

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD Middle School Teacher Eligibility Test - 2018 01st Mar 2019 09:30AM

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)
1) Who among these psychologists have developed a theory of personality based on 2 dimensions: introvertion and extrovertion? / इन मनोवैज्ञानिकों में से किसने 2 आयामों अंतर्मुखी और बहिर्मुखी के आधार पर व्यक्तित्व का एक सिद्धांत विकसित किया है:?
1. Sigmund Freud/ सिग्मंड फ्रायड
2. Carl Jung/ कार्ल युंग
3. Erich From/ एरिक फर्म
4. Hans Eysenck/ हैंस आइसेंक
Correct Answer :-
• Hans Eysenck/ हैंस आइसेंक
2) The full form of SEN is / SEN का पूर्ण रूपहै। 1. Special emotional negotiation / स्पेशल इमोशनल निगोसिएशन 2. Social education needs / सोशल एजुकेशन नीड्स 3. Special educational needs / स्पेशल एजुकेशनल नीड्स 4. Special and exceptional needs / स्पेशल और एक्सेप्शनल नीड्स
Correct Answer :-
• Social education needs / सोशल एजुकेशन नीड्स
3) The need for child-centered education has increased mainly because: / बाल-केन्द्रित शिक्षा की आवश्यकता मुख्यतः निम्न कारण से बढ़ गयी है:
1. Parents have no time for their children. / माता-पिता के पास अपने बच्चों के लिए समय नहीं है।
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1. Parents have no time for their children. / माता-पिता के पास अपने बच्चों के लिए समय नहीं है। 2. Parents are less qualified. / माता-पिता कम योग्य हैं। 3. Teachers have better qualification. / शिक्षकों की बेहतर योग्यता है। 4. Teachers are more equipped to deal with overall development. / शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए अधिक सुसज्जित हैं। Correct Answer:-
1. Parents have no time for their children. / माता-पिता के पास अपने बच्चों के लिए समय नहीं है। 2. Parents are less qualified. / माता-पिता कम योग्य हैं। 3. Teachers have better qualification. / शिक्षकों की बेहतर योग्यता है। 4. Teachers are more equipped to deal with overall development. / शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए अधिक सुसन्जित हैं। Correct Answer: • Teachers are more equipped to deal with overall development. / शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए अधिक सुसन्जित हैं। 4) People who are categorized on the basis of economic condition are known as belonging to a particular / जिन लोगों को आर्थिक स्थित के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया जाता है उन्हें एक विशेष से संबंधित रूप में जाना जाता है। 1. Ethnic group / एथनिक ग्रुप 2. Religion / धर्म
1. Parents have no time for their children. / माता-पिता के पास अपने बच्चों के लिए समय नहीं है। 2. Parents are less qualified. / माता-पिता कम योग्य हैं। 3. Teachers have better qualification. / शिक्षकों की बेहतर योग्यता है। 4. Teachers are more equipped to deal with overall development. / शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए अधिक सुसन्जित हैं। Correct Answer:- • Teachers are more equipped to deal with overall development. / शिक्षक सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए अधिक सुसन्जित हैं। 4) People who are categorized on the basis of economic condition are known as belonging to a particular
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5) Perception of a particular method of teaching is different among learners because: / शिक्षण की एक विशेष पद्धति की धारणा शिक्षार्थियों के बीच भिन्न है क्योंकि :
1. they do not want to learn. / ये सीखना नहीं चाहते है।
2. they don't like the topic. / उन्हे विषय की पसंद नहीं है।
3. perception is dependent on the environment learners are accustomed to. / धारणा शिक्षार्थियों के पर्यावरण पर निर्भर है, जिसके आदी है।
4. some of them do not like the teacher. / उनमें से कुछ शिक्षक को पसंद नहीं करते हैं।
Correct Answer :-
• perception is dependent on the environment learners are accustomed to. / धारणा शिक्षार्थियों के पर्यावरण पर निर्भर है, जिसके आदी है।
6) What is the primary change that occurs during puberty? / यौवन के दौरान होने वाला प्राथमिक परिवर्तन क्या है?
1. Psychological maturity / मनोवैज्ञानिक परिपक्वता
2. Social maturity / सामाजिक परिपक्वता
3. Cognitive maturity / संज्ञानात्मक परिपक्वता
4. Sexual maturity / यौन परिपक्वता
Correct Answer :-
• Sexual maturity / यौन परिपक्वता
7) At what age does the newborn recognize the mother's voice? / किस उम्र में नवजात शिशु माँ की आवाज़ को पहचानता है?
1. At birth / जन्म से
2. At three months / तीन महीने पर
3. At six months / छ: महीने पर
4. At nine months / नौ महीने पर
Correct Answer :-
• At birth / जन्म से
8) Who was a development theorist of the mid-twentieth century who is best known for his specific and detailed theory of children's moral development? / बीसवीं शताब्दी के मध्य में एक विकास सिद्धांतकार कौन था जो बच्चों के नैतिक विकास के अपने विशिष्ट और विस्तृत सिद्धांत के लिए जाना जाता है?
1. Lawrence Kohlberg / लॉरेंस कोहलबर्ग
2. Vygotsky / वाङ्गोत्स्की
3. Piaget / पियाजे
4. Erikson / इ रिक्सन
Correct Answer :-
• Lawrence Kohlberg / लॉरेंस कोहलबर्ग
9) Who proposed the "Law of Effect"? / किसने 'प्रभाव का नियम' प्रतिपादित किया?
1. Sternberg / स्टर्नबर्ग
2. Fromm / फ्रॉम
3. Thorndike / थॉर्नडाइक
4. Bandura / बॅण्डुरा

Correct Answer :-
• Thorndike / थॉर्नडाइक
10) Who developed the first intelligence test? / पहला बुद्धिमता परीक्षण (टेस्ट) किसने विकसित किया?
1. Binet and Vernon / बिनेट और वर्नन
2. Binet and Simon / बिनेट और सिमोन
3. Goddard and Terman / गोडाई और टर्मन
4. Goddard and Wechsler / गोडाई और वेचसलेर
Correct Answer :-
• Binet and Simon / बिनेट और सिमोन
11) Preprimary education in India carried out through Anganwadi Centres falls under the / भारत में आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली पूर्व-प्राथमिक शिक्षा के अंतर्गत आती है।
1. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment / सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
2. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare / स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
3. Ministry of Women and Child Development / महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय
4. Ministry of Human Resource Development / मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
Correct Answer :-
• Ministry of Women and Child Development / महिला और बाल विकास मंत्रालय
12) Critical thinking is an aspect of: / गहन चिंतन निम्न का एक पहल् है: 1. Bias / पक्षपात
1. Bias / पक्षपात
1. Bias / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क
1. Bias / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क 3. Belief / विश्वास
1. Bias / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क 3. Belief / विश्वास 4. Emotion / भावना
1. Bias / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क 3. Belief / विश्वास 4. Emotion / भावना Correct Answer :- • Reasoning / तर्क 13) The judgement of the quality of teaching depends on: / शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता का निर्णय निम्न पर निर्भर करता है:
1. Bias / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क 3. Belief / विश्वास 4. Emotion / भावना Correct Answer :- • Reasoning / तर्क 13) The judgement of the quality of teaching depends on: / शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता का निर्णय निम्न पर निर्भर करता है: 1. Developing a relationship / संबंधों को विकसित करने पर
1. Bias / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क 3. Belief / विश्वास 4. Emotion / भावना Correct Answer :- • Reasoning / तर्क 13) The judgement of the quality of teaching depends on: / शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता का निर्णय निम्न पर निर्भर करता है:
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1. Bias / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क 3. Belief / विश्वास 4. Emotion / भावना Correct Answer :- • Reasoning / तर्क 13) The judgement of the quality of teaching depends on: / शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता का निर्णय निम्न पर निर्भर करता है: 1. Developing a relationship / संबंधों को विकसित करने पर 2. Attainment of information / जानकारी की प्राप्ति पर 3. Discipline / अनुशासन पर
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1. Blas / पक्षपात 2. Reasoning / तर्क 3. Belief / विश्वास 4. Emotion / आवना Correct Answer :- • Reasoning / तर्क 13) The judgement of the quality of teaching depends on: / शिक्षण की गुणवत्ता का निर्णय निमृन पर निर्भर करता है: 1. Developing a relationship / संबंधों को विकसित करने पर 2. Attainment of information / जानकारी की प्राप्ति पर 3. Discipline / अनुशासन पर 4. Overall development of student / छात्रों के समग्र विकास पर Correct Answer :- • Overall development of student / छात्रों के समग्र विकास पर

3. Active Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder / सक्रिय अभाव सक्रियता विकार
4. Aggression Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder/ आक्रामकता अभाव सि्क्रयता विकार
Correct Answer :-
• Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder / ध्यान अभाव सक्रियता विकार
15) Which one of the following is not an internal factor of attention? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या ध्यान (अवधान) का एक आंतरिक कारक नहीं है?
1. Interest / 表 包
2. Intensity / तीव्रता
3. Mind set / पूर्व धारणा (मांइड सेट)
4. Motives / प्रेरणा
Correct Answer :-
• Intensity / तीव्रता
16) Which of the following factors did Kohlberg focus on in his theory of morality? / कोहलबर्ग अपने नैतिकता के सिद्धांत में निम्नलिखित कारकों में से किस पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया?
1. Family influences / परिवार प्रभुत्व
2. Cognitive development / संज्ञानात्मक विकास
3. Culture / संस्कृति
4. Gender differences / लिंग भेद
Correct Answer :-
• Cognitive development / संज्ञानात्मक विकास
17) Which of the following is not an objective of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सतत एवं व्यापक मूल्यांकन का उद्देश्य नहीं है?
1. Plan teaching-learning situations. / शिक्षण-अधिगम स्थितियों की योजना तैयार करना ।
2. Communicate the child's progress to different stakeholders. / बच्चे की प्रगति को विभिन्न हितधारकों को बताना ।
3. Map changes in the child's learning and development. / बच्चे के अधिगम और विकास में परिवर्तनों का मानचित्र बनाना ।
4. Inculcate fear in the minds of pupils, so that they are able to perform better. / विद्यार्थियों के मन में भय पैदा करना, ताकि वे बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर सकें।
Correct Answer :-
• Inculcate fear in the minds of pupils, so that they are able to perform better. / विद्यार्थियों के मन में भय पैदा करना, ताकि वे बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर सकें।
18) Which of the following is not a risk factor for drug use that is directly attributed to parents? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ड्रग उपयोग के लिए जोखिम कारक नहीं है जिसके लिए माता-पिता प्रत्यक्ष रूप से उत्तरदायी ठहराये जायें?
1. Childhood negligence / बाल्यवस्था लापरवाही
2. Abuse / दुर्व्यवहार
3. Peer rejection / सहकर्मी अस्वीकरण
4. Genetic inheritance / आनुवंशिक विरासत
Correct Answer :-
• Peer rejection / सहकर्मी अस्वीकरण

19) A child realizes that a four-legged animal that neighs cannot fit into her existing schema of 'dog'. What process will she undertake to fit this new information into her schemas? / एक बच्चे को जात होता है कि चार पैर वाला जानवर, जो कि हिनहिनाता है, 'कुत्ते' के मौजूदा आकार में फिट नहीं हो सकता है। इस नई जानकारी को इस आकार में फिट करने के लिए वह कौन सी प्रक्रिया अपनाएगा?
1. Disequilibration / असंतुलन
2. Accommodation / समायोजन
3. Assimilation / आत्मसात
4. Homeostasis / समस्थिति
Correct Answer :-
• Accommodation / समायोजन
20) A child finds it hard to recall the Hindi letters he learnt for today's exam because of the Kannada exam he wrote yesterday. What is this phenomenon known as? / एक बच्चे को आज की परीक्षा के लिए याद किये गये हिंदी अक्षरों को स्मरण करना उसके द्वारा कल लिखे गये कन्नड़ परीक्षा के कारण कठिन लगता है। इस घटना को किस नाम से जाना जाता है?
1. Retroactive interference / पृष्नोमुंखी अवरोध
2. Retrograde interference / प्रतिगामी अवरोध
3. Anterograde interference / अग्रगामी अवरोध
4. Proactive interference / अग्रोनमुखी अवरोध
Correct Answer :-
• Proactive interference / अग्रोनमुखी अवरोध
21) According to Vygotsky, child's language and thought develop / वायगोत्स्की के अनुसार, बच्चे की भाषा और विचार विकसित करते हैं।
1. independently of each other, then merge / एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होकर बाद में आपस में सम्मिलित हो जाते हैं
2. independently of each other / एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र
3. universally across the culture / सभी संस्कृतियों पर समानता से
4. together as child grows / बच्चे के विकास के साथ
Correct Answer :-
• independently of each other, then merge / एक दूसरे से स्वतंत्र होकर बाद में आपस में सम्मिलित हो जाते हैं
22) Parents who have a lot of rules but support their children to follow the rules, are adhering to / जो माता-पिता बहुत सारे नियम बनाते हैं लेकिन अपने बच्चों को नियमों का पालन करने के लिए सहायता करते हैं का अनुसरण करते हैं।
1. Uninvolved Parenting / असंबद्ध पालन-पोषण
2. Permissive Parenting / अनुमोदक पालन-पोषण
3. Authoritative Parenting / आधिकारिक पालन-पोषण (अथॉरिटेटिव पैरेंटिंग)
4. Authoritarian Parenting / अधिकारवादी पालन-पोषण (अथॉरिटेरिअन पैरेंटिंग)
Correct Answer :-
• Authoritative Parenting / आधिकारिक पालन-पोषण (अथॉरिटेटिव पैरेंटिंग)
23) is the desire to act and move towards a goal. / कार्य करने और एक लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ने की इच्छा है।
1. Perseverance / इंद्रता
2. Valour / साहस

3. Motivation / प्रेरणा
4. Grit / धैर्य
Correct Answer :-
• Motivation / प्रेरणा
24) Which of the following theorists emphasizes the importance of categorization in the learning process? / निम्नलिखित सिद्धांतकार में से कौन अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में वर्गीकरण के महत्व पर जोर देते है?
1. Kohler / कोह्नर
2. Bandura / बं डु रा
3. Bruner /बर्नर
4. Pavlov / पैवलॉव
Correct Answer :-
• Bruner /बर्नर
25) Problem-based learning in science encourages learners' scientific habits of mind. Which of these options best describes some of the guidelines for problem-based learning?/ विज्ञान में समस्या-आधारित शिक्षा, शिक्षार्थियों की मन की वैज्ञानिक आदतों को प्रोत्साहित करती है। इनमें से कौन सा विकल्प समस्या-आधारित सिद्धांत सीखने के कुछ दिशानिर्देशों का उचित वर्णन करता है?
1. Reading, writing, listening/ पढ़ना, लिखना, सुनना
2. Thinking up ideas, using multimedia, making variables/ मल्टीमीडिया का उपयोग करके, चर बनाकर विचारों को समझना
3. Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना
4. Discussions, a fixed number of trials, cooperative learning/ चर्चा, निश्चित संख्या में परीक्षण, सहकारी शिक्षण
Correct Answer :-
Correct Answer :- • Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला
Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है।
Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप 3. Telescope / टेलीस्कोप
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप 3. Telescope / टेलीस्कोप 4. Epidiascope / एपिडियास्कोप
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप 3. Telescope / टेलीस्कोप 4. Epidiascope / एपिडियास्कोप Correct Answer :-
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• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप 3. Telescope / टेलीस्कोप 4. Epidiascope / एपिडियास्कोप Correct Answer :- • Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 27) Id, ego, superego is put forth by: / पहचान, अहं, पराहं (सुपरइगो) निम्न में से किसके द्वारा स्थिपत किये गये? 1. Maslow / मास्लो
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेलिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप 3. Telescope / टेलीस्कोप 4. Epidiascope / एपिडियास्कोप Correct Answer :- • Tachistoscope / टेलिस्टोस्कोप 27) Id, ego, superego is put forth by: / पहचान, अहं, पराहं (सुपरङ्गो) निम्न में से किसके द्वारा स्थपित किये गये? 1. Maslow / मास्लो 2. Pavlov / पैयलॉय
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप 3. Telescope / टेलीस्कोप 4. Epidiascope / एपिडियास्कोप Correct Answer :- • Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 27) Id, ego, superego is put forth by: / पहचान, अहं, पराहं (सुपरङ्गो) निम्न में से किसके द्वारा स्थिपत किये गये? 1. Maslow / मास्लो 2. Pavlov / पैयलॉय 3. Jung / युंग
• Asking questions, constructing a hypothesis, repeated trials/ प्रश्न पूछना, एक परिकल्पना का निर्माण करना, बार-बार परीक्षण करना 26) The apparatus used for measuring the span of attention is / अवधान विस्तृति (स्पैम ऑफ अटेंशन) को मापने के लिए प्रयुक्त किया जाने वाला उपकरण है। 1. Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 2. Microscope / माइक्रोस्कोप 3. Telescope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 4. Epidiascope / एपिडियास्कोप Correct Answer :- • Tachistoscope / टेचिस्टोस्कोप 27) Id, ego, superego is put forth by: / पहचान, अहं, पराहं (सुपरङ्गो) निम्न में से किसके द्वारा स्थिपत किये गये? 1. Maslow / मास्लो 2. Pavlov / पैवलॉव 3. Jung / युंग 4. Freud / फ्रायड

²⁸⁾ The Expectancy Theory of motivation states that: / प्रेरणा के सिद्धांत में कहता है कि:
1. People are motivated to do things due to external rewards. / पुरस्कार से व्यक्ति कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरित होता हैं।
2. There is a hierarchy of needs in each individual. / प्रत्येक व्यक्ति में जरूरतों का एक पदानुक्रम होता है।
3. There is a desire in a person to become what he is capable of becoming. / किसी व्यक्ति में वह बनने की इच्छा होती है जो वह बनने में सक्षम है।
4. Motivation depends on the desirability of the outcome. / अभिप्रेरणा परिणाम की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है।
Correct Answer :-
• Motivation depends on the desirability of the outcome. / अभिप्रेरणा परिणाम की इच्छा पर निर्भर करता है।
²⁹⁾ Teaching in an inclusive classroom is a challenge for teachers and demands certain / समावेशी कक्षा में पढ़ाना, शिक्षकों के लिए एक चुनौती है और इसमें निश्चित रूप से की आवश्यकता है।
1. Habits / प्रवृति
2. Talent / प्रतिभा
3. Expertise / दक्षता
4. Practice / अभ्यास
Correct Answer :-
• Expertise / दक्षता
30) is found to be effective at achieving conceptual change. /
को वैचारिक परिवर्तन प्राप्त करने में प्रभावी पाया गया है।
1. Reading textual materials/ पाठ आधारित अध्ययन प्रणाली
2. Labs / प्रयोगशाला
3. Discovery learning / डिस्कवरी अधिगम
4. Detecting an anomaly / विसंगति का पता लगाना
Correct Answer :-
• Detecting an anomaly / विसंगति का पता लगाना
Topic:- General English(L1GE)
1) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:
A group of five persons or things is atet.
1. quadr
2. sex
3. quint
4. octa
Correct Answer :-
• quint
2) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:
Australia is the bigg island in the world.
1. –iest

3ier
4er
Correct Answer :-
•est
3) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
Your schooling is truly important in deciding your career. When you are in Class X, you have to face the board exams. You also have big dreams about what you want to become and do in your life. You then realize that suddenly you face difficult questions and you have to make decisions. You need to set yourself realistic goals and plans to achieve those goals.
One of the key decisions to make at this stage is the selection of subjects in Plus Two and later in a college or university. The simplest approach would be to choose subjects that you like. Do you think that it will work well for you? It may not, for obvious reasons.
Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?
1. You must choose a career that will match the subjects you like.
2. Schooling is an important stage in one's life.
3. Class X students face difficult questions for making decisions about their life.
4. One of the key decisions to make for students is about the choice of subjects.
Correct Answer :-
You must choose a career that will match the subjects you like.
4) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
Your schooling is truly important in deciding your career. When you are in Class X, you have to face the board exams. You also have big dreams about what you want to become and do in your life. You then realize that suddenly you face difficult questions and you have to make decisions. You need to set yourself realistic goals and plans to achieve those goals.
One of the key decisions to make at this stage is the selection of subjects in Plus Two and later in a college or university. The simplest approach would be to choose subjects that you like. Do you think that it will work well for you? It may not, for obvious reasons.
What would be the immediate concern of a Class X student?
1. Making parents happy with good results
2. Deciding what subjects to study in college
3. Scoring well in the Board exams
4. Scoring well in Plus Two
Correct Answer :-
Scoring well in the Board exams
5) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
Your schooling is truly important in deciding your career. When you are in Class X, you have to face the board exams. You also have big dreams about what you want to become and do in your life. You then realize that suddenly you face difficult questions and you have to make decisions. You need to set yourself realistic goals and plans to achieve those goals.
One of the key decisions to make at this stage is the selection of subjects in Plus Two and later in a college or university. The simplest approach would be to choose subjects that you like. Do you think that it will work well for you? It may not, for obvious reasons.

From the passage, we can infer that:

1. Choosing the subjects that one likes may not be the best approach.

- 2. Students should study even the subjects that they don't like.
- 3. Students should choose subjects that they like.
- 4. Students should choose subjects that they do well in.

Correct Answer :-

• Choosing the subjects that one likes may not be the best approach.

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

Your schooling is truly important in deciding your career. When you are in Class X, you have to face the board exams. You also have big dreams about what you want to become and do in your life. You then realize that suddenly you face difficult questions and you have to make decisions. You need to set yourself realistic goals and plans to achieve those goals.

One of the key decisions to make at this stage is the selection of subjects in Plus Two and later in a college or university. The simplest approach would be to choose subjects that you like. Do you think that it will work well for you? It may not, for obvious reasons.

What is the passage about? Choose the best answer.

- 1. Passing the Class X Board exams
- 2. Making choices in one's life, particularly in studies
- 3. Choosing subjects in Plus Two
- 4. Choosing one's career

Correct Answer :-

· Making choices in one's life, particularly in studies

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

A striped hyena, which saw death face to face more than a year ago, is slowly limping back to life at the veterinary unit attached to a Tiger Reserve (TR) in Tamil Nadu. Beaten up by villagers in the last week of October 2017, when it strayed into their village, the injured hyena was lucky to be spotted by forest field staff on November 4, 2017.

Though they felt that the animal couldn't be saved, the forest officials alerted the veterinary officer at the Reserve. He was not ready to give up on the near threatened species. He took it to the veterinary unit the same evening and the hyena wouldn't have known that it was going to be the beginning of a second innings in its life.

What is the passage about? Choose the best answer.

- 1. A veterinary officer who treated wounded hyena
- 2. A hyena which is a near threatened species
- 3. A tiger reserve which has a veterinary unit attached to it
- 4. A severely wounded hyena which was brought back to life

Correct Answer:-

• A severely wounded hyena which was brought back to life

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

A striped hyena, which saw death face to face more than a year ago, is slowly limping back to life at the veterinary unit attached to a Tiger Reserve (TR) in Tamil Nadu. Beaten up by villagers in the last week of October 2017, when it strayed into their village, the injured hyena was lucky to be spotted by forest field staff on November 4, 2017.

Though they felt that the animal couldn't be saved, the forest officials alerted the veterinary officer at the Reserve. He was not ready to give up on the near threatened species. He took it to the veterinary unit the same evening and the hyena wouldn't have known that it was going to be the beginning of a second innings in its life.

How was the hyena seriously wounded?

1. It was shot and wounded by the forest officials.

2. It was attacked by a tiger in the Tiger Reserve.
3. It was operated by a veterinary officer at the Reserve.
4. It was severely beaten up by villagers for straying into their village.
Correct Answer :-
It was severely beaten up by villagers for straying into their village.
9) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
A striped hyena, which saw death face to face more than a year ago, is slowly limping back to life at the veterinary unit attached to a Tiger Reserve (TR) in Tamil Nadu. Beaten up by villagers in the last week of October 2017, when it strayed into their village, the injured hyena was lucky to be spotted by forest field staff on November 4, 2017.
Though they felt that the animal couldn't be saved, the forest officials alerted the veterinary officer at the Reserve. He was not ready to give up on the near threatened species. He took it to the veterinary unit the same evening and the hyena wouldn't have known that it was going to be the beginning of a second innings in its life.
From the passage, we can infer that:
1. The hyena finally died because it saw death.
2. The villagers killed the hyena by beating it up severely.
3. The hyena could not be saved.
4. The hyena was finally saved and it came back to life.
Correct Answer :-
The hyena was finally saved and it came back to life.
10) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
A striped hyena, which saw death face to face more than a year ago, is slowly limping back to life at the veterinary unit attached to a Tiger Reserve (TR) in Tamil Nadu. Beaten up by villagers in the last week of October 2017, when it strayed into their village, the injured hyena was lucky to be spotted by forest field staff on November 4, 2017.
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• each
12) Which of the following options best combines the given sentences?
Tina likes to party. Sam likes to sit at home.
1. Tina likes to party while Sam doesn't likes to party.
2. Tina likes to party, but Sam likes to sit at home.
3. Tina likes to party and so, Sam likes to sit at home.
4. Tina likes to party as Sam likes to sit at home.
Correct Answer :-
• Tina likes to party, but Sam likes to sit at home.
13) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:
outsourcing is very common in today's global economy.
1. The a
2. A the
3. No article required no article required
4. No article required an
Correct Answer :-
No article required no article required
14) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:
Arjun wants bookshelf in his room. Then he can organize his books and magazines on bookshelf.
1. a a
2. a the
3. the the
4. no article
Correct Answer :-
• a the
15) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the following sentence in indirect speech:
The hair stylist said to her customer, "You can make statement with your choice of hair style."
1. The hair stylist said her customer that she can make a statement with her choice of hair style.
2. The hair stylist told her customer you could make a statement with your choice of hair style.
3. The hair stylist told her customer that she could make a statement with her choice of hair style.
4. The hair stylist told her customer that you can make a statement with her choice of hair style.
Correct Answer :-
The hair stylist told her customer that she could make a statement with her choice of hair style.

Pollution from cars and factories is contributing to changes in the environment.
1. Changes in environment from pollution from cars and factories are a contribution.
2. Changes in the environment is been contributed by pollution from cars and factories.
3. Changes in the environment are being contributed by pollution from cars and factories.
4. Pollution from cars and factories is contributed to changes in the environment.
Correct Answer :-
Changes in the environment are being contributed by pollution from cars and factories.
17) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence. The leader's hypocrisy was revealed when he did not practice what he had preached.
1. injustice
2. sincerity
3. honesty
4. deception
Correct Answer :-
• deception
18) Choose the appropriate tenses to fill in the blanks in the given sentence:
Look! There a lot of clouds. Itsoon!
1. have been will have been raining
2. are is going to rain
3. is will be raining
4. is is raining
Correct Answer :-
• are is going to rain
19) Choose the appropriate antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
Many scientists believe the ability to multi-task is a myth.
1. fable
2. lie
3. verity
4. legend
Correct Answer :-
• verity
20) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.
He is sick he wants to go to school.
1. that
2. when

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

3. because
4. yet
Correct Answer :-
• yet
21) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:
The survival the circus is due to its ability to change the times.
1. of with
2. of over
3. from for
4. with in
Correct Answer :-
• of with
22) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:
My husband play piano very well because he's a professional pianist.
1. might
2. can
3. shall
4. may
Correct Answer :-
• can
23) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:
The old lady gave the children an earful for nearly knocking her over.
1. heard
2. lamented
3. spoke harshly
4. listened
Correct Answer :-
spoke harshly
24) Choose the most suitable pronoun for the given sentence:
My brother and I love
1. each other
2. each other's
3. one another
4. one another's
Correct Answer :-

• each other
25) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:
I wait both for your cheque and comments in this regard.
1. your cheque and comments
2. I wait both for
3. No error
4. in this regard.
Correct Answer :-
I wait both for
26) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:
How we get back from the fair tomorrow?
1. are
2. will
3. were
4. was
Correct Answer :-
• will
27) Rewrite the following changing the active sentence to passive.
When campus reopens next month they will require labour initially.
1. Labour will being required by them initially when the campus reopen next month.
2. Labour will be required by them initially when the campus reopens next month.
3. Labour will required by them initially when the campus reopen next month.
4. Labour will been required by them initially when the campus reopen next month.
Correct Answer :-
Labour will be required by them initially when the campus reopens next month.
28) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.
Fights between women
1. Cockfight
2. Bullfight
3. Street fight
4. Catfight
Correct Answer :-
• Catfight

29) Choose the right tag:
She dances gracefully,?
1. isn't she
2. is she
3. does she
4. doesn't she
Correct Answer :-
doesn't she
30) Choose the right tag:
Sneha isn't in trouble,?
1. can she?
2. is she?
3. does she?
4. hope not?
Correct Answer :-
• is she?
Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)
¹⁾ आत्मिन इति शब्दरुपस्य विभक्तिः -
ृ तृतीया
2. प्रथमा
_{3.} सप्तमी
_{4.} पञ्चमी
Correct Answer :-
. सप्तमी
²) "स्पृहा" इति पदस्य पर्यायोऽस्ति-
²) "स्पृहा" इति पदस्य पर्यायोऽस्ति- 1. सर्पः
_{1.} सर्पः _{2.} ईर्षा _{3.} इच्छा
_{1.} सर्पः _{2.} ईर्षा

इच्छा श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः। नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥ उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः। षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥ कया समः बन्धः नास्ति ? ় लतया ्र विद्यया ्र विमलया ₄ कलया ़ विद्यया 4) "धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च" इति वाक्यम् अस्मिन् शतके अस्ति-शृङ्गारशतके अमरुशतके नीतिशतके वैराग्यशतके **Correct Answer:** वैराग्यशतके

वाल्मीकिरामायणे ताटकावधप्रसङ्गः अस्मिन् काण्डे
अस्ति-
अरण्यकाण्डे
अयोध्याकाण्डे
सुन्दरकाण्डे ^{3.}
बालकाण्डे
Correct Answer :-
. बालकाण्डे
⁶⁾ "निपत्य" इत्यत्र प्रत्ययः अस्ति-
शानच्
_{2.} शतृ
ल्यप् ^{3.}
4. अनीयर्
Correct Answer :-
. ल्यप्
7)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत - सूर्यः प्रभाते पूर्वस्यां दिशि उदयति । अस्य बिम्बम् आरक्तं दृश्यते। असौ निशायाः अन्धकारं नाशयति। सूर्यस्य आगमनेन चन्द्रः ताराश्च विलुप्ताः भवन्ति। सर्वापि सृष्टिः जागर्ति। सूर्यम् उदितं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिणः कलरवं कुर्वन्ति। तरवः, लताः गुल्माश्च सुमनोभिः विकिरन्ति। पवनः कुसुमानां सुगन्धम् आदाय अर्वासु दिक्षु प्रसारयति।

उत्तमाः छात्राः प्रभातकाले सूर्योदयात् प्राक् एव उत्तिष्ठिन्ति। ते शौचं कृत्वा दन्तधावनं कुर्वन्ति। तदनु व्यायामं कृत्वा स्नानं कुर्वन्ति। तदनन्तरं ईशं ध्यात्वा किञ्चिद् जलपानादिकं कुर्वन्ति। एतदनन्तरं ते छात्राः स्वपाठं पठिन्ति। वयस्काः तु स्वे स्वे कर्मणि लगन्ति। मध्यान्हे सूर्यस्य आतपः प्रचण्डः भवति। विशेषतः ग्रीष्मकाले आतपः असहयः भवति। तदा पान्थाः वृक्षाणां छायाम् आश्रयन्ते। सूर्यास्त-समयात् प्राक् संध्याकालः भवति। तदा जनाः स्वकार्यस्थानेभ्यः गृहं प्रतिनिवर्तन्ते। एतस्मिन् समये विद्यार्थिनः क्रीडाक्षेत्रेषु क्रीडिन्ति। यदा सूर्यः अस्ताचलं गच्छिति तदा तस्य प्रकाशः रुधिरवर्णः भवति। तदा अचिरादेव रात्रिः भवति। रात्रौ सर्वासु दिक्षु अन्धकारः प्रसरित। तदा ग्रामाणि, नगराणि, उपवनानि, वनानि च अन्धकारेण आच्छादितानि दृश्यन्ते। तदा जनाः स्वपन्ति।

कः कुसुमानां सुगन्धम् प्रसारयति। 1 मेघः

्र सूर्यः

_{3.} चन्द्रः

_{4.} पवनः

Correct Answer:-

् पवनः

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भारतस्य राजधानी 'दिल्ली' इति नाम्ना विश्रुतास्ति । अस्याः गणना विश्वस्य विशालासु नगरीषु क्रियते । भारते तु एषा कालिकाता -मुम्बई नगर्योः अनन्तरं विशालतमा नगरी । पुरा अस्याः नाम 'इन्द्रप्रस्थम्' इत्यभवत् । पूर्वं भारवंश्यानां, ततश्च राजपुत्राणां, तदनन्तरं च पठानवंशीयानां मुगलवंशीयानाम् च राज्ञां इयमेव राजधानी अभवत् । आङ्ग्लदेशीयाः शासकाः अपि इमामेव राजधानी पदम् अददुः । सप्तचत्वारिंशदुत्तर-एकोनविंशतिशततमे क्रिस्ताब्दे अस्माकं देशः स्वातन्त्र्यमलभत । तदा राष्ट्रियशासनस्यापि इयमेव पुरी राजधानी अभवत् । अत्र एव संसद्भवनम्, राष्ट्रपतिभवनम् च स्तः । केन्द्रीयस्य शासनस्य इयमेव निधानम् ।

इयं पुरी यमुनायाः दक्षिणे तटे विराजते । अत्र अगणितानि दर्शनीयानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । अत्र यमुनायाः उपि रचितं लौहनिर्मितं प्रतरणद्वयमस्ति । एकं रेलयानाय द्वितीयं चान्येषां यानानां कृते । अत्र प्राचीनेषु स्थानेषु मुख्यानि स्थानानि इमानि सन्ति - कुतुब्-स्तम्भः, लौहस्तम्भः, पाण्डवानां दुर्गम्, पुरातनदुर्गम्, रक्तदुर्गम्, जामामस्जिदम्, यन्त्र-मन्त्रस्थानम् इत्यादि । नवीनेषु स्थानेषु राष्ट्रपतिभवनम्, संसद्भवनम्, विज्ञानभवनम्, उद्योगभवनम्, रवीन्द्रभवनम् प्रभृतानि अनेकानि द्रष्टव्यानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । दिल्लीनगरे अनेकानि उद्यानानि अपि सन्ति । तेषु प्रसिद्धानि सन्ति लोदी उद्यानम्, भारतद्वारम् (इण्डिया गेट्), तालकटोरा उद्यानम्, कुदिसया उद्यानम्, तिलकोद्यानम् च इति ।

' दृष्टा ' अत्र कः प्रत्ययः ?

Correct Answer :-

क्त

[्] क्तवतु

^{2.} तव्यत्

_{3.} क्त:

_{4.} ण्यत्

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगं जितेन्द्रियं बुद्धिमतां वरिष्ठम्। वातात्मजं वानरयूथमुख्यं श्रीरामदूतं शरणं प्रपद्ये॥ कस्तूरीतिलकं ललाटफलके वक्षःस्थले कौस्तुभं नासाग्रेन वमोक्तिकं करतले वेणुं करे कङ्कणम्। सर्वाङ्गे हरिचन्दनं च कलयन्कण्ठे च मुक्तावलिं गोपस्त्री परिवेष्टितो विजयते गोपालचूडामणिः॥

केषां वरिष्ठः रामदूतः ?
्र बुद्धिमताम्
ू ऋद्धिमताम्
_{3.} सिद्धिमताम्
्र वृद्धिमताम्
Correct Answer :-
. बुद्धिमताम्
¹⁰⁾ अधोदत्तेषु वर्णेषु मूर्धन्यः कः ?
्र सकारः •
2. बकारः
3. षकारः
4. शकारः
Correct Answer :-
. षकारः
¹¹⁾ हितोपदेशे रविवारार्थं प्रयुक्तः शब्दः अयमस्ति-
भट्टाक्ता:
_{1.} भद्दारकवारः

₃ सौरवारः

् वृन्दारकवारः

Correct Answer:-

. भट्टारकवारः

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमृत्तरं सूचयत - सूर्यः प्रभाते पूर्वस्यां दिशि उदयति । अस्य बिम्बम् आरक्तं दृश्यते। असौ निशायाः अन्धकारं नाशयति। सूर्यस्य आगमनेन चन्द्रः ताराश्च विलुप्ताः भवन्ति। सर्वापि सृष्टिः जागर्ति। सूर्यम् उदितं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिणः कलरवं कुर्वन्ति। तरवः, लताः गुल्माश्च सुमनोभिः विकिरन्ति। पवनः कुसुमानां सुगन्धम् आदाय अर्वासु दिक्षु प्रसारयति।

उत्तमाः छात्राः प्रभातकाले सूर्योदयात् प्राक् एव उत्तिष्ठिन्ति। ते शौचं कृत्वा दन्तधावनं कुर्वन्ति। तदनु व्यायामं कृत्वा स्नानं कुर्वन्ति। तदनन्तरं ईशं ध्यात्वा किञ्चिद् जलपानादिकं कुर्वन्ति। एतदनन्तरं ते छात्राः स्वपाठं पठन्ति। वयस्काः तु स्वे स्वे कर्मणि लगन्ति। मध्यान्हे सूर्यस्य आतपः प्रचण्डः भवति। विशेषतः ग्रीष्मकाले आतपः असहयः भवति। तदा पान्थाः वृक्षाणां छायाम् आश्रयन्ते। सूर्यास्त-समयात् प्राक् संध्याकालः भवति। तदा जनाः स्वकार्यस्थानेभ्यः गृहं प्रतिनिवर्तन्ते। एतस्मिन् समये विद्यार्थिनः क्रीडाक्षेत्रेषु क्रीडन्ति। यदा सूर्यः अस्ताचलं गच्छति तदा तस्य प्रकाशः रुधिरवर्णः भवति। तदा अचिरादेव रात्रिः भवति। रात्रौ सर्वासु दिक्षु अन्धकारः प्रसरति। तदा ग्रामाणि, नगराणि, उपवनानि, वनानि च अन्धकारेण आच्छादितानि दृश्यन्ते। तदा जनाः स्वपन्ति।

सर्वापि सृष्टिः कदा जागर्ति ।

_{1.} सूर्यास्ते

ू सूर्योदये

3. चन्द्रास्ते

4. चन्द्रोदये

Correct Answer:

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सूर्यः प्रभाते पूर्वस्यां दिशि उदयति । अस्य बिम्बम् आरक्तं दृश्यते। असौ निशायाः अन्धकारं नाशयति। सूर्यस्य आगमनेन चन्द्रः ताराश्च विलुप्ताः भवन्ति। सर्वापि सृष्टिः जागर्ति। सूर्यम् उदितं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिणः कलरवं कुर्वन्ति। तरवः, लताः गुल्माश्च सुमनोभिः विकिरन्ति। पवनः कुसुमानां सुगन्धम् आदाय अर्वासु दिक्षु प्रसारयति।

उत्तमाः छात्राः प्रभातकाले सूर्योदयात् प्राक् एव उत्तिष्ठिन्ति। ते शौचं कृत्वा दन्तधावनं कुर्वन्ति। तदनु व्यायामं कृत्वा स्नानं कुर्वन्ति। तदनन्तरं ईशं ध्यात्वा किञ्चिद् जलपानादिकं कुर्वन्ति। एतदनन्तरं ते छात्राः स्वपाठं पठिन्ति। वयस्काः तु स्वे स्वे कर्मणि लगन्ति। मध्यान्हे सूर्यस्य आतपः प्रचण्डः भवति। विशेषतः ग्रीष्मकाले आतपः असहयः भवति। तदा पान्थाः वृक्षाणां छायाम् आश्रयन्ते। सूर्यास्त-समयात् प्राक् संध्याकालः भवति। तदा जनाः स्वकार्यस्थानेभ्यः गृहं प्रतिनिवर्तन्ते। एतस्मिन् समये विद्यार्थिनः क्रीडाक्षेत्रेषु क्रीडिन्ति। यदा सूर्यः अस्ताचलं गच्छिति तदा तस्य प्रकाशः रुधिरवर्णः भवति। तदा अचिरादेव रात्रिः भवति। रात्रौ सर्वासु दिक्षु अन्धकारः प्रसरित। तदा ग्रामाणि, नगराणि, उपवनानि, वनानि च अन्धकारेण आच्छादितानि दृश्यन्ते। तदा जनाः स्वपन्ति।

सूर्यः कदा उदयति?

- 1. सायं
- ू प्रत्यूषे
- 3. प्रभाते
- _{4.} रात्रौ

Correct Answer :

़ प्रभाते

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगं जितेन्द्रियं बुद्धिमतां वरिष्ठम्। वातात्मजं वानरयूथमुख्यं श्रीरामदूतं शरणं प्रपद्ये॥ कस्तूरीतिलकं ललाटफलके वक्षःस्थले कौस्तुभं नासाग्रेन वमोक्तिकं करतले वेणुं करे कङ्कणम्। सर्वाङ्गे हरिचन्दनं च कलयन्कण्ठे च मुक्तावलिं गोपस्त्री परिवेष्टितो विजयते गोपालचूडामणिः॥

कौस्तुभं कुत्र विराजते ?

- ू मुखस्थले
- ू वृक्षस्थले
- ₃ वक्षःस्थले
- ₄ शिरस्थले

Correct Answer :-

़ वक्षःस्थले

¹⁵⁾ वाल्मीकिः एवं प्रसिद्धोऽभवत्-

् कविकुलगुरुः

2 आदिकविः

् वरकविः

₄ देवकविः

Correct Answer:

. आदिकविः

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य श्द्धम्त्तरं सूचयत -
   नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः।
     नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥
     उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बृद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
     षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥
 धर्मसमः कः ?
ू पुत्रम्
्र गात्रम्
₃ कलत्रम्
4. मित्रम्
Correct Answer :-
  मित्रम्
   श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
      नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः।
        नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥
        उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बृद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः।
        षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥
    कति गुणाः अत्र प्रोक्ताः ?
<u>,</u> οξ
3. 049
Correct Answer:-
```

့ ၀६

18) प्रतिदिनम् इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यमस्ति-

्र दिनस्य दिनम्

ू प्रति प्रति दिनम्

दिनं दिनं प्रति

4. दिनम् प्रति यस्य सः

Correct Answer :-

दिनं दिनं प्रति

¹⁹⁾ परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -भारतस्य राजधानी 'दिल्ली' इति नाम्ना विश्रुतास्ति । अस्याः गणना विश्वस्य विशालासु नगरीषु क्रियते । भारते तु एषा कालिकाता -मुम्बई नगर्योः अनन्तरं विशालतमा नगरी । पुरा अस्याः नाम 'इन्द्रप्रस्थम्' इत्यभवत् । पूर्वं भारवंश्यानां, ततश्च राजपुत्राणां, तदनन्तरं च पठानवंशीयानां मुगलवंशीयानाम् च राज्ञां इयमेव राजधानी अभवत् । आङ्ग्लदेशीयाः शासकाः अपि इमामेव राजधानी पदम् अददुः । सप्तचत्वारिंशदुत्तर-एकोनविंशतिशततमे क्रिस्ताब्दे अस्माकं देशः स्वातन्त्र्यमलभत । तदा राष्ट्रियशासनस्यापि इयमेव पुरी राजधानी अभवत् । अत्र एव संसद्भवनम्, राष्ट्रपतिभवनम् च स्तः । केन्द्रीयस्य शासनस्य इयमेव निधानम् ।

इयं पुरी यमुनायाः दक्षिणे तटे विराजते । अत्र अगणितानि दर्शनीयानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । अत्र यमुनायाः उपि रचितं लौहनिर्मितं प्रतरणद्वयमस्ति । एकं रेलयानाय द्वितीयं चान्येषां यानानां कृते । अत्र प्राचीनेषु स्थानेषु मुख्यानि स्थानानि इमानि सन्ति - कुतुब्-स्तम्भः, लौहस्तम्भः, पाण्डवानां दुर्गम्, पुरातनदुर्गम्, रक्तदुर्गम्, जामामस्जिदम्, यन्त्र-मन्त्रस्थानम् इत्यादि । नवीनेषु स्थानेषु राष्ट्रपतिभवनम्, संसद्भवनम्, विज्ञानभवनम्, उद्योगभवनम्, रवीन्द्रभवनम् प्रभृतानि अनेकानि द्रष्टव्यानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । दिल्लीनगरे अनेकानि उद्यानानि अपि सन्ति । तेषु प्रसिद्धानि सन्ति लोदी उद्यानम्, भारतद्वारम् (इण्डिया गेट्), तालकटोरा उद्यानम्, कुदिसया उद्यानम्, तिलकोद्यानम् च इति ।

^{&#}x27; अगणिताः ' अत्र कः समासः ?

2. दवन्दवः
_{3.} अटययीभावः
बहुव्रीहिः 4.
Correct Answer :- ਼ ਨਟਪੂरुषः
²⁰⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगं जितेन्द्रियं बुद्धिमतां वरिष्ठम्।
वातात्मजं वानरयूथमुख्यं श्रीरामदूतं शरणं प्रपद्ये॥
कस्तूरीतिलकं ललाटफलके वक्षःस्थले कौस्तुभं
नासाग्रेन वमोक्तिकं करतले वेणुं करे कङ्कणम्।
सर्वाङ्गे हरिचन्दनं च कलयन्कण्ठे च मुक्तावलिं
गोपस्त्री परिवेष्टितो विजयते गौपालचूडामणिः॥
आत्मजः इत्यस्य पर्यायः कः ?
1. गतः
_{2.} सुतः
_{3.} स्यूतः
्र सूतः
Correct Answer :-
. सुतः

21)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -भारतस्य राजधानी 'दिल्ली' इति नाम्ना विश्रुतास्ति । अस्याः गणना विश्वस्य विशालासु नगरीषु क्रियते । भारते तु एषा कालिकाता -मुम्बई नगर्याः अनन्तरं विशालतमा नगरी । पुरा अस्याः नाम 'इन्द्रप्रस्थम्' इत्यभवत् । पूर्वं भारवंश्यानां, ततश्च राजपुत्राणां, तदनन्तरं च पठानवंशीयानां मुगलवंशीयानाम् च राज्ञां इयमेव राजधानी अभवत् । आङ्ग्लदेशीयाः शासकाः अपि इमामेव राजधानी पदम् अददुः । सप्तचत्वारिंशदुत्तर-एकोनविंशतिशततमे क्रिस्ताब्दे अस्माकं देशः स्वातन्त्र्यमलभत । तदा राष्ट्रियशासनस्यापि इयमेव पुरी राजधानी अभवत् । अत्र एव संसद्भवनम्,

राष्ट्रपतिभवनम् च स्तः । केन्द्रीयस्य शासनस्य इयमेव निधानम् ।

इयं पुरी यमुनायाः दक्षिणे तटे विराजते । अत्र अगणितानि दर्शनीयानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । अत्र यमुनायाः उपि रचितं लौहनिर्मितं प्रतरणद्वयमस्ति । एकं रेलयानाय द्वितीयं चान्येषां यानानां कृते । अत्र प्राचीनेषु स्थानेषु मुख्यानि स्थानानि इमानि सन्ति - कुतुब्-स्तम्भः, लौहस्तम्भः, पाण्डवानां दुर्गम्, पुरातनदुर्गम्, रक्तदुर्गम्, जामामस्जिदम्, यन्त्र-मन्त्रस्थानम् इत्यादि । नवीनेषु स्थानेषु राष्ट्रपतिभवनम्, संसद्भवनम्, विज्ञानभवनम्, उद्योगभवनम्, रवीन्द्रभवनम् प्रभृतानि अनेकानि द्रष्टव्यानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । दिल्लीनगरे अनेकानि उद्यानानि अपि सन्ति । तेषु प्रसिद्धानि सन्ति लोदी उद्यानम्, भारतद्वारम् (इण्डिया गेट्), तालकटोरा उद्यानम्, कुदिसया उद्यानम्, तिलकोद्यानम् च इति ।

किं नगरम् इन्द्रप्रस्थम् इति कथ्यते ?

- 1. दिल्ली
- 2. मुम्बयी
- 3. कोल्कत्ता
- _{4.} इन्दौर

Correct Answer :-

, दिल्ली

परिच्छेदं पिठत्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -सूर्यः प्रभाते पूर्वस्यां दिशि उदयति । अस्य बिम्बम् आरक्तं दृश्यते। असौ निशायाः अन्धकारं नाशयति। सूर्यस्य आगमनेन चन्द्रः ताराश्च विलुप्ताः भवन्ति। सर्वापि सृष्टिः जागर्ति। सूर्यम् उदितं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिणः कलरवं कुर्वन्ति। तरवः, लताः

गुल्माश्च सुमनोभिः विकिरन्ति। पवनः कुसुमानां सुगन्धम् आदाय अर्वासु दिक्षु प्रसारयति।

उत्तमाः छात्राः प्रभातकाले सूर्योदयात् प्राक् एव उत्तिष्ठिन्ति। ते शौचं कृत्वा दन्तधावनं कुर्वन्ति। तदनु व्यायामं कृत्वा स्नानं कुर्वन्ति। तदनन्तरं ईशं ध्यात्वा किञ्चिद् जलपानादिकं कुर्वन्ति। एतदनन्तरं ते छात्राः स्वपाठं पठिन्ति। वयस्काः तु स्वे स्वे कर्मणि लगन्ति। मध्यान्हे सूर्यस्य आतपः प्रचण्डः भवति। विशेषतः ग्रीष्मकाले आतपः असहयः भवति। तदा पान्थाः वृक्षाणां छायाम् आश्रयन्ते। सूर्यास्त-समयात् प्राक् संध्याकालः भवति। तदा जनाः स्वकार्यस्थानेभ्यः गृहं प्रतिनिवर्तन्ते। एतस्मिन् समये विद्यार्थिनः क्रीडाक्षेत्रेषु क्रीडिन्ति। यदा सूर्यः अस्ताचलं गच्छिति तदा तस्य प्रकाशः रुधिरवर्णः भवति। तदा अचिरादेव रात्रिः भवति। रात्रौ सर्वासु दिक्षु अन्धकारः प्रसरित। तदा ग्रामाणि, नगराणि, उपवनानि, वनानि च अन्धकारेण आच्छादितानि दृश्यन्ते। तदा जनाः स्वपन्ति।

परिच्छेदे स्वकार्यस्थानेभ्यः पदस्य इयं विभक्तिः -

्र चतुर्थी

2. पञ्चमी

3. प्रथमा

₄ तृतीया

Correct Answer :-

् पञ्चमी

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -भारतस्य राजधानी 'दिल्ली' इति नाम्ना विश्रुतास्ति । अस्याः गणना विश्वस्य विशालासु नगरीषु क्रियते । भारते तु एषा कालिकाता -मुम्बई नगर्योः अनन्तरं विशालतमा नगरी । पुरा अस्याः नाम 'इन्द्रप्रस्थम्' इत्यभवत् । पूर्वं भारवंश्यानां, ततश्च राजपुत्राणां, तदनन्तरं च पठानवंशीयानां मुगलवंशीयानाम् च राज्ञां इयमेव राजधानी अभवत् । आङ्ग्लदेशीयाः शासकाः अपि इमामेव राजधानी पदम् अददुः । सप्तचत्वारिंशदुत्तर-एकोनविंशतिशततमे क्रिस्ताब्दे अस्माकं देशः स्वातन्त्र्यमलभत । तदा राष्ट्रियशासनस्यापि इयमेव पुरी राजधानी अभवत् । अत्र एव संसद्भवनम्, राष्ट्रपतिभवनम् च स्तः । केन्द्रीयस्य शासनस्य इयमेव निधानम् ।

इयं पुरी यमुनायाः द्क्षिणे तटे विराजते । अत्र अगणितानि दर्शनीयानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । अत्र यमुनायाः उपि रचितं लौहनिर्मितं प्रतरणद्वयमस्ति । एकं रेलयानाय द्वितीयं चान्येषां यानानां कृते । अत्र प्राचीनेषु स्थानेषु मुख्यानि स्थानानि इमानि सन्ति - कुतुब्-स्तम्भः, लौहस्तम्भः, पाण्डवानां दुर्गम्, पुरातनदुर्गम्, रक्तदुर्गम्, जामामस्जिदम्, यन्त्र-मन्त्रस्थानम् इत्यादि । नवीनेषु स्थानेषु राष्ट्रपतिभवनम्, संसद्भवनम्, विज्ञानभवनम्, उद्योगभवनम्, रवीन्द्रभवनम् प्रभृतानि अनेकानि द्रष्टव्यानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । दिल्लीनगरे अनेकानि उद्यानानि अपि सन्ति । तेषु प्रसिद्धानि सन्ति लोदी उद्यानम्, भारतद्वारम् (इण्डिया गेट्), तालकटोरा उद्यानम्, कुदिसया उद्यानम्, तिलकोद्यानम् च इति ।

यमुनायाः कस्मिन् तटे राजधानी विराजते ?

- ् पश्चिमे
- _{2.} पूर्व
- _{3.} उत्तरे
- 4. दक्षिणे

Correct Answer:-

. दक्षिणे

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सूर्यः प्रभाते पूर्वस्यां दिशि उदयति । अस्य बिम्बम् आरक्तं दृश्यते। असौ निशायाः अन्धकारं नाशयति। सूर्यस्य आगमनेन चन्द्रः ताराश्च विलुप्ताः भवन्ति। सर्वापि सृष्टिः जागर्ति। सूर्यम् उदितं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिणः कलरवं कुर्वन्ति। तरवः, लताः गुल्माश्च सुमनोभिः विकिरन्ति। पवनः कुसुमानां सुगन्धम् आदाय अर्वासु दिक्षु प्रसारयति।

उत्तमाः छात्राः प्रभातकाले सूर्योदयात् प्राक् एव उत्तिष्ठिन्ति। ते शौचं कृत्वा दन्तधावनं कुर्वन्ति। तदनु व्यायामं कृत्वा स्नानं कुर्वन्ति। तदनन्तरं ईशं ध्यात्वा किञ्चिद् जलपानादिकं कुर्वन्ति। एतदनन्तरं ते छात्राः स्वपाठं पठिन्ति। वयस्काः तु स्वे स्वे कर्मणि लगन्ति। मध्यान्हे सूर्यस्य आतपः प्रचण्डः भवति। विशेषतः ग्रीष्मकाले आतपः असहयः भवति। तदा पान्थाः वृक्षाणां छायाम् आश्रयन्ते। सूर्यास्त-समयात् प्राक् संध्याकालः भवति। तदा जनाः स्वकार्यस्थानेभ्यः गृहं प्रतिनिवर्तन्ते। एतिस्मन् समये विद्यार्थिनः क्रीडाक्षेत्रेषु क्रीडिन्ति। यदा सूर्यः अस्ताचलं गच्छिति तदा तस्य प्रकाशः रुधिरवर्णः भवति। तदा अचिरादेव रात्रिः भवति। रात्रौ सर्वासु दिक्षु अन्धकारः प्रसरित। तदा ग्रामाणि, नगराणि, उपवनानि, वनानि च अन्धकारेण आच्छादितानि दृश्यन्ते। तदा जनाः स्वपन्ति।

सूर्यास्ते प्रकाशः कीदृशः भवति।

2. हरिद्वर्णः

3. रुधिरवर्णः

4. कृष्णवर्णः

Correct Answer :-

. रुधिरवर्णः

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगं जितेन्द्रियं बुद्धिमतां वरिष्ठम्। वातात्मजं वानरयूथमुख्यं श्रीरामदूतं शरणं प्रपद्ये॥ कस्तूरीतिलकं ललाटफलके वक्षःस्थले कौस्तुभं नासाग्रेन वमोक्तिकं करतले वेणुं करे कङ्कणम्। सर्वाङ्गे हरिचन्दनं च कलयन्कण्ठे च मुक्तावलिं गोपस्त्री परिवेष्टितो विजयते गोपालचूडामणिः॥

गोपालचूडामणिः कः ?

1. भीमसेनः

_{2.} बलरामः

ु कृष्ण:

₄ रामः

Correct Answer:

. कृष्णः

²⁶⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः। नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥ उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः। षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥

कतमः गुणः पराक्रमः ?

1. प्रथमः

ू चतुर्थः

3. पञ्चमः

_{4.} षष्ठः

Correct Answer :- . 찍으즈:
27) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
नास्ति विद्यासमो बन्धुः नास्ति व्याधिसमो रिपुः। नास्ति धर्मसमो मित्रं कुर्वाणो नावसीदति॥ उद्यमः साहसं धैर्यं बुद्धिः शक्तिः पराक्रमः। षडेते यत्र वर्तन्ते तत्र देवः प्रसीदति॥
षडेते इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः ?
1. दीर्घः 2. जश्त्वम् 3. विसर्गः 4. गुणः
Correct Answer :- . जश्त्वम्
28) प्राचार्यः समासः । द्वन्द्वः 2. कर्मधारयः तत्पुरुष 3. अट्ययीभावः 4. अट्ययीभावः
. कर्मधारयः
29)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -भारतस्य राजधानी 'दिल्ली' इति नाम्ना विश्रुतास्ति । अस्याः गणना विश्वस्य विशालासु नगरीषु क्रियते । भारते तु एषा कालिकाता -मुम्बई नगर्योः अनन्तरं विशालतमा नगरी । पुरा अस्याः नाम 'इन्द्रप्रस्थम्' इत्यभवत् । पूर्वं भारवंश्यानां, ततश्च राजपुत्राणां, तदनन्तरं च पठानवंशीयानां मुगलवंशीयानाम् च राज्ञां इयमेव राजधानी अभवत् । आङ्ग्लदेशीयाः शासकाः अपि इमामेव राजधानी पदम् अददुः । सप्तचत्वारिंशदुत्तर-एकोनविंशतिशततमे क्रिस्ताब्दे अस्माकं देशः स्वातन्त्र्यमलभत । तदा राष्ट्रियशासनस्यापि इयमेव पुरी राजधानी अभवत् । अत्र एव संसद्भवनम्, राष्ट्रपतिभवनम् च स्तः । केन्द्रीयस्य शासनस्य इयमेव निधानम् ।

इयं पुरी यमुनायाः दक्षिणे तटे विराजते । अत्र अगणितानि दर्शनीयानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । अत्र यमुनायाः उपि रचितं लौहनिर्मितं प्रतरणद्वयमस्ति । एकं रेलयानाय द्वितीयं चान्येषां यानानां कृते । अत्र प्राचीनेषु स्थानेषु मुख्यानि स्थानानि इमानि सन्ति - कुतुब्-स्तम्भः, लौहस्तम्भः, पाण्डवानां दुर्गम्, पुरातनदुर्गम्, रक्तदुर्गम्, जामामस्जिदम्, यन्त्र-मन्त्रस्थानम् इत्यादि । नवीनेषु स्थानेषु राष्ट्रपतिभवनम्, संसद्भवनम्, विज्ञानभवनम्, उद्योगभवनम्, रवीन्द्रभवनम् प्रभृतानि अनेकानि द्रष्टव्यानि स्थानानि वर्तन्ते । दिल्लीनगरे अनेकानि उद्यानानि अपि सन्ति । तेषु प्रसिद्धानि सन्ति लोदी उद्यानम्, भारतद्वारम् (इण्डिया गेट्), तालकटोरा उद्यानम्, कुदिसया उद्यानम्, तिलकोद्यानम् च इति ।

किं नाम उद्यानं दिल्ली नगरे नास्ति ?

- 1. तालकटोरा उद्यानम्
- 2. तिलक उद्यानम्
- _{3.} लालबाग उद्यानम्
- 4. लोदी उद्यानम्

Correct Answer:-

्र लालबाग उद्यानम्

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मनोजवं मारुततुल्यवेगं जितेन्द्रियं बुद्धिमतां वरिष्ठम्। वातात्मजं वानरयूथमुख्यं श्रीरामदूतं शरणं प्रपद्ये॥ कस्तूरीतिलकं ललाटफलके वक्षःस्थले कौस्तुभं नासाग्रेन वमोक्तिकं करतले वेणुं करे कङ्कणम्। सर्वाङ्गे हरिचन्दनं च कलयन्कण्ठे च मुक्तावलिं गोपस्त्री परिवेष्टितो विजयते गोपालचूडामणिः॥

कलयन् इत्यत्र कः प्रत्ययः ?
् क्तवतु
ূ शतृ
_{3.} शानच्
_{4.} क्त
Correct Answer :-
. ^{शतृ}
Topic:- Social Science (SSC)
1) "A project is a whole hearted purposeful activity, proceeding in a social environment". This was quoted by: / "एक परियोजना पूर्ण रूप से एक उद्देश्यपूर्ण गतिविधि होती है, जो एक सामाजिक वातावरण में आगे बढ़ती है।" यह इनके द्वारा उद्धृत किया गया था:
1. William Kilpatrick / विलियम किलपैट्रिक
2. John Dewey / जॉन ਤੀवੀ
3. John V. Michael / जॉन वी. माइकल
4. Stevenson / स्टीवेन्सन
Correct Answer :-
• William Kilpatrick / विलियम किलपैट्रिक
2) Constructivism as new philosophical approach for curriculum designing focuses on: / पाठ्यक्रम डिजाइनिंग के लिए नए दार्शनिक दृष्टिकोण के रूप में संरचनावाद पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।
1. Intrinsic motivation of the subject/ विषय की आंतरिक अभिप्रेरणा
2. Delayed punitive mechanism / विलंबित दंडात्मक प्रणाली
3. Extrinsic motivation of the learner / शिक्षार्थी की बाह्य अभिप्रेरणा
4. Immediate reinforcements / तत्काल सुदृढीकरण
Correct Answer :-

• Intrinsic motivation of the subject/ विषय की आंतरिक अभिप्रेरणा 3) Which learning is interdisciplinary and focuses on active, student-directed learning providing students an authentic, real-world context for learning? / कौन सा अधिगम, अंतःविषय है और सक्रिय, छात्र-निर्देशित अधिगम पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है, जिससे छात्रों को सीखने के लिए एक प्रामाणिक, वास्तविक दुनिया का संदर्भ प्रदान किया जाता है? 1. Experimental / प्रायोगिक 2. Curriculum Based / पाठ्यक्रम आधारित 3. Project Based / परियोजना पर आधारित 4. Rote Learning / रटंत अधिगम **Correct Answer:-**• Project Based / परियोजना पर आधारित 4) Which among the following is an example for institutional credit? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संस्थागत साख के लिए एक उदाहरण है? 1. Moneylenders / साह्कार 2. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies / प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियां 3. Traders / व्यापारी 4. Landlords / जमींदार **Correct Answer:-**• Primary Agricultural Credit Societies / प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियां 5) Which is not a quality of an evaluation tool? / निम्न में से क्या एक मूल्यांकन उपकरण की एक गुणवत्ता नहीं है? 1. Validity / वैधता 2. Practicability / व्यावहारिकता 3. Objectivity / निष्पक्षता 4. Subjectivity / व्यक्तिपरकता **Correct Answer:-**• Subjectivity / व्यक्तिपरकता 6) Match the following: 1. Poona Pact A. 1925 2. Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh B. 1931 3. Simon Commission C. 1932 4. Gandhi Irwin Pact D. 1927

/ निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें:

1. पूना समझौता	A. 1925
2. राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ	B. 1931
3. साइमन कमीशन	C. 1932
4. गांधी-इरविन समझौता	D. 1927

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

4. 1-D,2-C,3-B,4-A
Correct Answer :-
• 1-C,2-A,3-D,4-B
7) Thin vertical and horizontal magnetic intrusions in the country rocks are known as which of the following? / देश की चट्टानों में पतली ऊर्ध्वाधर और क्षैतिज चुंबकीय पैठें निम्न में से क्या कहलाती हैं?
1. Lava / लावा
2. Locolith / तैकोलिथ
3. Plutonic rock / प्लूटोनिक चट्टान
4. Dyke and Sill / डाइक और सिल
Correct Answer :-
• Dyke and Sill / डाइक और सिल
8) The method which provides a certain degree of reality and concreteness to a learning situation is known as: / वह विधि जो अधिगम स्थिति को वास्तविकता और स्थूलता प्रदान करती है, उसे निम्न कहा जाता है:
1. Lecture-Discussion / व्याख्यान-चर्चा
2. Field trips / क्षेत्र पर्यटन
3. Dramatization / नाटकीय रूपांतर
4. Demonstration / प्रदर्शन
Correct Answer :-
• Dramatization / नाटकीय रूपांतर
9) Who among the following started the Home Rule Movement in India? / भारत में होम रूल आंदोलन निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा शुरू किया गया था?
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किया गया था?
किया गया था ? 1. Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट
िकया गया था? 1. Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट 2. B.R.Ambedkar / बी. आर. अंबेडकर
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किया गया था? 1. Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट 2. B.R.Ambedkar / बी. आर. अंबेडकर 3. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू 4. Subhas Chandra Bose / सुआस चंद्र बोस Correct Answer :- • Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट 10) Who was the famous Bhakti saint who belonged to the royal family of Mewar? / कौन प्रसिद्ध अक्ति संत थे जो मेवाइ के शाही परिवार से ताल्लुक रखते थे? 1. Meerabai / मीरावाई 2. Chaitanya / चैतन्य
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किया गया था? 1. Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट 2. B.R.Ambedkar / बी. आर. अंबेडकर 3. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू 4. Subhas Chandra Bose / सुभास चंद्र बोस Correct Answer:- • Annie Besant / एनी बेसेंट 10) Who was the famous Bhakti saint who belonged to the royal family of Mewar? / कौन प्रसिद्ध अक्ति संत थे जो मेवाइ के शाही परिवार से ताल्बुक रखते थे? 1. Mecrabai / मीराबाई 2. Chaitanya / चैतल्य 3. Tukaram / तुकाराम 4. Andal / अंदल
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1. Alexander Cunningham / अलेक्जेंडर किनंघम
2. James prince / जेम्स प्रिंस
3. James Fergusson / जेम्स फर्ग्यूसन
4. Dayanand Sahni / दयानंद साहनी
Correct Answer :-
• Alexander Cunningham / अलेक्जेंडर किनंघम
12) Who founded the Swaraj Party in 1923? / 1923 में स्वराज पार्टी की स्थापना किसने की?
1. Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das / मोती लाल नेहरू और सी. आर. दास
2. Gandhiji and Jawahar Lal Nehru / गांधीजी और जवाहर लाल नेहरू
3. Subhash Chandra Bose / सुभाष चंद्र बोस
4. Sarojini Naidu / सरोजनी नायडू
Correct Answer :-
• Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das / मोती लाल नेहरू और सी. आर. दास
13) Who is the exponent of Jurisprudential Inquiry Model? / विधिशास्त्र संबंधी जाँच मॉडल के प्रतिपादक कौन है?
1. Bill Gordon / बिल गॉर्डन
2. Richer Suchman / रिचर सुचमन
3. James Shaver / जेम्स शेवर
4. Hilda Taba / हिल्डा ताबा
Correct Answer :-
• James Shaver / जेम्स शेवर
14) Who was first elected to the British House of Commons? / ब्रिटिश हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के लिए सबसे पहले किसे चुना गया था?
14) Who was first elected to the British House of Commons? / ब्रिटिश हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के लिए सबसे पहले किसे चुना गया था? 1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू
1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू
1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू 2. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी
1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू 2. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी 3. M. G. Ranade / एम.जी. रानाडे
1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू 2. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी 3. M. G. Ranade / एम.जी. रानाडे 4. Dadabhai Naroji / दादाभाई नैरोजी
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1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू 2. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी 3. M. G. Ranade / एम.जी. रानाडे 4. Dadabhai Naroji / दादाभाई नैरोजी Correct Answer :- • Dadabhai Naroji / दादाभाई नैरोजी 15) Capital of Ancient kingdom of Avanti was: / अवंती के प्राचीन सामाज्य की राजधानी थी: 1. Vallabhi / वल्लभी
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1. Jawahar Lal Nehru / जवाहर लाल नेहरू 2. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी 3. M. G. Ranade / एम.जी. रानाडे 4. Dadabhai Naroji / दादाभाई नैरोजी Correct Answer :- • Dadabhai Naroji / दादाभाई नैरोजी 15) Capital of Ancient kingdom of Avanti was: / अवंती के प्राचीन साम्राज्य की राजधानी थी: 1. Vallabhi / वल्लभी 2. Pataliputra / पाटलिपुत्र 3. Vidisa / विदिशा
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16) For what action in Freedom Movement is Usha Mehta known? / स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में किस कार्य के लिए उषा मेहता जानी जाती हैं?
1. Participating in Round Table Conference / गोलमेज सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिए
2. Running a secret Radio during Quit India Movement / भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान एक गुप्त रेडियो चलाने
3. Captain in Azad Hind Fauz / आजाद हिंद फौज में कप्तान बनने के लिए
4. Captain in Indian National Army / भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना में कप्तान
Correct Answer :-
• Running a secret Radio during Quit India Movement / भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन के दौरान एक गुप्त रेडियो चलाने
17) The famous woman ruler of Ahmad Nagar, Chand Bibi fought against which dynasty? / अहमदनगर की प्रसिद्ध महिला शासक चांद बीबी ने किस वंश के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी?
1. Mughal / मुगल
2. Adilshahis of Bijapur / बीजापुर के आदिलशाही
3. Afghan / अफगान
4. Nizamshahi of Hyderabad / हैदराबाद के निज़ामशाही
Correct Answer :-
• Mughal / मुगल
18) The coin Rupiya was first issued which ruler? / रुपया सिक्का सबसे पहले किस शासक ने जारी किया था?
1. Humayun / हुमायू
2. Babur / बाबर
3. Sher Shah / शेर शाह
4. Akbar / সক बर
Correct Answer :-
• Sher Shah / शेर शाह
19) The cardinal objective of setting up a Social Science laboratory in the school is to: / विद्यालय में सामाजिक विज्ञान प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का प्रमुख उद्देश्य है:
1. Preserve and transmit the art and artifacts to the future generations / कला और शिल्पकृतियों को संरक्षित करना और भविष्य की पीढ़ियों तक पहुँचाना
2. Create an artificial environment for recreational activities of students / छात्रों की मनोरंजक क्रियाकलापों के लिए एक कृत्रिम वातावरण बनाना
3. Extend additional space for group activities and project works / समूह क्रियाकलापों और परियोजना कार्यों के लिए अतिरिक्त स्थान देना
4. Translate the theoretical postulates in to concrete experiences / सैद्धांतिक अभिधारणाओं का ठोस अनुभवों में अनुवाद करना
Correct Answer :-
• Translate the theoretical postulates in to concrete experiences / सैद्धांतिक अभिधारणाओं का ठोस अनुभवों में अनुवाद करना
20) Two or more people learn or attempting to learn something together is known as: / दो या अधिक लोग एक साथ कुछ सीखते हैं या सीखने का प्रयास करते हैं, इसे निम्न कहा जाता है: 1. Learning by observation / अवलोकन द्वारा अधिगम

Correct Answer :-

Learning by doing / क्रियाम्लक अधिगम
 Collaborative learning / साम्हिक अधिगम

4. Team Teaching / दलीय शिक्षण

• Collaborative learning / साम्हिक अधिगम
21) Which one of the following is not included as a function of Summative Evaluation? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या योगात्मक मूल्यांकन के एक कार्य के रूप में शामिल नहीं है?
1. Promoting / प्रोत्साहन
2. Selecting / चयन
3. Diagnosing / निदान
4. Crediting / श्रेय देना
Correct Answer :-
• Diagnosing / निदान
22) Which is associated with Sufi Saints? / कौन सा सूफी संतों से संबंधित है?
1. Sangha / संघ
2. Mandapa / मंडपा
3. Synagogue / सायनागॉज
4. Kanjah / कंझा
Correct Answer :-
• Kanjah / कंझा
23) Which of the following is not a basic principle of Project method? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या परियोजना विधि का एक मूल सिद्धांत नहीं है?
1. Validity / वैधता
2. Activity / गतिविधि
3. Utility / उपयोगिता
4. Purpose / उद्देश्य
Correct Answer :-
• Validity / वैधता
24) Which of the following is the process of pinpointing the learning difficulty of a learner of a learned material and to suggest remedial measures? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सीखी हुई वस्तु के एक शिक्षार्थी की सीखने की कठिनाई का सही पता लगाने और उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव देने की प्रक्रिया है?
1. Projective technique / प्रक्षेपी तकनीक
2. Norm-referenced testing / मानक संदर्भित परीक्षण
3. Diagnostic testing / नैदानिक परीक्षण
4. Criterion-referenced testing / मानदंड संदर्भित विधि
Correct Answer :-
• Diagnostic testing / नैदानिक परीक्षण
25) Which of following steps is not involved in Inquiry Method? / पूछ-ताछ विधि में कौन सा चरण शामिल नहीं है? 1. Encounter with the problem / समस्या का सामना करना 2. Formulating an explanation / एक स्पष्टीकरण तैयार करना

3. Data collection and verification / सूचना संग्रह और सत्यापन

4. Classification and consensus / वर्गीकरण और सर्वसम्मित
Correct Answer :-
• Classification and consensus / वर्गीकरण और सर्वसम्मित
26) Which among the following is not a technique for ensuring reliability of a tool? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या विश्वसनीयता को सुनिश्चित करने की तकनीक नहीं है?
1. Odd-even method / सम विषम विधि
2. Split-half method / विभक्तार्थ विधि (स्पिल्ट-हॉफ मेथड)
3. Test-retest method / परीक्षण पुन:-परीक्षण विधि
4. Criterion-referenced method / मानदंड संदर्भित विधि (क्राइटरियन-रिफरेंस्ड मेथड)
Correct Answer :-
• Criterion-referenced method / मानदंड संदर्भित विधि (क्राइटरियन-रिफरेंस्ड मेथड)
27) Assessing social relationship among members in a social group is termed as: / एक सामाजिक समूह में सदस्यों के बीच सामाजिक संबंधों के आकलन को निम्न कहा जाता है:
1. Projective technique / प्रक्षेपी तकनीक
2. Case study / केस स्टडी
3. Sociometry / समाजमिति
4. Observation / अवलोकन
Correct Answer :-
• Sociometry / समाजमिति
28) What was the approximate share of industry in GDP in 2015-16 in India? / 2015-16 में भारत में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद (जीडीपी) में उद्योग का शेयर कितने प्रतिशत था?
1. 43%
2. 31%
3. 29%
4. 18%
Correct Answer :-
• 29%
29) Gandhian Plan was advocated by / गांधीवादी योजना का समर्थन के द्वारा किया गया था।
1. M. N. Roy / मानवेंद्रनाथ राय
2. Jayaprakash Narayan / जयप्रकाश नारायण
3. Narayan Agarwal / नारायण अग्रवाल
4. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहरलाल नेहरू
Correct Answer :-
• Narayan Agarwal / नारायण अग्रवाल
30) National Forest Commission was established in the year / राष्ट्रीय वन आयोग की स्थापना वर्ष में हुई थी।
1. 2003

2. 2005
3. 2002
4. 2004
Correct Answer :-
• 2003
31) In which city was the first Automated Teller Machine (ATM) installed? / प्रथम ऑटोमेटेड टैलर मशीन (स्वचालित गणक मशीन) (एटीएम) किस शहर में स्थापित की गई थी?
1. Chennai / चेन्नई
2. Delhi / दिल्ली
3. Calcutta / कलकत्ता
4. Mumbai / मुंबई
Correct Answer :-
• Mumbai / मुंबई
32) Which of the following factor is not the geography factors influencing population distribution? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाला भूगोल कारक नहीं है?
1. Soil / मृदा
2. Water / पानी
3. Climate / जलवायु
4. Industrialization / औद्योगीकरण
Correct Answer :-
• Industrialization / औद्योगीकरण
33) FAO stands for / एफएओ का पूर्ण रूप है।
1. Food Aid Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन
2. Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन
3. Federation for Agricultural Output / फेडरेशन फॉर एग्रीकल्चर आउटपुट
4. Federation for Agricultural Off take / फेडरेशन फॉर एग्रीकल्चर ऑफ टेक
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन
Correct Answer :-
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन 34) politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन 34) politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म सामाजिक समुदाय का प्रमुख आधार है।
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन 34) politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म सामाजिक समुदाय का प्रमुख आधार है। 1. Regional / क्षेत्रीय
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन 34) politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म सामाजिक समुदाय का प्रमुख आधार है। 1. Regional / क्षेत्रीय 2. Communal / सांप्रदायिक
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन 34) politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म सामाजिक समुदाय का प्रमुख आधार है। 1. Regional / क्षेत्रीय 2. Communal / सांप्रदायिक 3. Local / स्थानीय
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन 34) politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म सामाजिक समुदाय का प्रमुख आधार है। 1. Regional / क्षेत्रीय 2. Communal / सांप्रदायिक 3. Local / स्थानीय 4. Social / सामाजिक
Correct Answer :- • Food and Agricultural Organisation / फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गेनाइजेशन 34) politics is based on the idea that religion is the principal basis of social community. / राजनीति इस विचार पर आधारित है कि धर्म सामाजिक समुदाय का प्रमुख आधार है। 1. Regional / क्षेत्रीय 2. Communal / सांप्रदायिक 3. Local / स्थानीय 4. Social / सामाजिक Correct Answer :-

Who said that, 'As far as the nature of legislature is concerned it is such that there are restrictions only so far as procedure is concerned. But in substance there are no restrictions, no limitations on the sovereignty of the legislature or parliament.' / किसने कहा कि, 'जहां तक विधायिका की प्रकृति का संबंध है, तो प्रतिबंध केवल प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में हैं, लेकिन वास्तविकता में विधायिका या संसद की संप्रभुता पर कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है, कोई सीमाएं नहीं हैं।'
1. Acharya Kripalani / आचार्य कृपलानी
2. Purnima Banerjee / पूर्णिमा बनर्जी
3. N.V.Gadgil / एन.वी.गाडगिल
4. Durgabai Deshmukh / दुर्गाबाई देशमुख
Correct Answer :-
• N.V.Gadgil / एन.वी.गाडगिल
36) Who can confer civil and military awards on individuals for their services and achievements? / सेवाओं और उपलब्धियों के लिए व्यक्तियों को नागरिक और सैन्य पुरस्कार कौन प्रदान कर सकता है?
1. President / राष्ट्रपति
2. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री
3. Cabinet Minister / कैबिनेट मंत्री
4. Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायाधीश
Correct Answer :-
• President / राष्ट्रपति
37) Who was the first social scientist to make a systematic study of bureaucracy and described it as rational and the most efficient form of organisation? /
नौकरशाही का व्यवस्थित अध्ययन करने वाले और इसे तर्कसंगत और संगठन का सबसे कुशल रूप बताने वाले पहले सामाजिक वैज्ञानिक कौन थे?
1. Karl Marx / कार्ल मार्क्स
2. F. W. Taylor / एफ. डब्ल्यू. टेलर
3. F. W. Riggs / एफ. डब्ल्यू. रिग्स 4. Max Weber / मैक्स वेबर
Correct Answer:-
• Max Weber / मैक्स वेबर
38) Who was the first Chairman of Planning Commission of independent India? / स्वतंत्र भारत के योजना आयोग के पहले अध्यक्ष कौन थे?
1. Morarji Desai / मोरारजी देसाई
2. Lal Bahadur Shastri / लाल बहादुर शास्त्री
3. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru / पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू
4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद
Correct Answer :-
• Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru / पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू
39) Who is the founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh? / भारतीय जनसंघ के संस्थापक कौन हैं?
1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale / गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
2. Shivaram Rajguru / शिवराम राजगुरु
3. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee / श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी
4. Sukhdev Thapar / सुखदेव थापर
Correct Answer :-

• Shyam Prasad Mukherjee / श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी
40) Who will officiate as President till the new President is elected in case the office falls vacant and the Vice-President is not available? / राष्ट्रपति कार्यालय के रिक्त होने और उपराष्ट्रपति के उपलब्ध नहीं होने की स्थिति में नए राष्ट्रपति के निर्वाचित होने तक राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कौन कार्य करेगा?
1. President Secretary / राष्ट्रपति सचिव
2. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री
3. Executive Secretary / कार्यकारी सचिव
4. Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायधीश
Correct Answer :-
• Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायधीश
41) The monetary assistance provided by the government for encouraging the production in an economy/ अर्थव्यवस्था में उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा दी गई मौद्रिक सहायता है।
1. Tariffs / प्रशुल्क (टैरिफ)
2. Subsidy / राजसहायता (सब्सिडी)
3. Quotas / कोटा
4. Embargo / ट्यापार प्रतिबंध
Correct Answer :-
• Subsidy / राजसहायता (सब्सिडी)
42) When was the National Rural Livelihood Mission launched? / राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन कब शुरू किया गया था? 1. 2001 2. 2010 3. 2002 4. 2011
Correct Answer :-
• 2011
43) "Explain the concept of Forests" – this question helps us to know the achievement of which of the following objectives? / "वनों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करें।" - यह प्रश्न हमें निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्देश्य की उपलब्धि जानने में मदद करता है?
1. Skill / कौशल
2. Creating / सृजन करना
3. Analysis / विश्लेषण
4. Understanding / समझ
Correct Answer :-
• Understanding / समझ
44) The Golden Age of the Guptas is said to be the reign of which ruler among the following? / निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक के शासनकाल को गुप्तों का स्वर्ण युग कहा जाता है?
1. Skandagupta / स्कंदगुप्त
2. Chandragupta II / चन्द्रगुप्त ॥
3. Chandragupta । / चन्द्रगुप्त ।

4. Kumaragupta / कुमारगुप्त
Correct Answer :-
• Chandragupta II / चन्द्रगुप्त ॥
45) Who was the founder of the Holkar Dynasty? / होलकर राजवंश के संस्थापक कौन थे?
1. Bana Misra / बाण मिश्रा
2. Malhar Rao / मल्हार राव
3. Baji Rao / बाजी राव
4. Madhav Peshwa / माधव पेशवा
Correct Answer :-
• Malhar Rao / मल्हार राव
46) The 110 km long Actual Ground Position Line (AGPL), which has been a thorny issue between India and Pakistan is located near which among the following? / 110 किलोमीटर लंबी वास्तविक ग्राउंड पोजिशन लाइन (एजीपीएल), जो भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जटिल मुद्दा रहा है, निम्नलिखित में से किसके निकट स्थित है?
1. Shakshgam / शाक्ष्यगम
2. Siachen Glacier / सियाचिन ग्लेशियर
3. Sir Creek / सर क्रीक
4. Srinagar / श्रीनगर
Correct Answer :-
• Siachen Glacier / सियाचिन ग्लेशियर
47) Which of the following organisations brings out independent reports on the violation of human rights all over the world? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संगठन पूरी दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है?
पूरी दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है?
पूरी दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है? 1. UNESCO / यूनेस्को
पूरी दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है? 1. UNESCO / यूनेस्को 2. Amnesty International / एम्नेस्टी इंटरनेशनल
पूरी दुनिया में मानविधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है? 1. UNESCO / यूनेस्को 2. Amnesty International / एम्नेस्टी इंटरनेशनल 3. International Humanitarian Law / अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवीय कानून
पूरी दुनिया में मानविधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है? 1. UNESCO / यूनेस्को 2. Amnesty International / एम्नेस्टी इंटरनेशनल 3. International Humanitarian Law / अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवीय कानून 4. UNDP / यूएनडीपी
पूरी दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है? 1. UNESCO / यूनेस्को 2. Amnesty International / एम्नेस्टी इंटरनेशनल 3. International Humanitarian Law / अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवीय कानून 4. UNDP / यूएनडीपी Correct Answer :- • Amnesty International / एम्नेस्टी इंटरनेशनल 48) Which of the following is not a type of Urban Local Government? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी एक प्रकार की शहरी स्थानीय सरकार नहीं है?
पूरी दुनिया में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन पर स्वतंत्र रिपोर्ट लाता है? 1. UNESCO / यूलेस्को 2. Amnesty International / एम्लेस्टी इंटरलेशलल 3. International Humanitarian Law / अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवीय कानूल 4. UNDP / यूएलडीपी Correct Answer:- • Amnesty International / एम्लेस्टी इंटरलेशलल 48) Which of the following is not a type of Urban Local Government? / निम्ललिखित में से कौन सी एक प्रकार की शहरी स्थानीय सरकार नहीं है? 1. Zilla Parishad / जिला परिषद
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3. Historical research / ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान
4. Phenomenological research / घटनाविज्ञान अनुसंधान
Correct Answer :-
• Historical research / ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान
50) What is not true about Hasan Gangu Bahmani? / हसन गंगू बहमनी के बारे में क्या सत्य नहीं है?
1. His kingdom stretched from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, included the whole of Deccan up to the river Krishna with its capital at Gulbarga. / उनका राज्य अरब सागर से बंगाल की खाड़ी तक फैला था, जिसमें गुलबर्गा में अपनी राजधानी के साथ कृष्णा नदी तक पूरा दक्कन सम्मिलित था।
2. He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri. / वे देवगिरी के एक तुर्की अधिकारी थे।
3. Hasan Gangu Bahmani was the founder of Bahmani Kingdom. / हसन गंगू बहमनी, बहमनी साम्राज्य के संस्थापक थे।
4. He founded the empire in 1437. / उन्होंने 1437 में साम्राज्य की स्थापना की।
Correct Answer :-
• He founded the empire in 1437. / उन्होंने 1437 में साम्राज्य की स्थापना की।
51) Which among the following organization is the best example of an agreement between Oligopolists? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा संगठन अल्पाधिकार (ओलिगोपोलिस्ट्स) के बीच एक समझौते का सबसे अच्छा उदाहरण है?
1. GATT / जीएटीटी
2. OPEC / ओपीईसी
3. WTO / डब्ल्यूटीओ
4. WEF / डब्ल्यूईएफ
Correct Answer :-
• OPEC / ओपीईसी
52) Which one of the following ocean currents does not occur in the Atlantic Ocean? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी महासागर धारा अटलांटिक महासागर में नहीं होती है?
1. Peru current / पेरू धारा
2. Canary current / कनारी धारा
3. Gulf stream / गल्फ स्ट्रीम
4. Brazil current / ब्राज़ील धारा
Correct Answer :-
• Peru current / पेरू धारा
53) In which State of India is the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve located? / रणथंभौर टाइगर रिजर्व भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित है?
1. Uttar Pradesh / उत्तर प्रदेश
2. Madhya Pradesh / मध्य प्रदेश
3. Himachal Pradesh / हिमाचल प्रदेश
4. Rajasthan / राजस्थान
Correct Answer :-
• Rajasthan / राजस्थान

54) When is 'National Education Day' celebrated in educational institutions at all levels across the country? / देश भर में सभी स्तरों पर शैक्षिक संस्थानों में 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस' कब मनाया जाता है?
1. 15 th September / 15 सितम्बर
2. 12 th October/ 12 अक्टूबर
3. 14 th November / 14 नयंबर
4. 11 th November / 11 नवंबर
Correct Answer :-
• 11 th November / 11 नवंबर
55) Which among the following is a wildlife trade monitoring network? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक वन्यजीव व्यापार निगरानी नेटवर्क है?
1. TRAFFIC / ट्रैफिक
2. UN-HABITAT / यूएन-हैबीटेट
3. PETA / पेटा
4. DISS / डिस
Correct Answer :-
• TRAFFIC / 党际中
56) Which year British transferred the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi? / किस वर्ष में ब्रिटिश ने भारत की राजधानी कलकता से दिल्ली स्थानांतरित की थी ?
1. 1912
2. 1930
3. 1911
4. 1900
Correct Answer :-
• 1911
57) The pointer or arrow of the magnetized needle of a compass indicates which among the following? / एक दिक्सूचक (कम्पास) की चुंबकित सुई का सूचक या तीर निम्नलिखित में से किसे इंगित करता है?
1. Geomagnetic North Pole / भ्र्चुंबकीय उत्तरी ध्रुव
2. Geographic North Pole / भौगोलिक उत्तरी धुव
3. Magnetic North Pole / चुंबकीय उत्तरी ध्रुव
4. Magnetic South Pole / चुंबकीय दक्षिणी ध्रुव
Correct Answer :-
• Magnetic South Pole / चुंबकीय दक्षिणी ध्रुव
58) Which type of weathering is caused by Ice Crystal growth? / हिम रवों की संवृद्धि (आइस क्रिस्टल ग्रोथ) के विकास के कारण किस प्रकार का अपक्षय होता है?
1. Cavernous Weathering / कैवर्नस अपक्षय
2. Biological Weathering / जैविक अपक्षय
3. Chemical Weathering / रासायनिक अपक्षय
4. Physical Weathering / भौतिक अपक्षय

Correct Answer :-
• Physical Weathering / भौतिक अपक्षय
59) Bessemer process has been used in which of the following industries? / बेसेमर प्रक्रिया का उपयोग निम्नलिखित में से किस उद्योग में किया गया है?
1. Fertilizers / उर्वरक
2. Aluminum / एल्युमीनियम
3. Steel / इस्पात
4. Coal / कोयला
Correct Answer :-
• Steel / इस्पात
60) The Siberian Crane, an endangered migratory bird is a regular visitor of which of the following national park/bird sanctuaries? / साइबेरियन क्रेन, एक लुप्तप्राय प्रवासी पक्षी निम्नलिखित में से किस राष्ट्रीय उद्यान/पक्षी अभयारण्य का नियमित आगंतुक है?
1. Vedanthangal bird sanctuary / वेदान्तंगल पक्षी अभयारण्य
2. Keoladeo national park / केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
3. Ranganathittu bird sanctuary / रंगनाथिट्दू पक्षी अभयारण्य
4. Sultanpur bird sanctuary / सुल्तानपुर पक्षी अभयारण्य
Correct Answer :-
• Keoladeo national park / केवलादेव राष्ट्रीय उद्यान