't you

3. can you

4. do you

Correct Answer :-

- can you

---

24) Choose the correct option to fill in the blank in the given sentence:

Our city will have _____university soon.

1. the

2. an

3. no article

4. a

Correct Answer :-

- a

---

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

Have you heard the news on flood?

Yes, I have. I _____ it just 10 minutes back.

1. will hear

2. heard

3. am hearing

4. has heard

Correct Answer :-

- heard

---

26) Choose the appropriate preposition for the given sentence:

A simple bed felt luxurious _____ a weeklong trip.

1. after

2. with

3. for

4. on

Correct Answer :-

- after

---

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

Ms. Sandra decides _____ students' grades according to _____ test score.

1. his ... her

2. their ... her

3. her ... her

4. her ... their

Correct Answer :-

- her ... their

28) Fill in the blank to complete the given sentence:

When you arrive at the place you _____by our men. They will take you to the exact place.

1. will meet

2. are met

3. will be met

4. will have met

Correct Answer :-

- will be met

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

Long and complicated series of events

1. Saga

2. Historical

3. Poignancy

4. Legend

Correct Answer :-

- Saga

30) Choose the right tag:

He didn't recognize me, _____?

1. doesn't he

2. isn't he

3. isn't it

4. did he

Correct Answer :-

- did he

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यतः प्रधानपुरुषो यतश्चैतच्चराचरम् ।
कारणं सकलस्यास्य स मे विष्णुः प्रसीदतु ॥
नाथ योनिसहस्रेषु येषु येषु व्रजाम्यहम् ।
तेषु तेष्वच्युता भक्तिः अच्युतास्तु सदा त्वयि ॥

कीदृशी भक्तिरस्तु ?

1. अनिष्ठिता

2. अच्युता

3. असंज्ञिता

4. च्युता

Correct Answer :-

अच्युता

2)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं
विद्या भोगकरी यशस्सुखकरी विद्या गुरूणां गुरुः ।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परा देवता
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न तु धनं विद्या विहीनः पशुः ॥
यः प्रीणयेत्सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रो
यद् भर्तृरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रम् ।
तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यद्
एतत् त्रयं जगति पुण्यकृतो लभन्ते ॥

कस्य हितमिच्छति कलत्रम् ?

1. कर्तुः

2. भर्तुः

3. शत्रुः

4. पितुः

Correct Answer :-

भर्तुः

---

3) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं
विद्या भोगकरी यशस्सुखकरी विद्या गुरूणां गुरुः ।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परा देवता
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न तु धनं विद्या विहीनः पशुः ॥
यः प्रीणयेत्सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रो
यद् भर्तृरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रम् ।
तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यद्
एतत् त्रयं जगति पुण्यकृतो लभन्ते ॥

अत्र प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं किम् ?

1. रूपम्

2. प्रच्छन्नम्

3. धनम्

4. अधिकम्

Correct Answer :-

धनम्

---

4)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं
विद्या भोगकरी यशस्सुखकरी विद्या गुरूणां गुरुः ।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परा देवता
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न तु धनं विद्या विहीनः पशुः ॥
यः प्रीणयेत्सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रो
यद् भर्तृरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रम् ।
तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यद्
एतत् त्रयं जगति पुण्यकृतो लभन्ते ॥

लभन्ते इत्यत्र धातुरस्ति -

1. लभ्

2. पिब्

3. शुभ्

4. लब्

Correct Answer :-

· लभ्

5)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आसीत् पुरा हिरण्यकशिपुर्नाम दैत्यराजः । सः स्वपराक्रमेण लोकत्रयस्य अधिपतिः बभूव । तस्य पुत्रः प्रह्लादः । गुरुकुलेऽधीत्य बालकः स पितुः समीपमाजगाम । पिता प्रपच्छ -

वत्स, गुरुकुले त्वयाधीतेषु विषयेषु सारतमः कः ? प्रह्लादः - " तात, आदिमध्यान्तशून्यो विष्णुरेव सर्वसंसारस्य कारणम् । स एव सारतमः" । एतत् निशम्य दैत्येन्द्रः कुपितो जगाद “वत्स, किमिदं" त्वं गुरुणा असारं ग्राहितः, अनुशासितश्च" । प्रह्लादः - “तात, मा मम गुरुमधिक्षिप, नात्र गुरोः दोषः । वस्तुतः, भगवान् विष्णुः अस्य सर्वस्य जगतः अनुशासिता । स एव भवतः, मम, सर्वेषाञ्च विधिता । अतः प्रसीद । किमर्थं वृथा कुप्यसि ? ”तदा अतिक्रुद्धो हिरण्यकशिपुः दैत्यानादिदेश - “इतो निष्कास्यतामयं पापः । गुरुगृहे सम्यक् शास्यताम्" इति । गुरुमन्दिरं नीतः प्रह्लादः पुनः विद्यां जग्राह । अतीतानि बहूनि दिनानि । अथ शतशो दैत्याः गृहीतायुधाः तस्य वधे समुद्यताः । तान् दृष्ट्वा प्रह्लादः आह - “भो भो बान्धवाः, इदं किल सत्यम्, यत् विष्णुः न केवलं मयि, अपि तु युष्मासु, युष्माकं आयुधेषु च वर्तते । अतो मयि आयुधप्रहारो व्यर्थः" । एवं ब्रुवन्नपि प्रह्लादः शस्त्रैराहतः, ईषदपि वेदनां नावाप ।

‘त्वम् असारं ग्राहितः’ अत्र ‘त्वम्’ पदमेतं सूचयति ।

1. राक्षसम्

2. प्रह्लादं

3. हिरण्यकशिपुं

4. गुरुम्

Correct Answer :-

. प्रह्लादं

6)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आसीत् पुरा हिरण्यकशिपुर्नाम दैत्यराजः । सः स्वपराक्रमेण लोकत्रयस्य अधिपतिः बभूव । तस्य पुत्रः प्रह्लादः । गुरुकुलेऽधीत्य बालकः स पितुः समीपमाजगाम । पिता प्रपच्छ -

वत्स, गुरुकुले त्वयाधीतेषु विषयेषु सारतमः कः ? प्रह्लादः - " तात, आदिमध्यान्तशून्यो विष्णुरेव सर्वसंसारस्य कारणम् । स एव सारतमः" । एतत् निशम्य दैत्येन्द्रः कुपितो जगाद "वत्स, किमिदं" त्वं गुरुणा असारं ग्राहितः, अनुशासितश्च" । प्रह्लादः - "तात, मा मम गुरुमधिक्षिप, नात्र गुरोः दोषः । वस्तुतः, भगवान् विष्णुः अस्य सर्वस्य जगतः अनुशासिता । स एव भवतः, मम, सर्वेषाञ्च विधिता । अतः प्रसीद । किमर्थं वृथा कुप्यसि ? "तदा अतिक्रुद्धो हिरण्यकशिपुः दैत्यानादिदेश - "इतो निष्कास्यतामयं पापः । गुरुगृहे सम्यक् शास्यताम्" इति । गुरुमन्दिरं नीतः प्रह्लादः पुनः विद्यां जग्राह । अतीतानि बहूनि दिनानि । अथ शतशो दैत्याः गृहीतायुधाः तस्य वधे समुद्यताः । तान् दृष्ट्वा प्रह्लादः आह - "भो भो बान्धवाः, इदं किल सत्यम्, यत् विष्णुः न केवलं मयि, अपि तु युष्मासु, युष्माकं आयुधेषु च वर्तते । अतो मयि आयुधप्रहारो व्यर्थः" । एवं ब्रुवन्नपि प्रह्लादः शस्त्रैराहतः, ईषदपि वेदनां नावाप ।

संसारस्य कारणमयमस्ति ।

1. इन्द्रः

2. विष्णुः

3. ब्रह्मा

4. शिवः

Correct Answer :-

विष्णुः

7)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यतः प्रधानपुरुषो यतश्चैतच्चराचरम् ।
कारणं सकलस्यास्य स मे विष्णुः प्रसीदतु ॥
नाथ योनिसहस्रेषु येषु येषु व्रजाम्यहम् ।
तेषु तेष्वच्युता भक्तिः अच्युतास्तु सदा त्वयि ॥

एतत् चराचरं कस्मात् अस्ति ?

1. प्रधानपुरुषात्
2. पौरुषात्
3. गौणपुरुषात्
4. अप्राधानपुरुषात्

Correct Answer :-

प्रधानपुरुषात्

8) भगवद्गीता-प्रथमाध्यायस्य नाम किम् ?

1. कृष्णविषादयोगः
2. सांख्ययोगः
3. कर्मयोगः
4. अर्जुनविषादयोगः

Correct Answer :-

अर्जुनविषादयोगः

9)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यतः प्रधानपुरुषो यतश्चैतच्चराचरम् ।
कारणं सकलस्यास्य स मे विष्णुः प्रसीदतु ॥
नाथ योनिसहस्रेषु येषु येषु व्रजाम्यहम् ।
तेषु तेष्वच्युता भक्तिः अच्युतास्तु सदा त्वयि ॥

विष्णुः मे किं करोतु इति प्रार्थना ?

1. प्रहरतु

2. प्रशाम्यतु

3. प्रकुप्यतु

4. प्रसीदतु

Correct Answer :-

प्रसीदतु

---

10) भगवद्गीतायां कति अध्यायाः सन्ति ?

1. 18

2. 10

3. 12

4. 15

Correct Answer :-

18

---

11) निम्नलिखितेषु उभयपदी धातुरस्ति-

1. याच्

2. दृश्

3. लभ्

4. गम्

Correct Answer :-

याच्

12) वर्तमानकालार्थकौ कृत्प्रत्ययौ -

1. तव्यत्-अनीयर्

2. क्त्वा-ल्यप्

3. क्त-क्तवतु

4. शतृ-शानच्

Correct Answer :-

शतृ-शानच्

13)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सायं कन्दुक-क्रीडायामतिप्रसङ्गेन श्रान्तोऽहं यदा पर्यङ्केऽस्वापम् तदा स्वप्नमेकमपश्यम् । विपणिषु भ्राम्यन्नहमेकं रमणीयमारामं प्राप्तवान् । तत्र कोविदाराणां, जबीराणां, नादेयीनाम् आक्षोटानां, शिग्रूणां मालूराणां सहकाराणां अनेकेषां च वृक्षाणां विलोकनेन अहमतुष्यम् । मम मित्रं देवनाथोऽपि सौभाग्येन तत्र आगच्छत् । हर्षेण तमहं तारस्वरेणाब्रुवम् ' भो देवनाथ, अत्रायाहि' । सोऽपि प्रत्यभणत् 'अरे चन्द्रकान्त, इदानीं त्वमत्र कुतः आयातः?' अह्नतावत् फलानि भक्षयन्नस्मि त्वमप्यागच्छ ।अहं तस्य समीपम् अव्रजम् । सोऽपृच्छत् 'कियन्ति फलानि त्वया जग्धानि' तरू इमौ पश्यसि? अनयोः सर्वाणि फलानि ह्यः अखादम् । अद्य च तृतीयमप्यत्स्यामि इत्युक्त्वा सः स्वे भक्षणकार्ये व्यापृतः । एतस्मिन्नन्तरे द्वयोः पुरुषयोः संवादस्य शब्दमश्रृणवम् । अहं द्रुतमेव देवनाथमभणम् 'मित्र, रक्षतः इदमुद्यानं द्वौ नरौ । अवरोह तरोर्गच्छ च गृहम् । देवनाथस्तरौ तिष्ठन्नेवावदत् 'आ एवं नु कथयसि ? अहो ईश, क्वाधुना गमिष्यामि । न तौ द्वावेव किन्तु बहवः । अमी अत्रैवायान्ति' । क्षणेनैव ते आगत्य मम मित्रम् अताडयन् । अहं च भयेन कम्पितः निद्रयोत्थितवान् ।

कस्य पृष्टे दण्डप्रहारः जातः ?

1. आदिनाथस्य

2. मल्लिनाथस्य

3. देवनाथस्य

4. मन्जुनाथस्य

Correct Answer :-

- देवनाथस्य

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14)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आसीत् पुरा हिरण्यकशिपुर्नाम दैत्यराजः । सः स्वपराक्रमेण लोकत्रयस्य अधिपतिः बभूव । तस्य पुत्रः प्रह्लादः । गुरुकुलेऽधीत्य बालकः स पितुः समीपमाजगाम । पिता प्रपच्छ -

वत्स, गुरुकुले त्वयाधीतेषु विषयेषु सारतमः कः ? प्रह्लादः - " तात, आदिमध्यान्तशून्यो विष्णुरेव सर्वसंसारस्य कारणम् । स एव सारतमः" । एतत् निशम्य दैत्येन्द्रः कुपितो जगाद "वत्स, किमिदं" त्वं गुरुणा असारं ग्राहितः, अनुशासितश्च" । प्रह्लादः - "तात, मा मम गुरुमधिक्षिप, नात्र गुरोः दोषः । वस्तुतः, भगवान् विष्णुः अस्य सर्वस्य जगतः अनुशासिता । स एव भवतः, मम, सर्वेषाञ्च विधिता । अतः प्रसीद । किमर्थ वृथा कुप्यसि ? "तदा अतिक्रुद्धो हिरण्यकशिपुः दैत्यानादिदेश - "इतो निष्कास्यतामयं पापः । गुरुगृहे सम्यक् शास्यताम्" इति । गुरुमन्दिरं नीतः प्रह्लादः पुनः विद्यां जग्राह । अतीतानि बहूनि दिनानि । अथ शतशो दैत्याः गृहीतायुधाः तस्य वधे समुद्यताः । तान् दृष्ट्वा प्रह्लादः आह - "भो भो बान्धवाः, इदं किल सत्यम्, यत् विष्णुः न केवलं मयि, अपि तु युष्मासु, युष्माकं आयुधेषु च वर्तते । अतो मयि आयुधप्रहारो व्यर्थः" । एवं ब्रुवन्नपि प्रह्लादः शस्त्रैराहतः, ईषदपि वेदनां नावाप ।

प्रह्लादस्य पिता अयमस्ति ?

1. हिरण्यगर्भः

2. हिरण्यकशिपुः

3. हिरण्यवर्णः

4. हिरण्याक्षः

Correct Answer :-

- हिरण्यकशिपुः

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15)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यतः प्रधानपुरुषो यतश्चैतच्चराचरम् ।
कारणं सकलस्यास्य स मे विष्णुः प्रसीदतु ॥
नाथ योनिसहस्त्रेषु येषु येषु व्रजाम्यहम् ।
तेषु तेष्वच्युता भक्तिः अच्युतास्तु सदा त्वयि ॥

'त्वयि' अत्र का विभक्तिः ?

1. तृतीया

2. सम्बोधना

3. षष्ठी

4. सप्तमी

Correct Answer :-

सप्तमी

16)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं
विद्या भोगकरी यशस्सुखकरी विद्या गुरूणां गुरुः ।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परा देवता
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न तु धनं विद्या विहीनः पशुः ॥
यः प्रीणयेत्सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रो
यद् भर्तृरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रम् ।
तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यद्
एतत् त्रयं जगति पुण्यकृतो लभन्ते ॥

आपदि सुखे च के समक्रियं लभन्ते ?

1. पुण्यकृतः

2. पापकृतः

3. प्रीतिकृतः

4. प्रियकृतः

- पुण्यकृतः

17)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सायं कन्दुक-क्रीडायामतिप्रसङ्गेन श्रान्तोऽहं यदा पर्यङ्केऽस्वापम् तदा स्वप्नमेकमपश्यम् । विपणिषु भ्राम्यन्नहमेकं रमणीयमारामं प्राप्तवान् । तत्र कोविदाराणां, जबीराणां, नादेयीनाम् आक्षोटानां, शिग्रूणां मालूराणां सहकाराणां अनेकेषां च वृक्षाणां विलोकनेन अहमतुष्यम् । मम मित्रं देवनाथोऽपि सौभाग्येन तत्र आगच्छत् । हर्षेण तमहं तारस्वरेणाब्रुवम् ‘ भो देवनाथ, अत्रायाहि’ । सोऽपि प्रत्यभणत् ‘अरे चन्द्रकान्त, इदानीं त्वमत्र कुतः आयातः?’ अहन्तावत् फलानि भक्षयन्नस्मि त्वमप्यागच्छ ।अहं तस्य समीपम् अव्रजम् । सोऽपृच्छत् ‘कियन्ति फलानि त्वया जग्धानि’ तरू इमौ पश्यसि? अनयोः सर्वाणि फलानि ह्यः अखादम् । अद्य च तृतीयमप्यत्स्यामि इत्युक्त्वा सः स्वे भक्षणकार्ये व्यापृतः । एतस्मिन्नन्तरे द्वयोः पुरुषयोः संवादस्य शब्दमश्रृणवम् । अहं द्रुतमेव देवनाथमभणम् ‘मित्र, रक्षतः इदमुद्यानं द्वौ नरौ । अवरोह तरोर्गच्छ च गृहम् । देवनाथस्तरौ तिष्ठन्नेवावदत् ‘आ एवं नु कथयसि ? अहो ईश, क्वाधुना गमिष्यामि । न तौ द्वावेव किन्तु बहवः । अमी अत्रैवायान्ति’ । क्षणेनैव ते आगत्य मम मित्रम् अताडयन् । अहं च भयेन कम्पितः निद्रयोत्थितवान् ।

कति पुरुषाणां संवादस्य शब्दः श्रुतः ?

1. चतुर्णाम्
2. बहूनाम्
3. त्रयाणाम्
4. द्वयोः

- द्वयोः

18) “यामि” इति पदस्य अयं लकारः -

1. लेट्

2. लिट्

3. लट्

4. लृट्

Correct Answer :-

. लट्

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19)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आसीत् पुरा हिरण्यकशिपुर्नाम दैत्यराजः । सः स्वपराक्रमेण लोकत्रयस्य अधिपतिः बभूव । तस्य पुत्रः प्रह्लादः । गुरुकुलेऽधीत्य बालकः स पितुः समीपमाजगाम । पिता प्रपच्छ -

वत्स, गुरुकुले त्वयाधीतेषु विषयेषु सारतमः कः ? प्रह्लादः - " तात, आदिमध्यान्तशून्यो विष्णुरेव सर्वसंसारस्य कारणम् । स एव सारतमः” । एतत् निशम्य दैत्येन्द्रः कुपितो जगाद “वत्स, किमिदं" त्वं गुरुणा असारं ग्राहितः, अनुशासितश्च" । प्रह्लादः - “तात, मा मम गुरुमधिक्षिप, नात्र गुरोः दोषः । वस्तुतः, भगवान् विष्णुः अस्य सर्वस्य जगतः अनुशासिता । स एव भवतः, मम, सर्वेषाञ्च विधिता । अतः प्रसीद । किमर्थं वृथा कुप्यसि ? ”तदा अतिक्रुद्धो हिरण्यकशिपुः दैत्यानादिदेश - “इतो निष्कास्यतामयं पापः । गुरुगृहे सम्यक् शास्यताम्” इति । गुरुमन्दिरं नीतः प्रह्लादः पुनः विद्यां जग्राह । अतीतानि बहूनि दिनानि । अथ शतशो दैत्याः गृहीतायुधाः तस्य वधे समुद्यताः । तान् दृष्ट्वा प्रह्लादः आह - “भो भो बान्धवाः, इदं किल सत्यम्, यत् विष्णुः न केवलं मयि, अपि तु युष्मासु, युष्माकं आयुधेषु च वर्तते । अतो मयि आयुधप्रहारो व्यर्थः” । एवं ब्रुवन्नपि प्रह्लादः शस्त्रैराहतः, ईषदपि वेदनां नावाप ।

‘दृष्ट्वा’ अत्र कः प्रत्ययः ?

1. तव्यत्

2. क्त्वा

3. शानच्

4. अण्

Correct Answer :-

. क्त्वा

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20)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं
विद्या भोगकरी यशस्सुखकरी विद्या गुरूणां गुरुः ।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परा देवता
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न तु धनं विद्या विहीनः पशुः ॥
यः प्रीणयेत्सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रो
यद् भर्तृरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रम् ।
तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यद्
एतत् त्रयं जगति पुण्यकृतो लभन्ते ॥

केषां गुरुः विद्या ?

1. छात्राणाम्

2. गुरूणाम्

3. मित्राणाम्

4. शिष्याणाम्

Correct Answer :-

गुरूणाम्

21)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सायं कन्दुक-क्रीडायामतिप्रसङ्गेन श्रान्तोऽहं यदा पर्यङ्केऽस्वापम् तदा स्वप्नमेकमपश्यम् । विपणिषु भ्राम्यन्नहमेकं रमणीयमारामं प्राप्तवान् । तत्र कोविदाराणां, जबीराणां, नादेयीनाम् आक्षोटानां, शिग्रूणां मालूराणां सहकाराणां अनेकेषां च वृक्षाणां विलोकनेन अहमतुष्यम् । मम मित्रं देवनाथोऽपि सौभाग्येन तत्र आगच्छत् । हर्षेण तमहं तारस्वरेणाब्रुवम् ' भो देवनाथ, अत्रायाहि' । सोऽपि प्रत्यभणत् 'अरे चन्द्रकान्त, इदानीं त्वमत्र कुतः आयातः?' अहन्तावत् फलानि भक्षयन्नस्मि त्वमप्यागच्छ ।अहं तस्य समीपम् अव्रजम् । सोऽपृच्छत् 'कियन्ति फलानि त्वया जग्धानि' तरू इमौ पश्यसि? अनयोः सर्वाणि फलानि ह्यः अखादम् । अद्य च तृतीयमप्यत्स्यामि इत्युक्त्वा सः स्वे भक्षणकार्ये व्यापृतः । एतस्मिन्नन्तरे द्वयोः पुरुषयोः संवादस्य शब्दमश्रृणवम् । अहं द्रुतमेव देवनाथमभणम् 'मित्र, रक्षतः इदमुद्यानं द्वौ नरौ । अवरोह तरोर्गच्छ च गृहम् । देवनाथस्तरौ तिष्ठन्नेवावदत् 'आ एवं नु कथयसि ? अहो ईश, क्वाधुना गमिष्यामि । न तौ द्वावेव किन्तु बहवः । अमी अत्रैवायान्ति' । क्षणेनैव ते आगत्य मम मित्रम् अताडयन् । अहं च भयेन कम्पितः निद्रयोत्थितवान् ।

चन्द्रकान्तस्य मित्रं कः ?

1. मल्लिनाथः

2. आदिनाथः

3. मञ्जुनाथः

4. देवनाथः

Correct Answer :-

• देवनाथः

22) कपिध्वजः कः ?

1. भीष्मः

2. दुर्योधनः

3. अर्जुनः

4. द्रोणः

Correct Answer :-

. अर्जुनः

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23) रामायणे कति श्लोकाः सन्ति ?

1. विंशतिसहस्रम्

2. पञ्चविंशसहस्रम्

3. चतुर्विंशतिसहस्रम्

4. षड्विंशातिसहस्रम्

Correct Answer :-

. चतुर्विंशतिसहस्रम्

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24)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आसीत् पुरा हिरण्यकशिपुर्नाम दैत्यराजः । सः स्वपराक्रमेण लोकत्रयस्य अधिपतिः बभूव । तस्य पुत्रः प्रह्लादः । गुरुकुलेऽधीत्य बालकः स पितुः समीपमाजगाम । पिता प्रपच्छ -

वत्स, गुरुकुले त्वयाधीतेषु विषयेषु सारतमः कः ? प्रह्लादः - " तात, आदिमध्यान्तशून्यो विष्णुरेव सर्वसंसारस्य कारणम् । स एव सारतमः" । एतत् निशम्य दैत्येन्द्रः कुपितो जगाद "वत्स, किमिदं" त्वं गुरुणा असारं ग्राहितः, अनुशासितश्च" । प्रह्लादः - "तात, मा मम गुरुमधिक्षिप, नात्र गुरोः दोषः । वस्तुतः, भगवान् विष्णुः अस्य सर्वस्य जगतः अनुशासिता । स एव भवतः, मम, सर्वेषाञ्च विधिता । अतः प्रसीद । किमर्थ वृथा कुप्यसि ? "तदा अतिक्रुद्धो हिरण्यकशिपुः दैत्यानादिदेश - "इतो निष्कास्यतामयं पापः । गुरुगृहे सम्यक् शास्यताम्" इति । गुरुमन्दिरं नीतः प्रह्लादः पुनः विद्यां जग्राह । अतीतानि बहूनि दिनानि । अथ शतशो दैत्याः गृहीतायुधाः तस्य वधे समुद्यताः । तान् दृष्ट्वा प्रह्लादः आह - "भो भो बान्धवाः, इदं किल सत्यम, यत् विष्णुः न केवलं मयि, अपि तु युष्मासु, युष्माकं आयुधेषु च वर्तते । अतो मयि आयुधप्रहारो व्यर्थः" । एवं ब्रुवन्नपि प्रह्लादः शस्त्रैराहतः, ईषदपि वेदनां नावाप ।

गुरुमन्दिरे कः विद्यां जग्राह ?

1. हिरण्यकशिपुः

2. प्रह्लादः

3. राक्षसः

4. शिष्यः

Correct Answer :-

प्रह्लादः

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25) रामेण भूयते। ------ प्रयोगः।

1. एते न

2. कर्मणि

3. कर्तरि

4. भावे

Correct Answer :-

भावे

---

26) भासस्य रामकथाधारितानि एतावन्ति नाटकानि
सन्ति-.

1. द्वे

2. चत्वारि

3. अष्ट

4. एकम्

Correct Answer :-

द्वे

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27) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

यतः प्रधानपुरुषो यतश्चैतच्चराचरम् ।
कारणं सकलस्यास्य स मे विष्णुः प्रसीदतु ॥
नाथ योनिसहस्त्रेषु येषु येषु व्रजाम्यहम् ।
तेषु तेष्वच्युता भक्तिः अच्युतास्तु सदा त्वयि ॥

कुत्र अहं व्रजामि इति उक्तिरस्ति ?

1. योनिशतेषु

2. तेषु तेषु

3. येषु येषु

4. योनिसहस्रेषु

Correct Answer :-

- योनिसहस्रेषु

---

28) रामकृष्णौ ---- समासः

1. बहुव्रीहिः

2. तत्पुरुषः

3. अव्ययीभावः

4. द्वन्द्वः

Correct Answer :-

- द्वन्द्वः

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29)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सायं कन्दुक-क्रीडायामतिप्रसङ्गेन श्रान्तोऽहं यदा पर्यङ्केऽस्वापम् तदा स्वप्नमेकमपश्यम् । विपणिषु भ्राम्यन्नहमेकं रमणीयमारामं प्राप्तवान् । तत्र कोविदाराणां, जबीराणां, नादेयीनाम् आक्षोटानां, शिग्रूणां मालूराणां सहकाराणां अनेकेषां च वृक्षाणां विलोकनेन अहमतुष्यम् । मम मित्रं देवनाथोऽपि सौभाग्येन तत्र आगच्छत् । हर्षेण तमहं तारस्वरेणाब्रुवम् ' भो देवनाथ, अत्रायाहि' । सोऽपि प्रत्यभणत् 'अरे चन्द्रकान्त, इदानीं त्वमत्र कुतः आयातः?' अहन्तावत् फलानि भक्षयन्नस्मि त्वमप्यागच्छ ।अहं तस्य समीपम् अव्रजम् । सोऽपृच्छत् 'कियन्ति फलानि त्वया जग्धानि' तरू इमौ पश्यसि? अनयोः सर्वाणि फलानि ह्यः अखादम् । अद्य च तृतीयमप्यत्स्यामि इत्युक्त्वा सः स्वे भक्षणकार्ये व्यापृतः । एतस्मिन्नन्तरे द्वयोः पुरुषयोः संवादस्य शब्दमश्रृणवम् । अहं द्रुतमेव देवनाथमभणम् 'मित्र, रक्षतः इदमुद्यानं द्वौ नरौ । अवरोह तरोर्गच्छ च गृहम् । देवनाथस्तरौ तिष्ठन्नेवावदत् 'आ एवं नु कथयसि ? अहो ईश, क्वाधुना गमिष्यामि । न तौ द्वावेव किन्तु बहवः । अमी अत्रैवायान्ति' । क्षणेनैव ते आगत्य मम मित्रम् अताडयन् । अहं च भयेन कम्पितः निद्रयोत्थितवान् ।

' भक्षयन् ' अत्र कः प्रत्ययः ?

1. शानच्

2. तव्यत्

3. अण्

4. शतृ

Correct Answer :-

शतृ

30)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सायं कन्दुक-क्रीडायामतिप्रसङ्गेन श्रान्तोऽहं यदा पर्यङ्केऽस्वापम् तदा स्वप्नमेकमपश्यम् । विपणिषु भ्राम्यन्नहमेकं रमणीयमारामं प्राप्तवान् । तत्र कोविदाराणां, जबीराणां, नादेयीनाम् आक्षोटानां, शिग्रूणां मालूराणां सहकाराणां अनेकेषां च वृक्षाणां विलोकनेन अहमतुष्यम् । मम मित्रं देवनाथोऽपि सौभाग्येन तत्र आगच्छत् । हर्षण तमहं तारस्वरेणाब्रुवम् ' भो देवनाथ, अत्रायाहि' । सोऽपि प्रत्यभणत् 'अरे चन्द्रकान्त, इदानीं त्वमत्र कुतः आयातः?' अहन्तावत् फलानि भक्षयन्नस्मि त्वमप्यागच्छ ।अहं तस्य समीपम् अव्रजम् । सोऽपृच्छत् 'कियन्ति फलानि त्वया जग्धानि' तरु इमौ पश्यसि? अनयोः सर्वाणि फलानि ह्यः अखादम् । अद्य च तृतीयमप्यत्स्यामि इत्युक्त्वा सः स्वे भक्षणकार्ये व्यापृतः । एतस्मिन्नन्तरे द्वयोः पुरुषयोः संवादस्य शब्दमश्रुणवम् । अहं द्रुतमेव देवनाथमभणम् 'मित्र, रक्षतः इदमुद्यानं द्वौ नरौ । अवरोह तरोर्गच्छ च गृहम् । देवनाथस्तरौ तिष्ठन्नेवावदत् 'आ एवं नु कथयसि ? अहो ईश, क्वाधुना गमिष्यामि । न तौ द्वावेव किन्तु बहवः । अमी अत्रैवायान्ति' । क्षणेनैव ते आगत्य मम मित्रम् अताडयन् । अहं च भयेन कम्पितः निद्रयोत्थितवान् ।

' प्रत्यभणत् ' अत्र कः लकारः ?

1. लट्

2. लङ्

3. लृट्

4. लोट्

Correct Answer :-

. लङ्

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

1) FERA stands for _____. / फेरा का पूर्ण रूप _____ है।

1. Fraud Enforcement and Regulation Act / धोखाधड़ी प्रवर्तन और विनियमन अधिनियम

2. Food and Environment Research Administration / खाद्य और पर्यावरण अनुसंधान प्रशासन

3. Federal Emergency Relief Agency / फेडरल इमरजेंसी रिलीफ एजेंसी

4. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act / विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम

Correct Answer :-

• Foreign Exchange Regulation Act / विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम

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2)

"Teaching History, Geography, Civics and Economics, etc. as separate subjects - only imparts miscellaneous and unrelated information", was said by:-
/ "इतिहास, भूगोल, नागरिक शास्त्र और अर्थशास्त्र आदि को अलग-अलग विषयों के रूप में पढ़ाना केवल विविध और असंबंधित जानकारी प्रदान करता है", निम्न द्वारा कहा गया था: -

1. Secondary Education Commission / माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग

2. NCF 2005 / एनसीएफ 2005

3. NPE 1986 / एनपीई 1986

4. Kothari Commission / कोठारी आयोग

Correct Answer :-

- Secondary Education Commission / माध्यमिक शिक्षा आयोग

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3) A set of interrelated statements elaborating a learning material being taught is known as the skill of:

/ पढ़ायी जाने वाली शिक्षण सामग्री को विस्तृत कर रहा परस्पर संबंधित कथनों का एक सेट निम्न का कौशल कहलाता है:

1. Explaining / प्रतिपादन या व्याख्या करना

2. Demonstrating / प्रदर्शन करने का

3. Questioning / प्रश्न करने का

4. Lecturing / व्याख्यान

Correct Answer :-

- Explaining / प्रतिपादन या व्याख्या करना

---

4) Which following is the correct statement? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

i. Akbar founded his own religion known as 'Din-i-ilahi'. / अकबर ने "दीन-ए-इलाही" के नाम से अपना धर्म स्थापित किया।

ii. Akbar defeated Rana Pratap in the Battle of Haldighati in the year 1576. / अकबर ने वर्ष 1576 में हल्दीघाटी के युद्ध में राणा प्रताप को हराया।

iii. Tansen was the greatest musician of Akbar's court. / तानसेन अकबर के दरबार के सबसे महान संगीतकार थे।

1. ii only / केवल ii

2. i only / केवल i

3. All are correct. / सभी सही हैं।

4. iii only / केवल iii

Correct Answer :-

- All are correct. / सभी सही हैं।

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5) Which King was the author of Ratnawali, Nagananda, Priyadarsika?

/ कौन से राजा रत्नावली, नागानन्द, प्रियदर्शिका के लेखक थे?

1. Ashoka / अशोक

2. Chandragupta II / चंद्रगुप्त II

3. Harsha / हर्ष

4. Samudragupta / समुद्रगुप्त

Correct Answer :-

- Harsha / हर्ष

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6) Which Article of the Constitution states that, "The state shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government"? /

संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है कि, "राज्य ग्राम पंचायतों को व्यवस्थित करने के लिए कदम उठाएंगे और उन्हें ऐसी शक्तियां और अधिकार प्रदान करेंगे जो उन्हें स्वशासन की इकाइयों के रूप में कार्य करने में सक्षम बनाने के लिए आवश्यक हों"?

1. 42

2. 38

3. 32

4. 40

Correct Answer :-

- 40

7) Which one is the text not written by Abul Fazl? / वह कौन सा ग्रंथ है जो अबुल फजल ने नहीं लिखा है?

1. Akbar Nama / अकबर नामा

2. Ruqaat / रुक़ात

3. Tabaqat-i-Akbari / तबकात-ए-अकबरी

4. Insha-i-Abu'l Fazl / इंशा-ए-अबुल फजल

Correct Answer :-

• Tabaqat-i-Akbari / तबकात-ए-अकबरी

8) Which among the following is the correct location of the Tropical Forest Research Institute (TFRI)? /

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उष्णकटिबंधीय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (TFRI) का सही स्थान है?

1. Bhopal / भोपाल

2. Jodhpur / जोधपुर

3. Jabalpur / जबलपुर

4. Dehradun / देहरादून

Correct Answer :-

• Jabalpur / जबलपुर

9) Match the following Neolithic site:

1.	Daojali Hading	A. Baluchistan
2.	Mundigak	B. Bihar
3.	Rana Ghundai	C. North kachhar hills Assam
4.	Chirand	D. Afghanistan

/ निम्नलिखित नवपाषाण स्थलों का मिलान करें:

1.	दाओजली हेडिंग	A. बलूचिस्तान
2.	मुंडीगाक	B. बिहार
3.	राणा घुंडई	C. उत्तर कछार पहाड़ियाँ असम
4.	चिरांद	D. अफगानिस्तान

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer :-

• 1-C,2-D,3-A,4-B

10) Which of the following country is not considered a rigid constitution? /

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को एक कठोर संविधान नहीं माना जाता है?

1. Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया

2. Britain / ब्रिटेन

3. Switzerland / स्विट्जरलैंड

4. USA / अमेरिका

Correct Answer :-

• Britain / ब्रिटेन

11) The most staggering problem in our educational system on an all India basis is: /

सम्पूर्ण भारत के आधार पर हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में सबसे अधिक चौंका देने वाली समस्या है:

1. Lack of funds / फंड की कमी

2. Lack of schools / स्कूलों की कमी

3. Drop outs / ड्रॉप आउट

4. Stagnation / अकर्मण्यता

Correct Answer :-

- Drop outs / ड्रॉप आउट

---

12) **The study of the origin and development of human being and their culture is known as:**

/ मनुष्य की उत्पत्ति और विकास और उनकी संस्कृति के अध्ययन को _____ कहा जाता है।

1. Archaeology / पुरातत्व

2. Sociology / समाजशास्त्र

3. Anthropology / मानवशास्त्र या नृविज्ञान

4. History / इतिहास

Correct Answer :-

- Anthropology / मानवशास्त्र या नृविज्ञान

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13) **The main purpose of criterion-reference evaluation is:** / मानदंड-संदर्भ मूल्यांकन का मुख्य उद्देश्य _____ है।

1. Determination of ranking of the student / छात्र के क्रम/रैंक का निर्धारण

2. Assessment based on predetermined objectives / पूर्व निर्धारित उद्देश्यों के आधार पर आकलन

3. Assessment of attainment of group performance / समूह प्रदर्शन की प्राप्ति का आकलन

4. Assessment of the skill performance of an individual / व्यक्ति के कौशल प्रदर्शन का आकलन

Correct Answer :-

- Assessment based on predetermined objectives / पूर्व निर्धारित उद्देश्यों के आधार पर आकलन

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14) **Classical pattern of education is called_____.** / शिक्षा के उत्कृष्ट पैटर्न को _____कहा जाता है

1. Trivium / ट्रीवियम

2. Rhetoric / साहित्य शास्त्र

3. Quadrivium / कला-चतुष्टय

4. Dialetic / द्वंद्वात्मक तर्कपद्धति

Correct Answer :-

- Trivium / ट्रीवियम

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15) **Who among the following is the author of 'Politics'?** / निम्नलिखित में से कौन "पॉलिटिक्स" के लेखक हैं?

1. Rousseau / रूसो

2. Plato / प्लेटो

3. Aristotle / अरस्तू

4. Socrates / सुकरात

Correct Answer :-

- Aristotle / अरस्तू

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16) **Who is known for initiating electoral reforms in India to ensure free and fair elections? /**

स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव सुनिश्चित करने हेतु भारत में चुनावी सुधार शुरू करने के लिए कौन जाना जाता है?

1. N. Gopalaswami / एन. गोपालस्वामी

2. T. N. Seshan / टी. एन. शेषन

3. S. Y. Quraishi / एस. वाई. कुरैशी

4. M. S. Gill / एम. एस. गिल

Correct Answer :-

- T. N. Seshan / टी. एन. शेषन

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17) According to Seligman 'Geography' is included in: / सेलिगमैन के अनुसार 'भूगोल' निम्न में शामिल है:

1. Semi social science / अर्ध सामाजिक विज्ञान

2. Social studies / सामाजिक अध्ययन

3. Pure social science / शुद्ध सामाजिक विज्ञान

4. Science with social implication / सामाजिक तात्पर्य युक्त विज्ञान

Correct Answer :-

- Science with social implication / सामाजिक तात्पर्य युक्त विज्ञान

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18) The social and co-operative expression of thoughts and ideas in the class, which is concerned as a miniature society and shared environment, this method is known as:

/ "कक्षा में विचारों और ख़्यालों की सामाजिक और सहकारी अभिव्यक्ति, जो एक लघु समाज और साझा पर्यावरण के रूप में संबंधित है", यह विधि कहलाती है:

1. Problem solving method / समस्या समाधान विधि

2. Project method / परियोजना विधि

3. Socialized recitation method / समाजीकृत मौखिक आवृत्ति विधि/ समूहीकृत पाठ विधि

4. Discussion method / परिचर्चा विधि

Correct Answer :-

- Socialized recitation method / समाजीकृत मौखिक आवृत्ति विधि/ समूहीकृत पाठ विधि

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19) The concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced by _____. /

जनहित याचिका (पीआईएल) की अवधारणा _____ द्वारा शुरू की गई थी।

1. Justice Sarv Mittra Sikri / न्यायमूर्ति सर्व मित्र सीकरी

2. Justice P.N. Bhagwati / न्यायमूर्ति पी. एन. भगवती

3. Justice H. J. Kania / न्यायमूर्ति एच. जे. कनिया

4. Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das / न्यायमूर्ति सुधी रंजन दास

Correct Answer :-

- Justice P.N. Bhagwati / न्यायमूर्ति पी. एन. भगवती

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20) The technique which is often used by all teachers for transacting skills, ideas, attitude and processes among students is called as_____. /

छात्रों में कौशल, विचारों, दृष्टिकोण और प्रक्रियाओं का लेन-देन करने के लिए अक्सर सभी शिक्षकों द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली तकनीक को _____ कहा जाता है।

1. Activity-based teaching / गतिविधि आधारित शिक्षण

2. Projective technique / प्रक्षेपी तकनीक

3. Lecturing / व्याख्यान

4. Demonstration / प्रदर्शन

Correct Answer :-

- Demonstration / प्रदर्शन

---

21) Which of the following is the technique of collecting all the necessary information about a child with a view to studying and solving his deep-rooted problem? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक बच्चे की गहरी समस्या का अध्ययन करने व उसे हल करने की दृष्टि से उसके बारे में सभी आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र करने की तकनीक है?

1. Experimental study / प्रायोगिक अध्ययन

2. Case study / केस स्टडी

3. Qualitative study / गुणात्मक अध्ययन

4. Quasi experimental study / अर्ध प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन

Correct Answer :-

- Case study / केस स्टडी

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22) **Which among the following is not a function of evaluation? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मूल्यांकन का एक कार्य नहीं है?**

1. It helps to study the entry behaviour of the children in all aspects. / यह सभी पहलुओं में बच्चों के प्रवेश व्यवहार का अध्ययन करने में मदद करता है।

2. It helps to undertake special instructional programs. / यह अनुदेशात्मक कार्यक्रम शुरू करने में मदद करता है।

3. It helps to assess different educational practices. / यह विभिन्न शैक्षिक अभ्यासों का आकलन करने में मदद करता है।

4. It does not provide for individualization of instruction. / यह निर्देश के वैयक्तिकरण के लिए प्रदान नहीं करता है।

Correct Answer :-

- It does not provide for individualization of instruction. / यह निर्देश के वैयक्तिकरण के लिए प्रदान नहीं करता है।

---

23) **Which among the following models of teaching belongs to Social Interaction Family?**

/ शिक्षण के निम्नलिखित प्रतिमानों में से कौन सामाजिक सहभागिता परिवार से संबंधित है?

1. Concept attainment model / संकल्पना प्राप्ति प्रतिमान

2. Jurisprudential model / न्याय शास्त्र प्रतिमान

3. Non-directive teaching model / अनिर्देशित शिक्षण प्रतिमान

4. Advanced organizer model / उन्नत आयोजक प्रतिमान

Correct Answer :-

- Jurisprudential model / न्याय शास्त्र प्रतिमान

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24) **What is the full form of SEZ? / सेज़ (SEZ) का पूर्ण रूप क्या है?**

1. Special Education Zone / विशेष शिक्षा क्षेत्र (स्पेशल एजुकेशन ज़ोन)

2. Special Economic Zone / विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (स्पेशल इकोनोमिक ज़ोन)

3. Special Equity Zone / विशेष इक्विटी क्षेत्र (स्पेशल इक्विटी ज़ोन)

4. Special Equal Zone / विशेष समान क्षेत्र (स्पेशल इकल ज़ोन)

Correct Answer :-

- Special Economic Zone / विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (स्पेशल इकोनोमिक ज़ोन)

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25) **Under whose rule Turkan-i-Chihalgani was introduced?**

/ तुर्कान-ए-चहलगानी किसके शासन के तहत शुरू की गई थी?

1. Iltutmish / इल्तुतमिश

2. Razia Sultan / रजिया सुल्तान

3. Balban / बलबन

4. Qutub ud din / कुतब उद दीन

Correct Answer :-

- Iltutmish / इल्तुतमिश

---

26) **Which Vijayanagar ruler adopted the title of 'Gajabetekara (the elephant hunter)'?**

/ किस विजयनगर शासक ने 'गजबेटकर (हाथियों का शिकारी)' की उपाधि धारण की?

1. Bukka / बुक्का

2. Deva Raya I / देव राय I

3. Deva Raya II / देव राय II

4. Krishna Dev Raya / कृष्ण देव राय

Correct Answer :-

- Deva Raya II / देव राय II

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27) **Which of the following is found in the earth's core? / निम्न में से पृथ्वी के कोर (केंद्रीय भाग) में क्या पाया जाता है?**

1. Magnesium / मैग्रीशियम

2. Ferrous / फेरस

3. Silica / सिलिका

4. Aluminum / एलुमीनियम

Correct Answer :-

- Ferrous / फेरस

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28) Which of the following paradigm followed the Quantitative revolution in the evolution of geographical though? /

निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रतिमान ने भौगोलिक विकास में मात्रात्मक क्रांति का अनुसरण किया?

1. Regional Analysis / क्षेत्रीय विश्लेषण

2. Areal differentiation / क्षेत्रीय विभेदीकरण

3. Post Modernism / उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद

4. Exploration and description / अन्वेषण और विवरण

Correct Answer :-

- Post Modernism / उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद

---

29) Which ruler introduced the price reforms in the market? / किस शासक ने बाजार में मूल्य सुधारों की शुरुआत की?

1. Allauddin Khilji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी

2. Firoz Shah Tughlaq / फिरोज शाह तुगलक

3. Mohammad Bin Tughlaq / मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक

4. Balban / बलबन

Correct Answer :-

- Allauddin Khilji / अलाउद्दीन खिलजी

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30) Which animal is engraved on Harappan seals? / हड़प्पा की मुहरों पर किस जानवर को <u>उत्कीर्ण</u> किया गया है?

1. Goat / बकरी

2. Horse / घोड़ा

3. Unicorn/ इकसिंगा (यूनिकॉर्न)

4. Cow / गाय

Correct Answer :-

- Unicorn/ इकसिंगा (यूनिकॉर्न)

---

31) Which Constitutional Amendment introduced Right to Education as a Fundamental Right? /

किस संवैधानिक संशोधन ने शिक्षा के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में पेश किया?

1. 88th

2. 84th

3. 86th

4. 81st

Correct Answer :-

- 86th

---

32) Which text is not written by Kalidasa? / कालिदास ने कौन सा ग्रंथ नहीं लिखा है?

1. Meghadutam / मेघदूतम

2. Malvikagnimitram / मालविकाग्निमित्रम्

3. Mrichchakatika / मृच्छकटिकम्

4. Shakuntalam / शाकुंतलम

Correct Answer :-

- Mrichchakatika / मृच्छकटिकम्

---

33) NABARD was introduced in _____. / नाबार्ड_____ में स्थापित किया गया था।

1. 1972
2. 1982
3. 1988
4. 1990

Correct Answer :-

- 1982

---

34) _____ Government has the power to legislate on 'residuary' subjects. /

_____ सरकार के पास 'अवशिष्ट' विषयों पर कानून बनाने की शक्ति है।

1. Local / स्थानीय
2. Unitary / एकीय
3. Union / संघ
4. State / राज्य

Correct Answer :-

- Union / संघ

---

35) _____is an institutional mechanism to provide representation to the states of India. /

_____ एक संस्थागत तंत्र है जो भारत के राज्यों को प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करता है।

1. Rajya Sabha / राज्यसभा
2. State Legislative Assembly / राज्य विधानसभा
3. State Legislative Council / राज्य विधान परिषद
4. Vidhan Sabha / विधानसभा

Correct Answer :-

- Rajya Sabha / राज्यसभा

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36) _____ is a process by which the government sells their assets and hand over the management to the private sector. /

_____ एक प्रक्रिया है जिसके द्वारा सरकार अपनी संपत्ति बेचती है और प्रबंधन को निजी क्षेत्र को सौंप देती है।

1. Privatisation / निजीकरण
2. Liberalisation / उदारीकरण
3. Public-private partnership / सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी
4. Disinvestment / विनिवेश

Correct Answer :-

- Disinvestment / विनिवेश

---

37) _____ means the price of product increases but the value of the product decreases. /_

_____ का मतलब है कि उत्पाद की कीमत बढ़ जाती है लेकिन उत्पाद का मूल्य घट जाता है।

1. Corruption / भ्रष्टाचार
2. Inflation / मुद्रास्फीति
3. Hoarding / जमाखोरी
4. Minimum Support Price / न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य

Correct Answer :-

- Inflation / मुद्रास्फीति

38) *Vedas are also known as : / वेदों को यह भी कहा जाता है:*

1. Smriti / स्मृति

2. Nirukta / निरुक्त

3. Shruti / श्रुति

4. Kalpa / कल्प

Correct Answer :-

- Shruti / श्रुति

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39) *Who among the following is known as "the Architect of Indian Planning"? /*

निम्नलिखित में से किसे "भारतीय योजना के वास्तुकार" के रूप में जाना जाता है?

1. Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis / प्रशान्त चन्द्र महालनोबिस

2. V V Giri / वी वी गिरी

3. V K R V Rao / वी के आर वी राव

4. R C Desai / आर सी देसाई

Correct Answer :-

- Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis / प्रशान्त चन्द्र महालनोबिस

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40) *Who delivered the famous speech "Tryst with Destiny" to the Indian Constituent Assembly? /*

भारतीय संविधान सभा में प्रसिद्ध भाषण "ट्रिस्ट विद डेस्टिनी" किसने दिया?

1. K. M. Munshi / के.एम. मुंशी

2. Somnath Lahiri / सोमनाथ लाहिड़ी

3. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू

4. Sarojini Naidu / सरोजनी नायडू

Correct Answer :-

- Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू

---

41) *Who was the first Governor General of India? / भारत के पहले गवर्नर जनरल कौन थे?*

1. Warren Hastings / वारेन हेस्टिंग्स

2. William Bentinck / विलियम बैंटिक

3. Robert Clive / रॉबर्ट क्लाइव

4. Lord Cornwallis / लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालिस

Correct Answer :-

- William Bentinck / विलियम बैंटिक

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42) *Who had started the magazine Jugantar? / युगान्तर (जुगांतर) पत्रिका की शुरूआत किसने की थी?*

1. Veer Sarvarkar / वीर सावरकर

2. Bhagat Singh / भगत सिंह

3. B G Tilak / बी जी तिलक

4. Aurobindo Ghosh / अरविंद घोष

Correct Answer :-

- Aurobindo Ghosh / अरविंद घोष

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43) *Who supplies coins in India? / भारत में सिक्कों की आपूर्ति कौन करता है?*

1. Security Exchange Board of India / भारतीय प्रतिभूति विनिमय बोर्ड

2. Commerce and Industry Ministry / वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

3. Ministry of Finance / वित्त मंत्रालय

4. Reserve Bank of India / भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

Correct Answer :-

- Ministry of Finance / वित्त मत्रांलय

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44) The transfer of ownership, property or business from the government to the private sector is termed as _____. /

सरकार से निजी क्षेत्र में स्वामित्व, संपत्ति या व्यवसाय के हस्तांतरण को _____ कहा जाता है।

1. Nationalization / राष्ट्रीयकरण

2. Globalization / वैश्रीकरण

3. Privatisation / निजीकरण

4. Liberalization / उदारीकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Privatisation / निजीकरण

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45) The correct concept of evaluation reflects in: / मूल्यांकन की सही अवधारणा निम्न में परिलक्षित होती है: -

1. Diagnostic Evaluation + Formative Evaluation / नैदानिक मूल्यांकन + रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन

2. Summation Evaluation + Measurement / योगात्मक मूल्यांकन + माप

3. Measurement + Judgement / माप + निर्णय

4. Tests + Examinations / परीक्षण + परीक्षा

Correct Answer :-

- Measurement + Judgement / माप + निर्णय

---

46) The Social Science which draws its information from both natural sciences and social sciences is:

/ सामाजिक विज्ञान जो प्राकृतिक विज्ञान और सामाजिक विज्ञान दोनों से अपनी जानकारी प्राप्त करता है:

1. Geography / भूगोल

2. Civics / नागरिक शास्त्र

3. History / इतिहास

4. Political Science / राजनीति विज्ञान

Correct Answer :-

- Geography / भूगोल

---

47) The term "laissez-faire" means_____. / शब्द "लेसे फेर" (अबंध नीति) का अर्थ है _____।

1. Less government intervention / कम सरकारी हस्तक्षेप

2. Less market intervention / कम बाजार हस्तक्षेप

3. More market intervention / अधिक बाजार हस्तक्षेप

4. More government intervention / अधिक सरकारी हस्तक्षेप

Correct Answer :-

- Less government intervention / कम सरकारी हस्तक्षेप

---

48) The Great Bath structure was discovered in which city of Indus Valley Civilization? / बृहत्स्नानागार (विशाल स्नानघर) की खोज सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के किस शहर में हुई थी?

1. Mohenjodaro / मोहनजोदड़ो

2. Lothal / लोथल

3. Harappa / हड़प्पा

4. Dholavira / धोलावीरा

Correct Answer :-

- Mohenjodaro / मोहनजोदड़ो

49) Seasonal unemployment is a characteristic feature of _____. / मौसमी बेरोजगारी _____ की एक विशेषता है।

1. Agriculture / कृषि

2. Service / सेवा

3. Manufacturing / विनिर्माण

4. Industry / उद्योग

Correct Answer :-

- Agriculture / कृषि

50) When was the Constitution of India adopted? / भारत के संविधान को कब अपनाया गया था?

1. 26th January, 1951 / 26 जनवरी,1951

2. 26th January, 1950 / 26 जनवरी,1950

3. 26th November, 1949 / 26 नबंवर,1949

4. 26th November, 1948 / 26 नवंबर,1948

Correct Answer :-

- 26th November, 1949 / 26 नबंवर,1949

51) Green Belt Movement is an environmental non-governmental organization. Focused on afforestation. Who initiated this movement? / ग्रीन बेल्ट आंदोलन एक पर्यावरणीय गैर-सरकारी संगठन है। जो कि वनीकरण पर केंद्रित है। इस आंदोलन की शुरुआत किसने की?

1. Shirin Ebadi / शिरीन एबादी

2. Wangari Mathai / वंगारी मथाई

3. Helena Norberg / हेलेना नॉरबर्ग

4. Winona La Duke / विनोना ला ड्यूक

Correct Answer :-

- Wangari Mathai / वंगारी मथाई

52) CANCELLED

Which ruler was the first to defeat Muhammad Ghori?

/ मुहम्मद गोरी को पराजित करने वाला पहला शासक कौन था?

1. Prithviraj Chauhan III / पृथ्वीराज चौहान तृतीय

2. Prithviraj Chauhan II / पृथ्वीराज चौहान द्वितीय

3. Prithviraj Chauhan I / पृथ्वीराज चौहान I

4. Jaichand / जयचन्द

Correct Answer :-

- Jaichand / जयचन्द

53) CANCELLED

How long did the Challenger Expedition last? / चैलेंजर अभियान कितने समय तक चला?

1. Four years / चार वर्ष

2. Five years / पांच वर्ष

3. 18 months / 18 महीने

4. two years / दो वर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- Four years / चार वर्ष

54) CANCELLED

Which among the following country is also known as the last remnant of the former Papal States? /

निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को पूर्व पेपल स्टेट्स के अंतिम अवशेष के रूप में भी जाना जाता है?

1. San Marino / सैन मैरीनो

2. Vatican City / वेटिकन सिटी

3. Monaco / मोनाको

4. Malta / माल्टा

Correct Answer :-

- Vatican City / वेटिकन सिटी

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55) Which ruler was described by Sir Huge Rose as 'the best and bravest military leader of the rebel'?

/ सर ह्यू रोज़ द्वारा किस शासक को 'विद्रोही का सर्वश्रेष्ठ और सबसे बहादुर सैन्य नेता' के रूप में वर्णित किया था?

1. Begum Hazrat Mahal / बेगम हजरत महल

2. Rani Laxmi Bai / रानी लक्ष्मी बाई

3. Bahadur Shah Zafar / बहादुर शाह जफर

4. Kunwar Singh / कुँवर सिंह

Correct Answer :-

- Rani Laxmi Bai / रानी लक्ष्मी बाई

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56) Cape Agulhas makes the dividing point between which of the two oceans? /

केप एगुलस किन दो महासागरों के बीच विभाजन बिंदु बनाता है?

1. The Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean / आर्कटिक महासागर और अटलांटिक महासागर

2. The Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean / अटलांटिक महासागर और हिंद महासागर

3. The Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean / प्रशांत महासागर और अटलांटिक महासागर

4. The Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean / हिंद महासागर और प्रशांत महासागर

Correct Answer :-

- The Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean / अटलांटिक महासागर और हिंद महासागर

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57) Which is the largest fresh water lake in the world by volume of water?/

जल की मात्रा के हिसाब से दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी ताज़े पानी की झील कौन सी है?

1. Lake Michigan / मिशिगन झील

2. Lake Malawi / मालावी झील

3. Lake Baikal / बैकाल झील

4. Great Bear Lake / ग्रेट बेयर झील

Correct Answer :-

- Lake Baikal / बैकाल झील

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58) In which of the following seasons, brief squalls and thunderstorms known as Kalbaisakhi, or Nor'westers, often occur? / निम्नलिखित में से किस मौसम में, कालवैसाखी या नोरवेस्टर्स के रूप में जाने जाने वाले छोटे तूफान और आंधी, अक्सर आती रहती हैं?

1. Early winter / शुरूआती सर्दियों में

2. Early summer / शुरुआती गर्मियों में

3. Rainy Season / बारिश के मौसम में

4. Late winter / बाद की सर्दियों में

Correct Answer :-

- Early summer / शुरुआती गर्मियों में

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59) Which among the following country is considered to be the Origin of Coffee Plant? /
निम्नलिखित में से किस देश को कॉफी के पौधे का स्त्रोत माना जाता है?

1. Vietnam / वियतनाम

2. Peru / पेरू

3. Ethiopia / इथियोपिया

4. Brazil / ब्राज़ील

Correct Answer :-

- Ethiopia / इथियोपिया

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60) Who helped in taking transformative steps in India's foreign policy and persisted in making peace with Pakistan emphasizing that a state can choose its friends but not its neighbors? /

किसने भारत की विदेश नीति में परिवर्तनकारी कदम उठाने में सहायता की और पाकिस्तान के साथ शांति बनाए रखने पर जोर देते हुए कहा कि एक राज्य अपने दोस्तों को चुन सकता है लेकिन अपने पड़ोसियों को नहीं?

1. V.P. Singh / वी.पी. सिंह

2. I.K. Gujral / आई.के.गुजराल

3. L.K.Advani / एल. के. आडवाणी

4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee / अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

Correct Answer :-

- Atal Bihari Vajpayee / अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी