

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD Middle School Teacher Eligibility Test - 2018 26th Feb 2019 2:30 PM

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)
 If a child has mental age of 12 years and chronological age of 10 years then his IQ will be / यदि किसी बच्चे की मानसिक आयु 12 वर्ष है और कालानुक्रमिक आयु 10 वर्ष है तो उसका आईक्यू (बुद्धिमत्ता) होगा।
1. 80
2. 120
3. 125
4. 100
Correct Answer :-
• 120
2) Gray matter of the brain that controls IQ and memory have greater volume in learners who / बुद्धि और स्मृति को नियंत्रित करने वाला मस्तिष्क का ग्रे मैटर, शिक्षार्थियों में अधिक मात्रा में होता है।
1. get sufficient sleep/ पर्याप्त नींद लेने वाले
2. take healthy diet/ स्वस्थ आहार लेने वाले
3. avoid stress/ तनाव से बचने वाले
4. exercise regularly/ नियमित रूप से व्यायाम करने वाले
Correct Answer :- • exercise regularly/ नियमित रूप से व्यायाम करने वाले
3) The is one who is more open, accommodating, venturesome, outgoing and pretty confident. / वह है जो अधिक खुला, मिलनसार, उद्यमशील, हंसमुख और काफी आत्मविश्वास वाला है। 1. Introvert / अंतर्मुखी 2. Intro-extrovert / अंतर्मुखी 3. Extrovert / बहिर्मुखी 4. Ambivert / उभयमुखी
Correct Answer :-
• Extrovert / बहिर्मुखी
4) Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) can be successfully treated using: / जुनूनी-बाध्यकारी विकार (ओसीडी) का सफलतापूर्वक इलाज निम्न का उपयोग करके किया जा सकता है:
1. Cognitive behavioral theory/ संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहार सिद्धांत
2. Massage therapy/ मसाज थैरेपी
3. Antidepressant medication/ एंटीडिप्रेसेंट दवा
4. Systematic family therapy/ प्रणालीगत परिवार थेरेपी
Correct Answer :-
• Cognitive behavioral theory/ संज्ञानात्मक व्यवहार सिद्धांत
5) Which is the SECOND step in the problem solving method? / समस्या समाधान विधि में दूसरा चरण कौन सा होता है? 1. Formulation of hypothesis / परिकल्पनाओं का निरूपण
1. Formulation of hypothesis / MICMACM TIME MATERIAL MATE

2. Testing hypothesis / परिकल्पनाओं का परीक्षण
3. Recognition and definition of problem / समस्या का अभिज्ञान और परिभाषा
4. Conclusion / निष्कर्ष
Correct Answer :-
• Formulation of hypothesis / परिकल्पनाओं का निरूपण
6) What part of our memory stores events that happened in our lives? / हमारी स्मृति का कौन सा हिस्सा हमारे जीवन में घटित घटनाओं का भंडार है?
1. Episodic memory / प्रासंगिक स्मृति
2. Procedural memory / प्रक्रियात्मक स्मृति
3. Semantic memory / शब्दार्थ स्मृति
4. Declarative memory / घोषणात्मक स्मृति
Correct Answer :-
• Episodic memory / प्रासंगिक स्मृति
7) What is the first stage in moral development according to Kohlberg? / कोह्लबर्ग के अनुसार नैतिक विकास में पहला चरण क्या है?
1. Preconventional morality / पूर्व-परम्परागत नैतिकता
2. Periconventional morality / पेरी-परम्परागत नैतिकता
3. Conventional morality / परम्परागत नैतिकता
4. Postconventional morality / पश्च-परम्परागत नैतिकता
Correct Answer :-
• Preconventional morality / पूर्व-परम्परागत नैतिकता
8) What is the term Freud used to describe his theory of the structure of the mind? / फ्रेड ने किस पद का उपयोग मन की संरचना के अपने सिद्धांत का वर्णन करने के लिए किया?
1. Consciousness / चेतना
2. Iceberg / आइसबर्ग
3. Libido / लिबिडो
4. Landscape / लैंडस्केप
Correct Answer :-
• Iceberg / आइसबर्ग
9) What social motive is characterized by a need to control and influence others? / कौन-सा सामाजिक प्रेरक, दूसरों को नियंत्रित करने और उन्हें प्रभावित करने की आवश्यकता द्वारा वर्णित है?
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3. Authoritative Parenting / आधिकारिक परवरिश 4. Authoritarian Parenting / अधिकारवादी परवरिश Correct Answer :-• Authoritarian Parenting / अधिकारवादी परवरिश 11) At what age does the child start to show an understanding of the language? / बच्चा किस उम्र में भाषा की समझ दिखाना शुरू कर देता है? 1. At birth / जन्म से ही 2. At three months / तीन महीने पर 3. At six months / छ: महीने पर 4. At nine months / नौ महीने पर Correct Answer :-• At six months / छ: महीने पर 12) Which is not the principle of inclusive education? / कौन-सा समावेशी शिक्षा का सिद्धांत नहीं है? 1. No discrimination between learners /शिक्षार्थियों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं 2. Separate classroom for special children /विशेष बच्चों के लिए अलग कक्षा 3. Equal educational opportunities /समान शैक्षिक अवसर 4. Catering needs of the all children /सभी बच्चों की खानपान संबंधी जरूरतों का ध्यान रखना Correct Answer :-• Separate classroom for special children /विशेष बच्चों के लिए अलग कक्षा 13) Which of the following is not a factor that will protect a child against stress? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक वह कारक नहीं है जो तनाव के विरुद्ध एक बच्चे की रक्षा करेगा? 1. Family / परिवार 2. Intelligence / बुद्धि 3. Authoritarian parenting style / अधिकारवादी परवरिश शैली 4. Peer relationships / सहकर्मी रिश्ते Correct Answer :-• Authoritarian parenting style / आधिकारवादी परवरिश शैली 14) A 12 year old child understands that the weight of a table remains the same whether it is right side up or upside down. What concept has he grasped? / एक 12 साल का बच्चा यह समझता है कि एक मेज का वजन वही रहता है, चाहें वह दाईं और हो या उल्टी हो। उसने किस सिद्धांत को समझा है? 1. Conservation / संरक्षण 2. Inductive reasoning / आगमनात्मक तर्क 3. Object permanence / वस्तु स्थायित्व 4. Hypothetical reasoning / परिकल्पित तर्क **Correct Answer:-**• Conservation / संरक्षण 15) According to Psychosexual Developmental Theory, fixation to which of the following stages results in dependency? / मनोलैंगिक विकास सिद्धांत के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित अवस्थाओं में से किसके निर्धारण (फिक्सेशन) से निर्भरता में सुधार होता है?

Anal / गुदा (एनल)
 Oral / मौखिक (ओरल)
 Latency / सुषुप्ता (लैटेंसी)

4. Phallic / लैंगिक (फेलिक)
Correct Answer :-
• Oral / मौखिक (ओरल)
16) Growth always corresponds to the age of the child. This is because of the principle of / विकास हमेशा बच्चे की उम्र से मेल खाता है। यह के सिद्धांत के कारण होता है।
1. Continuity / निरंतरता
2. Uniform Pattern / एकसमान पैटर्न
3. Integration / एकीकरण
4. Individual Differences / वैयक्तिक भिन्नता
Correct Answer :-
• Uniform Pattern / एकसमान पैटर्न
17) Which of these is the best way to improve problem solving skills in primary school children? / प्राथमिक विद्यालय के बच्चों में समस्या निवारण कौशल में सुधार करने का सबसे अच्छा तरीका क्या है?
1. Solving mathematical problems. / गणितीय समस्याओं का समाधान करना।
2. Find solutions to problems that they face in their daily life. / उन समस्याओं का समाधान खोजना, जिनका वे अपने दैनिक जीवन में सामना करते हैं।
3. Talk about their problems to peers in the class and the teacher. / उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में कक्षा में सहपाठी और शिक्षक से बात करना।
4. Apply steps of design thinking process and engage with community around. / सोच की प्रक्रिया के स्तर में चरणों को लागू करना और आसपास के समुदाय के साथ व्यस्त करना।
Correct Answer :-
• Apply steps of design thinking process and engage with community around. / सोच की प्रक्रिया के स्तर में चरणों को लागू करना और आसपास के समुदाय के साथ व्यस्त करना।
18) believed that personality develops through a series of stages and the effects of childhood are long lasting. / का मानना था कि व्यक्तित्व, चरणों की एक श्रृंखला के माध्यम से विकसित होता है और बचपन के प्रभाव लंबे समय तक रहते हैं। 1. Albert Bandura / अल्बर्ट बंडूरा 2. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे 3. Sigmund Freud / सिगमंड फ्रायड 4. Lev Vygotsky / लिव वाइगोत्सकी
Correct Answer :-
• Sigmund Freud / सिगमंड फ्रायड
19) The term normative development indicates: / निर्देशात्मक विकास शब्द सूचित करता है:
1. Rate / दर
2. Extent / सीमा
3. Direction / दिशा
4. Distinctive qualities / विशिष्ट गुण
Correct Answer :-
• Distinctive qualities / বিখিছ गुण
20) When environmental influences coupled with cognitive factors are responsible for learning, such a learning is known as:/ जब पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव, संज्ञानात्मक कारकों के साथ मिलकर अधिगम के लिए जिम्मेदार होते हैं, तो इस तरह के अधिगम को निम्न रूप में जाना जाता है:
1. Operant conditioning / ऑपरेंट कंडीशनिंग
2. Trial and error learning / प्रत्यन और त्रुटि अधिगम
3. Social learning / सामाजिक अधिगम
4. Classical conditioning / क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग

Correct Answer:-
• Social learning / सामाजिक अधिगम
21) As a future teacher, you will need to and connect with roomful of diverse students. / एक भावी शिक्षक के रूप में, आपको की आवश्यकता होगी और विभिन्न छात्रों की कक्षा के साथ जुड़ना होगा।
1. Deal / डील
2. Connect / जुड़ने
3. Understand / समझ
4. Collaborate / सहयोग
Correct Answer :-
• Understand / समझ
22) Which of the following is not an example of critical thinking skills? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा गहन चिंतन कौशल का एक उदाहरण नहीं है?
1. Improvising /तत्काल तैयार करना
2. Classifying /वर्गीकृत करना
3. Tracking /लक्ष्यानुसरण
4. Describing /व्याख्यात्मक
Correct Answer :-
• Improvising /तत्काल तैयार करना
23) When children recognize that each individual is aware of other people's thoughts and feelings, then it is called:/जब बच्चे यह पहचानते हैं कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति दूसरे लोगों के विचारों और भावनाओं से अवगत है, तो यह कहा जाता है: 1. social information role taking/ सामाजिक सूचना भूमिका लेना 2. social and conventional system role taking/ सामाजिक और पारंपरिक प्रणाली की भूमिका लेना
3. self-reflection/ आत्म प्रतिबिंब (सेल्फ-रिफ्लेक्शन)
3. self-reflection/ आत्म प्रतिबिंब (सेल्फ-रिफ्लेक्शन) 4. mutual role taking/ आपसी भूमिका लेना
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3. self-reflection/ आत्म प्रतिबिंब (सेल्फ-रिफ्लेक्शन) 4. mutual role taking/ आपसी भूमिका लेना Correct Answer :- • self-reflection/ आत्म प्रतिबिंब (सेल्फ-रिफ्लेक्शन) 24) Why do we have culture-fair tests for intelligence?/ हमारे पास बुद्धिमत्ता के लिए संस्कृति-निष्पक्ष परीक्षण क्यों है? 1. Intelligence tests should free of differences in language and education./ बुद्धिमता परीक्षण, भाषा और शिक्षा के अंतर से मुक्त होने चाहिए।
3. self-reflection/ आत्म प्रतिबिंब (सेल्फ-रिफ्लेक्शन) 4. mutual role taking/ आपसी भूमिका लेना Correct Answer :- • self-reflection/ आत्म प्रतिबिंब (सेल्फ-रिफ्लेक्शन) 24) Why do we have culture-fair tests for intelligence?/ हमारे पास बुद्धिमत्ता के लिए संस्कृति-निष्पक्ष परीक्षण क्यों है? 1. Intelligence tests should free of differences in language and education./ बुद्धिमता परीक्षण, भाषा और शिक्षा के अंतर से मुक्त होने चाहिए। 2. Cultural understanding is a part of intelligence./ सांस्कृतिक बोध बुद्धि का एक हिस्सा है।
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26) A learner is an intuitive learner if / यदि एक शिक्षार्थी सहज ज्ञान युक्त है तो वह कैसा होगा?
1. They notice the big picture, see how everything connects. / वे बड़ी तस्वीर देखते हैं, और सब कुछ जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया को देखते है।
2. They pay attention to concrete facts and details. / वे मूर्त तथ्यों और विवरणों पर ध्यान देते हैं।
3. They focus on the reality of how things are. / वे चीजें कैसी हैं, इसकी वास्तविकता पर ध्यान देते हैं।
4. They like to describe things in a specific, literal way. / वह चीजों को विशिष्ट, शब्दश: ढ़ंग से देखने की कोशिश करते हैं।
Correct Answer :-
• They notice the big picture, see how everything connects. / वे बड़ी तस्वीर देखते हैं, और सब कुछ जोड़ने की प्रक्रिया को देखते है।
27) Which famous professor proposed that children move from a position of egocentrism to sociocentrism because of social interactions? / किस प्रसिद्ध प्रोफेसर ने प्रतिपादित किया कि बच्चे सामाजिक संबंधों के कारण, आत्मकेन्द्रित स्थिति से समाजशास्त्र की ओर बढ़ते हैं?
1. John Dewey / जॉन डूई
2. Lev Vygotsky / लेव वाइगोत्स्की
3. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे
4. Howard Gardner /हावर्ड गार्डनर
Correct Answer :-
• Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे
28) CANCELLED Which of the following is an incorrect advantage of problem solving method of teaching?/ निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शिक्षण की समस्या को हल करने की विधि का गलत लाभ है? 1. All disciplines cannot use this method to solve a problem / सभी विशेषज्ञ इस पद्धित का उपयोग समस्या को हल करने के लिए नहीं कर सकते हैं। 2. Learners participate actively in the process / इस प्रक्रिया में शिक्षार्थी (लर्नर) सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेते हैं। 3. It makes the learner interested in the learning process / यह शिक्षार्थी (लर्नर) को अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में दिलचस्पी दिलाता है। 4. Evaluation of learning using this method is easy / इस पद्धित का उपयोग करने से अधिगम का मूल्यांकन आसान हो जाता है। Correct Answer:- • Evaluation of learning using this method is easy / इस पद्धित का उपयोग करने से अधिगम का मूल्यांकन आसान हो जाता है।
29) CANCELLED
The diagnosis for children having problem in word finding is / बच्चों में शब्द खोजने की समस्या का निदान होता है। 1. Dyslexia / डिस्लेक्सिया 2. Dyscalculia / डिस्केलक्यूलिया 3. Dysnomia / डिस्नोमिया 4. Dystopia / डिस्टोपिया
Correct Answer :-
• Dysnomia / डिस्नोमिया
30) CANCELLED
Who described a phenomenon called horizontal decalage? / क्षैतिज डेकलआयु नामक घटना का वर्णन किसने किया?
1. Erikson / इरिक्सन
2. Piaget / पियाजे

3. Freud / फ्रायड

4. Vygotsky / वाइगोत्सकी

Correct Answer: - Paged / Paged Topic: - General English (LTGE) 1) Fill in the blanks with the correct option in the given sertence: As proof of your distent—and ident—, you must enclose your passport. 1 s ical 2 ican libes 3 hood - Iffication 4 ship ity Correct Answer: ship ity 2) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence: An individual who believes that nations should reduce their armaments believes in armament. 1. dis 2. non 3. proc. 4. un Correct Answer: - dis 3. proc. 4. un Correct Answer: - dis 3. Road the following passage and answer the question given below: Does upon a time there involved a crow couple visib had built in one at the top of a tree, in a hurrers, at the built in of the true involved and ends on New yoften the study one was the size of a tree and one at all the upstace, and wish a zero and in the yold into one pass a fine the correct option in the paice and who this hipposed lines when the three floriged das exceeding to the size? Who built a need on top of a tree, according to the size? 2. Mysuit 3. Crows 4. Description in the fill incline in gas and description in the correct option in the size? 4. Mysuit 3. Crows 4. Description in the fill incline in gas and description in the size? 4. Mysuit 3. Crows 4. Description in the fill incline in gas and description in the size? 4. Mysuit is fill inclined in gas passage and answer the question given below: Correct Answer: - Corre
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Correct Answer :-
• A serpent

5) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:
Once upon a time there lived a crow couple who had built a nest on the top of a tree. In a burrow, at the bottom of the tree lived a snake too. Very often the snake used to crawl up the tree and eat all the eggs that the lady crow used to lay. The crows were deeply grieved and when this happened time after time they decided that the snake was to be got rid of somehow. So the crow approached his friend, the jackal, and asked for a plan. The jackal then told him to go and fetch a costly thing from the palace of the King and place the thing at the mouth of the burrow of the snake. The crow went to the palace and stole a necklace of the queen while she was bathing. The guards of the palace ran after it. The crow then dropped the necklace into the burrow of the snake amid the roots of the tree. The guards, on reaching the bottom of the tree, found the necklace and it was guarded by the snake. Then they killed the snake and recovered the necklace. The crow's family was relieved that their eggs were safe.
Why were the crows often sad?
1. Because they were often thirsty
2. Because they were often hungry
3. Because the snake often ate up all their eggs
4. Because it was hot
 Correct Answer :-
Because the snake often ate up all their eggs
6) Read the following passage and answer the question given below: Once upon a time there lived a crow couple who had built a nest on the top of a tree. In a burrow, at the bottom of the tree lived a snake too. Very often the snake used to crawl up the tree and eat all the eggs that the lady crow used to lay. The crows were deeply grieved and when this happened time after time they decided that the snake was to be got rid of somehow. So the crow approached his friend, the jackal, and asked for a plan. The jackal then told him to go and fetch a costly thing from the palace of the King and place the thing at the mouth of the burrow of the snake. The crow went to the palace and stole a necklace of the queen while she was bathing. The guards of the palace ran after it. The crow then dropped the necklace into the burrow of the snake amid the roots of the tree. The guards, on reaching the bottom of the tree, found the necklace and it was guarded by the snake. Then they killed the snake and recovered the necklace. The crow's family was relieved that their eggs were safe.
What did the guards do to the serpent?
1. They hit and burnt it
2. They killed it
3. Threw it out
4. They beat it
 Correct Answer :-
They killed it
 7) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:
 7) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below: Sir Isaac Newton born in 1642, in Lancashire, a small village in England, was a clever child. He built the water clock and an instrument to find out time with the help of shadows. Little Newton was also interested in painting, collecting flowers and plants. In 1665, he graduated from Trinity College. His contributions are the following: Differential and integral Calculus and Binomial Theorem. Newton also proposed the three laws of motion. 1. An object moves only when force is applied. 2. Every action has an equal and opposite reaction. 3. Every particle in the universe is attracted by all other particles. Newton devoted his life to science. 'Principia Mathematica' and 'optics' are the famous books of Newton. He passed away in 1727 at the age of 85.
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Correct Answer :-	
• Painting	
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When was Sir Isaac Newton born?	
1. 1642	
2. 1640	
3. 1650	
4. 1648	
Correct Answer :-	
• 1642	
10) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:	
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How could one find the time of day with the instrument that Newton had invented?	
1. By means of a pair of arms.	
2. By means of shadows.	
3. By means of sunlight.	
4. By means of moonlight.	
Correct Answer :-	
By means of shadows.	
11) Choose the appropriate determiner for the sentence given.	
We were bored because we had to do.	
1. little	
2. a few	
3. a little	
4. some	
Correct Answer :-	
• little	
12) Which of the following options best combines the given sentences?	
He is a back bencher. He sits on the last bench.	
1. The last bencher is him who sits on the last bench.	
2. He being a back bencher, sits on the last bench.	
3. He is a back bencher who sit on the last bench.	
4. He is a back bencher, so that is why he sits on the last bench.	
Correct Answer :-	

He being a back bencher, sits on the last bench.
13) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:
nurse who has right qualifications will have no trouble finding job.
1. The no article required the
2. A thean
3. A thea
4. No article required a a
Correct Answer :-
• A thea
14) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:
MLA visited us last year asking for votes.
1. No article
2. A
3. The
4. An
Correct Answer :-
• An
15) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its passive voice.
Everyone loves the Mc Queen Restaurant.
1. The Mc Queen Restaurant is love by all.
2. The Mc Queen Restaurant is loved by everyone.
3. The Mc Queen Restaurant was loved by everyone.
4. Mc Queen Restaurant has been loved by everyone.
Correct Answer :-
The Mc Queen Restaurant is loved by everyone.
16) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
Priya adored the doll that she got from her favourite aunty.
1. praised
2. loved
3. abused
4. abhorred
Correct Answer :-
• loved
17) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:
The doctors sterilized their hands with soap before they the operation.
1. will start
2. are starting
3. started
4. start
Correct Answer :-

• started
18) Choose the appropriate antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
Animation is not reality because the characters are not real people.
1. fantasy
2. realness
3. certainty
4. presence
Correct Answer :-
• fantasy
19) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.
He may look thin, he is very strong.
1. as
2. however
3. because
4. and
Correct Answer :-
• however
20) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:
Many families are satisfied the results they get homeschooling.
1. of of
2. from in
3. with from
4. against out
Correct Answer :-
• with from
21) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:
I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.
1. may
2. would
3. can
4. will
Correct Answer :-
• would
22) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:
I'd like to get her a gift, but nothing springs to my mind.
1. looks fresh
2. jumps to my mind
3. appeals

Correct Answer :-
no ideas come to my mind
23) Choose the most suitable pronoun for the given sentence:
We finished the work, all by
1. themselves
2. oneself
3. ourselves
4. herself
Correct Answer :-
• ourselves
24) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:
He has pictures of beautiful sceneries.
beautiful sceneries.
2. pictures
3. He has
4. No error
Correct Answer :-
beautiful sceneries.
25) Change the sentence from direct to indirect speech.
She said, "I will be using the car next week."
1. She is going to use the car next week.
2. She said she may use the car next week
3. She said she will use the car next week.
4. She said that she would be using the car next week.
Correct Answer :-
She said that she would be using the car next week.
26) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blanks in the given sentence:
Iyou not back home this late?
1. Am telling coming
2. Aren't telling to came
3. Haven't told to come
4. Did tell came
Correct Answer :-
Haven't told to come
27) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.
Dictionary of the special terms used in a particular field or job
1. Content
2. Annexure
3. Glossary

4. Index
Correct Answer :-
• Glossary
28) Choose the right tag:
He won't mind if I use his notebook,?
1. will he not
2. will he
3. haven't he
4. have he
Correct Answer :-
• will he
29) Choose the right tag:
She went to the library yesterday,? 1. isn't it
2. wasn't she
3. didn't she
4. did she
Correct Answer :-
didn't she
30) Rewrite the following changing the active sentence to passive.
We had to stop all other works to complete the assignment.
1. All other work has to be stopped by us to complete the assignment.
2. All other work had stopped by us to complete the assignment.
3. All other works was stopped by us to complete the assignment.
4. All other works had to be stopped by us to complete the assignment.
Correct Answer :-
All other works had to be stopped by us to complete the assignment.
Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)
1)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

वागर्थाविवसंपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये। जगतःपितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥ या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रान्विता या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना। या ब्रहमाच्युतशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता। सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती निःशेषजाड्यापहा॥

पातु इत्यत्र कः लकारः ?

_{1.} विधिलिङ्

_{2.} लोट्

_{3.} लट्

₄ लृट्

Correct Answer:-

. लोट्

² श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते । सङ्गात्सञ्जायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥ क्रोधाद्भवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः । स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात् प्रणश्यति ॥

संमोहः कस्मात् भवति ?

्रागात्

, गुणात्

₃ क्रोधात्

्दोषात्

Correct Answer :-क्रोधात् . ³⁾ क्षीणे पु

³⁾ क्षीणे पुण्ये कं विशन्ति ?

्र नरकम्

ू स्वर्गम्

🗼 मर्त्यलोकं

पातालम्

Correct Answer :-

मर्त्यलोकं

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्माकं देशः 'आर्यावर्तः', भारतवर्षम्' 'हिन्दुस्थान' इण्डिया' इति चतुर्भिः नामभिः प्रसिद्धः ।

सम्प्रति अस्य नाम 'भारतम्' इत्येव राज्यद्वारा स्वीकृतं नाम अस्ति । देशोऽयं काश्मीरात् कन्याकुमारी पर्यन्तम् , कच्छात् च बङ्गपर्यन्तं सुविस्तृतः अस्ति । अस्य उत्तरस्यां दिशि नगाधिराजः हिमालयः अस्ति। अयं संसारे सर्वेषु पर्वतेषु श्रेष्ठः अस्ति । अत एव जनैः अयं 'पर्वतराजः' इति वा नगाधिराजः इति वा कथ्यते। हिमालयात् गङ्गा,यमुना,शतद्गुः, चन्द्रभागा वितस्ता इत्यादिकाः नद्यः प्रभवन्ति। भारतस्य पूर्वे भागे बंगसागारः,पश्चिमे अरबसागरः, दक्षिणे च हिन्दुमहासागरः विद्यते । भारतस्य राजधानी दिल्लीनगरं विद्यते । अत्रैव भारतसङ्घस्य केन्द्रीयं मन्त्रिमण्डलं वर्तते । अत्रैव राष्ट्रपतिमहोदयस्य भवनं शोभते । अस्माकं देशः महान् अस्ति । अत्र एव श्रीरामः, श्रीकृष्णः, महात्मा बुद्धः,जिनः महावीरः, तिरुवल्लुवरः,शंकरः, राममोहनरायः दयानन्दः च अभवन्। अत्रैव रघु-चन्द्रगुप्त-अशोक-विक्रमादित्य-समुद्रगुप्त-हर्ष-पृथ्वीराज-संग्रामसिंह-अकबर-प्रताप-

शिवाजी-रणजीतसिंहप्रभृतयः महान्तः शासकाः अभवन् ।

आधुनिककाले अत्रैव गान्धी,रवीन्द्र,हेगडेवरः, सुभाषः, लालबहादुरश्च महान्तः पुरुषाः अजायन्त ।

एतासु का नदी हिमालयात् न प्रभवति ?

1. चन्द्रभागा

```
2. गङ्गा
  गोदावरी
  यमुना
Correct Answer:-
 गोदावरी
परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
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 प्रसिद्धः ।
 सम्प्रति अस्य नाम 'भारतम्' इत्येव राज्यद्वारा स्वीकृतं नाम अस्ति । देशोऽयं
 काश्मीरात् कन्याकुमारी पर्यन्तम् , कच्छात् च बङ्गपर्यन्तं सुविस्तृतः अस्ति ।
 अस्य उत्तरस्यां दिशि नगाधिराजः हिमालयः अस्ति। अयं संसारे सर्वेषु पर्वतेषु
 श्रेष्ठः अस्ति । अत एव जनैः अयं 'पर्वतराजः' इति वा नगाधिराजः इति वा
 कथ्यते। हिमालयात् गङ्गा,यमुना,शतद्भः, चन्द्रभागा वितस्ता इत्यादिकाः नद्यः
 प्रभवन्ति। भारतस्य पूर्वे भागे बंगसागारः,पश्चिमे अरबसागरः, दक्षिणे च
 हिन्दुमहासागरः विद्यते । भारतस्य राजधानी दिल्लीनगरं विद्यते । अत्रैव
 भारतसङ्घस्य केन्द्रीयं मन्त्रिमण्डलं वर्तते । अत्रैव राष्ट्रपतिमहोदयस्य भवनं शोभते
 । अस्माकं देशः महान् अस्ति । अत्र एव श्रीरामः, श्रीकृष्णः, महात्मा बुद्धः,जिनः
 महावीरः, तिरुवल्लुवरः,शंकरः, राममोहनरायः दयानन्दः च अभवन्। अत्रैव रघु-
 चन्द्रगुप्त-अशोक-विक्रमादित्य-समुद्रगुप्त-हर्ष-पृथ्वीराज-संग्रामसिंह-अकबर-प्रताप-
 शिवाजी-रणजीतसिंहप्रभृतयः महान्तः शासकाः अभवन् ।
 आधुनिककाले अत्रैव गान्धी,रवीन्द्र,हेगडेवरः, सुभाषः, लालबहादुरश्च महान्तः पुरुषाः
 अजायन्त ।
कन्याकुमारी कस्यां दिशि स्थितास्ति ?
 उत्तरस्याम्
 पूर्वस्याम्
 दक्षिणस्याम्
  पश्चिमस्याम्
```

Correct Answer :-

दक्षिणस्याम्

```
<sup>6)</sup> "विद्वान्" पदस्य स्त्रीलिङ्गरूपमस्ति-
् विदुषी
ू विद्वाना
₃ विद्वानी
  विदुषा
Correct Answer:
. विदुषी
" भासस्य कति रूपकाणि उपलब्धानि सन्ति ?
<u>दश</u>
2. षट्
₃ त्रीणि
 त्रयोदश
Correct Answer:
  त्रयोदश
    श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमृत्तरं सूचयत -
     वागर्थाविवसंपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये।
     जगतःपितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥
     या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रान्विता
     या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना।
     या ब्रहमाच्युतशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता।
     सा मां पात् सरस्वती भगवती नि:शेषजाड्यापहा॥
    कस्य पितरौ पार्वतीशौ ?
ु पुरतः
₂. जगतः
```

. पृष्टतः ^{3.}	
् दक्षिणतः	
Correct Answer :-	
. जगतः	

. परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

जगद्गुरुः श्रीशङ्कराचार्यः केरलेषु पूर्णानद्याः (चूर्णीनद्याः) तटॆ विद्यमानं कालटिनामकं जनपदं स्वजन्मना व्यभूषयत् । तस्य पिता परमभागवतः शिवगुरुः, माता च धर्मशीला आर्याम्बा । सौऽयमाचार्यः अष्टाशीत्युत्तरसप्तशततमॆ क्रिस्ताब्दे नन्दनवत्सरॆ वैशाखमासॆ शुक्लपञ्चम्यां तिथौ पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रॆऽभिजिन्मुहूर्ते भुवमवातरत् । स यदा पञ्चहायनौऽभूत् तदा तस्य पिता शिवगुरुर्दैवदुर्विपाकात् कालधर्मं गतः । आर्याम्बा च पत्युर्वियोगेन खिन्नाऽपि सुतस्य भविष्यमनुध्यायन्ती तस्थौ । बालकस्य च विद्याग्रहणॆ निरतिशयं पाटवं वीक्ष्य सा तस्मिन्नॆव वत्सरॆ बन्धुभिस्तस्योपनयनं कारयामास । अनुपदमेव गुरुकुलमुपनीतः स बालको द्वित्रैरैव वर्षैः सर्वान् वैदान् वैदाङ्गानि त्रिविधाः भाषाश्चाध्यगीष्ट । अधीत्य च सर्वाणि शास्त्राण्यष्टहायनः कुमारः जगदिदं मृगतृष्णिकायास्तुल्यमाकलयन् संन्यासग्रहणे मतिं बबन्ध । तदैकप्त्रा माता च तस्यैच्छां नान्वमन्यत । अथापि स एकस्मिन्नहिन आत्मानं नक्रगृहीतम् अभिनयन्, संन्यासस्वीकरणॆ नक्राद्विमुक्तिं बैधयन् कथञ्चित् तां सान्त्वयन्नन्ततस्तयाऽनुमतौ गृहात् प्रस्थितः संन्यासस्य दातारं गुरुमन्विष्यन् नर्मदानदीतीरमगच्छत् । तत्र च गौविन्दाचार्यं नाम महासंयमिनं शरणम्पॆत्य तस्मात् संन्यासमधिगत्य तस्यैव सविधॆ वॆदान्तमध्यैत । गौविन्दाचार्यस्तं कश्चित् कालमध्यापयन् तस्य प्रतिभाशक्त्या विस्मितस्तं साक्षाच्चराचरगुरोः शङ्करस्यावतारममन्यत । आदिशच्चैनं पाखण्डैरभिभूयमानस्य सनातनस्य सद्धर्मस्य परिपालनाय ।

शङ्करः अत्र जन्म प्राप्तवान् -

[,] मथुरा 1.

द्वारका

^{3.} कालटी

Correct Answer :-

, कालटी

10

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य श्द्धम्त्तरं सूचयत -

जगद्गुरुः श्रीशङ्कराचार्यः केरलेषु पूर्णानद्याः (चूर्णीनद्याः) तटॆ विद्यमानं कालटिनामकं जनपदं स्वजन्मना व्यभूषयत् । तस्य पिता परमभागवतः शिवग्रः, माता च धर्मशीला आर्याम्बा । सौऽयमाचार्यः अष्टाशीत्युत्तरसप्तशततमॆ क्रिस्ताब्दे नन्दनवत्सरॆ वैशाखमासॆ शुक्लपञ्चम्यां तिथौ पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रॆऽभिजिन्मुहूर्ते भुवमवातरत् । स यदा पञ्चहायनौऽभूत् तदा तस्य पिता शिवगुरुर्दैवदुर्विपाकात् कालधर्मं गतः । आर्याम्बा च पत्युर्वियौगैन खिन्नाऽपि सुतस्य भविष्यमनुध्यायन्ती तस्थौ । बालकस्य च विद्याग्रहणॆ निरतिशयं पाटवं वीक्ष्य सा तस्मिन्नॆव वत्सरॆ बन्धुभिस्तस्यौपनयनं कारयामास । अनुपदमेव गुरुकुलमुपनीतः स बालकौ द्वित्रैरैव वर्षैः सर्वान् वैदान् वैदाङ्गानि त्रिविधाः भाषाश्चाध्यगीष्ट । अधीत्य च सर्वाणि शास्त्राण्यष्टहायनः कुमारः जगदिदं मृगतृष्णिकायास्तुल्यमाकलयन् संन्यासग्रहणे मतिं बबन्ध । तदैकपुत्रा माता च तस्यैच्छां नान्वमन्यत । अथापि स एकस्मिन्नहिन आत्मानं नक्रगृहीतम् अभिनयन्, संन्यासस्वीकरणॆ नक्राद्विम्कितं बैधयन् कथञ्चित् तां सान्त्वयन्नन्ततस्तयाऽनुमतौ गृहात् प्रस्थितः संन्यासस्य दातारं गुरुमन्विष्यन् नर्मदानदीतीरमगच्छत् । तत्र च गौविन्दाचार्यं नाम महासंयमिनं शरणमुपैत्य तस्मात् संन्यासमधिगत्य तस्यैव सविधॆ वैदान्तमध्यैत । गौविन्दाचार्यस्तं कश्चित् कालमध्यापयन् तस्य प्रतिभाशक्त्या विस्मितस्तं साक्षाच्चराचरगुरोः शङ्करस्यावतारममन्यत । आदिशच्चैनं पाखण्डैरभिभूयमानस्य सनातनस्य सद्धर्मस्य परिपालनाय ।

तस्यैव पदस्य विच्छेद: एवं भवति -

तस्य + अव

् तस्य + एव

3. तस्य + ऐव

्र तस्य् + एव

```
Correct Answer :-
 तस्य + एव
    श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
        ध्यायतो विषयान्प्ंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते ।
        सङ्गात्सञ्जायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥
        क्रोधाद्भवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः ।
        स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात् प्रणश्यति ॥
    कस्मात् कामः जायते ?
  कोपात्
  भयात्
  सङ्गात्
 विरहात्
Correct Answer:
  सङ्गात्
    श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य श्द्रम्त्तरं सूचयत -
        ध्यायतो विषयानप्ंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते ।
        सङ्गात्सञ्जायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥
        क्रोधाद्भवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः ।
        स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बृद्धिनाशो बृद्धिनाशात् प्रणश्यति ॥
    बुद्धिनाशः अत्र कः समासः ?
्र तत्पुरुषः
```

बहुत्रीहिः
Correct Answer :- तत्पुरुषः
१लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते । सङ्गात्सञ्जायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥
क्रोधाद्भवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः । स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात् प्रणश्यति ॥
सङ्गः केषु उपजायते ?
विषयेषु
शरीरेषु ^{2.}
्र मित्रेषु
चोरेषु 4.
Correct Answer :- विषयेषु
¹⁴⁾ ट्यञ्जनेषु इदं कर्कशट्यञ्जनम् न-
_{1.} क
_{2.} ट
ह _{3.}
4.
हिं
अपुत्रः समासः।

अलुक् बहुव्रीहिः
नञ् बह्वीहिः
2.
संख्याबहुवीहिः ³
प्रादिबहुव्रीहिः 4.
Correct Answer :-
नञ् बहुव्रीहिः
•
¹⁶⁾ वर्तमानसूचकः लकारः कः ?
_{1.} लृट
ल ट् 2.
लोट् ^{3.}
_{4.} ल ड ्
Correct Answer :-
. ਕਟ੍
17)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

जगद्गुरुः श्रीशङ्कराचार्यः केरलेषु पूर्णानद्याः (चूर्णीनद्याः) तटॆ विद्यमानं कालटिनामकं जनपदं स्वजन्मना व्यभूषयत् । तस्य पिता परमभागवतः शिवगुरुः, माता च धर्मशीला आर्याम्बा । सौऽयमाचार्यः अष्टाशीत्युत्तरसप्तशततमै क्रिस्ताब्दे नन्दनवत्सरॆ वैशाखमासॆ शुक्लपञ्चम्यां तिथौ पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रॆऽभिजिन्मुहूर्ते भुवमवातरत् । स यदा पञ्चहायनौऽभूत् तदा तस्य पिता शिवगुरुदैवदुर्विपाकात् कालधर्मं गतः । आर्याम्बा च पत्युर्वियोगेन खिन्नाऽपि सुतस्य भविष्यमनुध्यायन्ती तस्थौ । बालकस्य च विद्याग्रहणॆ निरतिशयं पाटवं वीक्ष्य सा तस्मिन्नॆव वत्सरॆ बन्धुभिस्तस्योपनयनं कारयामास । अनुपदमैव गुरुकुलमुपनीतः स बालको द्वित्रैरैव वर्षैः सर्वान् वैदान् वैदाङ्गानि त्रिविधाः भाषाश्चाध्यगीष्ट । अधीत्य च सर्वाणि शास्त्राण्यष्टहायनः कुमारः जगदिदं मृगतृष्णिकायास्तुल्यमाकलयन् संन्यासग्रहणे मतिं बबन्ध । तदैकपुत्रा माता च तस्यैच्छां नान्वमन्यत । अथापि स एकस्मिन्नहिन आत्मानं नक्रगृहीतम् अभिनयन्, संन्यासस्वीकरणॆ नक्राद्विमुक्तिं बैधयन् कथन्चित् तां सान्त्वयन्नन्ततस्तयाऽन्मतौ गृहात् प्रस्थितः संन्यासस्य दातारं गुरुमन्विष्यन् नर्मदानदीतीरमगच्छत् । तत्र च गौविन्दाचार्यं नाम महासंयमिनं शरणमुपैत्य तस्मात् संन्यासमधिगत्य तस्यैव सविधॆ वैदान्तमध्यैत । गौविन्दाचार्यस्तं कश्चित् कालमध्यापयन् तस्य प्रतिभाशक्त्या विस्मितस्तं साक्षाच्चराचरग्रोः शङ्करस्यावतारममन्यत । आदिशच्चैनं पाखण्डैरभिभूयमानस्य सनातनस्य सद्धर्मस्य परिपालनाय ।

अस्मिन् वयसि भगवत्पादाः सन्यासे मतिं चकार -

```
1. नवमे
2. दशमे
3. अष्टमे
4. सप्तमे
Correct Answer:-
3. अष्टमे
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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

वागर्थाविवसंपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये। जगतःपितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥ या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रान्विता या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना। या ब्रहमाच्युतशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता। सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती निःशेषजाङ्यापहा॥

सा कया मण्डितकरा ?

मालया

2. कलया

वीणया

4. शोभया

Correct Answer :-

वीणया

19)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्माकं देशः 'आर्यावर्तः', भारतवर्षम्' 'हिन्दुस्थान' इण्डिया' इति चतुर्भिः नामभिः प्रसिद्धः ।

सम्प्रति अस्य नाम 'भारतम्' इत्येव राज्यद्वारा स्वीकृतं नाम अस्ति । देशोऽयं काश्मीरात् कन्याकुमारी पर्यन्तम् , कच्छात् च बङ्गपर्यन्तं सुविस्तृतः अस्ति । अस्य उत्तरस्यां दिशि नगाधिराजः हिमालयः अस्ति। अयं संसारे सर्वेषु पर्वतेषु श्रेष्ठः अस्ति । अत एव जनैः अयं 'पर्वतराजः' इति वा नगाधिराजः इति वा कथ्यते। हिमालयात् गङ्गा,यमुना,शतद्भः, चन्द्रभागा वितस्ता इत्यादिकाः नद्यः प्रभवन्ति। भारतस्य पूर्वे भागे बंगसागारः,पश्चिमे अरबसागरः, दक्षिणे च हिन्दुमहासागरः विद्यते । भारतस्य राजधानी दिल्लीनगरं विद्यते । अत्रैव भारतसङ्घस्य केन्द्रीयं मन्त्रिमण्डलं वर्तते । अत्रैव राष्ट्रपतिमहोदयस्य भवनं शोभते । अस्माकं देशः महान् अस्ति । अत्र एव श्रीरामः, श्रीकृष्णः, महात्मा बुद्धः,जिनः महावीरः, तिरुवल्लुवरः,शंकरः, राममोहनरायः दयानन्दः च अभवन्। अत्रैव रघु-चन्द्रगुप्त-अशोक-विक्रमादित्य-समुद्रगुप्त-हर्ष-पृथ्वीराज-संग्रामसिंह-अकबर-प्रताप-

शिवाजी-रणजीतसिंहप्रभृतयः महान्तः शासकाः अभवन् । आधुनिककाले अत्रैव गान्धी,रवीन्द्र,हेगडेवरः, सुभाषः, लालबहादुरश्च महान्तः पुरुषाः अजायन्त ।

' साम्प्रतम् ' अस्य अर्थः कः ?

_{1.} तदा

_{2.} आदौ

ु पुरा

4. अधुना

Correct Answer :-

. अधुना

²⁰⁾ वर्णमालायां कति अल्पप्राणाः सन्ति ?

1. 05

2. 08

_{3.} **20**

4. 10

20

- ²¹⁾ 'अतिलोभो न कर्तव्यो लोभं नैव परित्यजेत्' इति नीतिः पञ्चतन्त्रस्य अस्याः कथायाः अस्ति-
- ़ लोभाविष्टचक्रधरकथा
- ् भारुण्डपक्षिकथा
 - सिंहकारकमूर्खब्राहमणकथा
- ् मणिभद्रक्षपणकथा

Correct Answer :-

- मणिभद्रक्षपणकथा
- ²²⁾ परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्माकं देशः 'आर्यावर्तः', भारतवर्षम्' 'हिन्दुस्थान' इण्डिया' इति चतुर्भिः नामभिः प्रसिद्धः ।

सम्प्रति अस्य नाम 'भारतम्' इत्येव राज्यद्वारा स्वीकृतं नाम अस्ति । देशोऽयं काश्मीरात् कन्याकुमारी पर्यन्तम् , कच्छात् च बङ्गपर्यन्तं सुविस्तृतः अस्ति । अस्य उत्तरस्यां दिशि नगाधिराजः हिमालयः अस्ति। अयं संसारे सर्वेषु पर्वतेषु श्रेष्ठः अस्ति । अत एव जनैः अयं 'पर्वतराजः' इति वा नगाधिराजः इति वा कथ्यते। हिमालयात् गङ्गा,यमुना,शतद्भः, चन्द्रभागा वितस्ता इत्यादिकाः नद्यः प्रभवन्ति। भारतस्य पूर्वे भागे बंगसागारः,पश्चिमे अरबसागरः, दक्षिणे च हिन्दुमहासागरः विद्यते । भारतस्य राजधानी दिल्लीनगरं विद्यते । अत्रैव भारतसङ्घस्य केन्द्रीयं मन्त्रिमण्डलं वर्तते । अत्रैव राष्ट्रपतिमहोदयस्य भवनं शोभते । अस्माकं देशः महान् अस्ति । अत्र एव श्रीरामः, श्रीकृष्णः, महात्मा बुद्धः,जिनः महावीरः, तिरुवल्लुवरः,शंकरः, राममोहनरायः दयानन्दः च अभवन्। अत्रैव रघु-चन्द्रगुप्त-अशोक-विक्रमादित्य-समुद्रगुप्त-हर्ष-पृथ्वीराज-संग्रामसिंह-अकबर-प्रताप-

शिवाजी-रणजीतसिंहप्रभृतयः महान्तः शासकाः अभवन् ।

आधुनिककाले अत्रैव गान्धी,रवीन्द्र,हेगडेवरः, सुभाषः, लालबहादुरश्च महान्तः पुरुषाः अजायन्त ।

' देशभक्तिः ' अत्र कः समासः ?

, कर्मधारयः

```
्र तत्पुरुषः
 बहुव्रीहिः
्र द्वन्द्वः
Correct Answer :-
 तत्पुरुषः
   परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
     अस्माकं देशः 'आर्यावर्तः', भारतवर्षम्' 'हिन्दुस्थान' इण्डिया' इति चतुर्भिः नामभिः
    प्रसिद्धः ।
    सम्प्रति अस्य नाम 'भारतम्' इत्येव राज्यद्वारा स्वीकृतं नाम अस्ति । देशोऽयं
    काश्मीरात् कन्याकुमारी पर्यन्तम् , कच्छात् च बङ्गपर्यन्तं सुविस्तृतः अस्ति ।
    अस्य उत्तरस्यां दिशि नगाधिराजः हिमालयः अस्ति। अयं संसारे सर्वेष् पर्वतेष्
    श्रेष्ठः अस्ति । अत एव जनैः अयं 'पर्वतराजः' इति वा नगाधिराजः इति वा
    कथ्यते। हिमालयात् गङ्गा,यमुना,शतद्रुः, चन्द्रभागा वितस्ता इत्यादिकाः नद्यः
    प्रभवन्ति। भारतस्य पूर्वे भागे बंगसागारः,पश्चिमे अरबसागरः, दक्षिणे
    हिन्दुमहासागरः विद्यते । भारतस्य राजधानी दिल्लीनगरं विद्यते । अत्रैव
    भारतसङ्घस्य केन्द्रीयं मन्त्रिमण्डलं वर्तते । अत्रैव राष्ट्रपतिमहोदयस्य भवनं शोभते
    । अस्माकं देशः महान् अस्ति । अत्र एव श्रीरामः, श्रीकृष्णः, महात्मा बुद्धः,जिनः
    महावीरः, तिरुवल्लुवरः,शंकरः, राममोहनरायः दयानन्दः च अभवन्। अत्रैव रघु-
    चन्द्रगुप्त-अशोक-विक्रमादित्य-समुद्रगुप्त-हर्ष-पृथ्वीराज-संग्रामसिंह-अकबर-प्रताप-
    शिवाजी-रणजीतसिंहप्रभृतयः महान्तः शासकाः अभवन् ।
    आध्निककाले अत्रैव गान्धी,रवीन्द्र,हेगडेवरः, स्भाषः, लालबहाद्रश्च महान्तः प्रूषाः
    अजायन्त ।
```

नगाधिराजः नाम कः ?

_{1.} नागराजः

्र समुद्रः

् महाराजः

्र पर्वतः

Correct Answer :-

पर्वतः

```
श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
     वागर्थाविवसंपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये।
     जगतःपितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥
     या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभवस्त्रान्विता
     या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना।
     या ब्रहमाच्य्तशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता।
     सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती निःशेषजाड्यापहा॥
    कं पातु सरस्वती ?
  काम्
 एताम्
₃ माम्
्र ताम्
. माम्
25) कृष्णः मोदकं खादति। ----- प्रयोगः।
्र एते न
ू भावे
₃ कर्मणि
्र कर्तरि
़ कर्तरि
```

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमृत्तरं सूचयत -

जगद्गुरुः श्रीशङ्कराचार्यः केरलेषु पूर्णानद्याः (चूर्णीनद्याः) तटॆ विद्यमानं कालटिनामकं जनपदं स्वजन्मना व्यभूषयत् । तस्य पिता परमभागवतः शिवगुरुः, माता च धर्मशीला आर्याम्बा । सौऽयमाचार्यः अष्टाशीत्युत्तरसप्तशततमॆ क्रिस्ताब्दे नन्दनवत्सरॆ वैशाखमासॆ शुक्लपञ्चम्यां तिथौ पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रॆऽभिजिन्मुहूर्ते भुवमवातरत् । स यदा पञ्चहायनौऽभूत् तदा तस्य पिता शिवगुरुदैवदुर्विपाकात् कालधर्मं गतः । आर्याम्बा च पत्युर्वियोगेन खिन्नाऽपि सुतस्य भविष्यमनुध्यायन्ती तस्थौ । बालकस्य च विद्याग्रहणॆ निरतिशयं पाटवं वीक्ष्य सा तस्मिन्नॆव वत्सरॆ बन्धुभिस्तस्योपनयनं कारयामास । अनुपदमेव गुरुकुलमुपनीतः स बालको द्वित्रैरेव वर्षैः सर्वान् वैदान् वैदाङ्गानि त्रिविधाः भाषाश्चाध्यगीष्ट । अधीत्य च सर्वाणि शास्त्राण्यष्टहायनः कुमारः जगदिदं मृगतृष्णिकायास्तुल्यमाकलयन् संन्यासग्रहणे मितं बबन्ध । तदेकपुत्रा माता च तस्यैच्छां नान्वमन्यत । अथापि स एकस्मिन्नहिन आत्मानं नक्रगृहीतम् अभिनयन्, संन्यासस्वीकरणॆ नक्राद्विमुक्तिं बैधयन् कथन्चित् तां सान्त्वयन्नन्ततस्तयाऽनुमतौ गृहात् प्रस्थितः संन्यासस्य दातारं गुरुमन्विष्यन् नर्मदानदीतीरमगच्छत् । तत्र च गौविन्दाचार्यं नाम महासंयमिनं शरणमुपत्य तस्मात् संन्यासमधिगत्य तस्यैव सविधॆ वॆदान्तमध्यैत । गौविन्दाचार्यस्तं कश्चित् कालमध्यापयन् तस्य प्रतिभाशक्त्या विस्मितस्तं साक्षाच्चराचरगुरोः शङ्करस्यावतारममन्यत । आदिशच्चैनं पाखण्डैरभिभूयमानस्य सनातनस्य सद्धर्मस्य परिपालनाय ।

शङ्करस्य गुरुरयम् अस्ति -

1.	हस्यामलकः
2.	आर्याम्बा
3.	गोविन्दभगवत्पादाः
4.	सुरेश्वरः
Со	rrect Answer :-
•	गोविन्दभगवत्पादाः

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः सङ्गस्तेषूपजायते । सङ्गात्सञ्जायते कामः कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते ॥ क्रोधाद्भवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः । स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात् प्रणश्यति ॥

कस्मात् प्रणश्यति ?

कृतिनाशात्

् विद्यानाशात्

् बुद्धिनाशात्

स्मृतिनाशात्

Correct Answer :-

बुद्धिनाशात्

²⁸⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य श्<u>द</u>म्तरं सूचयत -

वागर्थाविवसंपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये। जगतःपितरौ वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥ या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रान्विता या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना। या ब्रह्माच्युतशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता। सा मां पात् सरस्वती भगवती निःशेषजाङ्यापहा॥

किमर्थं पार्वतीपरमेश्ववरौ वन्द्यौ ?

_{1.} धनलाभाय

, पाशुपतास्त्राय

सौख्यलाभाय

्र शब्दार्थज्ञानाय
Correct Answer :-
. शब्दार्थज्ञानाय
²⁹⁾ वृक्षेषु भगवान् कः ?
ू न्यग्रोधः
_{2.} अशोकः
ु अर्जुनः 3.
्र 4. अश्वत्थः
Correct Answer :-
. अश्वत्थः
30)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

जगद्ग्रः श्रीशङ्कराचार्यः केरलेष् पूर्णानद्याः (चूर्णीनद्याः) तटे विद्यमानं कालटिनामकं जनपदं स्वजन्मना व्यभूषयत् । तस्य पिता परमभागवतः शिवग्रः, माता च धर्मशीला आर्याम्बा । सौऽयमाचार्यः अष्टाशीत्युत्तरसप्तशततमै क्रिस्ताब्दे नन्दनवत्सरॆ वैशाखमासॆ शुक्लपञ्चम्यां तिथौ पुनर्वसुनक्षत्रॆऽभिजिन्मुहूर्ते भुवमवातरत् । स यदा पञ्चहायनौऽभूत् तदा तस्य पिता शिवगुरुर्दैवदुर्विपाकात् कालधर्मं गतः । आर्याम्बा च पत्युर्वियोगेन खिन्नाऽपि सुतस्य भविष्यमनुध्यायन्ती तस्थौ । बालकस्य च विद्याग्रहणॆ निरतिशयं पाटवं वीक्ष्य सा तस्मिन्नॆव वत्सरॆ बन्धुभिस्तस्योपनयनं कारयामास । अनुपदमैव गुरुकुलमुपनीतः स बालको द्वित्रैरैव वर्षैः सर्वान् वैदान् वैदाङ्गानि त्रिविधाः भाषाश्चाध्यगीष्ट । अधीत्य च सर्वाणि शास्त्राण्यष्टहायनः कुमारः जगदिदं मृगतृष्णिकायास्तुल्यमाकलयन् संन्यासग्रहणे मितं बबन्ध । तदैकप्त्रा माता च तस्यैच्छां नान्वमन्यत । अथापि स एकस्मिन्नहिन आत्मानं नक्रगृहीतम् अभिनयन्, संन्यासस्वीकरणॆ नक्राद्विम्कितं बैधयन् कथञ्चित् तां सान्त्वयन्नन्ततस्तयाऽन्मतौ गृहात् प्रस्थितः संन्यासस्य दातारं ग्रुमन्विष्यन् नर्मदानदीतीरमगच्छत् । तत्र च गौविन्दाचार्यं नाम महासंयमिनं शरणमुपैत्य तस्मात् संन्यासमधिगत्य तस्यैव सविधॆ वैदान्तमध्यैत । गौविन्दाचार्यस्तं कश्चित् कालमध्यापयन् तस्य प्रतिभाशक्त्या विस्मितस्तं साक्षाच्चराचरग्रोः शङ्करस्यावतारममन्यत । आदिशच्चैनं पाखण्डैरभिभूयमानस्य सनातनस्य सद्धर्मस्य परिपालनाय ।

अस्मिन्नक्षत्रे शङ्करस्य अवतारः अभवत् -

अश्विनी
आद्रा
चित्रा
पुनर्वसु
rrect Answer :-
पुनर्वसु

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

¹⁾ Who were contemporaries of Kanishka? / कनिष्क के समकालीन कौन थे?

3. Asva	ghosha, Nagarjuna, Vasumitra / अश्वघोष, नागार्जुन, वासुमित्र
	ghosha, Kalidasa, Nagarjuna / अश्वघोष, कालिदास, नागार्जुन
4. Kaml	oan, Banabhatta, Asvaghosha / कंबन, बानभट्ट, अश्वघोष
Correct	Answer :-
• Asva	ghosha, Nagarjuna, Vasumitra / अश्वघोष, नागार्जुन, वासुमित्र
2) Whic	ch neighboring country of India was referred to as 'Serendib" by the Arabs? / भारत के किस पड़ोसी देश को अरबों द्वारा 'सेरेन्डिब' के रूप में संदर्भित ?
1. Nepal	/ नेपाल
2. Pakist	an / पाकिस्तान
3. Myar	_{mar /} म्यांमार
4. Sri Laı	nka / श्रीलंका
Correct	Answer :-
• Sri La	nka / श्रीलंका
	uation that is used to monitor the learning progress of students during the period of instruction is called as: / वह मूल्यांकन, जो निर्देश की ह दौरान छात्रों की अधिगम प्रक्रिया की निगरानी करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, निम्न कहलाता है:
	native evaluation / योगात्मक मूल्यांकन
_	nostic evaluation / नैदानिक मूल्यांकन
	ment evaluation / नियोजन मूल्यांकन
4. Form	ative evaluation / निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन
	Answer :-
• Form	ative evaluation / निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन
4) Wh	et de veu meen hu BOD (Bischemies) Ouwen Demand)? (ती ओ नी (तापोकेपिकत ऑक्सीन्स विपांत) से आपका तथ
अभिप्रार	
अभिप्राय	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग
अभिप्रार 1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg	1 है? en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग
अभिप्रार 1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg	1 है? en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग
अभिप्रार 1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus	1 है? en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water	1 है? en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water	a है? en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water Correct Water 5) and no-	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग · pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer :-
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water Correct • Water	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer:- pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण defined, 'Social Sciences as those bodies of learning and study which recognize the simultaneous and mutual action of physical physical stimuli which produce social relation'. / ने परिभाषित किया कि, सामाजिक विज्ञान, अधिगम और अध्ययन के वैसे
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water Correct • Water s) and no- निकायों 1. James	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer:- pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water Correct • Water and no- निकायों 1. James 2. Maca	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer :- pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water Correct Water 5) and no- निकायों 1. James 2. Maca 3. John	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौथों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer :- pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water • Water • Water 1. James 2. Maca 3. John 4. Binin	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग : pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer :- : pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water Correct • Water 1. James 2. Maca 3. John 4. Binin Correct	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer :- pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण defined, 'Social Sciences as those bodies of learning and study which recognize the simultaneous and mutual action of physical physical stimuli which produce social relation'. / ने परिभाषित किया कि, सामाजिक विज्ञान, अधिगम और अध्ययन के वैसे के रूप में हैं जो शारीरिक और अशारीरिक उत्तेजनाओं की पारस्परिक क्रिया को स्वीकृत करते हैं और सामाजिक संबंध बनाते हैं।' s High / जेम्स हाई ulay / मैकॉले Major / जॉन मेजर g & Bining / बिर्निग एंड बिर्निग
1. Oxyg 2. Oxyg 3. Indus 4. Water Correct • Water 1. James 2. Maca 3. John 4. Binin Correct	en demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग : pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer :- : pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण
3. Indus 4. Water Correct Water 1. James 2. Maca 3. John 4. Binin Correct James	न demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग en demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पशुओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग trial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण Answer :- pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण

शोध जो अवलोकन और परिमित घटनाओं पर आधारित होता है और सिद्धांत या धारणा के बजाय वास्तविक अनुभव द्वारा ज्ञान प्राप्त करता है, कहलाता है।
1. Empirical research / आनुभविक अन्वेषण
2. Survey research / सर्वेक्षण अन्वेषण
3. Deductive research / प्रायोगिक अन्वेषण
4. Quasi-experimental research / अर्ध-प्रयोगात्मक अन्वेषण
Correct Answer :-
• Empirical research / आनुभविक अन्वेषण
7) According to Seligman, 'Ethics and Education' are included in: / सेलिगमैन के अनुसार 'नैतिकता और शिक्षा' इसमें शामिल होते हैं:
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 निहितार्थ वाला विज्ञान
Correct Answer :-
• Semi social science / अर्ध सामाजिक विज्ञान
8) Which one is not a Nataka (Play)? / निम्न में कौन एक नाटक (प्ले) नहीं है?
1. Pratigya Yaugandharayanam by Bhasa / भास द्वारा प्रतिज्ञा यौगन्धरायणम्
2. Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती
3. Uttara Ramacharita by Bhavabhuti / भवभूति द्वारा उत्तर रामचरित
4. Mricchakatika by Sudraka / शूद्रक द्वारा मृच्छकटिका
Correct Answer :-
Correct Aliswer 12
Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है?
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 4. 1025.00 millibars /1025.00 मिलिबार
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 4. 1025.00 millibars /1025.00 मिलिबार Correct Answer:-
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 4. 1025.00 millibars /1025.00 मिलिबार
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 4. 1025.00 millibars /1025.00 मिलिबार Correct Answer:- • 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 4. 1025.00 millibars /1025.00 मिलिबार Correct Answer: • 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 10) When was the National Human Rights Commission constituted? / राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का गठन कब किया गया था?
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 4. 1025.00 millibars /1025.00 मिलिबार Correct Answer:- • 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 10) When was the National Human Rights Commission constituted? / राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का गठन कब किया गया था? 1. 1992
• Saptasati by Hala / हाल द्वारा सप्तसती 9) What is the standard sea level pressure in millibars? / मानक समुद्री स्तर का दाब मिलिबार में क्या होता है? 1. 1000 millibars /1000 मिलिबार 2. 1100 millibars /1100 मिलिबार 3. 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 4. 1025.00 millibars /1025.00 मिलिबार Correct Answer: • 1013.25 millibars /1013.25 मिलिबार 10) When was the National Human Rights Commission constituted? / राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का गठन कब किया गया था?
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3. To develop awareness of the world / विश्व की जागरूकता को विकसित करने के लिए।
4. To develop the country / देश को विकसित करने के लिए।
Correct Answer :-
• Helps to develop critical thinking / गहन सोच को विकसित करने में मदद करता है।
12) 'General Ticket System' is another name for / 'जनरल टिकट प्रणाली' का दूसरा नाम है।
1. Multi-Member Constituency / बहु-सदस्य निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
2. Triple-Member Constituency / त्रि-सदस्य निर्वाचन सदस्य
3. Double-Member Constituency / द्वि-सदस्य निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
4. Single-Member Constituency / एकल-सदस्य निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
Correct Answer :-
• Multi-Member Constituency / बहु-सदस्य निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
13) Discussion method is also known as: / परिचर्चा पद्धित को इस नाम में भी जाना जाता है:
1. Project method / परियोजना पद्धति
2. Holistic method / पूर्णतावादी पद्धति
3. Socratic method / सुकराती पद्धति
4. Activity method / क्रियाकलाप पद्धति
Correct Answer:-
• Socratic method / सुकराती पद्धति
14) Observation of one's own behavior by looking within is / किसी व्यक्ति के द्वारा स्वयं के भीतर झाँककर स्वयं के व्यवहार का अवलोकन कहलाता है।
1. survey / सर्वेक्षण
2. experimentation / प्रयोग
3. introspection / अन्तरावलोकन
4. rating / मूल्यांकन
Correct Answer :-
• introspection / अन्तरावलोकन
15) Who among the following is associated with the perspective of "Education as Social Transformation"? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन "सामाजिक परिवर्तन के रूप में शिक्षा" इस दृष्टिकोण से संबंधित है?
1. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी
2. Dr. Radhakrishnan / डॉ. राधाकृष्णन
3. Jacques Rousseau / जक्कुएस रूसो
4. Paulo Freire / पाउलो फ्रेइरे
Correct Answer :-
• Paulo Freire / पाउलो फ्रेइरे
• Faulo Field Aloch with
16) Who among the following issued the founding charter of the English East India Company? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने इंग्लिश ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का संस्थापक चार्टर जारी किया?
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Correct Answer :- • Elizabeth I / एलिज़ाबेथ I
Fire
17) Who was the Sultan of Delhi at the time of establishment of Vijayanagra empire? / विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापना के समय दिल्ली का सुल्तान कौन था?
1. Balban / অণেঝন
2. Qurtub ud din Aibak / कुर्तुब-उद-दीन ऐबक
3. Razia Sultan / रजिया सुल्तान
4. Mohammad bin Tughlaq / मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक
Correct Answer :-
• Mohammad bin Tughlaq / मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक
18) Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress? / भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रथम अध्यक्ष कौन थे?
1. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee / व्योमेश चन्द्र बनर्जी
2. Badruddin Tyabji / बदरुद्दीन तैयबजी
3. Bipin Chandra Pal / बिपिन चंद्र पाल
4. Lala Lajpat Rai / लाला लाजपत राय
Correct Answer :-
• Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee / व्योमेश चन्द्र बनर्जी
19) Who remarked that 'our secondary education remains the weakest link in our educational machinery and needs urgent reform.'? / किसने टिप्पणी की कि हमारी माध्यमिक शिक्षा, हमारी शैक्षिक मशीनरी की सबसे कमजोर कड़ी है और इसमें तत्काल सुधार की आवश्यकता है।'? 1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ.राजेन्द्र प्रसाद 2. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan / डॉ. एस. राधाकृष्णन 3. Dr. Ambedkar / डॉ. अम्बेडकर 4. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad / मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद
Correct Answer :-
• Dr. S. Radhakrishnan / डॉ. एस. राधाकृष्णन
20) Inquiry-based Learning is based on which philosophy of education? / अन्वेषण-आधारित अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित हैं? 1. Realism / यथार्थवाद 2. Idealism / आदर्शवाद 3. Existentialism / अस्तित्ववाद 4. Naturalism / प्रकृतिवाद
Correct Answer :-
• Naturalism / प्रकृतिवाद
21) India signed a 20 – year 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship' in 1971 with / भारत ने 1971 में के साथ 20 वर्षीय 'शांति और मित्रता संधि' पर हस्ताक्षर किया।
1. Sri Lanka / श्री लंका
2. Bangladesh / बांग्लादेश
3. Soviet Union / सोवियत संघ
4. US / अमेरिका
Correct Answer :-

• Soviet Union / মাাব্যর মঘ
22) is a body of the United Nations composed of all member states. / संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक इकाई है जो सभी सदस्य राज्यों से निर्मित है।
1. Security Council / सुरक्षा परिषद
2. Economic and Social Council / आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक परिषद
3. Trusteeship Council / न्यासी परिषद
4. General Assembly / महासभा
Correct Answer :-
• General Assembly / महासभा
23) The benefits of Green Revolution in India were limited only to / भारत में हरित क्रांति के लाभ केवल तक सीमित थे।
1. Wheat and rice / गेहूँ और चावल
2. Barley and jowar / जौ और ज्वार
3. Barley and cereals / जौ और अनाज
4. Rice and barley / चावल और जौ
Correct Answer :-
• Wheat and rice / गेहूँ और चावल
24) The head of a guild in ancient and early medieval India was called / प्राचीन और प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन भारत में एक संघ के प्रमुख को कहा जाता था।
1. Adhikari / अधिकारी
2. Adhipati / अधिपति
3. Gahapati / गहपति
4. Jethaka / जेंतक
Correct Answer :-
• Jethaka / जेतक
25) The study of fossils as a way of getting information about the history of life on earth and structure of rocks is known as: / पृथ्वी पर जीवन के इतिहास और चट्टानों की संरचना के विषय में जानकारी प्राप्त करने की एक विधि के रूप में जीवाश्मों का अध्ययन यह कहलाता है: 1. Ecology / इकोलॉजी
2. Geography / जियोग्राफी
3. Paleontology / पैलियोनटोलॉजी
4. Geology / जियोलॉजी
Correct Answer :-
• Paleontology / पैलियोनटोलॉजी
26) The thickness of the Troposphere is maximum at the Equator during which of the following seasons? / भूमध्य रेखा पर क्षोभमण्डल (ट्रोपोस्फ़ीयर) की मोटाई निम्न में से किस मौसम में सबसे अधिक होती है?
1. Winter / शीतकालीन
2. Spring / वसंत
3. Summer / ग्रीष्मकालीन
4. Autumn / शरद ऋतु
Correct Answer :-
• Summer / ग्रीष्मकालीन

27) The value of final goods and services produced in an economy in a year is known as / एक वर्ष में किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादित अंतिम वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के मूल्य को के रूप में जाना जाता है।
1. Per Capital Income / प्रति पूंजी आय
2. Gross Domestic Product / सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
3. Gross National Income / सकल राष्ट्रीय आय
4. Gross National Product / सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद
Correct Answer :-
• Gross Domestic Product / सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
28) Objective-based teaching is suggested by: / उद्देश्य-आधारित शिक्षण इनके द्वारा सुझाया गया है:
1. C. Norman / सी. नॉर्मन
2. D.W. Allen / डी. डब्ल्यू. एलेन
3. Benjamin S. Bloom / बेंजामिन एस. ब्लूम
4. David Crowder / डेविड क्रौडर
Correct Answer :-
• Benjamin S. Bloom / बेंजामिन एस. ब्लूम
29) Which one of the following is a disadvantage of Inquiry-based Learning? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन अन्वेषण-आधारित अधिगम का एक लाभ है?
1. Promotes a deeper understanding of content / सामग्री को गहराई से समझने के लिए प्रेरित करता है।
2. Involves a lot of preparation and planning time / यह बहुत सारी तैयारी और योजना समय शामिल करता है।
3. Builds initiative and self-direction / पहल और आत्म-दिशा का आधार रखता है।
4. Warms up the brain for learning / अधिगम के लिए मस्तिष्क को उत्साहित करता है।
Correct Answer :-
• Involves a lot of preparation and planning time / यह बहुत सारी तैयारी और योजना समय शामिल करता है।
30) Which Finance Minister of India initiated the New Economic Policy (NEP)? / भारत के किस वित्त मंत्री ने नई आर्थिक नीति (एनईपी) की शुरुआत की?
1. Morarji Desai / मोरारजी देसाई
2. Manmohan Singh / मनमोहन सिंह
3. CD Deshmukh / सीडी देशमुख
4. TT Krishnamachari / टीटी कृष्णमचारी
Correct Answer :-
• Manmohan Singh / मनमोहन सिंह
31) Which plan discussed in detail the food security in India? / भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा के लिए किस योजना पर विस्तार से चर्चा हुई?
1. Fifth plan / पांचवीं योजना
2. Eighth plan / आठवीं योजना
3. Sixth plan / छठीं योजना
4. Ninth plan / नौवीं योजना
Correct Answer :-
• Ninth plan / नौवीं योजना
32) Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers a citizen the right to move to the Supreme Court to enforce Fundamental Rights? / भारत के संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक नागरिक को मौलिक अधिकारों को प्रवर्तित करने के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में जाने का अधिकार देता है?

1. 37
2. 39
3. 35
4. 32
Correct Answer :-
• 32
33) Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission? / भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव आयोग प्रदान करता है?
1. 323
2. 327
3. 324
4. 325
Correct Answer :-
• 324
34) Which of the following is not applicable to Micro Teaching? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सूक्ष्म शिक्षण (माइक्रो टीचिंग) पर लागू नहीं है?
1. Immediate feedback is not gained. / तत्काल प्रतिपुष्टि प्राप्त नहीं होती है।
2. Duration of instruction is limited from five to ten minutes. / निर्देश की अवधि, पांच से दस मिनट तक सीमित होती है।
3. The size of the learning group is small. / अधिगम समूह का आकार छोटा होता है।
4. Teaching is carried out under controlled conditions. / शिक्षण, नियंत्रित परिस्थितियों में किया जाता है।
Correct Answer :-
• Immediate feedback is not gained. / तत्काल प्रतिपुष्टि प्राप्त नहीं होती है।
35) Which of the following dynasties had the longest rule? / निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश का शासनकाल सबसे लंबा था?
1. The Pratiharas / प्रतिहार
2. The Palas / पাল
3. The Senas / सेना
4. The Rashtrakutas / राष्ट्रकूट
Correct Answer :-
• The Palas / पাল
36) Which among the following Viceroys was associated with the Ilbert Bill Controversy? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वायसराय इलबर्ट बिल विवाद से जुड़ा था?
1. Lord Ripon / लॉर्ड रिपन
2. Lord Lytton / लार्ड लिटन
3. Lord Curzon / लॉर्ड कर्जन
4. Lord Hardinge / लॉर्ड हार्डिंग
Correct Answer :-
• Lord Ripon / लॉर्ड रिपन
37) Which among the following is a major obstacle to economic development in India? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या भारत में आर्थिक विकास के लिए एक प्रमुख बाधा है?
1. Low productivity / निम्न उत्पादकता

2. Low level unemployment / निम्न स्तर की बेरोजगारी

3. High literacy rate / उच्च साव्यरता दर
4. Increased GDP rate / सकल घरेलू उत्पाद दर में वृद्धि
Correct Answer :-
• Low productivity / निम्न उत्पादकता
38) Which among the following is a commercial bank? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक वाणिज्यिक बैंक है?
1. State Bank of India / भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
2. Regional Rural Bank / क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक
3. Reserve Bank of India / भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
4. Cooperative Bank / सहकारी बैंक
Correct Answer :-
• State Bank of India / भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
39) Which among the following Mughal emperors prohibited the use of tobacco? / निम्नलिखित में से किस मुगल सम्राट ने तम्बाकू के उपयोग को प्रतिबंधित किया था?
1. Jahangir / जहांगीर
2. Babur / বাৰুং
3. Shahjahan / খাাहजहाँ
4. Akbar / अক बर
Correct Answer :-
• Jahangir / जहांगीर
40) An effective teacher tries to make the class room environment more/ एक प्रभावी शिक्षक, कक्षा के वातावरण को और अधिक
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक
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बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / संख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया चांदी का सिक्का था:
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया चांदी का सिक्का था: 1. Rupaya / रुपया
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया चांदी का सिक्का था: 1. Rupaya / रुपया 2. Asharfi / अश्राफीं
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया चांदी का सिक्का था: 1. Rupaya / रुपया 2. Asharfi / अशर्फी 3. Muhar / मोहर
बनाता है। 1. democratic / तोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / तोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया चांदी का सिक्का था: 1. Rupaya / रुपया 2. Asharfi / अश्पर्णी 3. Muhar / मोहर 4. Dinar / दीनार
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया चांदी का सिक्का था: 1. Rupaya / रुपया 2. Asharfi / अश्राफी 3. Muhar / मोहर 4. Dinar / दीनार Correct Answer :-
बनाता है। 1. democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 2. autocratic / निरंकुश 3. strict and rigid / सख्त और कठोर 4. anarchic / अराजक Correct Answer :- • democratic / लोकतांत्रिक 41) The silver coin introduced by Sher Shah and continued by the Mughals was : / शेरशाह द्वारा प्रचलित किया गया और मुगलों द्वारा जारी रखा गया चांदी का सिक्का था: 1. Rupaya / रुपया 2. Asharfi / अशफी 3. Muhar / मोहर 4. Dinar / दीनार Correct Answer :- • Rupaya / रुपया 42) Many of the social problems in modern India could be due to the neglect of: / आधुनिक भारत में कई सामाजिक समस्याओं

4. Technical education / तकनीकी शिक्षा
Correct Answer :-
Value education / आदर्श शिक्षा
43) Who has the power to recommend the dismissal of the State Government and suspension or dissolution of State Assembly? / राज्य सरकार की बर्खास्तगी और राज्य विधानसभा के निलंबन या विघटन की सिफारिश करने की शक्ति किसके पास है? 1. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री
2. Parliament / संसद
3. Governor / राज्यपाल
4. Cabinet / कैबिनेट
Correct Answer :-
Governor / राज्यपाल
44) Who is considered the father of Green Revolution at the world level? / विश्व स्तर पर हरित क्रांति के जनक किसे माना जाता है? 1. Thomas Malthus / थॉमस माल्यस 2. Norman Borlaug / नॉर्मन बोरलॉग 3. Cecil Salmon / सेसिल सेलमन 4. William S. Gaud / विलियम एस. गौड
Correct Answer:-
• Norman Borlaug / नॉर्मन बोरलॉग
45) Which of the following reason is responsible for highest percentage female migration in India? / भारत में महिला प्रवासन की उच्चतम प्रतिशतता के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? 1. Stability / स्थिरता 2. Employment / रोजगार 3. Marriage / विवाह 4. Education / शिक्षा
Correct Answer :-
• Marriage / विवाह
46) The "Helmand Province" of Afghanistan is famous for cultivating which of the following? / निम्नलिखित में से किसकी खेती के लिए अफगानिस्तान का "हेलमंद प्रांत" प्रसिद्ध है? 1. Opium / अफीम 2. Wheat / गेहूँ 3. Cotton / कपास 4. Tobacco / तंबाकू
Correct Answer :- • Opium / अफीम
47) Lal Bahadur Shastri's Samadhi is also known as: / लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की समाधि को इस नाम से भी जाना जाता है: 1. Shakti Sthal / शक्ति स्थल 2. Shanti Van / शांतीवन 3. Chaitrabhoomi / चित्रभूमि

• Vijay Ghat / वিजय ঘাट
48) Every year the government announces the prices of agricultural goods as a backing for farmers' produce is known as / प्रत्येक वर्ष सरकार किसानों की उपज के समर्थन के रूप में कृषि उत्पादों के कीमतों की घोषणा करती है, जिसे कहा जाता है।
1. Limit price / सीमित मूल्य
2. Base price / आधार मूल्य
3. Exchange price / विनिमय दर
4. Support price / समर्थन मूल्य
Correct Answer :-
• Support price / समर्थन मूल्य
49) How many countries of Southern Africa make the Southern African Customs Union (SACU)? / दक्षिणी अफ्रीका के कितने देश मिलकर दक्षिणी अफ्रीकी सीमा शुल्क संघ (SACU) का निर्माण करते हैं?
1. 3
2. 5
3. 4
4. 6
Correct Answer :-
• 5
50) One species of Coffee called Coffea charrieriana is free of Caffeine. In which of the following countries Coffea charrieriana is grown? / कॉफी की एक प्रजाति जिसे कॉफीचेरीरियाना कहा जाता है, कैफीन से मुक्त होती है। निम्न में से किस देश में कॉफीचेरीरियाना उपजाई जाती है?
1. Vietnam / वियतनाम
2. Yemen / यमन
3. Cameroon / कैमरून
4. Liberia / लाइबेरिया
Correct Answer :-
• Cameroon / कैमरून
51) CANCELLED
51) CANCELLED SEBI stands for ./ सेबी (SEBI) का विस्तृत रूप है।
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SEBI stands for / सेबी (SEBI) का विस्तृत रूप है। 1. Securities Exchange Board of India / सिक्योरिटीज़ एक्सचेंज बोर्ड ऑफ इंडिया 2. Securities and Safeties Exchange Board of India / सिक्योरिटीज़ एंड सेफ्टीज़ एक्सचेंज बोर्ड ऑफ इंडिया 3. Securities and Stocks Exchange Board of India / सिक्योरिटीज़ एंड स्टॉक एक्सचेंज बोर्ड ऑफ इंडिया 4. Stock Exchange Board of India / स्टॉक एक्सचेंज बोर्ड ऑफ इंडिया
SEBI stands for
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SEBI stands for
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4. Pedagogy of learning / अधिगम का शिक्षणशास्र
Correct Answer :-
• Pedagogy of learning / अधिगम का शिक्षणशास्र
53) Barak valley in Assam is famous for which among the following? / निम्नलिखित में से असम की बराक घाटी किसके लिए प्रसिद्ध है?
1. Bamboo Industry / बांस उद्योग
2. Petroleum Production / पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन
3. Cottage Industries / कुटीर उद्योग
4. Tea Cultivation / चाय की खेती
Correct Answer :-
• Tea Cultivation / चाय की खेती
54) Which Unit/Scale is used to measure the 'thicknesses of Stratospheric Ozone layer'? / 'स्ट्रैटोस्फेरिक ओजोन परत की मोटाइयों' को मापने के लिए किस इकाई/पैमाने का उपयोग किया जाता है?
1. Melson units / मेलसन इकाइयाँ
2. Beaufort Scale / ब्यूफोर्ट पैमाना
3. Dobson units / डोबसन इकाइयाँ
4. Sieverts / सीवर्ट
Correct Answer :-
• Dobson units / डोबसन इकाइयाँ
55) Quit India Movement was launched in the year / भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन वर्ष में शुरू किया गया था।
1. 1945
1. 1945 2. 1942
2. 1942
2. 19423. 1930
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer :-
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer :-
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer:- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer :- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है?
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2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer :- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन 2. 1 day / 1 दिन 3. 7 days / 7 दिन
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer :- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन 2. 1 day / 1 दिन 3. 7 days / 7 दिन 4. 15 days / 15 दिन
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer:- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन 2. 1 day / 1 दिन 3. 7 days / 7 दिन 4. 15 days / 15 दिन Correct Answer:-
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer :- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या हैं? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन 2. 1 day / 1 दिन 3. 7 days / 7 दिन 4. 15 days / 15 दिन Correct Answer :- • 7 days / 7 दिन 57) The Lion capital at Sarnath belonged to which one of the following kings? / सारनाथ की सिंह राजधानी निम्नलिखित में से किस राजा से
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer:- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन 2. 1 day / 1 दिन 3. 7 days / 7 दिन 4. 15 days / 15 दिन Correct Answer:- • 7 days / 7 दिन 57) The Lion capital at Sarnath belonged to which one of the following kings? / सारनाथ की सिंह राजधानी निम्नलिखित में से किस राजा से संबंधित थी?
2. 1942 3. 1930 4. 1919 Correct Answer:- • 1942 56) What is the approximate interval between spring tide and neap tides? / वृहत ज्वार-भाटा और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन 2. 1 day / 1 दिन 3. 7 days / 7 दिन 4. 15 days / 15 दिन Correct Answer:- • 7 days / 7 दिन 57) The Lion capital at Sarnath belonged to which one of the following kings? / सारनाथ की सिंह राजधानी निम्नलिखित में से किस राजा से संबंधित थी? 1. Vikramaditya / विक्रमादित्य

Correct Answer :-
• Ashoka / अशोक
50. 4
58) In which layer of the atmosphere is Ozone gas concentrated? / वायुमंडल की किस परत में ओज़ोन गैस केंद्रित है?
1. Asthenosphere / एस्थेनोस्फीयर
2. Stratosphere / समतापमंडल
3. Ionosphere / आयनमंडल
4. Exosphere / बाह्यमंडल
Correct Answer :-
• Stratosphere / समतापमंडल
59) Chalcolithic Age is also known as: / चालकोलिथिक युग को इस रूप में भी जाना जाता है:
1. Neolithic Age / नियोलिथिक युग
2. Copper Age / ताम्र युग
3. Stone Age / पाषाण युग
4. Iron Age / लौह युग
Correct Answer :-
• Copper Age / ताम्र युग
60) During the reign of which of the following Mughal rulers, did Ahmad Shah Abdali invade India for the first time? / निम्नलिखित में से किसके शासनकाल में मुगल शासक अहमद शाह अब्दाली ने पहली बार भारत पर आक्रमण किया था?
1. Jahandar Shah / जहांदार খাাह
2. Shah Alam II / शाह आलम II
3. Bahadur Shah / बहादुर शाह
4. Ahmad Shah / अहमद शाह
Correct Answer :-
• Shah Alam II / शाह आलम II