

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) _____ is associated with retardation in various aspects of development / _____ विकास के विभिन्न पहलुओं में मंदता से जुड़ी है।

1. Medium Intelligence / मध्यम बुद्धि
2. No Intelligence / कोई बुद्धि नहीं
3. Higher Intelligence / उच्च बुद्धि
4. Lower Intelligence / मंद बुद्धि

Correct Answer :-

- Lower Intelligence / मंद बुद्धि

2) In child centred education, what the child has to learn should be / बाल-केंद्रित शिक्षा में, बच्चे को जो सीखना चाहिए, वह निम्नानुसार आंकना चाहिए:

1. Judged through activities / गतिविधियों के माध्यम से
2. Judged by the scores of their test results / उनके परीक्षा परिणामों के अंकों से
3. Judged according to the ability, interest, capacity and previous experience of the child / बच्चे की योग्यता, रुचि, क्षमता और पिछले अनुभव के अनुसार
4. Judged according to the previous experience of the child / बच्चे के पिछले अनुभव के अनुसार

Correct Answer :-

- Judged according to the ability, interest, capacity and previous experience of the child / बच्चे की योग्यता, रुचि, क्षमता और पिछले अनुभव के अनुसार

3) Child centred education typically involves: / बाल केंद्रित शिक्षा में आम तौर पर निम्न शामिल होता है:

1. on the spot assessments / तुरंत या मौके पर मूल्यांकन

2. no Assessments/कोई मूल्यांकन नहीं
3. more summative assessments/अधिक योगात्मक मूल्यांकन
4. more formative assessments /अधिक रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन

Correct Answer :-

- more formative assessments /अधिक रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन

4) Which of the following are features of progressive education? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी प्रगतिशील शिक्षा की विशेषताएं हैं?

1. Instructions based solely on prescribed text books /निर्देश केवल निर्धारित पाठ्य पुस्तकों पर आधारित होते हैं।
2. Flexibility on the topics that the student would like to learn/उन विषयों पर नम्यता (फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी) जो छात्र सीखना चाहते हैं।
3. Emphasis on lifelong learning and social skills/जीवन पर्यन्त अधिगम और सामाजिक कौशल पर जोर देना।
4. Emphasis on scoring good marks in examinations/परीक्षाओं में अच्छे अंक लाने पर जोर देना।

Correct Answer :-

- Emphasis on lifelong learning and social skills/जीवन पर्यन्त अधिगम और सामाजिक कौशल पर जोर देना।

5) Performance intelligence is measured by: / प्रदर्शन बुद्धि को निम्न के द्वारा मापा जाता है:

1. Verbal Ability/ मौखिक क्षमता
2. Comprehension / समझ
3. Numerical Ability / संख्यात्मक क्षमता
4. Picture Arrangement / चित्र व्यवस्था

Correct Answer :-

- Picture Arrangement / चित्र व्यवस्था

6) "A thing can be learnt by the study of it as a totality" This statement is based on which learning theory / "एक चीज को समग्रता के रूप में इसके अध्ययन से सीखा जा सकता है।" यह कथन किस शिक्षण सिद्धांत पर आधारित है:

1. Instrumental conditioning / इंस्ट्रुमेंटल कंडीशनिंग
2. Insight Classical conditioning/ अंतर्दृष्टि चिरप्रतिष्ठित प्रानुकूलन (इनसाइट क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग)
3. Trial and Error/ प्रयत्न-त्रुटि विधि
4. Classical Conditioning/ चिरप्रतिष्ठित प्रानुकूलन (क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग)

Correct Answer :-

- Classical Conditioning/ चिरप्रतिष्ठित प्रानुकूलन (क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग)

7) The word 'consistency' is associated with: / शब्द "सामंजस्य" इससे संबंधित है:

1. Personality / व्यक्तित्व
2. Attitude / मनोवृत्ति
3. Intelligence / बुद्धि
4. Motivation / प्रेरणा

Correct Answer :-

- Personality / व्यक्तित्व

8) The prejudice against a person on the basis of sex of that person is _____. / एक व्यक्ति के लिंग के आधार पर, उस व्यक्ति के खिलाफ पूर्वाग्रह (पक्षपात) _____ होता है।

1. Gender stereotype / लैंगिक रूढ़िबद्धता (जेंडर स्टीरियोटाइप)
2. Gender bias / लैंगिक भेदभाव (जेंडर बाइअस)
3. Gender identity / लैंगिक पहचान (जेंडर आईडेंटिटी)
4. Gender issue / लैंगिक मुद्दा (जेंडर मुद्दा)

Correct Answer :-

- Gender bias / लैंगिक भेदभाव (जेंडर बाइअस)

9) The smallest bone i.e. stapes in the human body is in the _____ ear. /मानव शरीर में सबसे छोटी हड्डी यानि स्टैप्स कान के _____ होती है।

1. Inner / अंदर
2. Middle / बीच में

3. None of these / इनमें से कोई नहीं

4. External / बाहर

Correct Answer :-

- Middle / बीच में

10) The last stage of psychosocial development is / मनोसामाजिक विकास का अंतिम चरण है -

1. Identity v/s. Confusion / पहचान बनाम भ्रम
2. Trust v/s. Mistrust / विश्वास बनाम अविश्वास
3. Generativity v/s. Stagnation / उदारता बनाम ठहराव
4. Integrity v/s. Despair / अखंडता बनाम निराशा

Correct Answer :-

- Integrity v/s. Despair / अखंडता बनाम निराशा

11) The study of same children over a period of time is known as _____ study. / एक निर्धारित समय की अवधि के लिए समान बच्चों के अध्ययन को _____ अध्ययन के रूप में जाना जाता है।

1. Longitudinal / अनुदैर्घ्य (लॉन्गीट्यूडनल)
2. Cross-sectional / प्रतिनिध्यात्मक (क्रॉस सेक्शनल)
3. Latitudinal / अक्षांशीय (लैटीट्यूडनल)
4. Experimental / प्रायोगिक

Correct Answer :-

- Longitudinal / अनुदैर्घ्य (लॉन्गीट्यूडनल)

12) Which of the following is a limitation of Eclectic counselling approach? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी ग्रहणशील परामर्श दृष्टिकोण (इक्लेक्टिक काउंसलिंग एप्रोच) की सीमा है?

1. requires highly skilled counselors to handle the dynamic feature of this counselling approach / इस परामर्श दृष्टिकोण की गत्यात्मक विशेषता को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अत्यधिक कुशल परामर्शदाताओं की आवश्यकता होती है।
2. more flexible approach of counselling / परामर्श का अधिक सुविधाजनक दृष्टिकोण

3. more cost effective & practical approach / अत्यधिक प्रभावी और व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण
4. more objective & coordinated approach of counselling / परामर्श के अधिक लक्ष्य और समन्वित दृष्टिकोण

Correct Answer :-

- requires highly skilled counselors to handle the dynamic feature of this counselling approach / इस परामर्श दृष्टिकोण की गत्यात्मक विशेषता को नियंत्रित करने के लिए अत्यधिक कुशल परामर्शदाताओं की आवश्यकता होती है।

13) Which of the following is the best way the teacher can guide children with special needs in school education? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तरीका है जिससे कि शिक्षक विद्यालयी शिक्षा में विशेष आवश्यकताओं वाले बच्चों का मार्गदर्शन कर सकते हैं?

1. Give higher challenging tasks / अधिक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य देना
2. Give more tests / अधिक परीक्षण देना
3. Providing support and tips / सहयोग और सुझाव देना
4. Provide more homework / अधिक गृहकार्य प्रदान करना

Correct Answer :-

- Providing support and tips / सहयोग और सुझाव देना

14) Which of the following is an example of a lower order need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मास्लो की आवश्यकताओं के पदानुक्रम में निम्नतम क्रम की आवश्यकता का एक उदाहरण है?

1. Esteem needs / सम्मान की आवश्यकताएं
2. Self-actualization needs / आत्म-बोध की आवश्यकताएं
3. Safety needs / सुरक्षा की आवश्यकताएं
4. Love and belongingness needs / प्यार एवं अपनेपन की आवश्यकताएं

Correct Answer :-

- Safety needs / सुरक्षा की आवश्यकताएं

15) Which among the following types of intelligence would be most used when trying to navigate through traffic? / निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार की बुद्धि का उपयोग, यातायात के माध्यम से नेविगेट करने की कोशिश करते समय किया जाएगा?

1. Naturalistic intelligence / प्राकृतिकवादी बुद्धि
2. Spatial intelligence / स्थानिक बुद्धि
3. Interpersonal intelligence / अंतर्व्यक्तिक बुद्धि
4. Emotional intelligence / भावनात्मक बुद्धि

Correct Answer :-

- Spatial intelligence / स्थानिक बुद्धि

16) A child receives a star for every correct answer she gets. What reinforcement schedule is being used? / एक बच्ची को हर सही उत्तर के लिए एक स्टार मिलता है। किस सुदृढीकरण अनुसूची का उपयोग किया जा रहा है?

1. Variable ratio reinforcement schedule / परिवर्तनीय अनुपात सुदृढीकरण अनुसूची
2. Intermittent reinforcement schedule / आंतरायिक सुदृढीकरण अनुसूची
3. Partial reinforcement schedule / आंशिक सुदृढीकरण अनुसूची
4. Fixed ratio reinforcement schedule / निश्चित अनुपात सुदृढीकरण अनुसूची

Correct Answer :-

- Fixed ratio reinforcement schedule / निश्चित अनुपात सुदृढीकरण अनुसूची

17) One of the characteristic features of a Constructivist unit of study is that: / अध्ययन की एक रचनात्मकतावाद इकाई की एक विशेषता यह है कि:

1. It starts with what children know as an effective departure point for the lessons. / इसकी शुरुआत इससे होती है कि बच्चे पाठ के लिए एक प्रभावी प्रस्थान बिंदु के रूप क्या जानते हैं।
2. Tests and assignments are aimed only at assessing the lower order thinking skills. / जांच (टेस्ट) और नियत कार्य (असाइनमेंट) का उद्देश्य केवल निम्न स्तरीय सोच कौशल का आकलन करना होता है।
3. It is propagated solely through teacher instruction. / यह पूर्णतः शिक्षक के निर्देश के माध्यम से प्रचारित किया जाता है।
4. Asking questions is discouraged in the learning process. / प्रश्न पूछना अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में हतोत्साहित करता है।

Correct Answer :-

- It starts with what children know as an effective departure point for the lessons. / इसकी शुरुआत इससे होती है कि बच्चे पाठ के लिए एक प्रभावी प्रस्थान बिंदु के रूप क्या जानते हैं।

18) Reading skills can be best developed by: / पठन कौशल को इस प्रक्रिया द्वारा सबसे अच्छी तरह विकसित किया जा सकता है:

1. Writing answers / उत्तर लिखना
2. Playing word games /doing quizzes / वर्ड गेम खेलना / क्विज़ करना
3. Focusing on the use of words in the text / पाठ में शब्दों के उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना
4. Doing vocabulary exercises / शब्दावली अभ्यास करना

Correct Answer :-

- Focusing on the use of words in the text / पाठ में शब्दों के उपयोग पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना

19) Irrespective of the kind of impairment, all children are capable of: / किसी प्रकार की असमर्थता के बावजूद, सभी बच्चे निम्न में सक्षम होते हैं:

1. Movement / चलने
2. Hearing / सुनने
3. Learning / सीखने
4. Seeing / देखने

Correct Answer :-

- Learning / सीखने

20) What are inborn patterns of behavior that are biologically determined also called? / व्यवहार के जन्मजात पैटर्न जो जीव-विज्ञान के अनुसार निर्धारित होते हैं, उन्हें यह भी कहा जाता है:

1. Id / पहचान
2. Drives / ड्राइव
3. Instincts / सहज ज्ञान
4. Intelligence / बुद्धिमत्ता

Correct Answer :-

- Instincts / सहज ज्ञान

21)

What are the symptoms of Post- traumatic stress disorder in children? / बच्चों में पश्च-आघात तनाव विकार (पोस्ट टॉमेटिक स्ट्रेस डिसऑर्डर) के लक्षण क्या हैं?

1. Avoiding places or people associated with the event. / घटना से जुड़े स्थानों या लोगों से बचना।
2. Having to think about or say something over and over. / बार-बार कुछ कहने या उसके बारे में सोचना।
3. Not have an interest in other people at all. / दूसरों में बिल्कुल रूचि न होना
4. Becoming annoyed with others. / दूसरों से नाराज होना।

Correct Answer :-

- Avoiding places or people associated with the event. / घटना से जुड़े स्थानों या लोगों से बचना।

22) What type of theory is one that proposes that development depends on things that are inherited through genes? / किस प्रकार का सिद्धांत यह प्रस्तुत करता है कि विकास उन चीजों पर निर्भर करता है जो जीन के माध्यम से वंशागत हैं?

1. A deterministic theory / एक नियतिवाद सिद्धांत
2. A social theory / एक समाजिक सिद्धांत
3. A nature theory / एक प्राकृतिक सिद्धांत
4. A nurture theory / एक पालन-पोषण सिद्धांत

Correct Answer :-

- A nature theory / एक प्राकृतिक सिद्धांत

23) What type of thinking is associated with creativity? / किस प्रकार का चिंतन सृजनशीलता से संबंधित होता है?

1. Convergent thinking / अभिसारी सोच
2. Divergent thinking / अलग सोच
3. Insightful thinking / अंतर्दृष्टि सोच (इनसाइटफुल थिंकिंग)
4. Transductive thinking / पारमार्थिक सोच (ट्रांसडक्टिव थिंकिंग)

Correct Answer :-

- Divergent thinking / अलग सोच

24) Who introduced the theory of Universal Grammar in language development?/ भाषा विकास में यूनिवर्सल ग्रामर के सिद्धांत को किसने पेश किया?

1. Piaget / पियाजे
2. Vygotsky / वाइगोत्सकी
3. Skinner / स्किनर
4. Chomsky / चॉम्सकी

Correct Answer :-

- Chomsky / चॉम्सकी

25) Intelligence is a product of both _____ and environment./ बुद्धिमत्ता, _____ और पर्यावरण दोनों का एक उत्पाद है।

1. Culture / संस्कृति
2. Community / समुदाय
3. Heredity/ आनुवंशिकता
4. Society / समाज

Correct Answer :-

- Heredity/ आनुवंशिकता

26) The Minnesota Paper Form Board test is a test which measures one's _____./ मिनेसोटा पेपर फॉर्म बोर्ड परीक्षण, एक परीक्षण है जो किसी की _____ को मापता है।

1. Verbal Reasoning/ मौखिक तर्क
2. Aptitude/ योग्यता
3. Personality/ व्यक्तित्व
4. English Skills / अंग्रेजी कौशल

Correct Answer :-

- Aptitude/ योग्यता

27) A student is asked to find different methods to evaluate the value of pi. This would mainly involve which of the following operations? / एक छात्र को पीआई के मान का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए

विभिन्न प्रणाली को ज्ञात करने के लिए कहा जाता है। इसमें मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ऑपरेशन शामिल होगा?

1. Evaluation / मूल्यांकन
2. Convergent thinking / अभिसारी चिंतन
3. Divergent thinking / अपसारी चिंतन
4. Learning / अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

- Divergent thinking / अपसारी चिंतन

28) Classical conditioning was developed by: / क्लासिकल कन्डीशनिंग (चिरप्रतिष्ठित प्रानुकूलन या शास्त्रीय अनुबंधन) निम्न में से किसके द्वारा विकसित किया गया है:

1. Bandura / बेंडुरा
2. Pavlov / पावलोव
3. Kohler / कोहलर
4. Piaget / पियाजे

Correct Answer :-

- Pavlov / पावलोव

29) Selecting specific stimuli through sensation is a characteristic of: / संवेदना के माध्यम से विशिष्ट उद्दीपन का चयन करने का अभिलक्षण है:

1. Attention / अवधान
2. Critical thinking / गहन चिंतन
3. Concept / अवधारणा
4. Perception / बोध

Correct Answer :-

- Perception / बोध

30) Animism is the belief that everything that exists has some kind of consciousness. Which of the following *does not* describe the idea of Animism in children at the pre-operational stage of

development? / सर्वात्मवाद यह विश्वास है कि जो कुछ भी मौजूद है उसमें किसी प्रकार की चेतना है। निम्नलिखित में से क्या विकास के पूर्व-परिचालन स्तर पर बच्चों में सर्वात्मवाद के विचार का वर्णन नहीं करता है?

1. A child who hurts his leg while colliding against a chair will happily smack the 'naughty chair'./ एक बच्चा जो एक कुर्सी से टकराते हुए अपने पैर को चोट पहुँचाता है, खुशी से 'शरारती कुर्सी को धकेल देगा'।
2. A child dresses up as 'fireman' for a fancy-dress competition / फैंसी ड्रेस प्रतियोगिता के लिए एक बच्चा फायरमैन के रूप में तैयार होता है।
3. A high mountain will be thought of as 'old' / एक ऊँचे पर्वत को 'पुराना' माना जाएगा।
4. A car which won't start will be described as being 'tired' or 'ill' / एक कार जिसे शुरू नहीं किया जाएगा उसे 'थका हुआ' या 'बीमार' बताया जाएगा।

Correct Answer :-

- A child dresses up as 'fireman' for a fancy-dress competition / फैंसी ड्रेस प्रतियोगिता के लिए एक बच्चा फायरमैन के रूप में तैयार होता है।

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L1GS)

1) भवति स्म इत्यस्य अर्थः कः ?

सम्भवति ।

1.

भवसि ।

2.

भवति ।

3.

अभवत् ।

4.

Correct Answer :-

अभवत् ।

2)

एकस्मिन् पक्षे कति दिवसाः सन्ति ?

1. पञ्चदश ।

2. चतुर्दश ।

3. सप्त ।

4. अष्टादश ।

Correct Answer :-

• पञ्चदश ।

3) वषट् शब्दयोगे का विभक्तिः प्रयुज्यते ?

1. चतुर्थी ।

2. सप्तमी ।

3. द्वितीया ।

4. पञ्चमी ।

Correct Answer :-

• चतुर्थी ।

4) कलत्रशब्दस्य पुंलिङ्गे पर्याय पदं किम् ?

1. पत्नी ।

2. पत्नः ।

3. दारा ।

4. दारः ।

Correct Answer :-

• दारा ।

5) श ष स ह वर्णाः के ?

1. ऊष्माणः ।

2. मूर्धन्याः ।

3. स्वराः ।

4. दन्त्याः ।

Correct Answer :-

• ऊष्माणः ।

6) गमिष्यति इत्यस्य वर्तमानकालरूपं किम् ?

1. गच्छतु ।

2. अगच्छत् ।

3. गच्छति ।

4. गच्छेत् ।

Correct Answer :-

• गच्छति ।

7) लिख् धातोः क्त्वा प्रत्यये रूपं किम् ?

1. लिखयित्वा ।

2. लिखित्वा ।

3. लेखयित्वा ।

4. लेखित्वा ।

Correct Answer :-

• लिखित्वा ।

8) भूधातोः लोट्-प्रथम-पुरुष-बहुवचनरूपं किम् ?

1. अभवम् ।

2. अभवन् ।

3. अभूत् ।

4. भवन्तु ।

Correct Answer :-

• भवन्तु ।

9) निद्रावसरे इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यं किम् ?

1. निद्रायाः अवसरे ।

2. निद्रा वसरे ॥

3. निद्रायाः वसरे ।

4. निद्रा अवसरे ।

Correct Answer :-

• निद्रायाः अवसरे ।

10) महास्वामी इति पदस्य मूलरूपं किम् ?

1. महास्वामिन् ।

2. महास्वामिन् ।

3. महास्वामिः ।

4. महस्वामिन् ।

Correct Answer :-

• महास्वामिन् ।

11) १.३० इति घण्टाम् अक्षरैः लिखत ।

1. एकार्धत्रिंशत्वादनम् ।

2. सार्धैकत्रिंशद्वादनम् ।

3. एकत्रिंशद्वादनम् ।

4. सार्धैकवादनम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• सार्धैकवादनम् ।

12) 'अत्र' इत्यस्य विलोमपदं किम् ?

1. यत्र ।

2. कुत्र ।

3. तत्र ।

4. सर्वत्र ।

Correct Answer :-

• तत्र ।

13) अष्टदश इति शब्दं शोधयत ।

1. अष्टदश ।

2. अष्टादश ।

3. दशाष्ट ।

4. अष्टदशाः ।

Correct Answer :-

• अष्टादश ।

14) 'कर्णपूरः' इत्यस्य वर्णान् पृथक् पृथक् लिखत ।

1. क र् ष पू रः ।

2. क अ र अ ण अ ष ऊ र अः ।

3. क् र् ष् ण् ष् उ र् अः ।

4. क् अ र् ण् अ प् ऊ र् अः।

Correct Answer :-

• क् अ र् ण् अ प् ऊ र् अः।

15) जनकराजपुत्री का ?

1. जायापती ।

2. जामाता ।

3. जानकी ।

4. जनता ।

Correct Answer :-

• जानकी ।

16) समजः अस्य पदस्य अर्थ कः ?

1. स्त्रीणां समूहः ।

2. पुरुषाणां समूहः ।

3. पशूनां समूहः ।

4. राजसभा ।

Correct Answer :-

• पशूनां समूहः ।

17) १८३२ इति संख्यां शब्दैः लिखत ।

1. द्वात्रिंशदधिकाष्टादशशतम् ।

2. द्वित्रिंशदधिकाष्टादशशतम् ।

3. द्वात्रिंशदधिकाष्टादशशतम् ।

4. द्वात्रिंशदधिकाष्टाशतम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• द्वात्रिंशदधिकाष्टादशशतम् ।

18) सप्ताहे कति दिवसाः सन्ति ?

1. सप्त ।

2. दश ।

3. पञ्च ।

4. द्वादश ।

Correct Answer :-

• सप्त ।

19) भक्तः पुष्पं कस्मै अर्पयति ?

1. राक्षसाय ।

2. वृक्षाय ।

3. मृगाय ।

4. देवाय ।

Correct Answer :-

• देवाय ।

20) विद्या आलयः - अस्य सन्धिं कुरुत ।

1. विद्यालयः ।

2. विद्यलयः ।

3. विद्यालया ।

4. विद्याआलय।

Correct Answer :-

• विद्यालयः ।

21)

अभिनन्द्य इत्यत्र प्रत्ययः कः ?

1. शानच् ।
2. शतृ ।
3. क्त्वा ।
4. ल्यप् ।

Correct Answer :-

- ल्यप् ।

22) शुद्धं वाक्यं चिनुत ।

1. एकस्मिन् मासे द्वौ पक्षौ भवतः ।
2. एकस्मिन् मासे द्वौ पक्षौ भवावः ।
3. एकस्मिन् मासे द्वौ पक्षौ भवथः ।
4. एकस्मिन् मासे द्वि पक्षौ भवतः ।

Correct Answer :-

- एकस्मिन् मासे द्वौ पक्षौ भवतः ।

23) आसीः इति कस्मिन् पुरुषे अस्ति ?

1. उत्तमे ।

2. प्रथमे ।

3. प्रथमोत्तमे ।

4. मध्यमे ।

Correct Answer :-

• मध्यमे ।

24) अरुणोयः इत्यस्य सन्धिः कः ?

1. गुणः ।

2. विसर्गः ।

3. ष्टुत्वः ।

4. श्चुत्वः ।

Correct Answer :-

• गुणः ।

25) पुष्पाणि । अत्र रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत ।

1. सन्ति ।

2. अस्मि ।

3. असि ।

4. अस्ति ।

Correct Answer :-

• सन्ति ।

26) वेदपदस्य धातुः कः ?

1. विद् ।

2. ऊद् ।

3. वाद् ।

4. देव् ।

Correct Answer :-

• विद् ।

27) सः एकस्मिन् कार्ये निपुणः ।

1. असि ।

2. स्मः ।

3. अस्ति ।

4. अस्मि ।

Correct Answer :-

• अस्ति ।

28) कोऽहम् इत्यस्य सन्धिविच्छेदं कुरुत ।

1. को + हम् ।

2. कः + अहम् ।

3. कः + हम् ।

4. को + अहम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• कः + अहम् ।

29) सहसा इति कीदृशं पदम् ?

1. नपुंसकम् ।

2. अव्ययम् ।

3. स्त्रीलिङ्गम् ।

पुंलिङ्गम्।

4.

Correct Answer :-

अव्ययम् ।

30) मार्गशीर्षपुष्यमासौ कस्मिन् ऋतौ दृश्येते ।

1.

वसन्तऋतौ ।

2.

शिशिरऋतौ ।

3.

हेमन्त-ऋतौ ।

4.

ग्रीष्मऋतौ ।

Correct Answer :-

हेमन्त-ऋतौ ।

Topic:- General English(L2GE)

1) Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate preposition in the given sentence.

A learner's language development ____ infancy ____ three years of age will depend on their exposure to the language.

1. by, to

2. by, from

3. from, until

4. across, until

Correct Answer :-

- from, until

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

After exercising for six hours, she fell down due to exhaust--.

1. ---tion
2. ---sion
3. ---ance
4. ---ing

Correct Answer :-

- ---tion

3) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

I expected that I _____ get a high score in Maths.

1. can
2. may
3. would
4. should

Correct Answer :-

- would

4) Choose the most appropriate determiner in the given sentence.

_____ officer in the field has a key to the building.

1. Every
2. Many
3. Some
4. Most

Correct Answer :-

- Every

5) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:

My mother, _____ having her tea, settled _____ a cozy armchair.

1. before, for
2. on, by
3. of, in
4. after, into

Correct Answer :-

- after, into

6) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence:

My friend did not play well, _____ did I.

1. neither
2. either
3. because
4. only

Correct Answer :-

- neither

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

My father entered the room with an agitated look on his face.

1. Amused
2. Pompous
3. Cruel
4. Serene

Correct Answer :-

- Serene

8) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its active voice.

Suggestions are invited sincerely by me for further improvement of my book.

1. I have sincerely invited suggestions for further improvement of my book.
2. I am sincerely invited suggestions for further improvement of my book.
3. I sincerely invited suggestions for further improvement of my book.
4. I sincerely invite suggestions for further improvement of my book.

Correct Answer :-

- I sincerely invite suggestions for further improvement of my book.

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

Logging causes a great deal of environmental damage.

1. Cutting down of trees
2. Blocking
3. Making log cabins
4. Flooding

Correct Answer :-

- Cutting down of trees

10) Choose the option that best transforms the sentence into its Indirect form:

He said, "God is great."

1. He said that God is being great.
2. He said that God was great.
3. He said that God is great.
4. He says that God is great.

Correct Answer :-

- He said that God is great.

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

This camera of mine has seen better days.

1. is now in poor condition
2. is new and working well
3. was not working well
4. is good and working well

Correct Answer :-

- is now in poor condition

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

To run out of mental alertness is worse than to run out of physical fitness.

1. To have plenty of
2. To be deprived of
3. To be drained of
4. To possess

Correct Answer :-

- To be drained of

13) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

_____ Chief Minister and _____ Prime Minister are attending ____ meeting at 10.00 am.

1. No article required, the, a
2. The, a, no article required
3. The, the, the
4. The, a, the

Correct Answer :-

- The, the, the

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

I have scarcely no qualms about the rights and wrongs of my doing.

1. I have scarcely no qualms
2. about the rights and wrongs
3. of my doing.
4. No error

Correct Answer :-

- I have scarcely no qualms

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

Cartography is the study and practice of map making; it is a combination of science of data collection, data analysis and the art of data representation and aesthetics. Maps help us in understanding our surrounding better by graphically representing the different spatial features.

Maps convey geographic information about weather, topography, routes, town plans and culture depending upon the type of map. Early forms of cartography were practiced on clay tablets and cave walls that depicted the immediate surroundings. With the advancement of technology and exploration the maps were produced on papers that depicted areas that various explorers travelled. Today maps show an assortment and plethora of information. The advent of technology such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) allows the collection of spatial data easier. Information technology has gone through rapid changes, and GIS is one of them. It has helped various companies and governments institution in their decision making process through real time interactive maps.

What is cartography?

1. It is a photograph of the earth.
2. It is a drawing of the earth.
3. It is the study of map making.
4. It is a graph of the earth.

Correct Answer :-

- It is the study of map making.

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

Cartography is the study and practice of map making; it is a combination of science of data collection, data analysis and the art of data representation and aesthetics. Maps help us in understanding our surrounding better by graphically representing the different spatial features.

Maps convey geographic information about weather, topography, routes, town plans and culture depending upon the type of map. Early forms of cartography were practiced on clay tablets and cave walls that depicted the immediate surroundings. With the advancement of technology and

exploration the maps were produced on papers that depicted areas that various explorers travelled. Today maps show an assortment and plethora of information. The advent of technology such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) allows the collection of spatial data easier. Information technology has gone through rapid changes, and GIS is one of them. It has helped various companies and governments institution in their decision making process through real time interactive maps.

How has GIS helped companies in decision making?

1. By providing real time interactive map features
2. By providing an assortment of information
3. By providing artistic maps.
4. By providing digitally printed maps

Correct Answer :-

- By providing real time interactive map features

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

Cartography is the study and practice of map making; it is a combination of science of data collection, data analysis and the art of data representation and aesthetics. Maps help us in understanding our surrounding better by graphically representing the different spatial features.

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In this passage, "clay tablets" mean:

1. A flat slab of clay
2. A capsule made of clay
3. A floor made of clay
4. A small portable computer

Correct Answer :-

- A flat slab of clay

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

Cartography is the study and practice of map making; it is a combination of science of data collection, data analysis and the art of data representation and aesthetics. Maps help us in understanding our surrounding better by graphically representing the different spatial features.

Maps convey geographic information about weather, topography, routes, town plans and culture depending upon the type of map. Early forms of cartography were practiced on clay tablets and cave walls that depicted the immediate surroundings. With the advancement of technology and exploration the maps were produced on papers that depicted areas that various explorers travelled. Today maps show an assortment and plethora of information. The advent of technology such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) allows the collection of spatial data easier. Information technology has gone through rapid changes, and GIS is one of them. It has helped various companies and governments institution in their decision making process through real time interactive maps.

Find the synonym of the word *Plethora*.

1. Abundance
2. Variable
3. Understandable
4. Legible

Correct Answer :-

- Abundance

19) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

Yesterday I got sick

**Because of all the germs around me
So I stayed indoor and planned a trick**

The thought filled me with glee

On my hassled, hapless mother

Busy making an eggplant dip

Hard at work in the kitchen

With the baby at her hip

Shoo... Get out of here, she said

But baby gave me a smile

So I hid outside for my next victim

I knew I only have to wait a while.

Where was the speaker after he fell sick?

1. At the park
2. At school
3. In the garden
4. At home

Correct Answer :-

- At home

20) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

Yesterday I got sick

**Because of all the germs around me
So I stayed indoor and planned a trick**

The thought filled me with glee

On my hassled, hapless mother

Busy making an eggplant dip

Hard at work in the kitchen

With the baby at her hip

Shoo... Get out of here, she said

But baby gave me a smile

So I hid outside for my next victim

I knew I only have to wait a while.

Who said, "Shoo...get out of here"

1. Child
2. Teacher
3. Mother
4. Baby

Correct Answer :-

- Mother

21) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

Yesterday I got sick

**Because of all the germs around me
So I stayed indoor and planned a trick**

The thought filled me with glee

On my hassled, hapless mother

Busy making an eggplant dip

Hard at work in the kitchen

With the baby at her hip

Shoo... Get out of here, she said

But baby gave me a smile

So I hid outside for my next victim

I knew I only have to wait a while.

What is the literary device used by the speaker in this line:

On my hassled, hapless mother.

1. Alliteration
2. Metaphor
3. Simile
4. Onomatopoeia

Correct Answer :-

- Alliteration

22) Read the poem carefully and answer the question given below:

Yesterday I got sick

**Because of all the germs around me
So I stayed indoor and planned a trick**

The thought filled me with glee

On my hassled, hapless mother

Busy making an eggplant dip

Hard at work in the kitchen

With the baby at her hip

Shoo... Get out of here, she said

But baby gave me a smile

So I hid outside for my next victim

I knew I only have to wait a while.

The speaker got sick because of_____.

1. germs
2. the sun
3. over eating
4. dust

Correct Answer :-

- germs

23) Choose the right tag:

They were late as usual, _____?

1. did they
2. didn't they
3. weren't they
4. were they

Correct Answer :-

- weren't they

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

A doctor who specializes in the treatment of children

1. Obstetrician
2. Entomologist
3. Pediatrician
4. Gemologist

Correct Answer :-

- Pediatrician

25) Choose the correct word to complete the given sentence.

My brother and _____ are going to spend _____ vacation at a seaside resort.

1. they, theirs
2. he, his
3. me, its
4. I , our

Correct Answer :-

- I , our

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

Every day, the dog _____ at the gate and the gatekeeper _____ him.

1. wait, feed
2. waits, feeds
3. has waited, feeds
4. is waiting, is fed

Correct Answer :-

- waits, feeds

27) Choose the most suitable option to express the meaning of the sentences combined together.

The wind blew. The lightning splashed. The rain started falling.

1. The wind blew, the lightning splashed but the rain started falling.
2. The wind blew, the lightning splashed while the rain started falling.
3. The wind blew, the lightning splashed when the rain started falling.
4. The wind blew, the lightning splashed and the rain started falling.

Correct Answer :-

- The wind blew, the lightning splashed and the rain started falling.

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

An organization wants _____ of its employees.

1. loyal
2. loyalty
3. loyally
4. lawfulness

Correct Answer :-

- loyalty

29) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence.

My father's computer is five years old and it needs to be --graded.

1. super-
2. up--
3. down-
4. de--

Correct Answer :-

- up--

30) Change the given statement to indirect speech.

She asked, "Do you go to school every day?"

1. She asked me that if I went to school every day.
2. She asked me if I went to school every day.
3. She asked that if I go to school every day.
4. She asked that do you go to school every day.

Correct Answer :-

- She asked me if I went to school every day.

Topic:- Sanskrit (SAN)

1) भिन्नप्रकृतिकपदं चिनुत-

1. निरुक्तम् ।
2. मीमांसा ।
3. कल्पः ।
4. शिक्षा ।

Correct Answer :-

- मीमांसा ।

2) पाणिनेः अष्टाध्यायी-ग्रन्थस्य अपरं नाम किम् ?

1. शब्दानुशासनम् ।
2. वाक्यपदीयम् ।

3. महाभाष्यम् ।

4. सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• शब्दानुशासनम् ।

3) कालविधानशास्त्रं किमिति उच्यते ?

1. शिक्षा ।

2. निरुक्तम् ।

3. ज्योतिषम् ।

4. छन्दसम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• ज्योतिषम् ।

4) इदं भवभूतेः नाटकेषु न अन्तर्भवति -

1. प्रतिमानाटकम् ।

2. उत्तररामचरितम् ।

3. मालतीमाधवम् ।

4. महावीरचरितम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• प्रतिमानाटकम् ।

5) व्याकरणस्य मुनित्रये अयं अन्यतमः -

1. भर्तृहरिः ।

2. कात्यायनः ।

3. सायणाचार्यः ।

4. कणादः ।

Correct Answer :-

• कात्यायनः ।

6) पञ्चमहाभूतेषु इदं न अन्तर्भवति -

1. जलम् ।

2. तेजः ।

3. पृथ्वी ।

4. मनः ।

Correct Answer :-

. मनः ।

7) 'माघे मेघे गतं वयः' इत्यत्र 'मेघ' शब्दस्य अर्थः –

1. मेघदूतम् ।

2. मेघ इति कश्चन कविः ।

3. जलमुच् ।

4. न कोऽपि ।

Correct Answer :-

. मेघदूतम् ।

8) वेदपुरुषस्य घ्राणम् उच्यते _____ ।

1. शिक्षा ।

2. व्याकरणम् ।

3. निरुक्तम् ।

4. कल्पः ।

Correct Answer :-

. शिक्षा ।

9) 'विद्याधनम्' इति कः समासः ?

1. विशेषणपूर्वपदः ।

2. अवधारणापूर्वपदः ।

3. विशेषणोभयपदः ।

4. उपमानपूर्वपदः ।

Correct Answer :-

• अवधारणापूर्वपदः ।

10) 'दिलीपस्य गोसेवा' कस्मिन् काव्ये वर्णिता ?

1. कुमारसम्भवे ।

2. शाकुन्तले ।

3. मालविकाग्निमित्रे ।

4. रघुवंशे ।

Correct Answer :-

• रघुवंशे ।

11)

‘मया आदित्यः दृश्यते ।’ इत्यस्य वाक्यप्रयोगः कः ?

1. भावे ।
2. कर्मणि ।
3. कर्मकर्तरि ।
4. कर्तरि ।

Correct Answer :-

- कर्मणि ।

12) चाणक्यं प्रमुखपात्रं स्वीकृत्य विरचितम् नाटकम् किम् ?

1. मृच्छकटिकम् ।
2. मुद्राराक्षसम् ।
3. रत्नावली ।
4. वेणीसंहारम् ।

Correct Answer :-

- मुद्राराक्षसम् ।

13) ‘आशिष्’ इति शब्दस्य लिङ्गः कः ?

1. नपुंसकलिङ्गः ।

2. पुंस्त्रीलिङ्गः ।

3. स्त्रीलिङ्गः ।

4. पुंलिङ्गः ।

Correct Answer :-

. स्त्रीलिङ्गः ।

14) 'बुद्धचरितम्' इति महाकाव्यस्य प्रणेता कः ?

1. गौतमः ।

2. भवभूतिः ।

3. अश्वघोषः ।

4. बाणभट्टः ।

Correct Answer :-

. अश्वघोषः ।

15) राष्ट्रीयशिक्षानीतिः कुत्र अधिकं बलं दत्तम्?

1. निर्देशने

2. अनुसन्धाने

3. परीक्षामूल्याङ्कनक्षेत्रे

4. व्यवसायिके

Correct Answer :-

• व्यवसायिके

16) कः जैनदर्शनस्य अन्तिमः तीर्थंकरः कः ?

1. अरिष्टनेमि

2. अदितनाथः

3. महावीरस्वामी

4. ऋषभदेवः

Correct Answer :-

• महावीरस्वामी

17) 'पश्यन्ती' इत्यत्र प्रत्ययः कः ?

1. शानच् ।

2. ल्यप् ।

3. शतृ ।

4. क्त ।

Correct Answer :-

• शतृ ।

18) पुराणानां सङ्ख्या का ?

1. 20

2. 12

3. 18

4. 10

Correct Answer :-

• 18

19) क्षेत्रसिद्धान्तस्य प्रतिपादकः -

1. लेविन्-महोदयः

2. पावलव्-महोदयः

3. टालमेन् महोदयः

4. हल्-महोदयः

Correct Answer :-

लेविन्-महोदयः

20) वैशेषिकदर्शनस्य प्रवर्तकः कः ?

1. कणादः ।

2. गौतमः ।

3. कपिलः ।

4. व्यासः ।

Correct Answer :-

• कणादः ।

21) हैनरी- कॉल्डवेल् -कुरुदारा प्रतिपादिता विधिः -

1. क्रीडाविधिः

2. प्रोजेक्टविधिः

3. ह्यूरिस्टिकविधिः

4. मॉण्टेसोरी विधिः

Correct Answer :-

• क्रीडाविधिः

22) अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तले कति अङ्काः वर्तन्ते ?

1. 7
2. 6
3. 5
4. 9

Correct Answer :-

. 7

23) कारकेषु स्वतन्त्रः कः ?

1. करणम् ।
2. कर्म ।
3. कर्ता ।
4. सम्प्रदानम् ।

Correct Answer :-

. कर्ता ।

24) शिक्षा एका प्रकारिका क्रिया वर्तते -

1. गत्यात्मिका

2. यादृच्छिकी

3. स्थूलभूता

4. स्थिरभूता

Correct Answer :-

. गत्यात्मिका

25) जीन-पियाजेमहोदयः कस्य सिद्धान्तस्य प्रवर्तकः ?

1. बुद्धिसंरचनात्मकस्य

2. प्रयोगात्मकमनोविज्ञानस्य

3. सक्रियानुबन्धस्य

4. संज्ञानात्मकविकासस्य

Correct Answer :-

. संज्ञानात्मकविकासस्य

26) विद्यालये बालकस्य उपरि कस्य /केषां प्रभावः अधिकः भवति?

1. अध्यापकस्य

2. सहपाठिनाम्

3. पुस्तकानाम्

4. क्रीडासमूहस्य

Correct Answer :-

• अध्यापकस्य

27) आकारदृष्ट्या बृहत्तमः उपनिषद्ग्रन्थः कः ?

1. प्रश्नोपनिषद् ।

2. श्वेताश्वतरोपनिषद् ।

3. छान्दोग्योपनिषद् ।

4. बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद् ।

Correct Answer :-

• बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद् ।

28) वकारादिपुराणेषु इदं न भवति -

1. वायु ।

2. वामन ।

3. विराट् ।

4. विष्णु ।

Correct Answer :-

. विराट् ।

29) निरुक्तस्य प्रणेता कः ?

1. सायणः ।

2. यास्कः ।

3. पाणिनिः ।

4. शाकटायनः ।

Correct Answer :-

. यास्कः ।

30) कोठारी आयोगस्य अपरं नाम -

1. महिलाऽयोगः

2. विश्वविद्यालयाऽयोगः

3. राष्ट्रीयशिक्षाऽयोगः

4. बालशिक्षाऽयोगः

Correct Answer :-

• राष्ट्रीयशिक्षाऽयोगः

31) व्यासविरचितं गणेशलिखितम् इति किं काव्यम् अधिकृत्य प्रसिद्धम् ?

1. रामायणम् ।
2. रघुवंशम् ।
3. भागवतम् ।
4. महाभारतम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• महाभारतम् ।

32) तर्कसङ्ग्रहस्य प्रणेता कः ?

1. गौतमः ।
2. ईश्वरकृष्णः ।
3. सदानन्दः ।
4. अन्नम्भट्टः ।

Correct Answer :-

• अन्नम्भट्टः ।

33)

अशुद्धं क्रियापदं चिनुत -

1. लज्जते ।
2. रोचते ।
3. पचते ।
4. लसते ।

Correct Answer :-

- लसते ।

34) 'रत्नावली' इति नाटिकायाः प्रणेता कः ?

1. श्रीहर्षः ।
2. भट्टनारायणः ।
3. हर्षवर्धनः ।
4. विशाखदत्तः ।

Correct Answer :-

- हर्षवर्धनः ।

35) राधाकृष्णन् आयोगस्य नामान्तरं किम्?

1. माध्यमिकाऽयोगः
2. कोठारी आयोगः
3. संस्कृताऽयोगः
4. विश्वविद्यालयाऽयोगः

Correct Answer :-

- विश्वविद्यालयाऽयोगः

36) _____ पदार्थप्रधानः अव्ययीभावः ।

1. अन्य
2. पूर्व ।
3. उभय ।
4. उत्तर ।

Correct Answer :-

- पूर्व ।

37) भगवद्गीता कस्मिन् आर्षग्रन्थे अन्तर्भवति ?

1. भागवते ।
2. उपनिषदि ।

3. रामायणे ।

4. महाभारते ।

Correct Answer :-

• महाभारते ।

38) 'हुताशनः' इति शब्दस्य पर्यायपदं किम् ?

1. मेघः ।

2. वायुः ।

3. जलम् ।

4. अग्निः ।

Correct Answer :-

• अग्निः ।

39) साधु वाक्यं किम् ?

1. जनकः पुत्रं क्रुध्यति ।

2. जनकः पुत्रात् क्रुध्यति ।

3. जनकः पुत्राय क्रुध्यति ।

4. जनकः पुत्रे क्रुध्यति ।

Correct Answer :-

• जनकः पुत्राय क्रुध्यति ।

40) 'पञ्चलक्षणम्' इति आहूयते -

1. पुराणम् ।

2. वेदः ।

3. उपनिषद् ।

4. वेदाङ्गम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• पुराणम् ।

41) प्राचीनतमः वेदः कः ?

1. अथर्ववेदः ।

2. सामवेदः ।

3. ऋग्वेदः ।

4. यजुर्वेदः ।

Correct Answer :-

. ऋग्वेदः ।

42) नास्तिकदर्शनेषु अयम् अन्यतमः -

1. योगः ।

2. साङ्ख्यम् ।

3. जैनः ।

4. मीमांसा ।

Correct Answer :-

. जैनः ।

43) 'विद्यमानः' इत्यत्र प्रत्ययः कः ?

1. शतृ ।

2. अनीयर् ।

3. क्तवतु ।

4. शानच् ।

Correct Answer :-

. शानच् ।

44) 'लब्धवान्' इत्यस्य प्रत्ययः कः ?

1. शानच् ।

2. क्त ।

3. क्त्वा ।

4. क्तवतु ।

Correct Answer :-

• क्तवतु ।

45) एतेषु छात्राणाम् मूल्याङ्कनपद्धतिः उत्तमा भवति -

1. वर्षे त्रिवारम्

2. वर्षे एकवारम्

3. वर्षे समयानुगुणं मूल्याङ्कनेन

4. वर्षे द्विवारम्

Correct Answer :-

• वर्षे समयानुगुणं मूल्याङ्कनेन

46) नलदमयन्त्योः कथा अस्मिन् वर्ण्यते -

1. रघुवंशे ।
2. विक्रमोर्वशीये ।
3. उत्तररामचरिते ।
4. नैषधीयचरिते ।

Correct Answer :-

- नैषधीयचरिते ।

47) 'अन्तेऽपि' इत्यस्य सन्धिविच्छेदः कः ?

1. अन्ते अपि ।
2. अन्ते ऽपि ।
3. अन्तेपि ।
4. अन्तः अपि ।

Correct Answer :-

- अन्ते अपि ।

48) 'भगवच्छक्तिः' इत्यस्य सन्धिः कः ?

1. जश्त्वसन्धिः ।

2. चर्त्वसन्धिः ।

3. ष्ट्वसन्धिः ।

4. श्रुत्वसन्धिः ।

Correct Answer :-

• श्रुत्वसन्धिः ।

49) आदर्शवादस्य दार्शनिकः अयम् -

1. सुकरातः

2. रूसोवर्यः

3. डूरेन्ड्-ड्रेकः

4. वाल्टेर्वर्यः

Correct Answer :-

• सुकरातः

50) गुरुकुलशिक्षाप्रणाल्याः कृते बलं कः दत्तवान् ?

1. गाँधीजी

2. टैगोरः

3. श्री अरविन्दः

4. विवेकानन्दः

Correct Answer :-

• विवेकानन्दः

51) साधु वाक्यं किम् ?

1. छात्रैः ग्रन्थः पठ्यते ।

2. छात्रैः ग्रन्थं पठ्यते ।

3. छात्रैः ग्रन्थः पठ्यन्ते ।

4. छात्राः ग्रन्थं पठ्यन्ते ।

Correct Answer :-

• छात्रैः ग्रन्थः पठ्यते ।

52) लौकिकव्याकरणे कस्य लकारस्य प्रयोगः न दृश्यते ?

1. लट् ।

2. लेट् ।

3. लृट् ।

4. लङ् ।

Correct Answer :-

• लेट् ।

53) दीपशिखाकविः इति कः प्रसिद्धः ?

1. भवभूतिः ।

2. कालिदासः ।

3. भारविः ।

4. वाल्मीकिः ।

Correct Answer :-

• कालिदासः ।

54) इदं पञ्चमहाकाव्येषु अन्यतमम् -

1. सौन्दरनन्दम् ।

2. मालतीमाधवम् ।

3. मालविकाग्निमित्रम् ।

4. कुमारसम्भवम् ।

Correct Answer :-

• कुमारसम्भवम् ।

55) एतेषु एकः जन्मजातप्रेरकः नास्ति -

1. निद्रा
2. पिपासा
3. स्वभावः
4. बुभुषा

Correct Answer :-

• स्वभावः

56) विशिष्टाद्वैतस्य मूलग्रन्थः कः अस्ति?

1. शारीरकभाष्यम्
2. बादरायणसूत्राणि
3. श्रीभाष्यम्
4. ब्रह्मसूत्राणि

Correct Answer :-

श्रीभाष्यम्

57) 'वृकभीतः' इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यं किम् ?

1. वृकेण भीतः ।

2. वृकस्य भीतः ।

3. वृकात् भीतः ।

4. वृकः भीतः ।

Correct Answer :-

• वृकात् भीतः ।

58) 'वज्रकठोरम्' इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यं किम् ?

1. वज्रम् एव कठोरम् ।

2. वज्रम् इव कठोरम् ।

3. वज्रम् कठोरम् ।

4. वज्रम् कठोरम् इव ।

Correct Answer :-

• वज्रम् इव कठोरम् ।

59) 'मातृदेवो भव पितृदेवो भव' इति उपनिषद्वाक्यं कस्माद् उद्धृतम् ?

1. कठात् ।
2. मुण्डकात् ।
3. तैत्तिरीयात् ।
4. माण्डुक्यात् ।

Correct Answer :-

• तैत्तिरीयात् ।

60) अस्मिन् वर्षे चिन्तनशक्तेः एवं निरीक्षणशक्तेः विकासः भवति?

1. षष्ठमवर्षे
2. सप्तमवर्षे
3. एकादशवर्षे
4. दशमवर्षे

Correct Answer :-

• एकादशवर्षे