PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD
Middle School Teacher Eligibility Test - 2018
28th Feb 2019 09:30AM

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) According to the theory of cognitive development, the concrete operational stage starts at age _____. / संज्ञानात्मक विकास के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, मूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था _____ उम्र में शुरू होती है।

1. 5
2. 1
3. 3
4. 7

Correct Answer :-

- 7

2) Which is vast in scope? / निम्न में से कौन-सा कार्य क्षेत्र में व्यापक है?

1. Teaching Strategy / शिक्षण रणनीति
2. Teaching Tactic / शिक्षण युक्ति
3. Teaching Technique / शिक्षण तकनीक
4. Teaching Method / शिक्षण विधि

Correct Answer :-

- Teaching Strategy / शिक्षण रणनीति

3) IEP is the major form of _____ instruction. / आईईपी_____ अनुदेश का प्रमुख रूप है।

1. peer-tutoring / सहकर्मी शिक्षक
2. Individualized / वैयक्तिकृत
3. Identification / पहचान
4. Assessment / आकलन

Correct Answer :-

- Individualized / वैयक्तिकृत

4) What is the term used to denote the rules involved in putting a sentence together? / वाक्य को एक साथ रखने में सम्मिलित नियमों को निरूपित करने के लिए किस पद का उपयोग किया जाता है?

1. Telegraph / टेलीग्राफ
2. Morpheme / रूपिम
3. Syntax / वाक्य - विन्यास
4. Nested structure / नेस्टेड संरचना

Correct Answer :-

- Syntax / वाक्य - विन्यास

5)

X-ray radiation is attributed as the main cause of _____ disorder. / एक्स-रे विकिरण को _____ विकार के मुख्य कारण के रूप में जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाता है।

1. Mongolism / मॉन्गोलिज्म

2. Cretinism / बौनापन

3. Hydroephalus / जलशीर्ष

4. Microcephaly / लघुशीर्षता

Correct Answer :-

- Microcephaly / लघुशीर्षता

6) Motivation is a_____ state. / प्रेरणा एक _____ स्थिति है।

1. Psychological / मनौवैज्ञानिक

2. Physical / भौतिक

3. Natural/ प्राकृतिक

4. Broken / खंडित

Correct Answer :-

- Psychological / मनौवैज्ञानिक

7) Causes for learning disability is: / अधिगम अक्षमता का कारण होता है:

1. Premature birth / समय से पूर्व जन्म

2. Malaria / मलेरिया

3. Class room environment / कक्षा का माहौल

4. Developmental problems / विकास संबंधी समस्याएं

Correct Answer :-

- Developmental problems / विकास संबंधी समस्याएं

8) Which of the following is not a characteristic of authoritarian parenting? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिनायकवादी पालन-पोषण की विशेषता नहीं है?

1. Highly punitive / अत्यधिक दंडात्मक

2. Rigid / कठोर

3. Demanding of obedience / आज्ञाकारिता की मांग

4. Provision of explanations for punishments / सजा के लिए स्पष्टीकरण का प्रावधान

Correct Answer :-

- Provision of explanations for punishments / सजा के लिए स्पष्टीकरण का प्रावधान

9) Which of the following is not a type of long-term memory? / निम्न में से कौन-सी एक प्रकार की दीर्घ-कालिक स्मृति नहीं है?

1. Procedural memory / प्रक्रियात्मक स्मृति

2. Episodic memory / प्रासंगिक स्मृति

3. Semantic memory / अर्थगत स्मृति

4. Echoic memory / प्रतिध्वनित स्मृति

Correct Answer :-

- Echoic memory / प्रतिध्वनित स्मृति

10) Which of the following is not a substage of Piaget's sensorimotor stage? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा पियाजे के इन्द्रियजनित गामक अवस्था की उपअवस्था नहीं है?

1. Secondary circular reaction / गौण वृत्तीय अनुक्रिया

2. Reflex activity / सहज गतिविधि

3. Primary circular reaction / प्राथमिक वृत्तीय अनुक्रिया

4. Seriation / क्रमबद्धता

Correct Answer :-

- Seriation / क्रमबद्धता

11) Identify the qualitative change in child development from the following list. / निम्नलिखित सूची में से बाल विकास में गुणात्मक परिवर्तन की पहचान करें।

1. Weight / वज़न

2. Sight / दृष्टि

3. Hair / बाल

4. Teeth / दांत

Correct Answer :-

- Sight / दृष्टि

12) An aptitude test measures a child's _____. / एक योग्यता परीक्षण एक बच्चे के _____ को मापता है।

1. Knowledge gained over the years / पूरे वर्ष में प्राप्त ज्ञान

2. Skills needed to solve problems / समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए आवश्यक कौशल

3. Skills of critical thinking / आलोचनात्मक सोच का कौशल

4. Innate ability to do certain tasks / कुछ कार्यों को करने की क्षमता

Correct Answer :-

- Innate ability to do certain tasks / कुछ कार्यों को करने की क्षमता

13) An effective way to combat stress in learners is by: / शिक्षार्थियों में तनाव से निपटने का एक प्रभावी तरीका है :

1. establishing routine / दिनचर्या स्थापित करना

2. postponing all large tests for end of the year. / सभी बड़े परीक्षणों को वर्ष के अंत के लिए स्थगित करना।

3. making strict rules / सख्त नियम बनाना

4. giving them the freedom to work whenever they want. / उन्हें जब चाहे काम करने की आजादी दे।

Correct Answer :-

- establishing routine / दिनचर्या स्थापित करना

14) Which experiment had shown that phobia could be created by classical conditioning? / किस प्रयोग से पता चला है कि क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग द्वारा फोबिया पैदा किया जा सकता है?

1. Dynamical systems / गतिशील प्रणाली

2. Egocentrism/ अहंकेंद्रवाद (इगोसेन्ट्रिज्म)

3. Little Albert/ लिटिल अल्बर्ट

4. Epistemology/ ज्ञानमीमांसा (एपिस्टेमोलॉजी)

Correct Answer :-

- Little Albert/ लिटिल अल्बर्ट

15) The child is able to lift its head first before it is able to crawl. This is because of the operation of: / घसीट के चलने से पहले बच्चा अपना सिर उठाने में सक्षम होता है। ऐसा निम्न के संचालन के कारण होता है:

1. Differentiation principle / भेदभाव सिद्धांत

2. Integration principle / एकीकरण सिद्धांत

3. Cephalocaudal principle / सेफलोकेडल सिद्धांत

4. Proximodistal principle / प्रॉक्सीमोडिस्टल सिद्धांत

Correct Answer :-

- Cephalocaudal principle / सेफलोकेडल सिद्धांत

16) The children will learn through _____ as per Vygotsky's theory. / वाइगोत्सकी के सिद्धांत के अनुसार बच्चे _____ के माध्यम से अधिगम करेंगे।

1. by observing / देख कर

2. reading & writing / पढ़कर और लिखकर

3. society / समाज

4. through books / पुस्तक के माध्यम से

Correct Answer :-

- society / समाज

17) The intellectual disability resulting from Phenylketonuria can be minimized through: / फेनीलकेटनुरिया से उत्पन्न बौद्धिक विकलांगता को न्यूनतम किया जा सकता है:

1. Social interaction / सामाजिक संपर्क

2. Classroom teaching / कक्षा शिक्षण

3. Environmental factors / पर्यावरणीय कारक

4. Progressive education / प्रगतिशील शिक्षा

Correct Answer :-

- Environmental factors / पर्यावरणीय कारक

18) When tests are given at the end of the semester, it is known as: / जब सेमेस्टर के अंत में परीक्षण दिए जाते हैं, तो इसे जाना जाता है:

1. Summative Assessment / सारांशित आकलन

2. Diagnostic Assessment / नैदानिक आकलन

3. Interim Assessment / अंतरिम आकलन

4. Formative Assessment / रचनात्मक आकलन

Correct Answer :-

- Summative Assessment / सारांशित आकलन

19) When developmentalists study common changes that is typical to all humans, it is known as ____. / जब विकासवादी सामान्य परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन करते हैं, जो सभी मनुष्यों के लिए विशिष्ट है, तो इसे _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Normative development / निर्देशात्मक विकास

2. Ideographic development / भावसूचक (आइडियोग्रफिक) विकास

3. Informal development / अनौपचारिक विकास

4. Formative development / औपचारिक विकास

Correct Answer :-

- Normative development / निर्देशात्मक विकास

20) Inclusive education aims to eliminate _____ and ensure that all children get their right to get educated. / समावेशी शिक्षण का उद्देश्य _____ को समाप्त करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि सभी बच्चे को उनके शिक्षित होने का अधिकार प्राप्त हो।

1. Inequality / असमानता

2. Challenge / चुनौती

3. Problem / समस्या

4. Differences / अंतर

Correct Answer :-

- Inequality / असमानता

21) According to Orlich et al.(1985), which strategy fosters scientific thinking and the enhancement of student problem-solving skills? ऑरलिच एट अल. (1985) के अनुसार, कौन-सी रणनीति वैज्ञानिक सोच और छात्र के समस्या को सुलझाने के कौशल को बढ़ाती है?

1. Writing strategy/ लेखन रणनीति

2. Oral discussion strategy/ मौखिक चर्चा की रणनीति

3. Task card strategy/ कार्य कार्ड रणनीति

4. Visualization strategy/ दृश्य रणनीति

Correct Answer :-

- Oral discussion strategy/ मौखिक चर्चा की रणनीति

22) _____ encompasses the idea of learning as an active process where those learning are able to form new idea based on what their current knowledge is as well as their past knowledge. / _____ एक सक्रिय प्रक्रिया के रूप में अधिगम के विचार को समाहित करता है जहाँ वे सीखने वाले अपने वर्तमान ज्ञान के साथ-साथ अपने पिछले ज्ञान के आधार पर नए विचार बनाने में सक्षम होते हैं।

1. John Dewey's theory on constructivism / निर्माणवाद पर जॉन डेवी का सिद्धांत

2. Lev Vygotsky's theory on constructivism / निर्माणवाद पर लेव वाइगोत्सकी का सिद्धांत

3. Jean Piaget's theory on constructivism / निर्माणवाद पर जीन पियाजे का सिद्धांत

4. Jerome Bruner's theory on constructivism / निर्माणवाद पर जेरोम ब्रूनर का सिद्धांत

Correct Answer :-

- Jerome Bruner's theory on constructivism / निर्माणवाद पर जेरोम ब्रूनर का सिद्धांत

23) Educating special children along with the typically developing children in the regular schools is _____. / नियमित विद्यालयों में आम तौर पर विकासशील बच्चे के साथ-साथ विशेष बच्चों को शिक्षित करना _____है।

1. Individualized Education / व्यक्तिगत शिक्षा

2. Normal Education / सामान्य शिक्षा

3. Special Education / विशेष शिक्षा

4. Inclusive Education / समावेशी शिक्षा

Correct Answer :-

- Inclusive Education / समावेशी शिक्षा

24) Which of the following is unsuitable for a kinesthetic learner? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक गतिसंवेदी अधिगमकर्ता के लिए अनुपयुक्त है?

1. Providing them with opportunities to learn through activities. / उन्हें गतिविधियों के माध्यम से अधिगम का अवसर प्रदान करना।

2. Participation in field trips, drama, dance etc. / क्षेत्र भ्रमण, नाटक, नृत्य आदि में भाग लेना।

3. Using concept mapping method for teaching. / अधिगम के लिए अवधारणा मानचित्रण पद्धति का उपयोग करना।

4. Using problem solving method for teaching. / शिक्षण के लिए समस्या समाधान विधि का उपयोग करना।

Correct Answer :-

- Using concept mapping method for teaching. / अधिगम के लिए अवधारणा मानचित्रण पद्धति का उपयोग करना।

25) Which of the following is not affected by socioeconomic status? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सामाजिक आर्थिक स्थिति से प्रभावित नहीं होता है?

1. Choice of neighbourhood / पड़ोस की पसंद
2. Quality of schooling / स्कूली शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता
3. Gender / लिंग
4. Nutrition / पोषण

Correct Answer :-

- Gender / लिंग

26) Which of the following is not a characteristic of explicit memory? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी स्पष्ट स्मृति की विशेषता नहीं है?

1. Unconscious / अचेत
2. Intentional / सुविचारित
3. Awareness / जागरूकता
4. Recollection / स्मरण शक्ति

Correct Answer :-

- Unconscious / अचेत

27) Theory of connectionism was proposed by: / संयोजनवाद का सिद्धांत इनके द्वारा प्रस्तावित किया गया था:

1. Skinner / स्किनर
2. Tolman / टोलमन
3. Pavlov / पावलोव
4. Thorndike / थोर्नडिके

Correct Answer :-

- Thorndike / थोर्नडिके

28) Children can recognize themselves as whether they are a boy or a girl, at the age of _____. / _____ की आयु में बच्चे स्वयं को पहचान सकते हैं कि वह लड़का है या लड़की।

1. Five years / पांच वर्ष
2. Four years / चार वर्ष
3. Three years / तीन वर्ष
4. Six years / छह वर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- Three years / तीन वर्ष

29) Who discovered classical conditioning which is a learning process governed by associations between an environmental stimulus and another stimulus which occurs naturally? / किसने क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग की खोज की जो एक पर्यावरणीय उत्तेजना और एक अन्य उत्तेजना के बीच एसोसिएशन द्वारा संचालित एक अधिगम की प्रक्रिया है जो स्वाभाविक रूप से होती है?

1. Edward Thorndike / एडवर्ड थार्नडाइक
2. Ivan Pavlov / इवान पावलोव
3. Wolfgang Kohler / वोल्फगैंग कोहलर

4. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे

Correct Answer :-

- Ivan Pavlov / इवान पावलोव

30) Attention is the process of consciously focusing on a _____. / अवधान (ध्यान) सचेत रूप से _____ पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की प्रक्रिया है।

1. Behavior / व्यवहार

2. Stimulus / उद्दीपन

3. Body language / भाव भंगिमा

4. Reaction / प्रतिक्रिया

Correct Answer :-

- Stimulus / उद्दीपन

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

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

Which profess-- will you join after complet-- your studies?

1. -- ing … --ion

2. -- ion … --ing

3. -- or … -- ion

4. -- orial … --ely

Correct Answer :-

- -- ion … --ing

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

A group of five persons or things is a --tet.

1. quadr --

2. sex --

3. quin--

4. octa --

Correct Answer :-

- quin--

3) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:

Did you know that there are 20,000 leagues under the sea? And have you heard of the squid? The squid is a relative of the snail but unlike snails, it has no shell. The head of the squid is small and is surrounded by eight arms and two long tentacles with two fins at the tail end. The two tentacles are used to capture prey while the other eight are used to transfer food into the mouth. The undersurface of the tentacles has rows of suckers which help the squid grasp objects. The squid has a horny pen inside the body that discharges an ink like fluid into the water. The inky fluid shot out in self defense confuses the enemy and dulls its sense of smell. Squids range in size from 1.5 cm to 20 cm including tentacles. It is the largest animal without a backbone. It is found in North Scandinavia, North America, Poland, and Canada. Squids have colourful pigments. They use their colour as a camouflage for self-defense.

How deep is the sea supposed to be?

1. 20,000 leagues

2. 25,000 leagues

3. 15,000 leagues

4. 10,000 leagues

Correct Answer :-

- 20,000 leagues

4) **Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:**

Did you know that there are 20,000 leagues under the sea? And have you heard of the squid? The squid is a relative of the snail but unlike snails, it has no shell. The head of the squid is small and is surrounded by eight arms and two long tentacles with two fins at the tail end. The two tentacles are used to capture prey while the other eight are used to transfer food into the mouth. The undersurface of the tentacles has rows of suckers which help the squid grasp objects. The squid has a horny pen inside the body that discharges an ink like fluid into the water. The inky fluid shot out in self defense confuses the enemy and dulls its sense of smell. Squids range in size from 1.5 cm to 20 cm including tentacles. It is the largest animal without a backbone. It is found in North Scandinavia, North America, Poland, and Canada. Squids have colourful pigments. They use their colour as a camouflage for self-defense.

How is the squid different from a snail?

1. It moves faster.
2. It looks like an octopus.
3. It lives in the sea.
4. It has no shell.

Correct Answer :-

- It has no shell.

5) **Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:**

Did you know that there are 20,000 leagues under the sea? And have you heard of the squid? The squid is a relative of the snail but unlike snails, it has no shell. The head of the squid is small and is surrounded by eight arms and two long tentacles with two fins at the tail end. The two tentacles are used to capture prey while the other eight are used to transfer food into the mouth. The undersurface of the tentacles has rows of suckers which help the squid grasp objects. The squid has a horny pen inside the body that discharges an ink like fluid into the water. The inky fluid shot out in self defense confuses the enemy and dulls its sense of smell. Squids range in size from 1.5 cm to 20 cm including tentacles. It is the largest animal without a backbone. It is found in North Scandinavia, North America, Poland, and Canada. Squids have colourful pigments. They use their colour as a camouflage for self-defense.

According to the passage, squids range in size from:

1. 1.5 cm to 20 cm
2. 4.5 cm to 30 cm
3. 2.0 cm to 30 cm
4. 3 cm to 25 cm

Correct Answer :-

- 1.5 cm to 20 cm

6) **Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below:**

Did you know that there are 20,000 leagues under the sea? And have you heard of the squid? The squid is a relative of the snail but unlike snails, it has no shell. The head of the squid is small and is surrounded by eight arms and two long tentacles with two fins at the tail end. The two tentacles are used to capture prey while the other eight are used to transfer food into the mouth. The undersurface of the tentacles has rows of suckers which help the squid grasp objects. The squid has a horny pen inside the body that discharges an ink like fluid into the water. The inky fluid shot out in self defense confuses the enemy and dulls its sense of smell. Squids range in size from 1.5 cm to 20 cm including tentacles. It is the largest animal without a backbone. It is found in North Scandinavia, North America, Poland, and Canada. Squids have colourful pigments. They use their colour as a camouflage for self-defense.

Which animal is the squid related to?

1. Shellfish
2. Jellyfish
3. Lobster
4. Snail

Correct Answer :-

- Snail

7) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it:

The time of which I am now speaking is my sixteenth year. My father, as we have seen, was bedridden, suffering from fistula. My mother, an old servant of the house, and I were his principal attendants. I had the duty of a nurse, which mainly consisted in dressing the wound, giving my father his medicine, and compounding drugs whenever they had to be made up at home. Every night I massaged his legs and retired only when he asked me to do so or after he had fallen asleep. I loved to do this service. I do not remember ever having neglected it. All the time at my disposal, after the performance of the daily duties, was divided between school and attending my father. I would only go out for an evening walk either when he permitted me or when he was feeling well.

Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?

1. The narrator went for a stroll only when the father was feeling well.

2. The narrator found it cumbersome to attend to his father's illness.

3. The mother and an old servant of the house assisted the narrator while tending to the father.

4. None of the above

Correct Answer :-

- The narrator found it cumbersome to attend to his father's illness.

8) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it:

The time of which I am now speaking is my sixteenth year. My father, as we have seen, was bedridden, suffering from fistula. My mother, an old servant of the house, and I were his principal attendants. I had the duty of a nurse, which mainly consisted in dressing the wound, giving my father his medicine, and compounding drugs whenever they had to be made up at home. Every night I massaged his legs and retired only when he asked me to do so or after he had fallen asleep. I loved to do this service. I do not remember ever having neglected it. All the time at my disposal, after the performance of the daily duties, was divided between school and attending my father. I would only go out for an evening walk either when he permitted me or when he was feeling well.

The passage is an excerpt from a/an _____.

1. biography

2. autobiography

3. sci-fiction

4. non-fiction

Correct Answer :-

- autobiography

9) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it:

The time of which I am now speaking is my sixteenth year. My father, as we have seen, was bedridden, suffering from fistula. My mother, an old servant of the house, and I were his principal attendants. I had the duty of a nurse, which mainly consisted in dressing the wound, giving my father his medicine, and compounding drugs whenever they had to be made up at home. Every night I massaged his legs and retired only when he asked me to do so or after he had fallen asleep. I loved to do this service. I do not remember ever having neglected it. All the time at my disposal, after the performance of the daily duties, was divided between school and attending my father. I would only go out for an evening walk either when he permitted me or when he was feeling well.

How many people attended to the narrator's father?

1. The narrator, his mother and a servant

2. The narrator only

3. The narrator and his mother only

4. An old servant of the house only

Correct Answer :-

- The narrator, his mother and a servant

10) Choose the appropriate determiner for the given sentence.

_____ of the sweets had been eaten when we arrived.

1. Most

2. Little

3. Every

4. Much

Correct Answer :-

- Most

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

There were no buses or cabs. People walked home.

1. No buses or cabs made the people to be walked home.

2. Because of shortage of buses or cabs, people walked home.

3. Since people walked home because there were no buses and cabs.

4. As there were no buses or cabs, people had to walk home.

Correct Answer :-

- As there were no buses or cabs, people had to walk home.

12) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

_____ archeologist is interested in _____ ancient cultures.

1. The … an

2. No article required … no article required

3. No article required … an

4. An … no article required

Correct Answer :-

- An … no article required

13) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:

_____cricket has been a favorite sport in India watched by many fans.

1. No article

2. A

3. The

4. An

Correct Answer :-

- No article

14) Choose appropriate tense for the given sentence:

I _____ teaching for twenty years next February.

1. are

2. have been

3. will have been

4. had been

Correct Answer :-

- will have been

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

The fire destroyed countless trees in the forest.

1. Countless trees were destroyed by the forest in the fire.
2. Countless trees in the forest were destroyed by the fire.
3. The fire in the forest had destroyed countless trees.
4. Countless trees destroyed the forest by the fire.

Correct Answer :-

- Countless trees in the forest were destroyed by the fire.

16) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in indirect speech:

The boy said, "I hurt myself."

1. The boy said that he had hurt himself.
2. The boy said that he had hurt me.
3. The boy said that he hurt himself.
4. The boy told that he has hurt himself.

Correct Answer :-

- The boy said that he had hurt himself.

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

Generations of politicians have admired Gandhi ji for his non-violence.

1. condemned
2. idolized
3. approved
4. credited

Correct Answer :-

- idolized

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

If you _____ hurry up, you _____the train.

1. won't… will be missing
2. don't… will miss
3. didn't… will have missed
4. aren't… missing

Correct Answer :-

- don't… will miss

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

Tiger Woods was sometimes prevented from playing golf.

1. persuaded

2. checked

3. facilitated

4. precluded

Correct Answer :-

- facilitated

20) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

I was not well on Friday, _____I went to school.

1. but

2. so

3. for

4. yet

Correct Answer :-

- yet

21) Choose the appropriate preposition for the given sentence:

Celebrations are very important ____ any society.

1. to

2. from

3. into

4. for

Correct Answer :-

- for

22) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

My father _____ be returning from Delhi by tomorrow evening.

1. would

2. ought

3. might

4. can

Correct Answer :-

- might

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

I just cannot get my head around what's happened. It's been such a shock.

1. come to terms with

2. confused with something

3. unable to understand

4. escape from the issues

Correct Answer :-

- come to terms with

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

She lives all by _____ in that big house.

1. oneself
2. myself
3. himself
4. herself

Correct Answer :-

- herself

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

Everything that was shipped by us were in excellent saleable condition.

1. were in excellent
2. saleable condition.
3. Everything that was shipped by us
4. No error

Correct Answer :-

- were in excellent

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

Feeling of deep anxiety or dread

1. Stress
2. Angst
3. Worrisome
4. Perturb

Correct Answer :-

- Angst

27) Choose the right tag:

Manoj will marry her, _____?

1. isn't he
2. won't he
3. won't she
4. will he

Correct Answer :-

- won't he

28) Choose the right tag:

Nikita found barely anything to eat, _____?

1. doesn’t she
2. didn’t she

3. does she

4. did she

Correct Answer :-

- did she

29) Read the passage carefully and answer the question given below it:

The time of which I am now speaking is my sixteenth year. My father, as we have seen, was bedridden, suffering from fistula. My mother, an old servant of the house, and I were his principal attendants. I had the duty of a nurse, which mainly consisted in dressing the wound, giving my father his medicine, and compounding drugs whenever they had to be made up at home. Every night I massaged his legs and retired only when he asked me to do so or after he had fallen asleep. I loved to do this service. I do not remember ever having neglected it. All the time at my disposal, after the performance of the daily duties, was divided between school and attending my father. I would only go out for an evening walk either when he permitted me or when he was feeling well.

According to the passage, what ailed the narrator's father?

1. He was bedridden

2. He was suffering from a cardiac condition

3. He had a bowel abnormality

4. He was very old

Correct Answer :-

- He had a bowel abnormality

30) Rewrite the following changing the active sentence to passive.

Children broke the windscreen when they were playing cricket.

1. The windscreen was broken by the children when they were playing cricket.
2. The windscreen was being broken by the children when they were playing cricket.
3. The windscreen was be broken by the children when they were playing cricket.
4. The windscreen broke by the children when they were playing cricket.

Correct Answer :-

- The windscreen was broken by the children when they were playing cricket.

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

रसोऽहमप्सु कौन्तेय प्रभाऽस्मि शशिसूर्ययोः ।
प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु शब्दः खे पौरुषं नृषु ॥

पुण्यो गन्धः पृथिव्यां च तेजश्चास्मि विभावसौ ।
जीवनं सर्वभूतेषु तपश्चास्मि तपस्विषु ॥

अहमस्मि तपस्विषु इदम्-

1. तेजः
2. तपः
3. पुण्यं
4. गन्धः

Correct Answer :-

. तपः

2)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चित् समुद्रोपकण्ठे महान् जम्बूपादपः सदाफलः । तत्र च रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः प्रतिवसति स्म । अथ कदाचित् तस्य तरोः अधस्तात् करालमुखः नाम मकरः समुद्रसलिलान्निष्क्रम्य सुकोमलवालुकासनाथे तीरोपान्ते न्यविशत । ततश्च रक्तमुखेन स प्रोक्तः -भोः भवान् मेऽतिथिः । तद् भक्षयतु मया दत्तान्यमृतकल्पानि जम्बूफलानि । एवमुक्त्वा तस्मै जम्बूफलानि ददौ । सोऽपि तानि भक्षयित्वा तेन सह चिरं गोष्ठीसुखमनुभूय भूयोऽपि स्वभवनं गतः । एवं नित्यमेव तौ वानरमकरौ जम्बूच्छायाश्रितौ विविधालापेन कालं नयन्तौ सुखेन तिष्ठतः । सोऽपि मकरो भक्षितशेषाणि जम्बूफलानि गृहं गत्वा स्वपत्नै प्रयच्छति । अथान्यतमे दिवसे मकरपत्न्या मकरः पृष्टः - नाथ, क्व एवंविधान्यमृतकल्पानि फलानि प्राप्नोषि ? स आह - भद्रे, अस्ति मे परमसुहृत् रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः । स प्रीतिपूर्वमिमानि फलानि प्रयच्छति । अथ तयाभिहितम् -यः सदैवामृतप्रायाणि ईदृशानि फलानि भक्षयति तस्य हृदयममृतमयं भविष्यति । तथापि मया भार्यया ते प्रयोजनं ततस्तस्य हृदयं महयं प्रयच्छ, येन तत् भक्षयित्वा जरामरणरहिता त्वया सह भोगान् भुञ्जीय ।

'भविष्यति' अत्रायं लकार अस्ति-

1. लिट्
2. लृट्
3. लङ्
4. लोट्

Correct Answer :-

. लृट्

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3) "किमिव हि दुष्करमकरुणानाम्" इति वचनं बाणकादम्बर्याः अस्मिन् प्रसङ्गे अस्ति-

1. शुकोदन्ते
2. अच्छोदसरवर्णने
3. शुकनासोपदेशे
4. महाश्वेतावृत्तान्ते

Correct Answer :-

. शुकोदन्ते

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4) इयमत्यन्तप्राचीनसंहिता अस्ति ।

1. अथर्ववेदसंहिता
2. यजुर्वेदसंहिता
3. ऋग्वेदसंहिता
4. सामवेदसंहिता

Correct Answer :-

. ऋग्वेदसंहिता

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5)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नृशंसं क्रूरकर्माणं विश्वसेन्न कदाचन ।
जगद्वैरी जरासन्धः पाण्डवेन द्विधा कृतः ॥

अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचनद्वयम् ।
परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनम् ॥

"पुराणेषु" इति पदस्य लिङ्गः अस्ति-

1. नपुंसकलिङ्गः
2. स्त्रीलिङ्गः
3. एकोऽपि न
4. पुंल्लिङ्गः

Correct Answer :-

- नपुंसकलिङ्गः

6)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चित् समुद्रोपकण्ठे महान् जम्बूपादपः सदाफलः । तत्र च रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः प्रतिवसति स्म । अथ कदाचित् तस्य तरोः अधस्तात् करालमुखः नाम मकरः समुद्रसलिलान्निष्क्रम्य सुकोमलवालुकासनाथे तीरोपान्ते न्यविशत । ततश्च रक्तमुखेन स प्रोक्तः -भोः भवान् मेऽतिथिः । तद् भक्षयतु मया दत्तान्यमृतकल्पानि जम्बूफलानि । एवमुक्त्वा तस्मै जम्बूफलानि ददौ । सोऽपि तानि भक्षयित्वा तेन सह चिरं गोष्ठीसुखमनुभूय भूयोऽपि स्वभवनं गतः । एवं नित्यमेव तौ वानरमकरौ जम्बूच्छायाश्रितौ विविधालापेन कालं नयन्तौ सुखेन तिष्ठतः । सोऽपि मकरो भक्षितशेषाणि जम्बूफलानि गृहं गत्वा स्वपत्नै प्रयच्छति । अथान्यतमे दिवसे मकरपत्न्या मकरः पृष्टः - नाथ, क्व एवंविधान्यमृतकल्पानि फलानि प्राप्नोषि ? स आह - भद्रे, अस्ति मे परमसुहृत् रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः । स प्रीतिपूर्वमिमानि फलानि प्रयच्छति । अथ तयाभिहितम् -यः सदैवामृतप्रायाणि ईदृशानि फलानि भक्षयति तस्य हृदयममृतमयं भविष्यति । तथापि मया भार्यया ते प्रयोजनं ततस्तस्य हृदयं मह्यं प्रयच्छ, येन तत् भक्षयित्वा जरामरणरहिता त्वया सह भोगान् भुञ्जीय ।

एषः सदाफलः आसीत् -

1. जम्बूपादपः
2. रक्तमुखः
3. समुद्रोपकण्ठः
4. करालमुखः

Correct Answer :-

- जम्बूपादपः

7)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नृशंसं क्रूरकर्माणं विश्वसेन्न कदाचन ।
जगद्वैरी जरासन्धः पाण्डवेन द्विधा कृतः ॥

अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचनद्वयम् ।
परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनम् ॥

परोपकारः पुण्याय परपीडनम् _____ ।

1. व्यासाय
2. सुखाय
3. पापाय
4. दुःखाय

Correct Answer :-

- पापाय

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8) ब्रह्मविदः कदा ब्रह्म गच्छन्ति ?

1. प्रतिपदि
2. दक्षिणायने
3. कृष्णपक्षे
4. उत्तरायणे

Correct Answer :-

- उत्तरायणे

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9)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

ब्रिटिशशासनात्प्राक् भारते संस्कृतस्य प्रसारः सार्वत्रिकः आसीत् । पंचत्रिंशदुत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे केवलं वंगेष्वेव लक्षमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । सर टामसमहोदयानुसारं द्वाविंशत्युत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे मद्रासप्रदेशे सार्धद्वादशसहस्रमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । यासु पञ्चाशदधिकषट्-शतोत्तराष्टाशीतिसहस्राधिकैकलक्ष-संख्याकाश्छात्राः शिक्षां लभन्ते स्म । परं ब्रिटिशशासकैः सा प्राचीनशिक्षापद्धतिर्विनाशिता । लार्ड मैकाले महोदयेन आंग्लभाषायाः प्रसारः कृतः । पलतश्च संस्कृतस्य ह्रासयुगमाविरभवत् ।
संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं के उपायाः कर्तव्या इति प्रश्नोऽस्माकं मनस्सु समुद्पद्यते । संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं निम्ननिर्दिष्टाः खलु उपायाः कल्प्यन्ते- सर्वप्रथमं तावत्संस्कृतं प्रति लोकेषु अनुराग: जागरणीयम्, संस्कृतशिक्षाञ्च प्रजाभ्योऽर्थकरीं कर्तुं मस्माभिः प्रयतितव्यम् । संस्कृताध्यापकानां वेतनवृद्धिरपि कर्तव्या । राष्ट्रकोषस्य सहाय्यमपि संस्कृतप्रसारकर्मण्यनिर्वार्यं खलु । संस्कृतपाठशालानां स्थापना कर्तव्या। विद्यालयेषु महाविद्यालयेषु च संस्कृतस्य शिक्षणमनिवार्यं कर्तव्यम् । प्रतियोगितापरीक्षासु अपि यथाशक्ति अस्य शिक्षणं अनिवार्यं करणीयम् । संस्कृतपरिषदः स्थापयितव्याः। दैनिकपत्रिकासु साप्ताहिकपत्रिकासु च संस्कृताय स्तम्भः एकः प्रदातव्यः । संस्कृतनाटकानामभिनयैः साधारणजनानां रुचिः संस्कृतं प्रत्युत्पादनीया प्रवर्द्धनीया च । पारितोषिकादिभिश्च प्रोत्साहयितव्याः संस्कृतवक्तारः संस्कृतलेखकाश्च ।

आर्थिकदशायाः परिवर्तनेन का स्थितिः समुन्नता भविष्यति?

1. समाजिकी
2. भौगोलिकी
3. राजकीया
4. सांसारिकी

Correct Answer :-

. समाजिकी

10)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

रसोऽहमप्सु कौन्तेय प्रभाऽस्मि शशिसूर्ययोः ।
प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु शब्दः खे पौरुषं नृषु ॥

पुण्यो गन्धः पृथिव्यां च तेजश्चास्मि विभावसौ ।
जीवनं सर्वभूतेषु तपश्चास्मि तपस्विषु ॥

"कौन्तेय" इत्यत्र अयं प्रत्ययः -

1. कृत्
2. तिङ्
3. तद्धित:
4. आख्यात:

Correct Answer :-

- तद्धित:

11)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नृशंसं क्रूरकर्माणं विश्वसेन्न कदाचन ।
जगद्वैरी जरासन्धः पाण्डवेन द्विधा कृतः ॥

अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचनद्वयम् ।
परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनम् ॥

कं न विश्वसेत्?

1. पत्नीं

2. नृशंसम्

3. शत्रुं

4. मित्रं

Correct Answer :-

. नृशंसम्

12)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नृशंसं क्रूरकर्माणं विश्वसेन्न कदाचन ।
जगद्वैरी जरासन्धः पाण्डवेन द्विधा कृतः ॥

अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचनद्वयम् ।
परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनम् ॥

"जरासन्धः" पदस्य विशेषणपदमस्ति -

1. जगद्वैरी

2. कृतः

3. क्रूरकर्माणः

4. नृशंसः

Correct Answer :-

. जगद्वैरी

13)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

रसोऽहमप्सु कौन्तेय प्रभाऽस्मि शशिसूर्ययोः ।
प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु शब्दः खे पौरुषं नृषु ॥

पुण्यो गन्धः पृथिव्यां च तेजश्चास्मि विभावसौ ।
जीवनं सर्वभूतेषु तपश्चास्मि तपस्विषु ॥

अत्राहं प्रणवोऽस्मि-

1. पृथिव्यां
2. सर्ववेदेषु
3. नृषु
4. सर्वभूतेषु

Correct Answer :-

- सर्ववेदेषु

14)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

ब्रिटिशशासनात्प्राक् भारते संस्कृतस्य प्रसारः सार्वत्रिकः आसीत् । पंचत्रिंशदुत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे केवलं वंगेष्वेव लक्षमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । सर टामसमहोदयानुसारं द्वाविंशत्युत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे मद्रासप्रदेशे सार्धद्वादशसहस्रमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । यासु पञ्चाशदधिकषट्-शतोत्तराष्टाशीतिसहस्राधिकैकलक्ष-संख्याकाश्छात्राः शिक्षां लभन्ते स्म । परं ब्रिटिशशासकैः सा प्राचीनशिक्षापद्धतिर्विनाशिता । लार्ड मैकाले महोदयेन आंग्लभाषायाः प्रसारः कृतः । पलतश्च संस्कृतस्य ह्रासयुगमाविरभवत् ।
संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं के उपायाः कर्तव्या इति प्रश्नोऽस्माकं मनस्सु समुद्पद्यते । संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं निम्ननिर्दिष्टाः खलु उपायाः कल्प्यन्ते- सर्वप्रथमं तावत्संस्कृतं प्रति लोकेषु अनुराग: जागरणीयम्, संस्कृतशिक्षाञ्च प्रजाभ्योऽर्थकरीं कर्तुं मस्माभिः प्रयतितव्यम् । संस्कृताध्यापकानां वेतनवृद्धिरपि कर्तव्या । राष्ट्रकोषस्य सहाय्यमपि संस्कृतप्रसारकर्मण्यनिर्वार्यं खलु । संस्कृतपाठशालानां स्थापना कर्तव्या। विद्यालयेषु महाविद्यालयेषु च संस्कृतस्य शिक्षणमनिवार्यं कर्तव्यम् । प्रतियोगितापरीक्षासु अपि यथाशक्ति अस्य शिक्षणं अनिवार्यं करणीयम् । संस्कृतपरिषदः स्थापयितव्याः। दैनिकपत्रिकासु साप्ताहिकपत्रिकासु च संस्कृताय स्तम्भः एकः प्रदातव्यः । संस्कृतनाटकानामभिनयैः साधारणजनानां रुचिः संस्कृतं प्रत्युत्पादनीया प्रवर्द्धनीया च । पारितोषिकादिभिश्च प्रोत्साहयितव्याः संस्कृतवक्तारः संस्कृतलेखकाश्च ।

ह्रास इति पदस्य समानार्थकपदमिदमस्ति-

1. हासः
2. हानिः
3. लाभः
4. हृष्टः

Correct Answer :-

. हानिः

15)

दण्डिकाव्येषु इदं नान्तर्भवति-

1. दशकुमारचरितम्
2. कुमारपालचरितम्
3. काव्यादर्शः
4. अवन्तिसुन्दरीकथा

Correct Answer :-

- कुमारपालचरितम्

16)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

ब्रिटिशशासनात्प्राक् भारते संस्कृतस्य प्रसारः सार्वत्रिकः आसीत् । पंचत्रिंशदुत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे केवलं वंगेष्वेव लक्षमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । सर टामसमहोदयानुसारं द्वाविंशत्युत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे मद्रासप्रदेशे सार्धद्वादशसहस्रमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । यासु पञ्चाशदधिकषट्-शतोत्तराष्टाशीतिसहस्राधिकैकलक्ष-संख्याकाश्छात्राः शिक्षां लभन्ते स्म । परं ब्रिटिशशासकैः सा प्राचीनशिक्षापद्धतिर्विनाशिता । लार्ड मैकाले महोदयेन आंग्लभाषायाः प्रसारः कृतः । पलतश्च संस्कृतस्य ह्रासयुगमाविरभवत् ।
संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं के उपायाः कर्तव्या इति प्रश्नोऽस्माकं मनस्सु समुद्पद्यते । संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं निम्ननिर्दिष्टाः खलु उपायाः कल्प्यन्ते- सर्वप्रथमं तावत्संस्कृतं प्रति लोकेषु अनुराग: जागरणीयम्, संस्कृतशिक्षाञ्च प्रजाभ्योऽर्थकरीं कर्तुं मस्माभिः प्रयतितव्यम् । संस्कृताध्यापकानां वेतनवृद्धिरपि कर्तव्या । राष्ट्रकोषस्य सहाय्यमपि संस्कृतप्रसारकर्मण्यनिर्वार्यं खलु । संस्कृतपाठशालानां स्थापना कर्तव्या। विद्यालयेषु महाविद्यालयेषु च संस्कृतस्य शिक्षणमनिवार्यं कर्तव्यम् । प्रतियोगितापरीक्षासु अपि यथाशक्ति अस्य शिक्षणं अनिवार्यं करणीयम् । संस्कृतपरिषदः स्थापयितव्याः। दैनिकपत्रिकासु साप्ताहिकपत्रिकासु च संस्कृताय स्तम्भः एकः प्रदातव्यः । संस्कृतनाटकानामभिनयैः साधारणजनानां रुचिः संस्कृतं प्रत्युत्पादनीया प्रवर्द्धनीया च । पारितोषिकादिभिश्च प्रोत्साहयितव्याः संस्कृतवक्तारः संस्कृतलेखकाश्च ।

१८२२ तमे क्रिस्ताब्दे एतावन्ति १२५०० पाठशालाः आसन् इति अयम् अभिप्रैति-

1. हरगोविन्द पाण्डे
2. वेबर
3. मैक्समुलर
4. टामस

Correct Answer :-

. टामस

17) भासनाटकचक्रे एतावन्ति रूपकाणि सन्ति-

1. षोडश
2. दश
3. त्रयोदश
4. द्वादश

Correct Answer :-

. त्रयोदश

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18)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

रसोऽहमप्सु कौन्तेय प्रभाऽस्मि शशिसूर्ययोः ।
प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु शब्दः खे पौरुषं नृषु ॥

पुण्यो गन्धः पृथिव्यां च तेजश्चास्मि विभावसौ ।
जीवनं सर्वभूतेषु तपश्चास्मि तपस्विषु ॥

निम्नलिखितेषु पदेषु पदमिदं पुंल्लिङ्गे नान्तर्भवति-

1. शब्दः
2. तपः
3. गन्धः
4. रसः

Correct Answer :-

. तपः

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19)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चित् समुद्रोपकण्ठे महान् जम्बूपादपः सदाफलः । तत्र च रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः प्रतिवसति स्म । अथ कदाचित् तस्य तरोः अधस्तात् करालमुखः नाम मकरः समुद्रसलिलान्निष्क्रम्य सुकोमलवालुकासनाथे तीरोपान्ते न्यविशत । ततश्च रक्तमुखेन स प्रोक्तः -भोः भवान् मेऽतिथिः । तद् भक्षयतु मया दत्तान्यमृतकल्पानि जम्बूफलानि । एवमुक्त्वा तस्मै जम्बूफलानि ददौ । सोऽपि तानि भक्षयित्वा तेन सह चिरं गोष्ठीसुखमनुभूय भूयोऽपि स्वभवनं गतः । एवं नित्यमेव तौ वानरमकरौ जम्बूच्छायाश्रितौ विविधालापेन कालं नयन्तौ सुखेन तिष्ठतः । सोऽपि मकरो भक्षितशेषाणि जम्बूफलानि गृहं गत्वा स्वपत्नै प्रयच्छति । अथान्यतमे दिवसे मकरपत्न्या मकरः पृष्टः - नाथ, क्व एवंविधान्यमृतकल्पानि फलानि प्राप्नोषि ? स आह - भद्रे, अस्ति मे परमसुहृत् रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः । स प्रीतिपूर्वमिमानि फलानि प्रयच्छति । अथ तयाभिहितम् -यः सदैवामृतप्रायाणि ईदृशानि फलानि भक्षयति तस्य हृदयममृतमयं भविष्यति । तथापि मया भार्यया ते प्रयोजनं ततस्तस्य हृदयं महयं प्रयच्छ, येन तत् भक्षयित्वा जरामरणरहिता त्वया सह भोगान् भुञ्जीय ।

जम्बूफलानि एतादृशानि आसन् -

1. मृत्कल्पानि
2. अमृतकल्पानि
3. विषकल्पानि
4. मृतकलपानि

Correct Answer :-

. अमृतकल्पानि

20)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

रसोऽहमप्सु कौन्तेय प्रभाऽस्मि शशिसूर्ययोः ।
प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु शब्दः खे पौरुषं नृषु ॥

पुण्यो गन्धः पृथिव्यां च तेजश्चास्मि विभावसौ ।
जीवनं सर्वभूतेषु तपश्चास्मि तपस्विषु ॥

अप्सु अहम् एवं रूपेणास्मि-

1. प्रभा
2. रस
3. प्रणव
4. गन्ध

Correct Answer :-

. रस

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21) "अजविलापप्रसङ्गः" रघुवंशस्य अस्मिन् सर्गे अस्ति-

1. नवमे
2. षष्ठे
3. सप्तमे
4. अष्टमे

Correct Answer :-

. अष्टमे

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22) "मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां...." कस्य वचनमिदम्?

1. अजस्य

2. वसिष्ठस्य

3. रामस्य

4. दिलीपस्य

Correct Answer :-

- वसिष्ठस्य

23)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चित् समुद्रोपकण्ठे महान् जम्बूपादपः सदाफलः । तत्र च रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः प्रतिवसति स्म । अथ कदाचित् तस्य तरोः अधस्तात् करालमुखः नाम मकरः समुद्रसलिलान्निष्क्रम्य सुकोमलवालुकासनाथे तीरोपान्ते न्यविशत । ततश्च रक्तमुखेन स प्रोक्तः -भोः भवान् मेऽतिथिः । तद् भक्षयतु मया दत्तान्यमृतकल्पानि जम्बूफलानि । एवमुक्त्वा तस्मै जम्बूफलानि ददौ । सोऽपि तानि भक्षयित्वा तेन सह चिरं गोष्ठीसुखमनुभूय भूयोऽपि स्वभवनं गतः । एवं नित्यमेव तौ वानरमकरौ जम्बूच्छायाश्रितौ विविधालापेन कालं नयन्तौ सुखेन तिष्ठतः । सोऽपि मकरो भक्षितशेषाणि जम्बूफलानि गृहं गत्वा स्वपत्नै प्रयच्छति । अथान्यतमे दिवसे मकरपत्न्या मकरः पृष्टः - नाथ, क्व एवंविधान्यमृतकल्पानि फलानि प्राप्नोषि ? स आह - भद्रे, अस्ति मे परमसुहृत् रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः । स प्रीतिपूर्वमिमानि फलानि प्रयच्छति । अथ तयाभिहितम् -यः सदैवामृतप्रायाणि ईदृशानि फलानि भक्षयति तस्य हृदयममृतमयं भविष्यति । तथापि मया भार्यया ते प्रयोजनं ततस्तस्य हृदयं मह्यं प्रयच्छ, येन तत् भक्षयित्वा जरामरणरहिता त्वया सह भोगान् भुञ्जीय ।

अस्य हृदयममृतमयं भविष्यति -

1. मकरपत्न्याः

2. करालमुखस्य

3. रक्तमुखस्य

4. वृक्षस्य

Correct Answer :-

. रक्तमुखस्य

24)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्ति कस्मिंश्चित् समुद्रोपकण्ठे महान् जम्बूपादपः सदाफलः । तत्र च रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः प्रतिवसति स्म । अथ कदाचित् तस्य तरोः अधस्तात् करालमुखः नाम मकरः समुद्रसलिलान्निष्क्रम्य सुकोमलवालुकासनाथे तीरोपान्ते न्यविशत । ततश्च रक्तमुखेन स प्रोक्तः -भोः भवान् मेऽतिथिः । तद् भक्षयतु मया दत्तान्यमृतकल्पानि जम्बूफलानि । एवमुक्त्वा तस्मै जम्बूफलानि ददौ । सोऽपि तानि भक्षयित्वा तेन सह चिरं गोष्ठीसुखमनुभूय भूयोऽपि स्वभवनं गतः । एवं नित्यमेव तौ वानरमकरौ जम्बूच्छायाश्रितौ विविधालापेन कालं नयन्तौ सुखेन तिष्ठतः । सोऽपि मकरो भक्षितशेषाणि जम्बूफलानि गृहं गत्वा स्वपत्नै प्रयच्छति । अथान्यतमे दिवसे मकरपत्न्या मकरः पृष्टः - नाथ, क्व एवंविधान्यमृतकल्पानि फलानि प्राप्नोषि ? स आह - भद्रे, अस्ति मे परमसुहृत् रक्तमुखो नाम वानरः । स प्रीतिपूर्वमिमानि फलानि प्रयच्छति । अथ तयाभिहितम् -यः सदैवामृतप्रायाणि ईदृशानि फलानि भक्षयति तस्य हृदयममृतमयं भविष्यति । तथापि मया भार्यया ते प्रयोजनं ततस्तस्य हृदयं मह्यं प्रयच्छ, येन तत् भक्षयित्वा जरामरणरहिता त्वया सह भोगान् भुञ्जीय ।

रक्तमुखस्य अतिथिः अयमासीत्-

1. युवकः
2. मीनः
3. मकरः
4. चौरः

Correct Answer :-

. मकरः

25)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

ब्रिटिशशासनात्प्राक् भारते संस्कृतस्य प्रसारः सार्वत्रिकः आसीत् । पंचत्रिंशदुत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे केवलं वंगेष्वेव लक्षमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । सर टामसमहोदयानुसारं द्वाविंशत्युत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे मद्रासप्रदेशे सार्धद्वादशसहस्रमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । यासु पञ्चाशदधिकषट्-शतोत्तराष्टाशीतिसहस्राधिकैकलक्ष-संख्याकाश्छात्राः शिक्षां लभन्ते स्म । परं ब्रिटिशशासकैः सा प्राचीनशिक्षापद्धतिर्विनाशिता । लार्ड मैकाले महोदयेन आंग्लभाषायाः प्रसारः कृतः । पलतश्च संस्कृतस्य ह्रासयुगमाविरभवत् ।
संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं के उपायाः कर्तव्या इति प्रश्नोऽस्माकं मनस्सु समुद्पद्यते । संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं निम्ननिर्दिष्टाः खलु उपायाः कल्प्यन्ते- सर्वप्रथमं तावत्संस्कृतं प्रति लोकेषु अनुराग: जागरणीयम्, संस्कृतशिक्षाञ्च प्रजाभ्योऽर्थकरीं कर्तुं मस्माभिः प्रयतितव्यम् । संस्कृताध्यापकानां वेतनवृद्धिरपि कर्तव्या । राष्ट्रकोषस्य सहाय्यमपि संस्कृतप्रसारकर्मण्यनिर्वार्यं खलु । संस्कृतपाठशालानां स्थापना कर्तव्या। विद्यालयेषु महाविद्यालयेषु च संस्कृतस्य शिक्षणमनिवार्यं कर्तव्यम् । प्रतियोगितापरीक्षासु अपि यथाशक्ति अस्य शिक्षणं अनिवार्यं करणीयम् । संस्कृतपरिषदः स्थापयितव्याः। दैनिकपत्रिकासु साप्ताहिकपत्रिकासु च संस्कृताय स्तम्भः एकः प्रदातव्यः । संस्कृतनाटकानामभिनयैः साधारणजनानां रुचिः संस्कृतं प्रत्युत्पादनीया प्रवर्द्धनीया च । पारितोषिकादिभिश्च प्रोत्साहयितव्याः संस्कृतवक्तारः संस्कृतलेखकाश्च ।

प्राचीनशिक्षापद्धतिं विनश्य आंग्लभाषाप्रसारः अनेन कृतः-

1. जेनिफ़र्
2. लार्ड मैकाले
3. ब्रूस ली
4. ए बी कीत

Correct Answer :-

. लार्ड मैकाले

26)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नृशंसं क्रूरकर्माणं विश्वसेन्न कदाचन ।
जगद्वैरी जरासन्धः पाण्डवेन द्विधा कृतः ॥

अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचनद्वयम् ।
परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनम् ॥

अनेन जरासन्धः द्विधा कृतः -

1. नैकेनापि
2. बलरामेण
3. अर्जुनेन
4. कृष्णेन

Correct Answer :-

- नैकेनापि

27)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

ब्रिटिशशासनात्प्राक् भारते संस्कृतस्य प्रसारः सार्वत्रिकः आसीत् । पंचत्रिंशदुत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे केवलं वंगेष्वेव लक्षमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । सर टामसमहोदयानुसारं द्वाविंशत्युत्तराष्टादशशततमे क्रिष्टाब्दे मद्रासप्रदेशे सार्धद्वादशसहस्रमिताः पाठशालाः आसन् । यासु पञ्चाशदधिकषट्-शतोत्तराष्टाशीतिसहस्राधिकैकलक्ष-संख्याकाश्छात्राः शिक्षां लभन्ते स्म । परं ब्रिटिशशासकैः सा प्राचीनशिक्षापद्धतिर्विनाशिता । लार्ड मैकाले महोदयेन आंग्लभाषायाः प्रसारः कृतः । पलतश्च संस्कृतस्य ह्रासयुगमाविरभवत् ।
संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं के उपायाः कर्तव्या इति प्रश्नोऽस्माकं मनस्सु समुद्पद्यते । संस्कृतस्य रक्षार्थं निम्ननिर्दिष्टाः खलु उपायाः कल्प्यन्ते- सर्वप्रथमं तावत्संस्कृतं प्रति लोकेषु अनुराग: जागरणीयम्, संस्कृतशिक्षाञ्च प्रजाभ्योऽर्थकरीं कर्तुं मस्माभिः प्रयतितव्यम् । संस्कृताध्यापकानां वेतनवृद्धिरपि कर्तव्या । राष्ट्रकोषस्य सहाय्यमपि संस्कृतप्रसारकर्मण्यनिर्वार्यं खलु । संस्कृतपाठशालानां स्थापना कर्तव्या। विद्यालयेषु महाविद्यालयेषु च संस्कृतस्य शिक्षणमनिवार्यं कर्तव्यम् । प्रतियोगितापरीक्षासु अपि यथाशक्ति अस्य शिक्षणं अनिवार्यं करणीयम् । संस्कृतपरिषदः स्थापयितव्याः। दैनिकपत्रिकासु साप्ताहिकपत्रिकासु च संस्कृताय स्तम्भः एकः प्रदातव्यः । संस्कृतनाटकानामभिनयैः साधारणजनानां रुचिः संस्कृतं प्रत्युत्पादनीया प्रवर्द्धनीया च । पारितोषिकादिभिश्च प्रोत्साहयितव्याः संस्कृतवक्तारः संस्कृतलेखकाश्च ।

यथाशक्ति इत्यत्र अयं समासः विद्यते-

1. तत्पुरुषः
2. बहुव्रीहिः
3. कर्मधारयः
4. अव्ययीभावः

Correct Answer :-

- अव्ययीभावः

28) हितोपदेशस्य रचयिता एषः-

1. भट्टनारायणः
2. विष्णुशर्मा
3. नारायणपण्डितः
4. क्षेमेन्द्रः

Correct Answer :-

- नारायणपण्डितः

29) रघोः दिग्विजयः रघुवंशस्य अस्मिन् सर्गे वर्णितः अस्ति-

1. तृतीयसर्गे
2. चतुर्थसर्गे
3. प्रथमसर्गे
4. द्वितीयसर्गे

Correct Answer :-

- चतुर्थसर्गे

30) सखा इति पदस्य समानार्थकपदमिदमस्ति-

1. मित्रः
2. शत्रुः
3. सखी
4. वयस्यः

Correct Answer :-

- वयस्यः

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

1)

Who said that, 'But in the long run, it would be in the interest of all to forget that there is anything like majority or minority in this country and that in India there is only one community'. /

किसने कहा कि, 'लेकिन लंबे समय में, यह भूलना सभी के हित में होगा कि इस देश में बहुमत या अल्पसंख्यक जैसी कोई चीज है और भारत में केवल एक समुदाय है'।

1. Abdul Kalam Azad / अब्दुल कलाम आजाद
2. K. M. Munshi / के. एम. मुंशी
3. Ayyangar / आयंगर
4. Sardar Vallabhai Patel / सरदार वल्लभाई पटेल

Correct Answer :-

- Sardar Vallabhai Patel / सरदार वल्लभाई पटेल

2) The cycle of micro teaching is: / माइक्रो टीचिंग (सूक्ष्म शिक्षण) का चक्र है: -

1. Plan – Feedback – Teach – Re-feedback – Reteach / योजना - प्रतिपुष्टि – शिक्षण – पुन:प्रतिपुष्टि - पुनर्शिक्षण
2. Teach – Feedback – Reteach – Plan – Re-feedback / शिक्षण – प्रतिपुष्टि - पुनर्शिक्षण - योजना – पुन:प्रतिपुष्टि
3. Plan – Teach - Feedback – Re-plan – Reteach / योजना - शिक्षण - प्रतिपुष्टि – पुनर्योजना – पुनर्शिक्षण
4. Teach – Reteach – Feedback – Re-feedback / शिक्षण - पुनर्शिक्षण – प्रतिपुष्टि – पुन:प्रतिपुष्टि

Correct Answer :-

- Plan – Teach - Feedback – Re-plan – Reteach / योजना - शिक्षण - प्रतिपुष्टि – पुनर्योजना – पुनर्शिक्षण

3) Who is the exponent of Project method? / परियोजना विधि का प्रतिपादक कौन है?

1. F. Froebel / एफ. फ्रोबेल
2. D.W. Allen / डी. डब्ल्यू. एलेन
3. John Dewey / जॉन डीवी
4. W.H. Kilpatrick / डब्ल्यू.एच. किलपैट्रिक

Correct Answer :-

- W.H. Kilpatrick / डब्ल्यू.एच. किलपैट्रिक

4) Which of the following discriminatory taxes did Emperor Akbar abolish in 1564 ? / 1564 में सम्राट अकबर ने निम्नलिखित में से किस भेदभावपूर्ण कर को समाप्त कर दिया था?

1. Kharaj / खारज
2. Zakat / जकात
3. None of the above / उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
4. Jizya / ज़िया

Correct Answer :-

- Jizya / ज़िया

5)

Consider the following matches:

1. Ashtapradan	Maratha Empire
2. AshtaDiggaja	Vijaynagar Empire
3. Navaratna	Harsha
4. Local Self Government	Chola

/ निम्नलिखित मेलों पर विचार करें:

1. अष्टप्रधान	मराठा साम्राज्य
2. अष्टदिग्गज	विजयनगर साम्राज्य
3. नवरत्न	हर्ष
4. स्थानीय स्व सरकार	चोल

1. Only 1,2 and 4 are correct / केवल 1,2 और 4 सही हैं

2. Only 1 and 3 are correct / केवल 1 और 3 सही हैं

3. Only 1,2 and 3 / केवल 1,2 और 3

4. All are correct / सब सही हैं

Correct Answer :-

- Only 1,2 and 4 are correct / केवल 1,2 और 4 सही हैं

6) Match the Following rulers with their capitals:

1. Maurya	A. Mathura
2. Pallava	B. Pataliputra
3. Chalukya	C. Kanchi
4. Kusana	D. Badami

/ निम्नलिखित शासकों का उनकी राजधानियों के साथ मिलान करें:

1. मौर्य	A. मथुरा
2. पल्लव	B. पाटलीपुत्र
3. चालुक्य	C. कांची
4. कुषाण	D. बादामी

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer :-

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

7) _____ is a scoring tool created for assessment of student's performance in any area, including curricular subjects, curricular activities, and social and personal qualities. /

_____ किसी भी क्षेत्र में छात्र के प्रदर्शन के आकलन के लिए बनाया गया स्कोरिंग टूल है, जिसमें पाठ्यक्रम विषय, पाठ्यचर्या संबंधी गतिविधियाँ और सामाजिक एवं व्यक्तिगत गुण सम्मिलित हैं।

1. Rating Scale / रेटिंग स्केल

2. Rubric / रूब्रिक

3. Credit Consideration / क्रेडिट उद्देश्य

4. Excel / एक्सेल

Correct Answer :-

- Rubric / रूब्रिक

8) The English East India Company was abolished in the year _____. / अंग्रेजी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को वर्ष _____ में समाप्त कर दिया गया था।

1. 1859

2. 1860

3. 1858

4. 1867

Correct Answer :-

- 1858

9) The lowest level of learning in cognitive domain is: / संज्ञानात्मक डोमेन में अधिगम का निम्नतम स्तर है: -

1. Knowledge / ज्ञान

2. Understanding / समझ

3. Creation / सृजन

4. Application / अनुप्रयोग

Correct Answer :-

- Knowledge / ज्ञान

10) People's Plan was advocated by whom? / पीपल्स प्लान की वकालत किसके द्वारा की गई थी?

1. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी

2. Narayan Agarwal / नारायण अग्रवाल

3. Jayaprakash Narayan / जयप्रकाश नारायण

4. M. N. Roy / एम. एन. रॉय

Correct Answer :-

- M. N. Roy / एम. एन. रॉय

11) Select the correct statement.

1.Champaran Satyagraha was the first Civil disobedience Movement under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

2. This Satyagraha was against the exploitation of tenant farmers in North Bihar.

सही कथन का चयन करें.

1. चंपारण सत्याग्रह महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में पहला सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन था।

2. यह सत्याग्रह उत्तर बिहार में किरायेदार किसानों के शोषण के खिलाफ था।

1. 1 and 2 both are correct / 1 और 2 दोनों सही हैं

2. 1 and 2 both are wrong / 1 और 2 दोनों गलत हैं

3. Only 2 is correct / केवल 2 सही है

4. Only 1 is correct / केवल 1 सही है

Correct Answer :-

- 1 and 2 both are correct / 1 और 2 दोनों सही हैं

12) When was UN Commission on Human Rights established? / संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयोग की स्थापना कब हुई?

1. 1946

2. 1950

3. 1949

4. 1948

Correct Answer :-

- 1946

13) In which year was the Reserve Bank of India established? / भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की स्थापना किस वर्ष में की गई थी?

1. 1946

2. 1935

3. 1950

4. 1949

Correct Answer :-

- 1935

14) In 1837 who deciphered the brahmi script referring to 'Devanam Piyadasi' the epithet used for celebrated monarch Ashoka? / 1837 में, किन्होंने ब्राहमी लिपि में लिखित सम्राट अशोक के लिए प्रयोग की गई उपाधि 'देवनामपिय पियदस्सी' का अर्थ निकाला?

1. None of the above / उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

2. Alexander Cunninghum / अलेक्जैंडर कनिंघम

3. James Prinsep / जेम्स प्रिंसेप

4. V.A. Smith / वी.ए. स्मिथ

Correct Answer :-

- James Prinsep / जेम्स प्रिंसेप

15) Who established Mukti Mission for young women in Pune? / पुणे में युवतियों के लिए मुक्ति मिशन की स्थापना किसने की?

1. Jyotibha Phule / ज्योतिभा फुले

2. Pandita Ramabai / पंडिता रमाबाई

3. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar / ईश्वर चंद्र विद्यासागर

4. Savitri Phule / सावित्री फुले

Correct Answer :-

- Pandita Ramabai / पंडिता रमाबाई

16) Who has the power to dissolve the Lok Sabha even before the expiry of its term on the recommendation of the Prime Minister? /

प्रधानमंत्री की सिफारिश पर कार्यकाल समाप्त होने से पहले ही लोकसभा को भंग करने की शक्ति किसके पास होती है?

1. President / राष्ट्रपति

2. Speaker / अध्यक्ष

3. Cabinet / मंत्रिमंडल

4. Supreme Court / सर्वोच्च न्यायालय

Correct Answer :-

- President / राष्ट्रपति

17) Earlier Pallavas were feudatories of which dynasty? / पहले पल्लव किस वंश के सामंत थे?

1. Satavahanas / सातवाहन

2. Cholas / चोल

3. None / कोई नहीं

4. Kusanas / कुषाण

Correct Answer :-

- Satavahanas / सातवाहन

18) Saptanga Theory of State was propounded by which of the following texts? / राज्य का सप्तांग सिद्धांत निम्नलिखित में से किस ग्रंथ द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था?

1. Rajtarangini / राजतरंगिणी

2. Arthasastra / अर्थशास्त्र

3. Manyusmriti / मनुस्मृति

4. Raghuvamsam / रघुवंशम्

Correct Answer :-

- Arthasastra / अर्थशास्त्र

19) Under which Act of the Government of India the unfair trade practices are included? / भारत सरकार के किस अधिनियम के तहत अनुचित व्यापार प्रथाओं को शामिल किया गया है?

1. Money Laundering Act / मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग अधिनियम

2. MRTP / एमआरटीपी

3. FEMA / फेमा

4. FERA / फेरा

Correct Answer :-

- MRTP / एमआरटीपी

20) Under which dynasty did the Mathura School of Art prosper? / किस वंश के तहत 'मथुरा कला विद्यालय' समृद्ध हुआ?

1. Kusana / कुषाण

2. Gupta / गुप्त

3. Sunga / शुंग

4. Maurya / मौर्य

Correct Answer :-

- Kusana / कुषाण

21) The individual has the right to approach the Supreme Court or High Courts for the protection of his/her Fundamental Rights as they are_____. /
किसी व्यक्ति को अपने मौलिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय या उच्च न्यायालयों में पहुंचने का अधिकार है क्योंकि वे _____ हैं।

1. Accessible / अभिगम्य

2. Justiciable / न्यायोचित

3. Justifiable / तर्कसंगत

4. Affordable / वहनीय

Correct Answer :-

- Justiciable / न्यायोचित

22) The _____ formed as the basis of the Second Five Year Plan aimed at promoting regional equality. / क्षेत्रीय समानता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधार पर _____ का गठन किया गया।

1. Industrial Policy Resolution 1948 / औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प 1948
2. Industrial Policy Resolution 1951 / औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प 1951
3. Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 / औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प 1956
4. Industrial Policy Resolution 1977 / औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प 1977

Correct Answer :-

- Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 / औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प 1956

23) Which was the first state to adopt Panchayat Raj System in India? /

भारत में पंचायत राज प्रणाली को अपनाने वाला पहला राज्य कौन सा था?

1. Maharashtra / महाराष्ट्र
2. Madhya Pradesh / मध्य प्रदेश
3. Rajasthan / राजस्थान
4. Andhra Pradesh / आंध्र प्रदेश

Correct Answer :-

- Rajasthan / राजस्थान

24) Which is not a step in Discussion method? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या परिचर्चा विधि का एक चरण नहीं है?

1. Allocating responsibilities for the conduct of a discussion / एक परिचर्चा के संचालन के लिए जिम्मेदारियों का आवंटन
2. Working together to find ways of solving the problem / समस्या को हल करने के तरीके खोजने के लिए मिलकर काम करना
3. Locating and defining problem of common interest and significance / सामान्य रुचि और महत्व की समस्या का पता लगाना और परिभाषित करना
4. Finding final solution for the problem / समस्या का अंतिम हल ज्ञात करना

Correct Answer :-

- Finding final solution for the problem / समस्या का अंतिम हल ज्ञात करना

25) Which Veda contains Gayatri Mantra? / किस वेद में गायत्री मन्त्र समाहित है?

1. Sam Veda / साम वेद
2. Rig Veda / ऋग्वेद
3. Yajurveda / यजुर्वेद
4. Atharva Veda / अथर्ववेद

Correct Answer :-

- Rig Veda / ऋग्वेद

26) Which is the most important primary source for the study of Indo Greeks? /
इंडो यूनानियों के अध्ययन के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक स्रोत कौन सा है?

1. Monuments / स्मारक
2. Inscriptions / शिलालेख
3. Coins / सिक्के

4. Literary Texts / साहित्यिक ग्रंथ

Correct Answer :-

- Coins / सिक्के

27) Which of the following combination plays significant role in the increase of population / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संयोजन जनसंख्या की वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है

1. Low Death Rate and High Birth rate / निम्न मृत्यु दर और उच्च जन्म दर

2. Low Death rate and Low Birth rate / निम्न मृत्यु दर और निम्न जन्म दर

3. High Death rate and High Birth Rate / उच्च मृत्यु दर और उच्च जन्म दर

4. High Death rate and Low Birth rate / उच्च मृत्यु दर और निम्न जन्म दर

Correct Answer :-

- Low Death Rate and High Birth rate / निम्न मृत्यु दर और उच्च जन्म दर

28) Which of the following is a brainstorming question? / निम्नलिखित में से उत्तेजक बुद्धि प्रश्न की पहचान करें।

1. What suggestions would you offer to protect forests in the country? / देश में वनों की रक्षा के लिए आप क्या सुझाव देंगे?

2. Explain the concept of "Forests"? / "वनों" की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें?

3. Give five uses of forests? / वनों के पाँच उपयोग बताएं

4. Describe the forests of Madhya Pradesh? / मध्य प्रदेश के जंगलों का वर्णन करें

Correct Answer :-

- What suggestions would you offer to protect forests in the country? / देश में वनों की रक्षा के लिए आप क्या सुझाव देंगे?

29) Which of the following is not an objective of group discussion? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या परिचर्चा समूह का एक उद्देश्य नहीं है?

1. Promoting self-study / स्व-अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देना

2. Encouraging creative thinking / रचनात्मक सोच को प्रोत्साहित करना

3. Stimulating reflective thinking / चिंतनशील चिंतन को उत्तेजित करना

4. Testing previous knowledge/ पिछले ज्ञान का परीक्षण करना

Correct Answer :-

- Promoting self-study / स्व-अध्ययन को बढ़ावा देना

30) Which of the following texts discuss paintings / murals? / निम्न में से कौन-सा ग्रंथ चित्रों / भित्ति चित्रों की चर्चा करता है?

1. Vishnu dharmottara Purana only / केवल विष्णु धर्मोत्तर पुराण

2. All of these / उपर्युक्त सभी

3. Shilpa Sastra only / केवल शिल्पा शास्त्र

4. Kashyapa Shilpa Sastra only / केवल कश्यप शिल्पा शास्त्र

Correct Answer :-

- All of these / उपर्युक्त सभी

31) Which of the following does not apply to a Social Science text book? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सामाजिक विज्ञान की एक पाठ्य पुस्तक पर लागू नहीं होता है?

1. It is a document to be memorized. / यह याद रखने वाला एक दस्तावेज है

2. It is an instructive document creating scope for further reading. / यह एक शिक्षाप्रद दस्तावेज है जो आगे पढ़ने की गुंजाइश पैदा करता है

3. It is perceived as a dynamic document. / इसे एक गतिशील दस्तावेज के रूप में माना जाता है

4. It is applied for the welfare of mankind or for the destruction of humanity. / यह मानव जाति के कल्याण के लिए या मानवता के विनाश के लिए लागू किया जाता है।

Correct Answer :-

- It is a document to be memorized. / यह याद रखने वाला एक दस्तावेज है

32) Which of the following is the technique of collecting all sorts of necessary information about a child with a view to studying and solving his deep-rooted problem? / एक बच्चे की गहरी कठिनाई हल करने की स्थिति के संदर्भ में उसके विषय में सभी अनिवार्य सूचनाएँ एकत्र करने की तकनीक निम्नलिखित में से क्या है?

1. Case study / व्यक्ति अध्ययन

2. Experimental study / प्रयोगात्मक अध्ययन

3. Qualitative study / गुणात्मक अध्ययन

4. Quasi experimental study / अर्ध प्रायोगिक अध्ययन

Correct Answer :-

- Case study / व्यक्ति अध्ययन

33) White revolution is associated with _____. / श्वेत क्रांति _____ से संबंधित है।

1. Salt / नमक

2. Sugar / चीनी

3. Milk / दूध

4. Rice / चावल

Correct Answer :-

- Milk / दूध

34) Under which movement the rich landlords/farmers were asked to donate a piece of land to the landless people? /

किस आंदोलन के तहत अमीर जमींदारों / किसानों को भूमिहीन लोगों को जमीन का एक टुकड़ा दान करने के लिए कहा गया था?

1. Bhoodan movement / भूदान आंदोलन

2. Cooperative movement / सहकारिता आंदोलन

3. Consolidation of land / भूमि का एकीकरण

4. Chipko movement / चिपको आंदोलन

Correct Answer :-

- Bhoodan movement / भूदान आंदोलन

35) Choose the conventional sources of energy. / ऊर्जा के पारंपरिक स्रोतों को चुनिए।

1. Natural gas / प्राकृतिक गैस

2. Solar energy / सौर ऊर्जा

3. Bio-energy / जैव ऊर्जा

4. Wind energy / पवन ऊर्जा

Correct Answer :-

- Natural gas / प्राकृतिक गैस

36) Whose assent is necessary in the enactment of a bill into law? /

विधेयक को कानून में अधिनियमित करने में किसकी सहमति आवश्यक होती है?

1. President / राष्ट्रपति

2. Supreme Court / उच्चतम न्यायालय

3. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री

4. Parliament / संसद

Correct Answer :-

- President / राष्ट्रपति

37) Which Commission emphasized that for solving the diverse socio-cultural problems of the modern world, social sciences have become a significant part of formal and non-formal education of the modern world? /

किस आयोग ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि आधुनिक दुनिया की विविध सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए, सामाजिक विज्ञान आधुनिक दुनिया की औपचारिक और अनऔपचारिक शिक्षा का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बन गया है?

1. University Grants Commission / विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

2. Delores Commission / डेलोरस आयोग

3. National Knowledge Commission / राष्ट्रीय ज्ञान आयोग

4. Commission on Higher Education / उच्च शिक्षा आयोग

Correct Answer :-

- Delores Commission / डेलोरस आयोग

38) _____society is characterized as a male-dominated one. / _____समाज को पुरुष-प्रधान के रूप में चित्रित किया जाता है।

1. Patriarchal / पितृसत्तात्मक

2. Matriarchal / मातृसत्तात्मक

3. Familial / पारिवारिक

4. Gregarious /संघचारी

Correct Answer :-

- Patriarchal / पितृसत्तात्मक

39) The World Trade Organisation aims at _____. / विश्व व्यापार संगठन का उद्देश्य _____ है।

1. Encourage embargo / व्यापार-प्रतिरोध को प्रोत्साहित करना

2. Promotion of imports / आयात को बढ़ावा देना

3. Free trade / नि:शुल्क व्यापार

4. Restrictive trade / बाधित व्यापार

Correct Answer :-

- Free trade / नि:शुल्क व्यापार

40) The Fundamental Rights in the Constitution were described as a pledge to our people and a pact with the civilized world by_____. /

संविधान में मौलिक अधिकारों को_____ द्वारा सभ्य दुनिया के साथ समझौता और हमारे लोगों के लिए प्रतिज्ञा के रूप में वर्णित किया गया था।

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

2. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan / डा. एस. राधाकृष्णन

3. T. T. Krishnamachari / टी. टी. कृष्णमचारी

4. Sardar Vallabhai Patel / सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल

Correct Answer :-

- Dr. S. Radhakrishnan / डा. एस. राधाकृष्णन

41) An example of a meteorological instrument is: / वायुमण्डलीय उपकरण का एक उदाहरण _____ है।

1. Foot rule / फुट नियम

2. Prismatic compass / प्रिज्मीय कम्पास

3. Tripod poles / ट्राईपॉड पोल

4. Centigrade thermometer / सेंटीग्रेड थर्मामीटर

Correct Answer :-

- Centigrade thermometer / सेंटीग्रेड थर्मामीटर

42) Who among the following built the Qutub Minar at Delhi? / दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार का निर्माण निम्नलिखित में से किसने कराया था?

1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak / कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक

2. Akbar / अकबर

3. Shah Jahan / शाहजहां

4. Khizr Khan / खिज्र खां

Correct Answer :-

- Qutb-ud-din Aibak / कुतुब-उद-दीन ऐबक

43) To teach a lesson on the boundaries of the country, states and districts, the teacher uses which of following maps? / देश, राज्यों और जिलों की सीमाओं पर एक पाठ पढ़ाने के लिए, शिक्षक निम्न में से किन मानचित्रों का उपयोग करता है?

1. Physical maps / भौतिक मानचित्र

2. Relief maps / उच्चावच मानचित्र

3. Specialized maps / विशिष्ट मानचित्र

4. Political maps / राजनीतिक मानचित्र

Correct Answer :-

- Political maps / राजनीतिक मानचित्र

44) Which of the following statements cannot be considered a characteristic of learning? /
निम्नलिखित में से किस कथन को अधिगम की विशेषता नहीं माना जा सकता है?

1. Learning is limited to educational institutions. / अधिगम शैक्षणिक संस्थानों तक सीमित है।

2. Learning is a lifelong process. / अधिगम एक आजीवन प्रक्रिया है।

3. Learning influences all aspects of behaviour. / अधिगम व्यवहार के सभी पहलुओं को प्रभावित करता है।

4. Learning depends on physical growth and mental maturity. / अधिगम शारीरिक विकास और मानसिक परिपक्वता पर निर्भर करता है।

Correct Answer :-

- Learning is limited to educational institutions. / अधिगम शैक्षणिक संस्थानों तक सीमित है।

45) The loan facility provided to the farmers for the development of agriculture is known as _____. /
कृषि के विकास के लिए किसानों को प्रदान की जाने वाली ऋण सुविधा को _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Rural loanable funds / ग्रामीण ऋण योग्य कोष

2. Rural credit / ग्रामीण ऋण

3. Rural development / ग्रामीण विकास

4. Rural advance / ग्रामीण अग्रिम

Correct Answer :-

- Rural credit / ग्रामीण ऋण

46) Which among the following soil type has a property of holding moisture for the release of plants during the dry period? / निम्नलिखित में से किस मिट्टी के प्रकार में शुष्क अवधि के दौरान पौधों के निर्गमन के लिए आर्द्रता धारण करने का गुणधर्म होता है?

1. Lateritic / लैटेराइट

2. Red / लाल

3. Black / काली

4. Alluvial / जलोढ़

Correct Answer :-

- Black / काली

47) The students ability to organize, integrate, synthesize and evaluate knowledge is known through which of the following types of test? / छात्रों के ज्ञान की सुव्यवस्थित, एकीकृत, संश्लेषित और मूल्यांकित करने की योग्यता निम्नलिखित से किस प्रकार के परीक्षण के माध्यम से ज्ञात की जाती है?

1. Objective Type / उद्देश्य प्रकार

2. Short Answer Type / लघु उत्तर प्रकार

3. Multiple Choice Type / बहुविकल्पी प्रकार

4. Essay Type / निबंध प्रकार

Correct Answer :-

- Essay Type / निबंध प्रकार

48) The step that is not a part of project method is: / वह चरण जो परियोजना विधि का हिस्सा नहीं है:

1. Selection of capital / संसाधनों का चयन

2. Executing the project / परियोजना को निष्पादित करना

3. Providing situation / स्थिति प्रदान करना

4. Evaluation of the project / परियोजना का मूल्यांकन

Correct Answer :-

- Selection of capital / संसाधनों का चयन

49) A famous palaeontological hoax related to the finding of the remains of a previously unknown early human known as Piltdown Man was found in which of the following countries? / पिल्टडाउन मैन के रूप में जाने जाने वाले पहले अज्ञात प्रारंभिक मानव के अवशेषों की खोज से संबंधित एक प्रसिद्ध जीवाश्मिकीय होक्स (पैलेन्टोलॉजीकल होक्स) निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में पाया गया था?

1. France / फ्रांस

2. Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया

3. England / इंग्लैंड

4. Germany / जर्मनी

Correct Answer :-

- England / इंग्लैंड

50) The learning strategy that helps the leaner to gain from each other's effort is: / अधिगम रणनीति जो शिक्षार्थी को एक दूसरे के प्रयास से लाभ प्राप्त करने में मदद करती है:

1. Brain storming / बुद्धिउत्तेजक (ब्रेन स्टॉर्मिंग)

2. Case study / केस अध्ययन

3. Experiential learning / प्रायोगिक अधिगम

4. Cooperative learning / सहयोगी अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

- Cooperative learning / सहयोगी अधिगम

51) What is the upper limit of the Richter scale? / रिक्टर पैमाने की ऊपरी सीमा क्या है?

1. 9

2. 10

3. No Upper limit / कोई ऊपरी सीमा नहीं है

4. 8

Correct Answer :-

- No Upper limit / कोई ऊपरी सीमा नहीं है

52) The process of collecting data on student performance that is used to evaluate the attainment of certain expectation, objectives or outcomes is known as: /

छात्र के प्रदर्शन पर डेटा एकत्र करने की वह प्रक्रिया जिसका उपयोग कुछ अपेक्षा, उद्देश्यों या परिणामों की प्राप्ति के मूल्यांकन के लिए किया जाता है, वह कहलाती है

1. Evaluating / मूल्यांकन

2. Assessment / आंकलन

3. Scoring / प्रबंध लेखन

4. Rating / योग्यता निर्धारण

Correct Answer :-

- Assessment / आंकलन

53) The Woods dispatch of 1854 is related to which of the following? / 1854 का वुड का घोषणापत्र (वुड्स डिस्पैच) निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?

1. Introduction of Railways / रेलवे का प्रारम्भ

2. Introduction of English Education in India / भारत में अंग्रेजी शिक्षा का प्रारम्भ

3. Introduction of the Postal Services / डाक सेवाओं का प्रारम्भ

4. Setting up of Universities in India / भारत में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना

Correct Answer :-

- Setting up of Universities in India / भारत में विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना

54) IPCC is a body to examine climate change. What is the full-form of IPCC? / आईपीसीसी जलवायु परिवर्तन की जांच करने के लिए एक निकाय है। आईपीसीसी का पूर्ण रूप क्या है?

1. Intergovernmental panel on climate change / इंटरगर्वमेंटल पैनल ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज

2. International Panel on Climate change / इंटरनेशनल पैनल ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज

3. International platform for climate change study / इंटरनेशनल प्लेटफॉर्म फॉर क्लाइमेट चेंज स्टडी

4. Inter-panel on climate change / इंटर-पैनल ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज

Correct Answer :-

- Intergovernmental panel on climate change / इंटरगर्वमेंटल पैनल ऑन क्लाइमेट चेंज

55) Who named the Gulf Stream? / गल्फ स्ट्रीम का नाम किसने रखा?

1. Benjamin Franklin / बेंजामिन फ्रैंकलिन

2. Juan Ponce de Leon / जुआन पोंस डी लियोन

3. Columbus / कोलंबस

4. Thomas cook / थॉमस कुक

Correct Answer :-

- Benjamin Franklin / बेंजामिन फ्रैंकलिन

56) Which of the following causes Normal Faults? / निम्नलिखित में से किसके कारण सामान्य फॉल्ट (भ्रंश) होते हैं?

1. Compressional force / संपीडन बल

2. Vertical Movement / ऊर्ध्वाधर गति

3. Horizontal Displacement / क्षैतिज विस्थापन

4. Tensional force / तनाव-बल

Correct Answer :-

- Tensional force / तनाव-बल

57) Which of the following is an example of renewable energy? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अक्षय ऊर्जा (नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा) का एक उदाहरण है?

1. Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम

2. Coal / कोयला

3. Natural Gas / प्राकृतिक गैस

4. Solar Energy / सौर ऊर्जा

Correct Answer :-

- Solar Energy / सौर ऊर्जा

58) Almost all of Iron Ore Production of India is confined to which among the following five states of India? /

भारत के लगभग सभी लौह अयस्क उत्पादन निम्नलिखित में से भारत के कौन से पांच राज्यों तक सीमित हैं?

1. Odisha, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh / ओडिशा, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश

2. Odisha, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Jharkhand / ओडिशा, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा और झारखंड

3. Odisha, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh & Jharkhand / ओडिशा, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्यप्रदेश और झारखंड

4. Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu / ओडिशा, मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु

Correct Answer :-

- Odisha, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Goa and Jharkhand / ओडिशा, कर्नाटक, छत्तीसगढ़, गोवा और झारखंड

59) What is the name of the world's first Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite launched by Japan in 2009? / 2009 में जापान द्वारा प्रारम्भ किए गए विश्व के पहले ग्रीनहाउस गैस अवलोकन उपग्रह का नाम क्या है?

1. Tadami / तादामी

2. Akatsuki / अकात्सुकी

3. Ibuki / इबुकी

4. Hayabusa / हायाबुसा

Correct Answer :-

- Ibuki / इबुकी

60) Which among the following bodies received Nobel prize for peace for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change? / निम्नलिखित में से किस निकाय ने मानव निर्मित जलवायु परिवर्तन के बारे में अधिक से अधिक ज्ञान के निर्माण और प्रसार के लिए के लिए, और इस तरह के परिवर्तन का प्रतिकार करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों की नींव रखने के लिए नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया?

1. IPCC
2. UNEP
3. UNDP
4. UNFCCC

Correct Answer :-

- IPCC