

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) A student is motivated to study due to the belief that a good grade will help his/her application for Class Representative. According to the Humanistic Theory of Motivation which need is he trying to fulfil? / एक छात्र इस विश्वास से अध्ययन करने के लिए अभिप्रेरित होता है कि अच्छा ग्रेड उसके/उसकी कक्षा प्रतिनिधि बनने के आवेदन में मदद करेगा। अभिप्रेरणा के मानवतावादी सिद्धांत के अनुसार, वह किस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहा है?

1. Esteem Needs / बड़ी आवश्यकता
2. Self-actualization Needs / आत्म विश्लेषण की आवश्यकता
3. Social Needs / सामाजिक आवश्यकता
4. Physiological Needs / क्रियात्मक आवश्यकता

Correct Answer :-

- Esteem Needs / बड़ी आवश्यकता

2) Which of Marcia's types of identity status is characterized by a crisis leading to commitment? / मरसिया के किस प्रकार की पहचान की स्थिति को उस दशा द्वारा पहचाना जाता है जिससे प्रतिबद्धता आती है?

1. Identity achievement / पहचान उपलब्धता
2. Identity moratorium / पहचान अधिस्थगन
3. Identity diffusion / पहचान प्रसार
4. Identity foreclosure / पहचान फौजदारी

Correct Answer :-

- Identity achievement / पहचान उपलब्धता

3) Which of the following idea about learning process is not implied by the theory given by J. Piaget? / निम्नलिखित में कौन सा विचार जे. प्याजे द्वारा दिए गए सिद्धांत के अधिगम की प्रक्रिया के संबंध में निहित नहीं है?

1. Learning is passive assimilation of given knowledge. / अधिगम दिए गए ज्ञान की निष्क्रिय अस्मिता है।
2. Learning is an internal process of construction. / अधिगम निर्माण की एक आंतरिक प्रक्रिया है।
3. Learning cannot stem from observation or experience alone. / अधिगम केवल अवलोकन या अनुभव से उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकता।
4. The process of learning makes sense in situations of change only. / अधिगम की प्रक्रिया केवल परिवर्तन की स्थितियों में समझ में आती है।

Correct Answer :-

- Learning is passive assimilation of given knowledge. / अधिगम दिए गए ज्ञान की निष्क्रिय अस्मिता है।

4) Children belonging to same age group and sharing similar social background are known as _____. / समान आयु वर्ग के बच्चों का होना और समान सामाजिक पृष्ठभूमि को साझा करना _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Play mates / खेलने के साथी
2. Friends / मित्र
3. Class mates / सहपाठी
4. Peer Group / साथियों का समूह

Correct Answer :-

- Peer Group / साथियों का समूह

5) Low student engagement inside the class could be because of - / कक्षा के भीतर छात्र की कम सहभागिता किस कारण से हो सकती है-

1. model based learning / मॉडल आधारित अधिगम
2. Cognitive conflicts / संज्ञानात्मक संघर्ष
3. Interactive sessions / संवादात्मक सत्र
4. the lack of interest / रुचि की कमी

Correct Answer :-

- the lack of interest / रुचि की कमी

6) Observation is an example of: / अवलोकन का एक उदाहरण है :

1. Assessment / आकलन
2. Evaluation / मूल्यांकन
3. Measurement / मापन
4. Test / परीक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Assessment / आकलन

7) A disability present in which of the following? / निम्नलिखित में से किस में एक अक्षमता मौजूद है?

1. All of these / उपर्युक्त सभी
2. Contenance, dexterity or physical coordination only / केवल आत्मसंयम, निपुणता, या शारीरिक समन्वय
3. Speech, hearing or eyesight only / केवल भाषण, श्रवण या दृष्टि
4. Mobility, perception or memory only / केवल गतिशीलता, अवगम या स्मृति

Correct Answer :-

- All of these / उपर्युक्त सभी

8) _____ involves a stimulus which strengthens the probability of the expected response. / _____ में एक उत्तेजना सम्मिलित होती है जो अपेक्षित प्रतिक्रिया की संभावना को प्रबल करती है।

1. Negative punishment / नकारात्मक दण्ड
2. Negative reinforcement / नकारात्मक पुनर्बलन
3. Positive punishment / सकारात्मक दण्ड
4. Negligence / लापरवाही

Correct Answer :-

- Negative reinforcement / नकारात्मक पुनर्बलन

9) Which approach to teaching does strengthen one's memory? / शिक्षण के लिए कौन-सा दृष्टिकोण किसी की स्मृति को मजबूत करता है?

1. Multisensory / बहुसंवेदी
2. Visual memory / दृश्य स्मृति
3. Tactile memory / स्पर्शज्ञान स्मृति
4. Audio-lingual / ऑडियो-लिंग्वल

Correct Answer :-

- Multisensory / बहुसंवेदी

10) According to Kohlberg _____ level of morality is determined by social norms explicitly or implicitly agreed upon by a group of people. / कोहलबर्ग के अनुसार, _____ नैतिकता का स्तर सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित होता है या लोगों के एक समूह द्वारा स्पष्ट रूप से सहमत होता है।

1. Post-conventional level / पश्च-पारंपरिक स्तर
2. Conterventional level / कॉन्टरवेशनल स्तर
3. Pre-conventional level / पूर्व-पारंपरिक स्तर
4. Conventional level / पारंपरिक स्तर

Correct Answer :-

- Conventional level / पारंपरिक स्तर

11) What is the process by which information is lost from the long term memory due to nonuse? / वह प्रक्रिया क्या है, जिसके द्वारा दीर्घकालिक स्मृति से कोई सूचना अनुपयोग होने के कारण समाप्त जाती है?

1. Delay / विलंब
2. Decay / क्षय
3. Rehearsal / पूर्वाभ्यास
4. Interference / हस्तक्षेप

Correct Answer :-

- Decay / क्षय

12) What does Kohlberg's theory of development focus on? / कोहलबर्ग के विकास का सिद्धांत किस पर केन्द्रित है?

1. Moral judgement / नैतिक निर्णय
2. Moral behavior / नैतिक व्यवहार
3. Cognitive judgement / संज्ञानात्मक निर्णय
4. Judicial behavior / न्यायिक व्यवहार

Correct Answer :-

- Moral judgement / नैतिक निर्णय

13) What type of model describes development as a passive, predictable response to stimuli? / किस प्रकार का मॉडल प्रोत्साहन के लिए एक निष्क्रिय, अनुमानित प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में विकास का वर्णन करता है?

1. Organismic model / ऑर्गेज्मिक मॉडल
2. Mechanistic model / यंत्रवत मॉडल
3. Attentional model / अटेंशनल मॉडल
4. Descriptive model / वर्णनात्मक मॉडल

Correct Answer :-

- Mechanistic model / यंत्रवत मॉडल

14) What does OCD stand for? / ओसीडी (OCD) का पूर्ण रूप क्या है?

1. Obsessive-Compulsive Design / ऑब्सेसिव-कम्पल्सिव डिजाइन
2. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder / ऑब्सेसिव-कम्पल्सिव डिसऑर्डर
3. Obsessive-Cognitive Disorder / ऑब्सेसिव- कॉग्निटिव डिसऑर्डर
4. Office of Cognitive Design / ऑफिस ऑफ कॉग्निटिव डिजाइन

Correct Answer :-

- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder / ऑब्सेसिव-कम्पल्सिव डिसऑर्डर

15) Theories of Child Development explains: / बाल विकास के सिद्धांत वर्णित करते हैं कि:

1. How children grow and change. / बच्चे कैसे बढ़ते और बदलते हैं।
2. How children behave in schools. / बच्चे स्कूलों में कैसा व्यवहार करते हैं।
3. How children are educated. / बच्चे कैसे शिक्षित होते हैं।
4. How children react to situations. / बच्चे परिस्थितियों में कैसे प्रतिक्रिया देते हैं।

Correct Answer :-

- How children grow and change. / बच्चे कैसे बढ़ते और बदलते हैं।

16) Which famous psychologist first proposed the theory of Insight Learning from his study of chimpanzees? / किस प्रसिद्ध मनोवैज्ञानिक ने पहली बार चिंपांजी पर अपने किये गये अध्ययन से अंतर्दृष्टि अधिगम के सिद्धांत (थ्योरी ऑफ़ इनसाइट लर्निंग) को प्रतिपादित किया?

1. Edward Thorndike / एडवर्ड थार्नडाइक
2. Wolfgang Kohler / वोल्फगैंग कोहलर
3. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे
4. Ian Pavlov / इवान पावलोव

Correct Answer :-

- Wolfgang Kohler / वोल्फगैंग कोहलर

17) Which of the following is an intelligence test? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक बुद्धि परीक्षण है?

1. Locus of Control Test / लोकस ऑफ़ कंट्रोल टेस्ट
2. Sentence Completion Test / वाक्य पूर्णता परीक्षण
3. Myer-Briggs Type Indicator Questionnaire / मायर्स ब्रिग्स टाइप संकेतक प्रश्नावली
4. Binet-Kamat Test / बिनेट-कामत परीक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Binet-Kamat Test / बिनेट-कामत परीक्षण

18) Which of the following is not a type of reasoning? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक प्रकार का तर्क नहीं है?

1. Syllogistic reasoning / उपदंशकारी तर्क (सिलिऑलिस्टिक रीजनिंग)
2. Deductive reasoning / निर्गनात्मक तर्क (डिडक्टिव रीजनिंग)
3. Transference reasoning / अन्यारोपण तर्क
4. Transductive reasoning / पारलौकिक तर्क (ट्रान्सडक्टिव रीजनिंग)

Correct Answer :-

- Transference reasoning / अन्यारोपण तर्क

19) Which of the following is not a gateway drug? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक गेटवे ड्रग नहीं है?

1. Alcohol / शराब
2. Tobacco / तंबाकू
3. Marijuana / मारिजुआना
4. Cocaine / कोकीन

Correct Answer :-

- Cocaine / कोकीन

20) Which of the following is not the focal point in the process of teaching? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शिक्षण की प्रक्रिया में केंद्र बिंदु नहीं है?

1. Pupil / छात्र
2. Content / सामग्री
3. Teaching method / शिक्षण विधि
4. Teacher / शिक्षक

Correct Answer :-

- Teaching method / शिक्षण विधि

21) Which one of the following is the symptom of ADHD? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एडीएचडी का लक्षण है?

1. Boredom / उदासी
2. Stuttering / हकलाना
3. Hypersensitivity/ अतिसंवेदनशीलता
4. Hyperactivity / अति सक्रियता

Correct Answer :-

- Hyperactivity / अति सक्रियता

22) Vygotsky's Theory of Language is based on _____ learning theory. / वायगोत्स्की की भाषा का सिद्धांत _____ अधिगम के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है।

1. Behaviorist / व्यवहारवादी
2. Cognitive / संज्ञानात्मक
3. Constructivist / रचनावादी
4. Emotional / भावनात्मक

Correct Answer :-

- Constructivist / रचनावादी

23) _____ is one of the many ways through which culture affects development. / _____ कई तरीकों में से एक तरीका है जिसके माध्यम से संस्कृति, विकास को प्रभावित करती है।

1. Religion / धर्म
2. Context / संदर्भ
3. Language / भाषा
4. Environment / परिवेश

Correct Answer :-

- Language / भाषा

24) _____ is studied under Personality and Social Development. / _____ का अध्ययन व्यक्तित्व और सामाजिक विकास के अंतर्गत किया जाता है।

1. Egocentric behavior / आत्मकेंद्रित व्यवहार
2. Memory process / स्मृति प्रक्रिया
3. Perceptual acuity / अवधारणात्मक तीक्ष्णता
4. Premature birth / समय से पूर्व जन्म

Correct Answer :-

- Egocentric behavior / आत्मकेंद्रित व्यवहार

25) The purpose of scientific investigative learning in education is: / शिक्षा में वैज्ञानिक जांच अधिगम का उद्देश्य है :

1. To encourage collaborative work / सहयोगी कार्यों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए
2. To complete the curriculum content / पाठ्यक्रम सामग्री को पूरा करने के लिए
3. To build scientific literacy / वैज्ञानिक साक्षरता का निर्माण करना के लिए
4. To provide hands-on experience in class / कक्षा में प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव प्रदान करने के लिए

Correct Answer :-

- To build scientific literacy / वैज्ञानिक साक्षरता का निर्माण करना के लिए

26) Outlining the expectations from the students will enhance their learnability. This task becomes part of : / छात्रों से अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने से उनके अधिगम की क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी। यह कार्य निम्न का हिस्सा बन जाता है:

1. Summative assessment / सारांशित आकलन
2. Assessment of learning / अधिगम का आकलन
3. Assessment as learning / अधिगम के रूप में आकलन
4. Assessment for learning / अधिगम के लिए आकलन

Correct Answer :-

- Assessment for learning / अधिगम के लिए आकलन

27) When social values and beliefs are deliberately changed in an individual, it is known as _____. / जब सामाजिक मूल्यों और मान्यताओं को जानबूझकर किसी व्यक्ति में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाता है, तो इसे _____ रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Secondary Socialization / द्वितीयक समाजीकरण
2. Primary Socialization / प्राथमिक समाजीकरण
3. Anticipatory Socialization / प्रत्याशित समाजीकरण
4. Re-socialization / पुनः - समाजीकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Re-socialization / पुनः - समाजीकरण

28) "Practice makes man perfect" can be example for which law of Thorndike? / "अभ्यास मनुष्य को परिपूर्ण बनाता है।" थॉर्नडाइक के किस नियम के लिए उदाहरण हो सकता है?

1. Law of exercise / अभ्यास का नियम
2. None of the above / उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं
3. Law of readiness / तत्परता का नियम
4. Law of effect / प्रभाव का नियम

Correct Answer :-

- Law of exercise / अभ्यास का नियम

29) "The Hierarchy Theory of Motivation" is a theory proposed by: / "प्रेरणा का अनुक्रम सिद्धांत" इनके द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया:

1. Abraham Harold Maslow / अब्राहम हेरॉल्ड मास्लो
2. Le Semyonovich Vygotsky / ली सिमनोविच वाइगोत्स्की
3. B.F. Skinner / बी.एफ. स्किनर
4. Jean William Fritz Piaget / जीन विलियम फ्रिट्ज पियाजे

Correct Answer :-

- Abraham Harold Maslow / अब्राहम हेरॉल्ड मास्लो

30)

What is called education acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period and place? / किसी विशिष्ट उद्देश्य, निश्चित अवधि और स्थान के बिना अधिग्रहित शिक्षा को क्या कहा जाता है?

1. Formal Education. / औपचारिक शिक्षा
2. Informal Education / अनौपचारिक शिक्षा
3. Indirect evaluation / अप्रत्यक्ष मूल्यांकन
4. Individual Education / व्यक्तिगत शिक्षा

Correct Answer :-

- Informal Education / अनौपचारिक शिक्षा

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

1) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Selective disobedience, the most amazing thing about guide dogs: they know when to obey and when to disobey to keep their owner safe. Selective disobedience is extremely important at road crossings, where the owner and dog must work very closely together to cross safely. When they reach the kerb, the dog stops and signals to the owner that they have reached a crossing. Dogs cannot recognize the colour of traffic lights, so the owner must decide when it is safe cross the road. The owner listens to the sound of traffic to judge when the light has changed and then gives the command 'forward'. If there is no danger, the dog crosses the road. If there are cars coming, the dog waits unless they pass and then crosses. The owner can't see obstacles so the guide must help the owner to avoid them. The owner is like the navigator on an aircraft who knows how to get from one place to another, and the dog is the pilot who gets them there safely.

According to the passage, which one of the following statements is true?

1. The dog is the only pilot of the plane.
2. The dog doesn't know the way, so it follows the owner's instructions.
3. The dog decides where the owner is going.
4. The dog knows the way, so the owner just follows.

Correct Answer :-

- The dog doesn't know the way, so it follows the owner's instructions.

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

A certain merchant had two sons. The elder son was his favorite, and he intended to leave all his wealth to him when he died. The mother felt sorry for the younger son, and asked him not to tell the boys of his intention. One day the mother was sitting at the window weeping. A traveler approached her and asked her why she was weeping. "Both my sons are equal, but my husband wishes to leave everything to one and nothing to the other," she said. The traveler said to her, "There is help for your trouble. Tell your sons that the elder will receive the entire inheritance, and the younger nothing. Then they will be equal." The younger son, on learning that he would inherit nothing, went to another land, where he learned a trade. The elder son lived at home and learned nothing, knowing that someday he would be rich. When the father died, the elder son who did not know how to do anything, spent all his inheritance, whereas the younger, who had learned to trade, became rich.

Read this sentence from the story. *The mother felt sorry for the younger son, and asked him not to tell the boys of his intention.*

Which word means about the same as "intention"?

1. Regret
2. Plan
3. Reason
4. Hope

Correct Answer :-

- Plan

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

Selective disobedience, the most amazing thing about guide dogs: they know when to obey and when to disobey to keep their owner safe. Selective disobedience is extremely important at road crossings, where the owner and dog must work very closely together to cross safely. When they reach the kerb, the dog stops and signals to the owner that they have reached a crossing. Dogs cannot recognize the colour of traffic lights, so the owner must decide when it is safe cross the road. The owner listens to the sound of traffic to judge when the light has changed and then gives the command 'forward'. If there is no danger, the dog crosses the road. If there are cars coming, the dog waits unless they pass and then crosses. The owner can't see obstacles so the guide must help the owner to avoid them. The owner is like the navigator on an aircraft who knows how to get from one place to another, and the dog is the pilot who gets them there safely.

What happens when the owner gives the command 'forward' at a crossing?

1. If there is traffic coming from the other side the dog waits.
2. If there is danger the dog crosses the road.
3. The dog waits for the next command.
4. The dog moves forward.

Correct Answer :-

- If there is traffic coming from the other side the dog waits.

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

Selective disobedience, the most amazing thing about guide dogs: they know when to obey and when to disobey to keep their owner safe. Selective disobedience is extremely important at road crossings, where the owner and dog must work very closely together to cross safely. When they reach the kerb, the dog stops and signals to the owner that they have reached a crossing. Dogs cannot recognize the colour of traffic lights, so the owner must decide when it is safe cross the road. The owner listens to the sound of traffic to judge when the light has changed and then gives the command 'forward'. If there is no danger, the dog crosses the road. If there are cars coming, the dog waits unless they pass and then crosses. The owner can't see obstacles so the guide must help the owner to avoid them. The owner is like the navigator on an aircraft who knows how to get from one place to another, and the dog is the pilot who gets them there safely.

What do you mean by selective disobedience?

1. Knowing never to obey to disobey the owner.
2. Knowing when to disobey the owner.
3. Knowing when to obey and disobey the owner.
4. Knowing when to obey the owner.

Correct Answer :-

- Knowing when to obey and disobey the owner.

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

A certain merchant had two sons. The elder son was his favorite, and he intended to leave all his wealth to him when he died. The mother felt sorry for the younger son, and asked him not to tell the boys of his intention. One day the mother was sitting at the window weeping. A traveler approached her and asked her why she was weeping. "Both my sons are equal, but my husband wishes to leave everything to one and nothing to the other," she said. The traveler said to her, "There is help for your trouble. Tell your sons that the elder will receive the entire inheritance, and the younger nothing. Then they will be equal." The younger son, on learning that he would inherit nothing, went to another land, where he learned a trade. The elder son lived at home and learned nothing, knowing that someday he would be rich. When the father died, the elder son who did not know how to do anything, spent all his inheritance, whereas the younger, who had learned to trade, became rich.

Which word best describes how the mother feels after hearing her husband's decision?

1. Shocked
2. Helpless
3. Cautious
4. Uncertain

Correct Answer :-

- Helpless

6) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

A certain merchant had two sons. The elder son was his favorite, and he intended to leave all his wealth to him when he died. The mother felt sorry for the younger son, and asked him not to tell the boys of his intention. One day the mother was sitting at the window weeping. A traveler approached her and asked her why she was weeping. "Both my sons are equal, but my husband wishes to leave everything to one and nothing to the other," she said. The traveler said to her, "There is help for your trouble. Tell your sons that the elder will receive the entire inheritance, and the younger nothing. Then they will be equal." The younger son, on learning that he would inherit nothing, went to another land, where he learned a trade. The elder son lived at home and learned nothing, knowing that someday he would be rich. When the father died, the elder son who did not know how to do anything, spent all his inheritance, whereas the younger, who had learned to trade, became rich.

Which of the following statements best describes the theme of the story?

1. Learning how to earn money is better than having money given to you.
2. Inheriting money brings bad luck.
3. Some people have to work hard for success; others have success handed to them.
4. Siblings should learn to get along with one another.

Correct Answer :-

- Learning how to earn money is better than having money given to you.

7) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

A certain merchant had two sons. The elder son was his favorite, and he intended to leave all his wealth to him when he died. The mother felt sorry for the younger son, and asked him not to tell the boys of his intention. One day the mother was sitting at the window weeping. A traveler approached her and asked her why she was weeping. "Both my sons are equal, but my husband wishes to leave everything to one and nothing to the other," she said. The traveler said to her, "There is help for your trouble. Tell your sons that the elder will receive the entire inheritance, and the younger nothing. Then they will be equal." The younger son, on learning that he would inherit nothing, went to another land, where he learned a trade. The elder son lived at home and learned nothing, knowing that someday he would be rich. When the father died, the elder son who did not know how to do anything, spent all his inheritance, whereas the younger, who had learned to trade, became rich.

The merchant believes that in comparison to his elder son, his younger son was_____.

1. untrustworthy
2. irresponsible
3. less important
4. less intelligent

Correct Answer :-

- less important

8) Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Selective disobedience, the most amazing thing about guide dogs: they know when to obey and when to disobey to keep their owner safe. Selective disobedience is extremely important at road crossings, where the owner and dog must work very closely together to cross safely. When they reach the kerb, the dog stops and signals to the owner that they have reached a crossing. Dogs cannot recognize the colour of traffic lights, so the owner must decide when it is safe cross the road. The owner listens to the sound of traffic to judge when the light has changed and then gives the command 'forward'. If there is no danger, the dog crosses the road. If there are cars coming, the dog waits unless they pass and then crosses. The owner can't see obstacles so the guide must help the owner to avoid them. The owner is like the navigator on an aircraft who knows how to get from one place to another, and the dog is the pilot who gets them there safely.

According to the passage, the dog owner is:

1. A blind person
2. A sick person
3. A deaf person
4. A navigator

Correct Answer :-

- A blind person

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

When we call a grown man a boy, we are using a -- nomer.

1. dis --
2. mis --
3. astro--
4. mal --

Correct Answer :-

- mis --

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

The kind-- shown by the townspeople cannot be forgot-- very easily.

1. --est ... --ten
2. --ness ... --ten
3. --ship ... --en
4. --er ... --ing

Correct Answer :-

- --ness ... --ten

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

This coin is copper. The copper is cheap in quality.

1. This coin, which is copper, is a copper, cheap in quality.
2. This coin, of copper, is cheap in quality.
3. The copper used in this coin is of cheap quality.
4. This copper coin is a copper of cheap in quality.

Correct Answer :-

- The copper used in this coin is of cheap quality.

12) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

____ longest journey begins with ____ single step.

1. The ... a
2. The ... No article required
3. A ... the
4. No article required ... the

Correct Answer :-

- The ... a

13) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:

____ Africa is the most linguistically diverse continent in the world.

1. No article
2. The
3. A
4. An

Correct Answer :-

- No article

14) Choose the appropriate determiner for the given sentence.

I liked the film, but not _____ the songs were good.

1. all
2. few
3. much
4. some

Correct Answer :-

- all

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

The Spanish conquered many other cultures.

1. Many other cultures were conquered by the Spanish.
2. Many other culture were conquered by Spanish.
3. Many other cultures conquered the Spanish.
4. Many others culture was conquered by the Spanish.

Correct Answer :-

- Many other cultures were conquered by the Spanish.

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

He said, "I have no liking for any kind of cosmetics."

1. He said that he have no liking for any kind of cosmetic.
2. He said that he had no liking for any kind of cosmetics.
3. He said that I have no liking for any kind of cosmetics.
4. He said that I had no liking for any kind of cosmetics.

Correct Answer :-

- He said that he had no liking for any kind of cosmetics.

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

Ramesh _____singing every day, but he _____ to perform well yesterday in the concert.

1. practises, failed

2. practised, has failed
3. practised, failed
4. has practised, had failed

Correct Answer :-

- practises, failed

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

Sailors from Europe introduced new foods to Americans.

1. Initiated
2. Concealed
3. Overlooked
4. Departed

Correct Answer :-

- Concealed

19) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

Please wait in the classroom _____ the teacher comes.

1. till
2. than
3. as
4. since

Correct Answer :-

- till

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

The colony has been deprived even of the basic amenities provided by the government.

1. Equipment
2. Rights
3. Responsibilities
4. Facilities

Correct Answer :-

- Facilities

21) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:

The architect is working _____ a plan _____ a new train station.

1. for ... on
2. with ... in
3. on ... for
4. against ... with

Correct Answer :-

- on ... for

22) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

Simran _____ have become a great dancer but she quit practicing early on.

1. should
2. can
3. will
4. could

Correct Answer :-

- could

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

She refused to wear hand-me-downs.

1. wear inexpensive clothes
2. cloths used by someone
3. wear only branded stuff
4. wear clothes out of a box

Correct Answer :-

- cloths used by someone

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

Let the class divide ____ into four groups.

1. themselves
2. ourselves
3. itself
4. us

Correct Answer :-

- itself

25) Choose the right tag:

Tomorrow instead of going to Pondicherry with my boss I am going to Chennai,

_____?

1. don't I
2. amn't I
3. won't I
4. aren't I

Correct Answer :-

- aren't I

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

Mrs. Kiran _____ this city a month ago.

1. will leave
2. leave
3. leaves
4. left

Correct Answer :-

- left

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

Highest point of a mountain

1. Nadir
2. Summit
3. Upmost
4. Top

Correct Answer :-

- Summit

28) Choose the right tag:

She always starts from home at 9 o'clock, _____?

1. isn't she
2. is she
3. does she
4. doesn't she

Correct Answer :-

- doesn't she

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

The main skills that analysts seek to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating data.

1. The main skills include analysing, interpreting and evaluating data which are sought by analysts to develop.
2. The main skills that analysts are seeking to be developed include analysing, interpreting and evaluating data.
3. The main skills sought by analysts to developing includes analysing, interpreting and evaluating data.
4. The main skills sought to be developed by analysts include analysing, interpreting and evaluating data.

Correct Answer :-

- The main skills sought to be developed by analysts include analysing, interpreting and evaluating data.

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

When I approached the entrance, I saw that they had went ahead.

1. I saw that
2. they had went ahead.
3. When I approached the entrance,
4. No error

Correct Answer :-

- they had went ahead.

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1) महाभारतं रचयितुं (लिखितुं) व्यासस्वीकृतः कालावकाशः अस्ति-

1. अष्टादश वर्षाणि

2. पञ्च वर्षाणि

3. त्रीणि वर्षाणि

4. दश वर्षाणि

Correct Answer :-

• त्रीणि वर्षाणि

2) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मय्यासक्तमनाः पार्थ योगं युञ्जन्मदाश्रयः ।
असंशयम् समग्रं मां यथा ज्ञास्यसि तच्छृणु ॥

ज्ञानं तेऽहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः ।
यज्ज्ञात्वा नेह भूयोऽन्यज्ज्ञातव्यमवशिष्यते ॥

“वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः” इति पदस्य सन्धिविच्छेदः अस्ति-

1. वक्ष्यामि+अशेषतः

2. वक्ष+अम्यशेषतः

3. वक्ष्याम्यश+ईषतः

4. वक्+शाम्यशेषतः

Correct Answer :-

• वक्ष्यामि+अशेषतः

3)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भाषासु संस्कृता मधुरा दिव्या गीर्वाणभारती संस्कृतभाषा । देववाणी, गीर्वाणी, प्रभृतीनि अस्याः नामानि । इयं भाषा विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमासु भाषासु परिगण्यते । जगति सर्वतो प्राचीनः ग्रन्थः ऋग्वेदः अस्ति । सोऽपि संस्कृतभाषायाम् एव विद्यते । हिन्दीभाषा अपभ्रंशभाषातः उत्पन्ना, अपभ्रंशभाषा प्राकृतभाषातः च संस्कृतभाषातः उत्पन्ना । प्रायेण भारतीयाः सर्वा अपि आधुनिक्यः भाषाः संस्कृतभाषायाः शब्दानां सहस्राणि गृहीत्वा जीवन्ति । सर्वथा विशुद्धा, नियमबद्धा, परममधुरा, भावप्रकटन-समर्था अस्ति संस्कृतभाषा । एवं सर्वगुणसम्पन्ना संस्कृतसदृशी भाषा अन्या नास्ति संसारे । अस्याः भाषायाः साहित्यमपि सुविशालं, समुन्नतं, ज्ञान-विज्ञानसंपन्नं च अस्ति । वेद-ब्राह्मण-आरण्यक-उपनिषद्-षड् दर्शन-काव्य-नाटक-एकांकी-चम्पू-कथा-गाथा-साहित्यशास्त्र-ललितकलाशास्त्र-अर्थशास्त्र-आयुर्वेद- गणितशास्त्र-ज्योतिषशास्त्र-स्मृति-प्रभृति-देशवास्तव्याः विद्वांसः अतीव चकिताः अभवन् । संस्कृतभाषा एव भारतस्य संस्कृतेः, आध्यात्मिकस्य ज्ञानस्य, प्राचीनायाः सभ्यतायाः च प्रकटीकरणसाधनभूता । यः संस्कृतभाषां न पठति स एतस्मात् ज्ञानभाण्डागारात् वंचितः भवति । हिन्दी अद्यत्वे अस्माकं राष्ट्रभाषा । यः संस्कृतभाषां जानाति स हिन्दीभाषां विशेषतया ज्ञातुमर्हति, यतः हिन्दी भाषा सर्वानपि पारिभाषिकान् शब्दान् संस्कृत-भाषा-भाण्डागाराद् एव गृह्णाति ।

ऋग्वेदः इत्यत्र अयं सन्धिरस्ति-

1. श्चुत्वसन्धिः
2. जश्त्वसन्धिः
3. दीर्घसन्धिः
4. गुणसन्धिः

Correct Answer :-

1. जश्त्वसन्धिः

4) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मय्यासक्तमनाः पार्थ योगं युञ्जन्मदाश्रयः ।
असंशयम् समग्रं मां यथा ज्ञास्यसि तच्छृणु ॥

ज्ञानं तेऽहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः ।
यज्ज्ञात्वा नेह भूयोऽन्यज्ज्ञातव्यमवशिष्यते ॥

पार्थः अस्मिन् आसक्तमनाः भवेदिति आशयः-

1. मत्

2. महयम्

3. मे

4. मयि

Correct Answer :-

. मयि

5)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिर्मानवस्य स्वाभाविकी । कर्मविहीनः मनुजः क्षणमपि जीवितुं न शक्नोति । मानवस्य कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिः सोद्देश्या एव भवति । तस्मिन्कर्मणि सफलताधिगमाय स परिश्रमं च करोति । न परिश्रमं विना कश्चनाल्पमपि कार्यं साधयितुं क्षमः । परिश्रमहीनो हि सर्वसुखवंचितः, सर्वदुःखविपन्नः सर्ववैभवहीनः, सर्वक्लेशपीडितो भवति मानवः । दैवं परमं मन्यमानाः मनोरथैरेवात्मानं प्रीणयन्ति, किन्तु न तेषां लक्ष्यसिद्धिर्भवति मनोरथमात्रेण । अत एवाह नीतिकारः- “उद्यमेनैव सिद्ध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः । नहि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः” । उद्यमेन किं न साध्यते ? सर्वं वशोऽध्यवसायिनः उद्योगेनैव कर्मसु सफलतामधिगच्छन्ति प्राणिनः । कृषको यदि क्षेत्रकर्षणं, बीजवपनं, जलसेकं च यथा कालं न विदधाति, दैवं परमं मन्यामानं गृहे एव तिष्ठति कथं तस्य धान्यप्राप्तिः धनागमश्च स्यात् ? अतिपरिश्रमेणैव क्षेत्रकर्षकाः समृद्धं धान्यं कृन्तन्ति, सम्पन्नाश्च भवन्ति । पिपीलिका अहर्निशमुद्योगमाश्रित्य ग्रीष्मे भोज्यपदार्थान् संगृह्णन्ति । पुनश्च वर्षासु सुखेन तान् भक्षयन्ति । उद्यमहीनाः प्राणिनस्तु एवं विधे संकटकाले क्षुधापीडिताः जीवनं त्यजन्ति । उद्योगशीलाश्छात्राः परीक्षोदधिमुत्तीर्य मोदन्ते । इतरे तु गृहकोणे निपत्य दैवमुपलभ्यमाना अश्रूणि विमुञ्चन्ति ।

ईदृशः मानवः सर्वसुखवञ्चितः, सर्वदुःखविपन्नः, सर्ववैभवहीनः भवति-

1. बलहीनः
2. बुद्धिहीनः
3. कर्महीनः
4. परिश्रमहीनः

Correct Answer :-

- परिश्रमहीनः

6) “दुर्जनः परिहर्तव्यो विद्ययालङ्कृतोऽपि सन्”- इति उक्तिः हितोपदेशस्य अस्मिन् तन्त्रे दृश्यते-

1. विग्रहे

सुहृद्भेदे

2.

सन्धौ

3.

मित्रलाभे

4.

Correct Answer :-

मित्रलाभे

7) भासरूपकाणां प्रकाशकः विमर्शकश्च अयमस्ति-

1. ए आर् कृष्णशास्त्री

1.

2. सत्यव्रतशास्त्री

2.

3. अभिनव विष्णुशास्त्री

3.

4. टि गणपति शास्त्री

4.

Correct Answer :-

टि गणपति शास्त्री

8)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिर्मानवस्य स्वाभाविकी । कर्मविहीनः मनुजः क्षणमपि जीवितुं न शक्नोति । मानवस्य कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिः सोद्देश्या एव भवति । तस्मिन्कर्मणि सफलताधिगमाय स परिश्रमं च करोति । न परिश्रमं विना कश्चनाल्पमपि कार्यं साधयितुं क्षमः । परिश्रमहीनो हि सर्वसुखवंचितः, सर्वदुःखविपन्नः सर्ववैभवहीनः, सर्वक्लेशपीडितो भवति मानवः । दैवं परमं मन्यमानाः मनोरथैरेवात्मानं प्रीणयन्ति, किन्तु न तेषां लक्ष्यसिद्धिर्भवति मनोरथमात्रेण । अत एवाह नीतिकारः- “उद्यमेनैव सिद्ध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः । नहि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः” । उद्यमेन किं न साध्यते ? सर्वं वशेऽध्यवसायिनः उद्योगेनैव कर्मसु सफलतामधिगच्छन्ति प्राणिनः । कृषको यदि क्षेत्रकर्षणं, बीजवपनं, जलसेकं च यथा कालं न विदधाति, दैवं परमं मन्यामानं गृहे एव तिष्ठति कथं तस्य धान्यप्राप्तिः धनागमश्च स्यात् ? अतिपरिश्रमेणैव क्षेत्रकर्षकाः समृद्धं धान्यं कृन्तन्ति, सम्पन्नाश्च भवन्ति । पिपीलिका अहर्निशमुद्योगमाश्रित्य ग्रीष्मे भोज्यपदार्थान् संगृह्णन्ति । पुनश्च वर्षासु सुखेन तान् भक्षयन्ति । उद्यमहीनाः प्राणिनस्तु एवं विधे संकटकाले क्षुधापीडिताः जीवनं त्यजन्ति । उद्योगशीलाश्छात्राः परीक्षोदधिमुत्तीर्य मोदन्ते । इतरे तु गृहकोणे निपत्य दैवमुपलभ्यमाना अश्रूणि विमुञ्चन्ति ।

पिपीलिकाः कदा भोज्यपदार्थान् संगृह्णन्ति?

1. वसन्ते
2. शिशिरे
3. हेमन्ते
4. ग्रीष्मे

Correct Answer :-

- ग्रीष्मे

9)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भाषासु संस्कृता मधुरा दिव्या गीर्वाणभारती संस्कृतभाषा । देववाणी, गीर्वाणी, प्रभृतीनि अस्याः नामानि । इयं भाषा विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमासु भाषासु परिगण्यते । जगति सर्वतो प्राचीनः ग्रन्थः ऋग्वेदः अस्ति । सोऽपि संस्कृतभाषायाम् एव विद्यते । हिन्दीभाषा अपभ्रंशभाषातः उत्पन्ना, अपभ्रंशभाषा प्राकृतभाषातः च संस्कृतभाषातः उत्पन्ना । प्रायेण भारतीयाः सर्वा अपि आधुनिक्यः भाषाः संस्कृतभाषायाः शब्दानां सहस्राणि गृहीत्वा जीवन्ति । सर्वथा विशुद्धा, नियमबद्धा, परममधुरा, भावप्रकटन-समर्था अस्ति संस्कृतभाषा । एवं सर्वगुणसम्पन्ना संस्कृतसदृशी भाषा अन्या नास्ति संसारे । अस्याः भाषायाः साहित्यमपि सुविशालं, समुन्नतं, ज्ञान-विज्ञानसंपन्नं च अस्ति । वेद-ब्राह्मण-आरण्यक-उपनिषद्-षड् दर्शन-काव्य-नाटक-एकांकी-चम्पू-कथा-गाथा-साहित्यशास्त्र-ललितकलाशास्त्र-अर्थशास्त्र-आयुर्वेद- गणितशास्त्र-ज्योतिषशास्त्र-स्मृति-प्रभृति-देशवास्तव्याः विद्वांसः अतीव चकिताः अभवन् । संस्कृतभाषा एव भारतस्य संस्कृतेः, आध्यात्मिकस्य ज्ञानस्य, प्राचीनायाः सभ्यतायाः च प्रकटीकरणसाधनभूता । यः संस्कृतभाषां न पठति स एतस्मात् ज्ञानभाण्डागारात् वंचितः भवति । हिन्दी अद्यत्वे अस्माकं राष्ट्रभाषा । यः संस्कृतभाषां जानाति स हिन्दीभाषां विशेषतया ज्ञातुमर्हति, यतः हिन्दी भाषा सर्वानपि पारिभाषिकान् शब्दान् संस्कृत-भाषा-भाण्डागाराद् एव गृह्णाति ।

अधोदत्तविकल्पेषु एकः ग्रन्थः संस्कृते नास्ति-

1. अर्थशास्त्रम्
2. रोमियो जूलियट
3. महाभारतम्
4. बृहज्जातकम्

Correct Answer :-

- रोमियो जूलियट

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्याणां सहस्रेषु कश्चिद्यतति सिद्धये ।
यततामपि सिद्धानां कश्चिन्मां वेत्ति तत्त्वतः ॥

भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च ।
अहंकार इतीयं मे भिन्नाः प्रकृतिरष्टधा ॥

सहस्रेषु मनुष्याणां कश्चित् एतदर्थं यतते ।

1. भूषणाय
2. सिद्धये
3. धनार्थं
4. यशसे

Correct Answer :-

. सिद्धये

11)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भाषासु संस्कृता मधुरा दिव्या गीर्वाणभारती संस्कृतभाषा । देववाणी, गीर्वाणी, प्रभृतीनि अस्याः नामानि । इयं भाषा विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमासु भाषासु परिगण्यते । जगति सर्वतो प्राचीनः ग्रन्थः ऋग्वेदः अस्ति । सोऽपि संस्कृतभाषायाम् एव विद्यते । हिन्दीभाषा अपभ्रंशभाषातः उत्पन्ना, अपभ्रंशभाषा प्राकृतभाषातः च संस्कृतभाषातः उत्पन्ना । प्रायेण भारतीयाः सर्वा अपि आधुनिक्यः भाषाः संस्कृतभाषायाः शब्दानां सहस्राणि गृहीत्वा जीवन्ति । सर्वथा विशुद्धा, नियमबद्धा, परममधुरा, भावप्रकटन-समर्था अस्ति संस्कृतभाषा । एवं सर्वगुणसम्पन्ना संस्कृतसदृशी भाषा अन्या नास्ति संसारे । अस्याः भाषायाः साहित्यमपि सुविशालं, समुन्नतं, ज्ञान-विज्ञानसंपन्नं च अस्ति । वेद-ब्राह्मण-आरण्यक-उपनिषद्-षड् दर्शन-काव्य-नाटक-एकांकी-चम्पू-कथा-गाथा-साहित्यशास्त्र-ललितकलाशास्त्र-अर्थशास्त्र-आयुर्वेद- गणितशास्त्र-ज्योतिषशास्त्र-स्मृति-प्रभृति-देशवास्तव्याः विद्वांसः अतीव चकिताः अभवन् । संस्कृतभाषा एव भारतस्य संस्कृतेः, आध्यात्मिकस्य ज्ञानस्य, प्राचीनायाः सभ्यतायाः च प्रकटीकरणसाधनभूता । यः संस्कृतभाषां न पठति स एतस्मात् ज्ञानभाण्डागारात् वंचितः भवति । हिन्दी अद्यत्वे अस्माकं राष्ट्रभाषा । यः संस्कृतभाषां जानाति स हिन्दीभाषां विशेषतया ज्ञातुमर्हति, यतः हिन्दी भाषा सर्वानपि पारिभाषिकान् शब्दान् संस्कृत-भाषा-भाण्डागाराद् एव गृह्णाति ।

रिक्तस्थाने सूक्तं पदं लिखत -

भाषासु संस्कृता _____ दिव्या गीर्वाणभारती ।

1. मुख्या
2. मधुरा
3. भाषा
4. लभ्या

Correct Answer :-

• मधुरा

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भाषासु संस्कृता मधुरा दिव्या गीर्वाणभारती संस्कृतभाषा । देववाणी, गीर्वाणी, प्रभृतीनि अस्याः नामानि । इयं भाषा विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमासु भाषासु परिगण्यते । जगति सर्वतो प्राचीनः ग्रन्थः ऋग्वेदः अस्ति । सोऽपि संस्कृतभाषायाम् एव विद्यते । हिन्दीभाषा अपभ्रंशभाषातः उत्पन्ना, अपभ्रंशभाषा प्राकृतभाषातः च संस्कृतभाषातः उत्पन्ना । प्रायेण भारतीयाः सर्वा अपि आधुनिक्यः भाषाः संस्कृतभाषायाः शब्दानां सहस्राणि गृहीत्वा जीवन्ति । सर्वथा विशुद्धा, नियमबद्धा, परममधुरा, भावप्रकटन-समर्था अस्ति संस्कृतभाषा । एवं सर्वगुणसम्पन्ना संस्कृतसदृशी भाषा अन्या नास्ति संसारे । अस्याः भाषायाः साहित्यमपि सुविशालं, समुन्नतं, ज्ञान-विज्ञानसंपन्नं च अस्ति । वेद-ब्राह्मण-आरण्यक-उपनिषद्-षड् दर्शन-काव्य-नाटक-एकांकी-चम्पू-कथा-गाथा-साहित्यशास्त्र-ललितकलाशास्त्र-अर्थशास्त्र-आयुर्वेद- गणितशास्त्र-ज्योतिषशास्त्र-स्मृति-प्रभृति-देशवास्तव्याः विद्वांसः अतीव चकिताः अभवन् । संस्कृतभाषा एव भारतस्य संस्कृतेः, आध्यात्मिकस्य ज्ञानस्य, प्राचीनायाः सभ्यतायाः च प्रकटीकरणसाधनभूता । यः संस्कृतभाषां न पठति स एतस्मात् ज्ञानभाण्डागारात् वंचितः भवति । हिन्दी अद्यत्वे अस्माकं राष्ट्रभाषा । यः संस्कृतभाषां जानाति स हिन्दीभाषां विशेषतया ज्ञातुमर्हति, यतः हिन्दी भाषा सर्वानपि पारिभाषिकान् शब्दान् संस्कृत-भाषा-भाण्डागाराद् एव गृह्णाति ।

जगतः सर्वतो प्राचीनः ग्रन्थः अयमस्ति-

1. सामवेदः
2. ऋग्वेदः
3. रामायणम्
4. यजुर्वेदः

Correct Answer :-

- ऋग्वेदः

छन्दोबद्धमन्त्रः अयम् -

1. ऋक्
2. वृत्तम्
3. चम्पूः
4. पद्यम्

Correct Answer :-

. ऋक्

14)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मय्यासक्तमनाः पार्थ योगं युञ्जन्मदाश्रयः ।
असंशयम् समग्रं मां यथा ज्ञास्यसि तच्छुणु ॥

ज्ञानं तेऽहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः ।
यज्ज्ञात्वा नेह भूयोऽन्यज्ज्ञातव्यमवशिष्यते ॥

“मयि” इति पदस्य विभक्तिः भवति-

1. चतुर्थी
2. सप्तमी
3. द्वितीया
4. प्रथमा

Correct Answer :-

. सप्तमी

15)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिर्मानवस्य स्वाभाविकी । कर्मविहीनः मनुजः क्षणमपि जीवितुं न शक्नोति । मानवस्य कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिः सोद्देश्या एव भवति । तस्मिन्कर्मणि सफलताधिगमाय स परिश्रमं च करोति । न परिश्रमं विना कश्चनाल्पमपि कार्यं साधयितुं क्षमः । परिश्रमहीनो हि सर्वसुखवंचितः, सर्वदुःखविपन्नः सर्ववैभवहीनः, सर्वक्लेशपीडितो भवति मानवः । दैवं परमं मन्यमानाः मनोरथैरेवात्मानं प्रीणयन्ति, किन्तु न तेषां लक्ष्यसिद्धिर्भवति मनोरथमात्रेण । अत एवाह नीतिकारः- “उद्यमेनैव सिद्ध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः । नहि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः” । उद्यमेन किं न साध्यते ? सर्वे वशेऽध्यवसायिनः उद्योगेनैव कर्मसु सफलतामधिगच्छन्ति प्राणिनः । कृषको यदि क्षेत्रकर्षणं, बीजवपनं, जलसेकं च यथा कालं न विदधाति, दैवं परमं मन्यामानं गृहे एव तिष्ठति कथं तस्य धान्यप्राप्तिः धनागमश्च स्यात् ? अतिपरिश्रमेणैव क्षेत्रकर्षकाः समृद्धं धान्यं कृन्तन्ति, सम्पन्नाश्च भवन्ति । पिपीलिका अहर्निशमुद्योगमाश्रित्य ग्रीष्मे भोज्यपदार्थान् संगृह्णन्ति । पुनश्च वर्षासु सुखेन तान् भक्षयन्ति । उद्यमहीनाः प्राणिनस्तु एवं विधे संकटकाले क्षुधापीडिताः जीवनं त्यजन्ति । उद्योगशीलाश्छात्राः परीक्षोदधिमुत्तीर्य मोदन्ते । इतरे तु गृहकोणे निपत्य दैवमुपलभ्यमाना अश्रूणि विमुञ्चन्ति ।

सर्वसुखवञ्चितः इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यम् इदं भवति-

1. सर्वसुखेषु वञ्चितः
2. सर्वसुखैः वञ्चितः
3. सर्वसुखेन वञ्चितः
4. सर्वसुखस्य वञ्चितः

Correct Answer :-

- सर्वसुखैः वञ्चितः

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्याणां सहस्रेषु कश्चिद्यतति सिद्धये ।
यततामपि सिद्धानां कश्चिन्मां वेत्ति तत्त्वतः ॥

भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च ।
अहंकार इतीयं मे भिन्नाः प्रकृतिरष्टधा ॥

यततामपि सिद्धानां एते मां तत्त्वतः वेत्ति-

1. सामान्याः
2. बहवः
3. कश्चित्
4. कोऽपि न

Correct Answer :-

. कश्चित्

17) “अग्रतस्ते गमिष्यामि मृद्नन्ती कुशकण्टकान्” अत्र
कृदन्तपदमस्ति-

1. गमिष्यामि
2. मृद्नन्ती
3. कण्टकान्
4. ते

Correct Answer :-

. मृद्नन्ती

18)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मय्यासक्तमनाः पार्थ योगं युञ्जन्मदाश्रयः ।
असंशयम् समग्रं मां यथा ज्ञास्यसि तच्छृणु ॥

ज्ञानं तेऽहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः ।
यज्ज्ञात्वा नेह भूयोऽन्यज्ज्ञातव्यमवशिष्यते ॥

“ज्ञास्यसि” इति पदे अयं लकारः अस्ति-

1. लृट्
2. लिट्
3. लट्
4. लुट्

Correct Answer :-

1. लृट्

19)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्याणां सहस्रेषु कश्चिद्यतति सिद्धये ।
यततामपि सिद्धानां कश्चिन्मां वेत्ति तत्त्वतः ॥

भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च ।
अहंकार इतीयं मे भिन्नाः प्रकृतिरष्टधा ॥

निम्नलिखितेषु किं पदं नपुंसकलिङ्गे अस्ति?

1. बुद्धिः
2. मनः
3. भूमिः

4. वायुः

Correct Answer :-

. मनः

20) नारायणपण्डितः अस्य महाराजस्य आश्रये आसीत्-

1. भद्रचन्द्रस्य

2. धवलचन्द्रस्य

3. देवचन्द्रस्य

4. भानुचन्द्रस्य

Correct Answer :-

. धवलचन्द्रस्य

21) दशरथस्य अमात्यानां संख्या आसीत् -

1. त्रयः

2. द्वे

3. अष्टौ

4. दश

Correct Answer :-

. अष्टौ

22)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिर्मानवस्य स्वाभाविकी । कर्मविहीनः मनुजः क्षणमपि जीवितुं न शक्नोति । मानवस्य कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिः सोद्देश्या एव भवति । तस्मिन्कर्मणि सफलताधिगमाय स परिश्रमं च करोति । न परिश्रमं विना कश्चनाल्पमपि कार्यं साध्यितुं क्षमः । परिश्रमहीनो हि सर्वसुखवंचितः, सर्वदुःखविपन्नः सर्ववैभवहीनः, सर्वक्लेशपीडितो भवति मानवः । दैवं परमं मन्यमानाः मनोरथैरेवात्मानं प्रीणयन्ति, किन्तु न तेषां लक्ष्यसिद्धिर्भवति मनोरथमात्रेण । अत एवाह नीतिकारः- “उद्यमेनैव सिद्ध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः । नहि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः” । उद्यमेन किं न साध्यते ? सर्वं वशेऽध्यवसायिनः उद्योगेनैव कर्मसु सफलतामधिगच्छन्ति प्राणिनः । कृषको यदि क्षेत्रकर्षणं, बीजवपनं, जलसेकं च यथा कालं न विदधाति, दैवं परमं मन्यामानं गृहे एव तिष्ठति कथं तस्य धान्यप्राप्तिः धनागमश्च स्यात् ? अतिपरिश्रमेणैव क्षेत्रकर्षकाः समृद्धं धान्यं कृन्तन्ति, सम्पन्नाश्च भवन्ति । पिपीलिका अहर्निशमुद्योगमाश्रित्य ग्रीष्मे भोज्यपदार्थान् संगृह्णन्ति । पुनश्च वर्षासु सुखेन तान् भक्षयन्ति । उद्यमहीनाः प्राणिनस्तु एवं विधे संकटकाले क्षुधापीडिताः जीवनं त्यजन्ति । उद्योगशीलाश्छात्राः परीक्षोदधिमुत्तीर्य मोदन्ते । इतरे तु गृहकोणे निपत्य दैवमुपलभ्यमाना अश्रूणि विमुञ्चन्ति ।

निपत्य इत्यत्र अयं कृत्प्रत्ययः विद्यते-

1. शतृ
2. कोऽपि न
3. शानच्
4. अनीयर्

Correct Answer :-

- कोऽपि न

23) “सरस्वत्याः वृष्टिः” इति श्लाघितः ग्रन्थः अस्ति-

1. रामायणम्
2. भागवतम्
3. महाभारतम्

रघुवंशम्

4.

Correct Answer :-

महाभारतम्

24)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्याणां सहस्रेषु कश्चिद्यतति सिद्धये ।
यततामपि सिद्धानां कश्चिन्मां वेत्ति तत्त्वतः ॥

भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च ।
अहंकार इतीयं मे भिन्नाः प्रकृतिरष्टधा ॥

अत्रेदं समूहेतरपदम्-

बुद्धिः

1.

मनः

2.

अहङ्कारः

3.

अलङ्कारः

4.

Correct Answer :-

अलङ्कारः

25)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनुष्याणां सहस्रेषु कश्चिद्यतति सिद्धये ।
यततामपि सिद्धानां कश्चिन्मां वेत्ति तत्त्वतः ॥

भूमिरापोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च ।
अहंकार इतीयं मे भिन्नाः प्रकृतिरष्टधा ॥

मे एतावती भिन्ना प्रकृतिः भवति-

1. नव
2. अष्टधा
3. दश
4. षष्ट

Correct Answer :-

• अष्टधा

26) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मय्यासक्तमनाः पार्थ योगं युञ्जन्मदाश्रयः ।
असंशयम् समग्रं मां यथा ज्ञास्यसि तच्छुणु ॥

ज्ञानं तेऽहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः ।
यज्ज्ञात्वा नेह भूयोऽन्यज्ज्ञातव्यमवशिष्यते ॥

इदं ज्ञात्वा इह अन्यज्ज्ञातव्यं न अवशिष्यते-

1. अपराविद्यां
2. केवलज्ञानम्
3. सविज्ञानज्ञानं
4. पराविद्यां

Correct Answer :-

• सविज्ञानज्ञानं

27) “पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते” इति अस्मिन् काव्ये कालिदासेनोक्तम्-

1. मेघदूते
2. मालविकाग्निमित्रे
3. रघुवंशे

4. कुमारसम्भवे

Correct Answer :-

. रघुवंशे

28) "कालः" इति पदस्य पर्यायः अस्ति-

1. समयः

2. अवकाशः

3. आकाशः

4. सकाशः

Correct Answer :-

. समयः

29)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भाषासु संस्कृता मधुरा दिव्या गीर्वाणभारती संस्कृतभाषा । देववाणी, गीर्वाणी, प्रभृतीनि अस्याः नामानि । इयं भाषा विश्वस्य प्राचीनतमासु भाषासु परिगण्यते । जगति सर्वतो प्राचीनः ग्रन्थः ऋग्वेदः अस्ति । सोऽपि संस्कृतभाषायाम् एव विद्यते । हिन्दीभाषा अपभ्रंशभाषातः उत्पन्ना, अपभ्रंशभाषा प्राकृतभाषातः च संस्कृतभाषातः उत्पन्ना । प्रायेण भारतीयाः सर्वा अपि आधुनिक्यः भाषाः संस्कृतभाषायाः शब्दानां सहस्राणि गृहीत्वा जीवन्ति । सर्वथा विशुद्धा, नियमबद्धा, परममधुरा, भावप्रकटन-समर्था अस्ति संस्कृतभाषा । एवं सर्वगुणसम्पन्ना संस्कृतसदृशी भाषा अन्या नास्ति संसारे । अस्याः भाषायाः साहित्यमपि सुविशालं, समुन्नतं, ज्ञान-विज्ञानसंपन्नं च अस्ति । वेद-ब्राह्मण-आरण्यक-उपनिषद्-षड् दर्शन-काव्य-नाटक-एकांकी-चम्पू-कथा-गाथा-साहित्यशास्त्र-ललितकलाशास्त्र-अर्थशास्त्र-आयुर्वेद- गणितशास्त्र-ज्योतिषशास्त्र-स्मृति-प्रभृति-देशवास्तव्याः विद्वांसः अतीव चकिताः अभवन् । संस्कृतभाषा एव भारतस्य संस्कृतेः, आध्यात्मिकस्य ज्ञानस्य, प्राचीनायाः सभ्यतायाः च प्रकटीकरणसाधनभूता । यः संस्कृतभाषां न पठति स एतस्मात् ज्ञानभाण्डागारात् वंचितः भवति । हिन्दी अद्यत्वे अस्माकं राष्ट्रभाषा । यः संस्कृतभाषां जानाति स हिन्दीभाषां विशेषतया ज्ञातुमर्हति, यतः हिन्दी भाषा सर्वानपि पारिभाषिकान् शब्दान् संस्कृत-भाषा-भाण्डागाराद् एव गृह्णाति ।

संस्कृतभाषायाः अपरनामसु इदं नान्तर्भवति-

1. सरस्वती
2. भारती
3. ब्राह्मी
4. लक्ष्मी

Correct Answer :-

- लक्ष्मी

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिर्मानवस्य स्वाभाविकी । कर्मविहीनः मनुजः क्षणमपि जीवितुं न शक्नोति । मानवस्य कर्मणि प्रवृत्तिः सोद्देश्या एव भवति । तस्मिन्कर्मणि सफलताधिगमाय स परिश्रमं च करोति । न परिश्रमं विना कश्चनाल्पमपि कार्यं साधयितुं क्षमः । परिश्रमहीनो हि सर्वसुखवंचितः, सर्वदुःखविपन्नः सर्व-वैभवहीनः, सर्वक्लेशपीडितो भवति मानवः । दैवं परमं मन्यमानाः मनोरथैरेवात्मानं प्रीणयन्ति, किन्तु न तेषां लक्ष्यसिद्धिर्भवति मनोरथमात्रेण । अत एवाह नीतिकारः- “उद्यमेनैव सिद्ध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः । नहि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः” । उद्यमेन किं न साध्यते ? सर्वं वशोऽध्यवसायिनः उद्योगेनैव कर्मसु सफलतामधिगच्छन्ति प्राणिनः । कृषको यदि क्षेत्रकर्षणं, बीजवपनं, जलसेकं च यथा कालं न विदधाति, दैवं परमं मन्यामानं गृहे एव तिष्ठति कथं तस्य धान्यप्राप्तिः धनागमश्च स्यात् ? अतिपरिश्रमेणैव क्षेत्रकर्षकाः समृद्धं धान्यं कृन्तन्ति, सम्पन्नाश्च भवन्ति । पिपीलिका अहर्निशमुद्योगमाश्रित्य ग्रीष्मे भोज्यपदार्थान् संगृह्णन्ति । पुनश्च वर्षासु सुखेन तान् भक्षयन्ति । उद्यमहीनाः प्राणिनस्तु एवं विधे संकटकाले क्षुधापीडिताः जीवनं त्यजन्ति । उद्योगशीलाश्छात्राः परीक्षोदधिमुत्तीर्य मोदन्ते । इतरे तु गृहकोणे निपत्य दैवमुपलभ्यमाना अश्रूणि विमुञ्चन्ति ।

कर्मविहीनः मनुजः किं कर्तुं न पारयति?

1. भोजनं कर्तुं
2. क्षणमपि जीवितुम्
3. प्रवासं कर्तुं
4. साधनां कर्तुं

Correct Answer :-

- क्षणमपि जीवितुम्

Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

1) A situation where the number of workers employed in a job are much more than actually required or in other words a segment of the population not employed at full capacity is known as _____. / ऐसी स्थिति जहां किसी काम में लगाए गए श्रमिकों की संख्या वास्तव में आवश्यक से अधिक होती है या दूसरे शब्दों में जनसंख्या का एक हिस्सा जिसे पूरी क्षमता पर काम में नहीं लगाया गया है, उसे _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Involuntary unemployment / अनैच्छिक बेरोजगारी
2. Voluntary unemployment / ऐच्छिक बेरोजगारी

3. Structural unemployment / संरचनात्मक बेरोजगारी

4. Disguised unemployment / प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी

Correct Answer :-

- Disguised unemployment / प्रच्छन्न बेरोजगारी

2) Who believed that learning should be 'the realization of one's full potential and the ability to use those skills for the greater good'? / किसका मानना था कि 'अधिगम, किसी की पूरी क्षमता और अधिक से अधिक अच्छे के लिए उन कौशल का उपयोग करने की क्षमता की प्राप्ति' होना चाहिए?

1. Dr. Y. K. Singh / डा. वाई. के. सिंह

2. John Dewey / जॉन डुई

3. John V. Michaela / जॉन वी. मिशेला

4. Charles Beard / चार्ल्स बियर्ड

Correct Answer :-

- John Dewey / जॉन डुई

3) BPL stands for _____. / बीपीएल का विस्तृत रूप _____ है।

1. Base Poverty Line / बेस पॉवेटी लाईन

2. Base Price Line / बेस प्राईस लाईन

3. Below Poverty Line / बिलो पॉवेटी लाईन

4. Below Poverty Level / बिलो पॉवेटी लेवल

Correct Answer :-

- Below Poverty Line / बिलो पॉवेटी लाईन

4) Which among the following is the main industry of the MENA region of the World? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विश्व के मेना (एमईएनए) क्षेत्र का मुख्य उद्योग है?

1. Tourism & Hospitality / पर्यटन और आतिथ्य

2. Mines and Minerals / खान और खनिज

3. Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम

4. Manufacturing / विनिर्माण

Correct Answer :-

- Petroleum / पेट्रोलियम

5)

Match the following Sufi Saints with their Silsilas:

1. Nizamuddin Aulia	A. Naqshbandi
2. Bahuddin Zakariya	B. Qadiri
3. Ahmad Sarhindi	C. Chisti
4. Milan Mir	D. Suharwadi

/ निम्नलिखित सूफी संतों का उनके सिलसिलों से मिलान करें:

1. निज़ामुद्दीन औलिया	A. नक्शबंदी
2. बहाउद्दीन जकारिया	B. कादरी
3. अहमद सरहिन्दी	C. चिश्ती
4. मिलन मीर	D. सुहरवाड़ी

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

Correct Answer :-

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

6) A ship starts its journey from Kandla port on the west coast of India for Kolkata Port on East Coast. Which among the following is a correct order of the ports of India coming on the way? / एक जहाज भारत के पश्चिमी तट पर कांडला बंदरगाह से पूर्वी तट पर कोलकाता बंदरगाह के लिए अपनी यात्रा शुरू करता है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन रास्ते में आने वाले भारत के प्रमुख बंदरगाहों का एक सही क्रम है?

1. Mumbai, Cochin, Tuticorin, Ennore, Paradip / मुंबई, कोचीन, तूतीकोरिन, एन्नोर, पारादीप
2. Mumbai, Mormugao, Cochin, Ennore, Chennai / मुंबई, मोरमुगाओ, कोचीन, एन्नोर, चेन्नई
3. Mumbai, Tuticorin, Ennore, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam / मुंबई, तूतीकोरिन, एन्नोर, चेन्नई, विशाखापत्तनम
4. Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Haldia, Paradip / चेन्नई, विशाखापट्टनम, हल्दिया, पारादीप

Correct Answer :-

- Mumbai, Cochin, Tuticorin, Ennore, Paradip / मुंबई, कोचीन, तूतीकोरिन, एन्नोर, पारादीप

7) In the sea, plants are restricted up to the depth of _____. / समुद्र में, पौधों की गहराई _____ तक प्रतिबंधित है।

1. 1000 meters / 1000 मीटर
2. 200 meters / 200 मीटर
3. 20 meters / 20 मीटर
4. 2000 meters / 2000 मीटर

Correct Answer :-

- 200 meters / 200 मीटर

8) The gold coins of Vijayanagara empire was not called as / विजयनगर साम्राज्य के सोने के सिक्कों को यह नहीं कहा जाता था :

1. Hon / होन
2. Varaha / वारहा
3. Gadyana / गणयान
4. Niska / निस्का

Correct Answer :-

- Niska / निस्का

9) The Foreign Direct Investment was increased from _____ during the implementation of New Economic Policy in 1991. / 1991 में नई आर्थिक नीति के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश _____ बढ़ा दिया गया था।

1. 50% to 70% / 50% से 70%
2. 40% to 51% / 40% से 51%
3. 30% to 40% / 30% से 40%
4. 30% to 39% / 30% से 39%

Correct Answer :-

- 40% to 51% / 40% से 51%

10) When did the National Food Security Bill introduced in India? / भारत में राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक कब प्रस्तुत किया गया?

1. 22nd December 2011 / 22 दिसंबर 2011
2. 22nd December 2012 / 22 दिसंबर 2012
3. 22nd December 2014 / 22 दिसंबर 2014
4. 22nd December 2013 / 22 दिसंबर 2013

Correct Answer :-

- 22nd December 2011 / 22 दिसंबर 2011

11) Who among the following influenced the development of Project method? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने परियोजना पद्धति के विकास को प्रभावित किया?

1. Socrates / सुकरात
2. John Dewey / जॉन डिवी
3. Pestalozzi / पेस्तालॉत्सी
4. Comenius / कोमेनियस

Correct Answer :-

- John Dewey / जॉन डिवी

12) Who said that "Curriculum is a tool in the hands of an artist (teacher) to mould his materials (pupils) according to his ideals (objectives) in his studio (school)?"

/ किसने कहा कि "पाठ्यचर्या एक कलाकार (शिक्षक) के हाथ में मौजूद वह टूल है जिससे वह अपने स्टूडियो (स्कूल) में अपने आदर्शों (उद्देश्यों) के अनुसार अपनी सामग्री (विद्यार्थियों) को ढाल सके?"

1. Munroe / मुनरो
2. Arthur Cunningham / आर्थर कनिंघम
3. Robert Dahl / रॉबर्ट डहल
4. H. L. Laswell / एच. एल. लासवेल

Correct Answer :-

- Arthur Cunningham / आर्थर कनिंघम

13) Who described the role of Prime Minister as 'the linchpin of Government'? / किसने प्रधानमंत्री की भूमिका को 'सरकार की लिंचपिन (धुरी की कील)' बताया?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू
2. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer / अल्लादी कृष्णस्वामी अय्यर
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
4. Sardar Vallabhai Patel / सरदार वल्लभाई पटेल

Correct Answer :-

- Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू

14) Only two Asian countries are in 1GW country club of Geothermal Installed capacity. Which are those Countries? / केवल दो एशियाई देश भू-तापीय संस्थापित क्षमता के 1GW देश क्लब में हैं। वे देश कौन से हैं?

1. Malaysia and Singapore / मलेशिया और सिंगापुर
2. Indonesia and Philippines / इंडोनेशिया और फिलीपींस
3. Laos and Cambodia / लाओस और कंबोडिया
4. India and China / भारत और चीन

Correct Answer :-

- Indonesia and Philippines / इंडोनेशिया और फिलीपींस

15) _____ Committee referred to criminalization of politics hinting at close nexus that has come to prevail between the politicians and the criminals. / _____ समिति ने राजनीति के अपराधीकरण का जिक्र किया, जो नेताओं और अपराधियों के बीच घनिष्ठ संबंध में सामने आया है।

1. Santhanam / संथानम
2. N.N. Vohra / एन. एन. वोहरा
3. Shri K. V. Chowdary / श्री के. वी. चौधरी
4. Shri Sharad Kumar / श्री शरद कुमार

Correct Answer :-

- N.N. Vohra / एन. एन. वोहरा

16) _____ are societies which offer credit facilities for a short term to the farmers. / _____ वे समाज हैं जो किसानों को अल्पावधि के लिए ऋण सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं।

1. Programme for Agricultural Credit Supply (PACS) / कृषि ऋण आपूर्ति के लिए कार्यक्रम (पीएसीएस)
2. Private Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) / निजी कृषि साख समितियां (पीएसीएस)
3. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) / प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियां (पीएसीएस)
4. Personal Agricultural Credit System (PACS) / व्यक्तिगत कृषि ऋण प्रणाली (पीएसीएस)

Correct Answer :-

- Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) / प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियां (पीएसीएस)

17) _____ is a writ issued to restrain a person from acting in a public office to which he /she is not entitled. / _____ किसी व्यक्ति को उस सार्वजनिक कार्यालय में कार्य करने से रोकने के लिए जारी किया गया प्रादेश (रिट) है जिसका वह अधिकारी नहीं है।

1. Mandamus / परमादेश

2. Quo warranto / अधिकार पृच्छा

3. Certiorari / उत्प्रेषण

4. Prohibition / प्रतिषेध

Correct Answer :-

- Quo warranto / अधिकार पृच्छा

18) Howard Gardner proposed: / होवार्ड गार्डनर ने प्रस्तावित किया था:

1. Theory of multiple intelligence / बहु-बौद्धिकता का सिद्धांत

2. Two-factor theory / दो-कारक सिद्धांत

3. Multi-factor theory / बहु-कारक सिद्धांत

4. Group factor theory / सामूहिक कारक सिद्धांत

Correct Answer :-

- Theory of multiple intelligence / बहु-बौद्धिकता का सिद्धांत

19) A social science teacher is expected to be an epitome of democratic virtues. Which among the following is a democratic virtue? / सामाजिक विज्ञान के शिक्षक को लोकतांत्रिक गुणों का प्रतीक माना जाता है। निम्नलिखित में से क्या एक लोकतांत्रिक गुण है?

1. Students have the liberty of attending the class at any time / विद्यार्थियों को किसी भी समय कक्षा में उपस्थित होने की स्वतंत्रता है।

2. Distribution of questions among the students / विद्यार्थियों में प्रश्नों का वितरण।

3. Accepts and invites differences of opinion from the students in a positive way / सकारात्मक रूप से विद्यार्थियों से मतभेदों को स्वीकार करता है और आमंत्रित करता है।

4. Maintaining strict discipline in the classroom / कक्षा में सख्त अनुशासन बनाए रखना।

Correct Answer :-

- Accepts and invites differences of opinion from the students in a positive way / सकारात्मक रूप से विद्यार्थियों से मतभेदों को स्वीकार करता है और आमंत्रित करता है।

20) The major demerit of lecture method is: / व्याख्यान विधि का प्रमुख अवगुण है:

1. It is a time consuming process / यह एक समय लेने वाली प्रक्रिया है।

2. It reduces the attention span / यह ध्यान अवधि कम कर देती है।

3. It encourages learning through divergent thinking / यह विचलित चिंतन के माध्यम से अधिगम को प्रोत्साहित करती है।

4. It discourages self-effort by the student / यह छात्र द्वारा आत्म-प्रयास को हतोत्साहित करती है।

Correct Answer :-

- It discourages self-effort by the student / यह छात्र द्वारा आत्म-प्रयास को हतोत्साहित करती है।

21) The purpose of punishment is to decrease the frequency of _____ behaviour. / सजा का उद्देश्य _____ व्यवहार की आवृत्ति को कम करना है।

1. learned / अधिगमित

2. undesirable / अवांछनीय

3. positive / सकारात्मक

4. desirable / वांछनीय

Correct Answer :-

- undesirable / अवांछनीय

22) The _____ is indeed the foundation of socialization because it is the first contact of the child. / _____ वास्तव में समाजीकरण की नींव है, क्योंकि यह किसी बच्चे का पहला संपर्क होता है।

1. neighbors / पड़ोसी
2. family / परिवार
3. peer group / मित्र समूह
4. environment / पर्यावरण

Correct Answer :-

- family / परिवार

23) The Constitution has fixed _____ of the total membership as quorum for both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. / संविधान ने लोकसभा और राज्यसभा दोनों के लिए कार्यवाह संख्या (कोरम) के रूप में कुल सदस्यता का _____ निर्धारित किया है।

1. half / आधा
2. one-tenth / एक-दसवां
3. one-fourth / एक-चौथाई
4. one-third / एक-तिहाई

Correct Answer :-

- one-tenth / एक-दसवां

24) Group activities are the cardinal exercises in collaborative learning, which are aimed to: / समूह क्रियाकलाप सामूहिक शिक्षण में मुख्य अभ्यास हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य निम्न है:

1. Boost pride among the students / विद्यार्थियों में आत्मविश्वास बढ़ाना
2. Reduce the burden of the teachers in their instructional style / शिक्षकों के बोझ को उनकी निर्देशात्मक शैली में कम करना
3. Make the classroom active and participatory in nature / कक्षा को प्रकृति में सक्रिय और सहभागी बनाना
4. Generate synergy among the members of the group / समूह के सदस्यों के बीच तालमेल बनाना

Correct Answer :-

- Generate synergy among the members of the group / समूह के सदस्यों के बीच तालमेल बनाना

25) Which Article of the Constitution makes it clear that Panchayat Raj Institutions have some original functions and some agency functions? / संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद यह स्पष्ट करता है कि पंचायत राज संस्थाओं के कुछ मूल कार्य और कुछ अभिकरण (एजेंसी) कार्य हैं?

1. 243-E / 243-ई
2. 243-G / 243-जी
3. 243-F / 243-एफ
4. 243-O / 243-ओ

Correct Answer :-

- 243-G / 243-जी

26) Which Five Year Plan was drafted under the leadership of P. C. Mahalanobis? / कौन सी पंचवर्षीय योजना पी.सी. महालनोबिस के नेतृत्व में तैयार की गई थी?

1. Second / द्वितीय
2. Fourth / चौथी
3. Third / तृतीय

4. First / प्रथम

Correct Answer :-

- Second / द्वितीय

27) Which of the following is commonly used to record the informal teacher observation regarding students in and outside the classroom? / किसका उपयोग सामान्यतः कक्षा के अंदर और बाहर विद्यार्थियों के विषय में अनौपचारिक शिक्षक अवलोकन रिकॉर्ड करने के लिए किया जाता है?

1. Cumulative record / संचयी रिकॉर्ड
2. Checklist / जाँच-सूची
3. Rating scale / क्रम निर्धारण मान
4. Anecdotal record / उपाख्याननात्मक रिकॉर्ड

Correct Answer :-

- Anecdotal record / उपाख्याननात्मक रिकॉर्ड

28) Which among the following is typically used to display all kinds of creative works of students in the classroom? / कक्षा में विद्यार्थियों के सभी प्रकार के रचनात्मक कार्यों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किसका उपयोग विशिष्ट रूप से किया जाता है?

1. Flannel board / फ्लैनेल बोर्ड
2. Black board / चुंबकीय बोर्ड
3. Peg board / पेग बोर्ड
4. Bulletin board / बुलेटिन बोर्ड

Correct Answer :-

- Bulletin board / बुलेटिन बोर्ड

29) Where do Nyaya Panchayats prevail? / न्याय पंचायतें कहाँ प्रचलित हैं?

1. District / जिला
2. Village / गाँव
3. Block / ब्लॉक
4. Corporation / निगम

Correct Answer :-

- Village / गाँव

30) How can a social science teacher effectively and experientially transact the concept of sustainable development among students? / एक सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षक विद्यार्थियों में सतत विकास की अवधारणा को प्रभावी और अनुभवात्मक ढंग से कैसे प्रबंध कर सकता है?

1. Conducting brainstorming session on sustainable development / सतत विकास पर बुद्धयोत्तेजक (ब्रेनस्टॉर्मिंग) सत्र संचालित कर।
2. Showing a movie on environmental preservation / पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर एक फिल्म दिखाकर।
3. Undertaking a field trip with the students to an ecological hotspot / विद्यार्थियों के साथ एक पारिस्थितिकीय हॉटस्पॉट पर एक क्षेत्र यात्रा का दायित्व लेकर।
4. Delivering a lecture on sustainable development / सतत विकास पर व्याख्यान देकर।

Correct Answer :-

- Undertaking a field trip with the students to an ecological hotspot / विद्यार्थियों के साथ एक पारिस्थितिकीय हॉटस्पॉट पर एक क्षेत्र यात्रा का दायित्व लेकर।

31) How many types of urban local governments currently exist in India? / भारत में वर्तमान में कितने प्रकार की शहरी स्थानीय सरकारें हैं?

1. 6

2. 7

3. 3

4. 8

Correct Answer :-

- 8

32) According to the State Banks (Repeal and Amendment) Bill of 2017 which among the following subsidiary banks of SBI ceased to exist? / 2017 के स्टेट बैंक (निरसन और संशोधन) विधेयक के अनुसार एसबीआई के निम्नलिखित मौजूदा सहायक बैंकों में से कौन सा बंद हो जायेगा?

1. State Bank of Karnataka / स्टेट बैंक ऑफ कर्नाटक
2. State Bank of Punjab / स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पंजाब
3. State Bank of Meghalaya / स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मेघालय
4. State Bank of Travancore / स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर

Correct Answer :-

- State Bank of Travancore / स्टेट बैंक ऑफ त्रावणकोर

33) What does Pir mean in Sufi tradition? / सूफी परंपरा में पीर का क्या अर्थ होता है?

1. Supreme being / परमात्मा
2. Greatest of the Sufi saints / सूफी संतों में सबसे महान
3. None / कोई नहीं
4. Spiritual Guide or Elder / आध्यात्मिक मार्गदर्शक या बुजुर्ग

Correct Answer :-

- Spiritual Guide or Elder / आध्यात्मिक मार्गदर्शक या बुजुर्ग

34) What is not true about Raja Ram Mohan Roy? / राजा राम मोहन राय के बारे में क्या सच नहीं है?

1. He abolished sati system. / उन्होंने सती प्रथा को समाप्त किया।
2. He founded Banaras Hindu University. / उन्होंने बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की।
3. He founded Brahma Samaj. / उन्होंने ब्रह्म समाज की स्थापना की।
4. He was an advocate. / वह एक वकील थे।

Correct Answer :-

- He founded Banaras Hindu University. / उन्होंने बनारस हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की।

35) What is true about Simon Commission recommendation? / साइमन कमीशन की सिफारिश के बारे में क्या सत्य है?

1. Abolition of Sati / सती प्रथा का उन्मूलन
2. Abolition of legislature at Centre / केंद्र में विधायिका का उन्मूलन
3. Abolition of Child marriage / बाल विवाह का उन्मूलन
4. Abolition of Diarchy / द्वैध शासन का उन्मूलन

Correct Answer :-

- Abolition of Diarchy / द्वैध शासन का उन्मूलन

36) Bhakti cult was spread in Maharashtra with the teachings of _____. / _____ के उपदेशों से भक्ति पंथ महाराष्ट्र में फैला था।

1. Tukaram / तुकाराम
2. Jyaneswar / ज्ञानेश्वर

3. Ramdas / रामदास

4. Chaitanya / चैतन्य

Correct Answer :-

- Tukaram / तुकाराम

37) Quantitative restrictions imposed on imports to encourage domestic production are known as _____ / घरेलू उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आयात पर लगाए गए मात्रात्मक प्रतिबंध को _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Tariffs / प्रशुल्क
2. Subsidy / राजसहायता (सब्सिडी)
3. Quotas / कोटा
4. Embargo / व्यापार प्रतिबंध

Correct Answer :-

- Quotas / कोटा

38) First five plan was based upon which popular economic model? / प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना किस लोकप्रिय आर्थिक मॉडल पर आधारित थी?

1. Lewis Model / लुईस मॉडल
2. Mahalanobis Model / महालनोबिस मॉडल
3. Cobb-Douglas Model / कॉब-डगलस मॉडल
4. Harrod-Domar Model / हैरोड-डोमर मॉडल

Correct Answer :-

- Harrod-Domar Model / हैरोड-डोमर मॉडल

39) Which Sufi saint propogated that devotional music was essential for being closer to God? / किस सूफी संत ने प्रचार किया कि भक्ति संगीत, भगवान के करीब होने के लिए आवश्यक है?

1. Saikh Muinnuddin Chisti / शेख मोइनुद्दीन चिश्ती
2. Shekh Alam Bukhari / शेख आलम बुखारी
3. Syed Muhammad / सैयद मुहम्मद
4. Kwaja Fariddudin / खाजा फरीदुद्दीन

Correct Answer :-

- Kwaja Fariddudin / खाजा फरीदुद्दीन

40) Which were the two cave paintings of Gupta Period? / गुप्त काल के दो गुफा चित्र कौन से थे?

1. Ajanta and Bagh / अजंता और बाघ
2. Ajanta and Ellora / अजंता और एलोरा
3. Lomas Rishi cave and Bagh / लोमास ऋषि गुफा और बाघ
4. Ellora and Bagh / एलोरा और बाघ

Correct Answer :-

- Ajanta and Bagh / अजंता और बाघ

41) Which Women leader represented India in Second Round Table Conference? / किस महिला नेता ने द्वितीय गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भारत का प्रतिनिधित्व किया?

1. Sarojini Naidu / सरोजिनी नायडू
2. Aruna Asaf Ali / अरुणा आसफ़ अली

3. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya / कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय

4. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit / विजया लक्ष्मी पंडित

Correct Answer :-

- Sarojini Naidu / सरोजिनी नायडू

42) Ryotwari System was first introduced by Thomas Munro in _____. / रयतवाड़ी व्यवस्था सबसे पहले थॉमस मुनरो द्वारा _____ में शुरू की गई थी।

1. Bengal Presidency / बंगाल प्रेसीडेंसी

2. Bombay Presidency / बॉम्बे प्रेसीडेंसी

3. Madras Presidency and Bombay Presidency both / मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी और बॉम्बे प्रेसीडेंसी दोनों

4. Madras Presidency / मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी

Correct Answer :-

- Madras Presidency / मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी

43) Who won the 'third battle of Panipat'? / 'पानीपत का तीसरा युद्ध' किसने जीता?

1. Hem Chandra Vikramaditya / हेम चंद्र विक्रमादित्य

2. Sher Shah Suri / शेर शाह सूरी

3. Ahmad Shah Durrani / अहमद शाह दुर्रानी

4. Ibrahim Lodhi / इब्राहिम लोधी

Correct Answer :-

- Ahmad Shah Durrani / अहमद शाह दुर्रानी

44) Who was the founder of Tuluva Dynasty? / तुलुव राजवंश के संस्थापक कौन थे?

1. Deva Raya I / देवराय प्रथम

2. Virupaksha II / विरुपाक्ष द्वितीय

3. Tirumala Raya / तिरुमल राय

4. Tuluva Narasanayaka / तुलुवा नरसनायका

Correct Answer :-

- Tuluva Narasanayaka / तुलुवा नरसनायका

45) Who was not the prominent literary figure during Babur's time? / कौन बाबर के समय में प्रमुख साहित्यकार नहीं था?

1. Khusrau / खुसरो

2. Mulla Shihab / मुल्ला साहब

3. Sheikh Zainuddin / शेख जैनुद्दीन

4. Khwandamir / ख्वानदामीर

Correct Answer :-

- Khusrau / खुसरो

46) During the reign of Mauryan Emperor Bindusara which heterodox philosophy flourished? / मौर्य सम्राट बिन्दुसार के शासनकाल के दौरान कौन सा वैचारिक दर्शन फला-फूला?

1. Vaisheshikas / वैशाशिकास

2. Ajivikas / अजिविकास

3. Nyaya / न्याय

4. Nityavadi / नित्यावादी

Correct Answer :-

- Ajivikas / अजिविकास

47) Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia etc. are known as Balkan countries. The term Balkan is derived from the following landforms? / अल्बानिया, बोस्निया और हर्जोगोविना, बुल्गारिया, क्रोएशिया, ग्रीस, मैसेडोनिया आदि को बाल्कन देशों के रूप में जाना जाता है। बाल्कन शब्द निम्नलिखित भू-आकृतियों में से किससे लिया गया है?

1. A Lake / एक झील
2. A Sea / एक समुद्र
3. A Mountain / एक पर्वत
4. A River / एक नदी

Correct Answer :-

- A Mountain / एक पर्वत

48) Which of the following is a pull factor for Migration to the place of Destination? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा गंतव्य स्थान पर प्रवासन के लिए एक पुल्ल फैक्टर (खींचने का कारक) है?

1. Unemployment / बेरोजगारी
2. Peace and stability / शांति और स्थिरता
3. Political Turmoil / राजनीतिक हलचल
4. Poor Standard of Living / कमज़ोर जीवन स्तर

Correct Answer :-

- Peace and stability / शांति और स्थिरता

49) The nature of social science is best represented: / सामाजिक विज्ञान की प्रकृति को सर्वोत्तम तरीके से ____ दर्शाया जाता है।

1. As a unified subject / एक एकीकृत विषय के रूप में
2. As an independent subject / एक स्वतंत्र विषय के रूप में
3. As a dependent subject / एक निर्भर विषय के रूप में
4. As not a correlated subject / एक सहसंबद्ध विषय के रूप में नहीं

Correct Answer :-

- As a unified subject / एक एकीकृत विषय के रूप में

50) "To monitor daily performance and to encourage students to reflect on their own learning." This is the purpose of: / "दैनिक प्रदर्शन का निरीक्षण करना और विद्यार्थियों को स्वयं की शिक्षा को प्रकट करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना।" यह निम्न का उद्देश्य है:

1. Diagnostic assessment / नैदानिक आकलन
2. Anecdotal records / उपाख्यानात्मक रिकॉर्ड
3. Non-referenced assessment / असंदर्भित आकलन
4. Portfolio assessment / पोर्टफोलियो आकलन

Correct Answer :-

- Portfolio assessment / पोर्टफोलियो आकलन

51) Sedimentary rock change to metamorphic rock because of which of the following process? / अवसादी चट्टानें, कायांतरित चट्टानों में निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रक्रिया के कारण परिवर्तित हो जाती हैं?

1. Re Crystallization / पुनर्क्रिस्टलीकरण
2. Uplift Weather and Erosion / उत्थान मौसम और अपरदन

3. Fusion / विलय

4. Burial-Heat and Pressure / दफन-ताप और दाब

Correct Answer :-

- Burial-Heat and Pressure / दफन-ताप और दाब

52) Which among the following is not an ideal teaching skill for a social science teacher? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या एक सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षक के लिए एक आदर्श शिक्षण कौशल नहीं है?

1. Optimal movement in the classroom while teaching / शिक्षण के दौरान कक्षा में इष्टतम गति।
2. Eye to eye contact with all the students / सभी विद्यार्थियों के साथ आंख से आंख संपर्क बनाना।
3. Stimulus variation while lecturing / व्याख्यान करते समय उद्दीपन भिन्नता।
4. Maintaining strict and rigid discipline in the classroom / कक्षा में सख्त और कठोर अनुशासन बनाए रखना।

Correct Answer :-

- Maintaining strict and rigid discipline in the classroom / कक्षा में सख्त और कठोर अनुशासन बनाए रखना।

53) Which among the following is not a type of assignment in the strictest sense? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन विशुद्ध अर्थों में एक प्रकार का समनुदेशन नहीं है?

1. Curricular assignment / पाठ्येतर समनुदेशन
2. Remedial assignment / उपचारात्मक समनुदेशन
3. Revision assignment / पुनर्लेखन समनुदेशन
4. Preparatory assignment / प्रारम्भिक समनुदेशन

Correct Answer :-

- Preparatory assignment / प्रारम्भिक समनुदेशन

54) Globe is a classic example for: / ग्लोब इसका एक उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है:

1. Projected aid / प्रोजेक्टेड साधन
2. Audio visual aid / ऑडियो विजुअल साधन
3. Graphic aid / ग्राफिक साधन
4. 3D aid / 3D साधन

Correct Answer :-

- 3D aid / 3D साधन

55) In an ecotone, the species which become abundant are called? / एक संक्रमिका (इकोटोन) में, वे प्रजातियां जिनकी मात्रा अधिक हो जाती हैं, उन्हें कहा जाता है?

1. Edge species / ऐज प्रजातियाँ
2. Keystone species / कीस्टोन प्रजातियाँ
3. Endemic species / एंडेमिक प्रजातियाँ
4. Foster species / फॉस्टर प्रजातियाँ

Correct Answer :-

- Edge species / ऐज प्रजातियाँ

56) Which one of the following is slow downhill movement of debris? / निम्न में से कौन सी एक अवशेष की धीमी अधोगामी गति है?

1. Creep / क्रीप
2. Earthflow / मृदाप्रवाह
3. Landslide / भूस्खलन
4. Mudflow / पंकप्रवाह

Correct Answer :-

- Creep / क्रीप

57) Which of the following country is the largest producer of Uranium? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश यूरेनियम का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है?

1. Kazakhstan / कज़ाखिस्तान
2. Canada / कनाडा
3. Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया
4. USA / संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

Correct Answer :-

- Kazakhstan / कज़ाखिस्तान

58) Which day is celebrated as Earth Day? / किस दिन को पृथ्वी दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है?

1. 22nd March / 22 मार्च
2. 5th June / 5 जून
3. 16th September / 16 सितंबर
4. 22nd April / 22 अप्रैल

Correct Answer :-

- 22nd April / 22 अप्रैल

59) When was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed? / गांधी-इरविन समझौते पर कब हस्ताक्षर किया गया था?

1. 1931
2. 1929
3. 1935
4. 1932

Correct Answer :-

- 1931

60) Per Capita Income =

/प्रति व्यक्ति आय =

$$1. \frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Employment rate}}$$

आय

रोजगार दर

$$2. \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population}}$$

राष्ट्रीय आय

जनसंख्या

Taxable asset

3. Population

कर योग्य संपत्ति

जनसंख्या

Population

4. National Income

जनसंख्या

राष्ट्रीय आय

Correct Answer :-

National Income

• Population

राष्ट्रीय आय

जनसंख्या