

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

- 2. Intro-extrovert / अंतर्मुखी- बहिर्मुखी
- 3. Extrovert / बहिर्मुखी
- 4. Ambivert / उभयमुखी

• 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
- 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 / प्रासागक स्मृति
7) What is the first stage in moral development according to Kohlberg? / कोह्नबर्ग 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?
1. Power / शक्ति
2. Achievement / उपलब्धि
3. Affiliation / संबंधन
4. Purpose / उद्देश्य
Correct Answer :-
• Power / शक्ति
10) Parents who believe in punishing the child show / वे माता-पिता जो बच्चे को दंडित करने में विश्वास करते हैं,दर्शाता है।

- 1. Uninvolved Parenting / असंबद्ध (भावनात्मक रूप से न जुड़ा हुआ) परवरिश
- 2. Permissive Parenting / अनुमोदक परवरिश
- 3. Authoritative Parenting / आधिकारिक परवरिश
- 4. Authoritarian Parenting / अधिकारवादी परवरिश

• 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 / आधिकारवादी 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 ओर 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?  1. Anal / गुदा (एनल)  2. Oral / मौखिक (ओरल)  3. 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 / वিशिष्ट 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 /व्याखात्मक
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 )

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।
- 3. Intelligence is culture-dependant./ बुद्धि सांस्कृतिक-आधारित है।
- 4. Intelligence can evolve/ बुद्धिमता को विकसित किया जा सकता है।

#### **Correct Answer:-**

• Intelligence tests should free of differences in language and education./ बुद्धिमता परीक्षण, भाषा और शिक्षा के अंतर से मुक्त होने चाहिए।

## 25) Which of the following determines the impact of failure in school performance? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विद्यालय प्रदर्शन में असफलता का प्रभाव निर्धारित करता है?

- 1. Time allotted is more than what is actually required to finish the task / आवंटित समय उस कार्य से अधिक है जो वास्तव में कार्य पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक है।
- 2. The pattern and setting of task / कार्य का पैटर्न और व्यवस्था
- 3. The Challenge what the children asked to do—which is not engaging or relevant. / चुनौती -बच्चों से जो करने के लिए कहा गया - आकर्षक या प्रासंगिक नहीं है।
- 4. Level of easiness in the task / कार्य में सुगमता का स्तर

#### **Correct Answer:-**

• The Challenge - what the children asked to do—which is not engaging or relevant. / चुनौती -बच्चों से जो करने के लिए कहा गया - आकर्षक या प्रासंगिक नहीं है।

## 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?
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 पद्धति का उपयोग समस्या
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) सिक्रय रूप से भाग लेते
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) सिक्रय रूप से भाग लेते हैं।  3. It makes the learner interested in the learning process / यह शिक्षार्थी (लर्नर) को अधिगम की प्रक्रिया
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) सिक्रय 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
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) सिक्रय 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।
<ul> <li>निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शिक्षण की समस्या को हल करने की विधि का गलत लाभ है?</li> <li>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।</li> <li>2. Learners participate actively in the process / इस प्रक्रिया में शिक्षार्थी (लर्नर) सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेते हैं।</li> <li>3. It makes the learner interested in the learning process / यह शिक्षार्थी (लर्नर) को अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में दिलचस्पी दिलाता है।</li> <li>4. Evaluation of learning using this method is easy / इस पद्धित का उपयोग करने से अधिगम का मूल्यांकन आसान हो जाता है।</li> <li>Correct Answer :-</li> <li>Evaluation of learning using this method is easy / इस पद्धित का उपयोग करने से अधिगम का</li> </ul>

1. Dyslexia / डिस्लेक्सिया
2. Dyscalculia / डिस्कैलक्यूलिया
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 :-
• Piaget / पियाजे
T
Topic:- General English(L1GE)
1) Fill in the blanks with the correct option in the given sentence :
As proof of your citizen and ident, you must enclose your passport.
1 sical
2ismities
3hood ification
4 shipity
Correct Answer :-
• shipity
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

3. pro
4. un
Correct Answer :-
• dis
3) 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.
Who built a nest on top of a tree, according to the story?
1. Parrot
2. Mynah
3. Crows
4. Sparrows
Correct Answer :-
• Crows
• Crows
Crows  4) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:
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4) 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.  Who lived at the bottom of the tree?  1. A mongoose  2. A serpent  3. A rabbit  4. A fox

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#### 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:

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.

Which college did Newton graduate from?

1. Harvard
2. Oxford
3. Stanford
4. Trinity
 Correct Answer :-
• Trinity
 8) 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.
Which fine art was Newton interested in?
1. Painting
2. Dance
3. Drawing
4. Music
 Correct Answer :-
• Painting
 9) 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.
When was Sir Isaac Newton born?
1. 1642
<b>2.</b> 1640
3. 1650
<b>4.</b> 1648
 Correct Answer :-

	• 1642
٠	10) 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.
	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.

• 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:
	21) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:  I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.
	I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.
	I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.  1. may
	I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.  1. may  2. would
	I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.  1. may  2. would  3. can
	I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.  1. may  2. would  3. can  4. will
	I have helped you in hard times if you were loyal to me.  1. may  2. would  3. can  4. will  Correct Answer:-
_	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 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.
	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
	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
	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

4. no ideas come to my mind
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.
1. beautiful sceneries.
2. pictures
3. He has
4. No error
Correct Answer :-
beautiful sceneries.
25) Change the sentence from direct to indirect speech.
25) Change the sentence from direct to indirect speech.  She said, "I will be using the car next week."
She said, "I will be using the car next week."
She said, "I will be using the car next week."  1. She is going to use the car next week.
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
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.

\_\_\_\_\_

26) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blanks in the given sentence:
I you 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 Urdu(L2GU)
1. معتی ہے معتی ہے ۔  1. معتی ہے ۔  2. محم ہے ۔  3. پیانہ ۔  4. Correct Answer :-
2)

درج ذیل شعر کس کاہے؟ میر ان نیم باز آئکھوں میں ساری مستی شراب کی سی ہے

- سودا 1.
- غالب <sub>2.</sub>
- 3.
- ورو ،

#### **Correct Answer:-**

مير

- درج ذیل مصرعه کس کاہے؟ بازیچهُ اطفال ہے د نیامرے آگے
- 1. 2/2
- میر 2.
- سووا 3.
- غالب <sub>4.</sub>

#### **Correct Answer:-**

غالب

'گرم کوٹ' کے خالق ہیں <sup>(4)</sup>

- پریم چنر 1.
- بيرى ع

بیری

- مير حسن كااصلى نام تھا
- مير غلام قادر 2.

#### **Correct Answer:-**

ميرغلام حسن

- افسانوی ادب میں شامل ہے

- داستان 3. خاکه

داستان

- ار دوافسانے کی ابتدا ہوتی ہے
- انیسویں صدی کے شروع میں 1. اکیسویں صدی کے شروع میں 2.
- بیسویں صدی کے شروع میں 3.
- و ہلی میں 4

#### **Correct Answer:-**

بیسویں صدی کے شروع میں

- غالب تنقي
- سوالح نگار
- مرشيه نگار
- نظم نگار ..
- مکتوب نگار 4.

#### **Correct Answer:-**

مکتوب نگار

، قلم، حاقو، بندوق° وغيره بين

- اسم ضمير
   اسم آله
   اسم صفت
   اسم مبنل
   اسم مبنل

اسم آله

## 10) کرشن چندر کاسال وفات ہے

- 1975
- 2. 1980
- <sub>3.</sub> 1977
- <sub>4.</sub> 1970

#### **Correct Answer:-**

. 1977

- مسیح لفظہ عافتاب 1. آپھتاب 2. آفتاب

آ فطاب <sub>4.</sub>

#### **Correct Answer :-**

آ فناب

درج ذیل میں نثری صنف ہے

رباعی

خود نوشت سوانح

مسدس 3.

قطعه 4.

#### **Correct Answer:-**

خود نوشت سوانح

سر دار جعفری کاسال ولادت ہے

1. 1920

2. 1915

<sub>3.</sub> 1910

1913

#### **Correct Answer:-**

1913

14) قرة العين حيدر تھيں

- افسانه نگار
- شاع<sub>ر .</sub>
- نظم نگار 4.

افسانه نگار

درج ذیل شعر کس کاہے؟ عاشق کہو، اسیر کہو، آگرے کاہے ملا کہو، دبیر کہو، آگرے کاہے

- سر دار جعفر ی
- نظيرا كبرآ بإدى
- مومن 3.
- ظفر 4.

#### **Correct Answer:-**

نظيرا كبرآ بادى

16) ناول کے بنیاد گزار مانے جاتے ہیں

مالي <sub>1.</sub>

سرشار 2. نظیر 3.
نظير 3.
نذير 4.
Correct Answer :-
نذير .
<ul> <li>17) حصيح لفط ب</li> <li>امومن</li> <li>عمومن</li> <li>عمومن</li> <li>عموماً</li> <li>عموماً</li> </ul>
امومن 1.
عمومن 2.
عموماً 3.
امومًا 4.
Correct Answer :-
عموماً
غالب کاسال وفات ہے
<sub>1.</sub> 1850
<sub>2.</sub> 1869
з. 1840
<sub>4.</sub> 1849
Correct Answer :-

. 1869

19) الرکی، کتاب، دریا، شهر ' وغیره بین

- اسم خاص
- اسم عام ج
- اسم حبنس ..
- اسم عددی

**Correct Answer:-**

اسم عام

°د س، باره، پندره، سوله° وغیره بین

- اسم خاص
- اسم عددی 2.
- اسم حبش
- سم آله

**Correct Answer:-**

اسم عدد ی

ساحرلد ھیانوی کاسال ولادت ہے

1910

- 2. 1921
- <sub>3.</sub> 1930
- 4. 1915

. 1921

- غالب <sub>1.</sub>
- مومن 2.
- ظفر 3.
- سردار جعفری

#### **Correct Answer:-**

سر دار جعفر ی

- 1840
- 2. 1850
- <sub>3.</sub> 1730
- 4. 1740

#### **Correct Answer:-**

. 1740

- اسم ضمير 2. اسم صفت 3.
- اسمآله 4.

اسم ضمير

- سوائح ،
- رياعی 3.

#### **Correct Answer:-**

ناول .

- نيا د
- 3 1/
- اچھ**ا** 4.

يا

# متاج محل، محمد انور،احمد رضا<sup>د</sup> وغيره ہيں

- اسم خاص
- اسم حبنس 2.
- اسم ضمير
- اسم آله 4.

#### **Correct Answer:-**

اسم خاص

## 28) تصوف کے شاعر تسلیم کیے جاتے ہیں

- غالب ،
- ورو 2.
- سودا 3.
- 4 / 1

#### **Correct Answer:-**

• נננ

- عصمت چغتائی کاسال ولادت ہے
- 1. 1915
- 2. 1921
- <sub>3.</sub> 1910
- 4. 1930

1915

- غزل کے آخری شعر کو کہتے ہیں
- نخلص
- حسن مطلع
- مطلع ۽
- نقطع

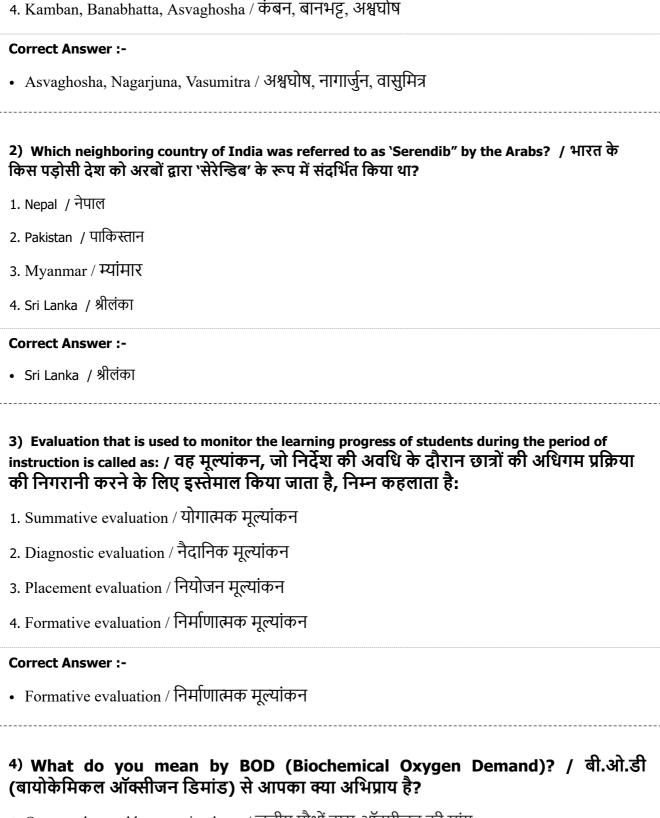
#### **Correct Answer:-**

مقطع

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

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

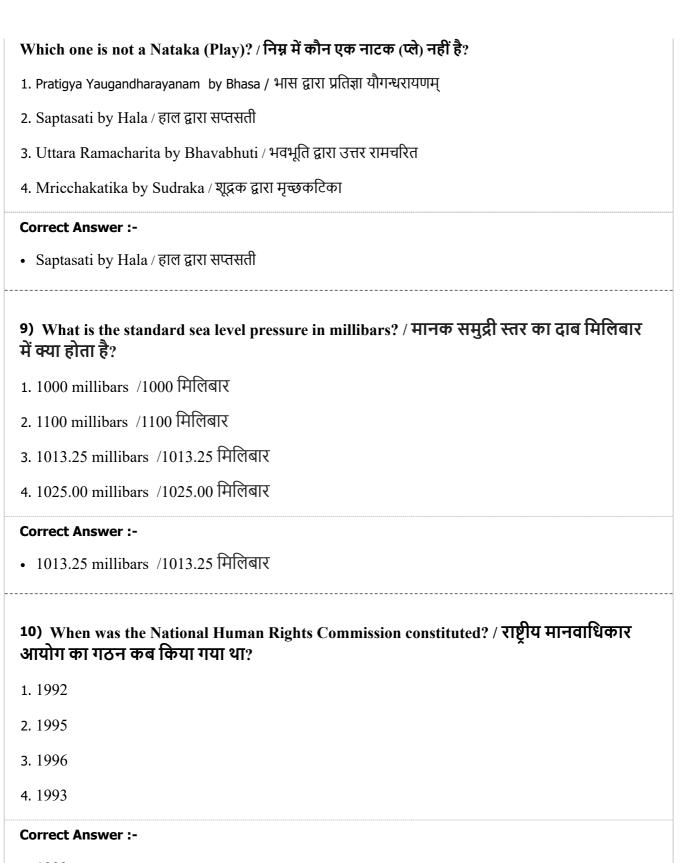
- 1. Asvaghosha, Kamban, Nagarjuna / अश्वघोष, कंबन, नागार्जुन
- 2. Asvaghosha, Nagarjuna, Vasumitra / अश्वघोष, नागार्जुन, वासुमित्र
- 3. Asvaghosha, Kalidasa, Nagarjuna / अश्वघोष, कालिदास, नागार्जुन



- 1. Oxygen demand by aquatic plants / जलीय पौधों द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग
- 2. Oxygen demand by aquatic animals / जलीय पश्ओं द्वारा ऑक्सीजन की मांग
- 3. Industrial demand for oxygen / ऑक्सीजन के लिए औद्योगिक मांग
- 4. Water pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण

• Water pollution by organic waste / जैविक अपशिष्ट द्वारा जल प्रदूषण

5)defined, 'Social Sciences as those bodies of learning and study which recognize the simultaneous and mutual action of physical and no-physical stimuli which produce social relation'. / ने परिभाषित किया कि, सामाजिक विज्ञान, अधिगम और अध्ययन के वैसे निकायों के रूप में है जो शारीरिक और अशारीरिक उत्तेजनाओं की पारस्परिक क्रिया को स्वीकृत करते हैं और सामाजिक संबंध बनाते हैं।'
1. James High / जेम्स हाई
2. Macaulay / मैकॉले
3. John Major / जॉन मेजर
4. Bining & Bining / बिनिंग एंड बिनिंग
Correct Answer :-
• James High / जेम्स हाई
6) The research that is based on observed and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience rather than theory or belief is known as: /
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

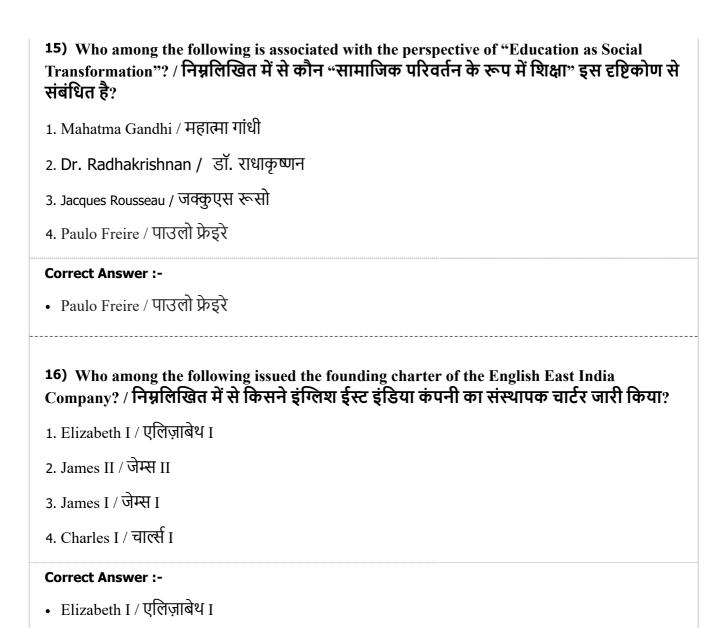


• 1993

# 11) Why should social science be a part of a core curriculum? / सामाजिक विज्ञान को एक मुख्य पाठ्यक्रम का हिस्सा क्यों होना चाहिए?

- 1. Helps to develop critical thinking / गहन सोच को विकसित करने में मदद करता है।
- 2. It deals with human behavior / यह मानव व्यवहार से संबंधित है।
- 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 पद्धति 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



17) Who was the Sultan of Delhi at the time of establishment of Vijayanagra empire? /

18) Who was the first President of the Indian National Congress? / भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के

विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापना के समय दिल्ली का सुल्तान कौन था?

2. Qurtub ud din Aibak / कुर्तुब-उद-दीन ऐबक

4. Mohammad bin Tughlaq / मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक

• Mohammad bin Tughlaq / मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक

1. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee / व्योमेश चन्द्र बनर्जी

1. Balban / बलबन

**Correct Answer:-**

प्रथम अध्यक्ष कौन थे?

3. Razia Sultan / रजिया सुल्तान

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 है?
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?
<b>अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?</b> 1. Realism / यथार्थवाद
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?  1. Realism / यथार्थवाद  2. Idealism / आदर्शवाद
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?  1. Realism / यथार्थवाद  2. Idealism / आदर्शवाद  3. Existentialism / अस्तित्ववाद
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?  1. Realism / यथार्थवाद  2. Idealism / आदर्शवाद  3. Existentialism / अस्तित्ववाद  4. Naturalism / प्रकृतिवाद  Correct Answer :-  • Naturalism / प्रकृतिवाद
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?  1. Realism / यथार्थवाद  2. Idealism / आदर्शवाद  3. Existentialism / अस्तित्ववाद  4. Naturalism / प्रकृतिवाद  Correct Answer :-
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?  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
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?  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।
अधिगम, शिक्षा के किस दर्शन पर आधारित है?  1. Realism / यथार्थवाद  2. Idealism / अस्तित्ववाद  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

4. US / अमेरिका
Correct Answer :-
• Soviet Union / सोवियत संघ
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 / जेतक
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:-**

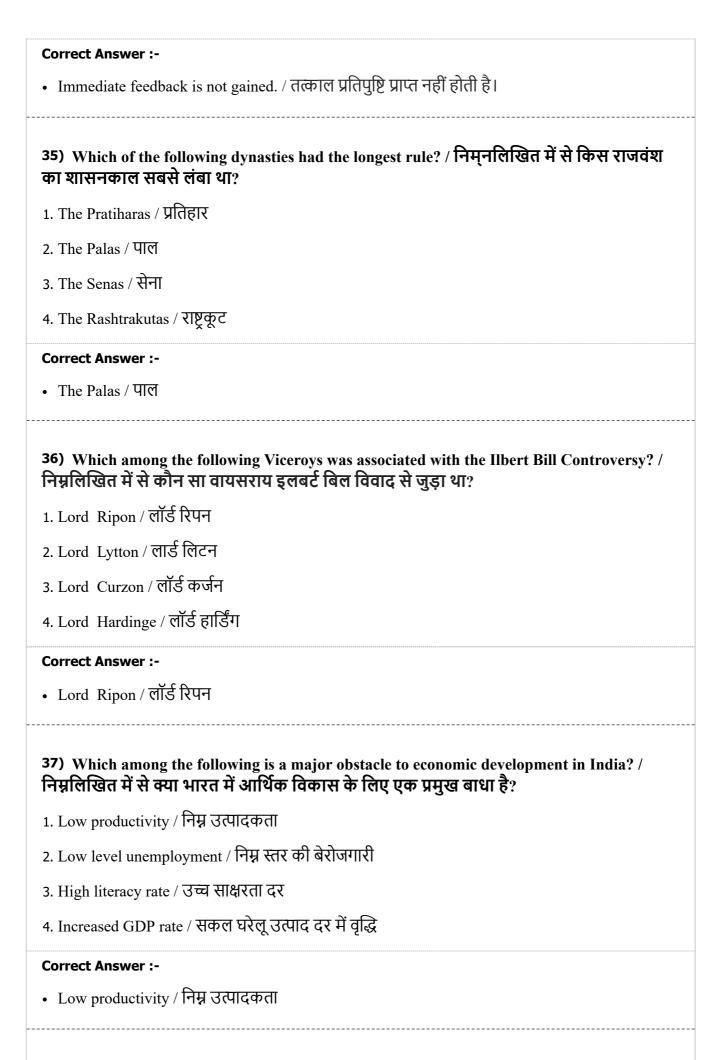
• Manmohan Singh / मनमोहन सिंह

# 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

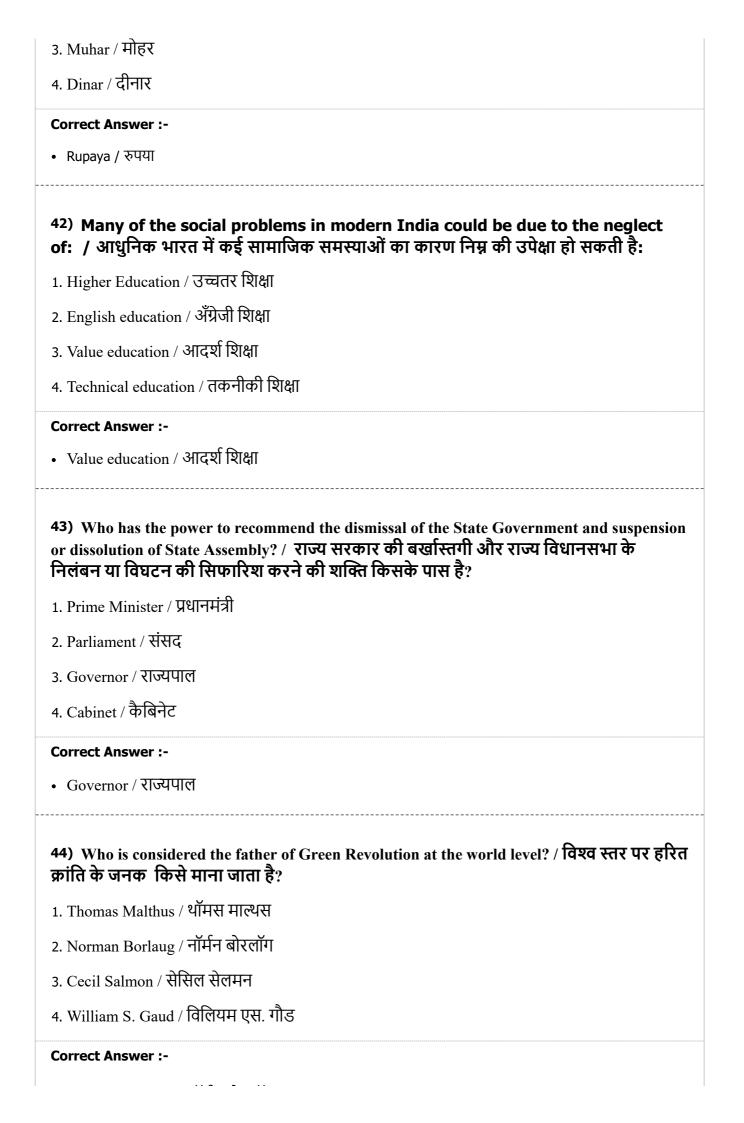
3. Sixth plan / छठीं योजना
4. Ninth plan / नौवीं योजना
Correct Answer :-
• Ninth plan / नौवीं योजना
32) Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers a citizen the right to move to the Supreme Court to enforce Fundamental Rights? / भारत के संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक नागरिक को मौलिक अधिकारों 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?
Commission? / भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव आयोग प्रदान करता है?
Commission? / भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव आयोग प्रदान करता है? 1. 323
Commission? / भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव आयोग प्रदान करता है? 1. 323 2. 327
Commission? / भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव आयोग प्रदान करता है? 1. 323 2. 327 3. 324
Commission? / भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव आयोग प्रदान करता है?  1. 323  2. 327  3. 324  4. 325
Commission? / भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद एक स्वतंत्र चुनाव आयोग प्रदान करता है?  1. 323  2. 327  3. 324  4. 325  Correct Answer :-
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
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?

4. Teaching is carried out under controlled conditions. / शिक्षण, नियंत्रित परिस्थितियों में किया जाता है।



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 / बाबर
3. Shahjahan / शाहजहाँ
4. Akbar / अकबर
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
3. strict and rigid / संख्त और कठोर
4. anarchic / अरাजक
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



• 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 है?
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
4. Vijay Ghat / विजय घाट
Correct Answer :-
• Vijay Ghat / विजय घाट
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

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
Correct Answer :-
• Securities Exchange Board of India / सिक्योरिटीज़ एक्सचेंज बोर्ड ऑफ इंडिया
<sup>52)</sup> A variety of pedagogies that involve students in discovery or research and employ approaches of learning is called / विभिन्न प्रकार के शिक्षणशास्र जो छात्रों को किसी खोज या अन्वेषण में सम्मिलित करती है, और अधिगम के दृष्टिकोण को नियोजित करती हैं, कहलाता है।
1. Problem based learning / समस्या आधारित अधिगम
2. Learning from observation / अवलोकन द्वारा अधिगम
3. Inquiry based learning / अन्वेषण आधारित अधिगम
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
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?
और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है?
और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन
और लघु ज्वार-भाटा के बीच अनुमानित अंतराल क्या है? 1. 30 days / 30 दिन 2. 1 day / 1 दिन
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
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
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 :-
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
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?
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

