

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD Middle School Teacher Eligibility Test - 2018 03rd Mar 2019 02:30PM

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)
1 33, 4
1) The two main motivation categories of needs are / आवश्यकता की दो मुख्य प्रेरक श्रेणियां हैं।
1. reward based and fear-based / प्रोत्साहन आधारित और भय आधारित
2. intrinsic and reward based / आंतरिक और प्रोत्साहन आधारित
3. intrinsic and extrinsic / आंतरिक और बाह्य
4. extrinsic and fear-based / बाहरी और भय आधारित
Correct Answer :-
• intrinsic and extrinsic / आंतरिक और बाह्य
2) stage is termed as 'Questioning Age' as well as 'Gang Age'. / अवस्था को 'क्वेश्चनिंग ऐज' के साथ-साथ 'गैंग ऐज' भी कहा जाता है।
1. Adolescence / किशोर
2. Adulthood / व्यस्क
3. Early Childhood / प्रारम्भिक बचपन
4. Later Childhood / पश्च बचपन
Correct Answer :-
• Later Childhood / पश्च बचपन
3) Applied behavior analysis (ABA) is used to help children with which of the following conditions? / अनुप्रयुक्त व्यवहार विश्लेषण (ए.बी.ए.) का प्रयोग बच्चों की निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थिति में मदद करने के लिए किया जाता है?
1. Attentional deficit disorder / ध्यानाभाव विकार (अटेन्शनल डिफिसिट डिसऑर्डर)
2. Dyslexia /)पढ़ने सम्बन्धी समस्या (डिस्लेक्सिया)
2. Dyslexia /)पढ़ने सम्बन्धी समस्या (डिस्लेक्सिया) 3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज़्म)
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज़्म)
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज़्म) 4. Dyspraxia / गतिसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया)
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गितसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :-
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गितसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :-
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज़्म) 4. Dyspraxia / गतिसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :- • Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज़्म)
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गितसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :- • Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4) Mnemonics is a technique. / स्मृति विज्ञान की तकनीक है।
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गतिसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :- • Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4) Mnemonics is a technique. / स्मृति विज्ञान की तकनीक है। 1. Reading / पाठन 2. Writing / लेखन
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गतिसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :- Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4) Mnemonics is a technique. / स्मृति विज्ञान की तकनीक है। 1. Reading / पाठन 2. Writing / लेखन 3. Evaluating / मूल्यांकन
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गतिसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :- • Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4) Mnemonics is a technique. / स्मृति विज्ञान की तकनीक है। 1. Reading / पाठन 2. Writing / लेखन 3. Evaluating / मूल्यांकन 4. Memorizing / याद रखना
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गतिसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :- • Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4) Mnemonics is a technique. / स्मृति विज्ञान की तकनीक है। 1. Reading / पाठन 2. Writing / लेखन 3. Evaluating / मूल्यांकन 4. Memorizing / याद रखना Correct Answer :-
3. Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4. Dyspraxia / गतिसमन्वय वैकल्य (डिसप्रेक्सिया) Correct Answer :- • Autism / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्रम) 4) Mnemonics is a technique. / स्मृति विज्ञान की तकनीक है। 1. Reading / पाठन 2. Writing / लेखन 3. Evaluating / मूल्यांकन 4. Memorizing / याद रखना

5) What is the term used by Vygotsky to describe the type of role that parents and teachers have in a child's development? / एक बच्चे के विकास में माता-पिता और शिक्षकों की भूमिका का वर्णन करने के लिए वाइगोत्सकी द्वारा किस पद का उपयोग किया गया है?
1. Scissoring /कर्तरीयण (सिजरिंग)
2. Scaffolding / सामाजिक सहायता (स्कैफ़ोल्डिंग)
3. Lecturing / व्याख्यान
4. Teaching / शिक्षण
Correct Answer :-
• Scaffolding / सामाजिक सहायता (स्कैफ़ोल्डिंग)
6) What is the term used to describe the typical, highly representational example of a particular concept? / किसी विशेष अवधारणा के विशिष्ट, उच्च निरूपण वाले उदाहरण का वर्णन करने के लिए किस पद का उपयोग किया जाता है?
1. Heuristic / अनुमानी
2. Symbol / संकेत
3. Prototype / प्रोटोटाइप
4. Premise / परिसर (प्रीमिस)
Correct Answer :-
• Prototype / प्रोटोटाइप
7) What type of questions would likely measure abstract reasoning in an intelligence test? / एक बुद्धिमत्ता परीक्षण में किस प्रकार के प्रश्नों के अमूर्त तर्क को मापने की संभावना है?
1. Comprehension / बोध
2. Matrix reasoning / मैट्रिक्स तर्क
3. Synonyms / समानार्थक शब्द
4. Similarities / समानताएँ
Correct Answer :-
• Similarities / समानताएँ
8) What are tests that taken into account the environment in which a child learns called? / ऐसे कौन से परीक्षण हैं जो उस माहौल को ध्यान में रखते हैं जिसमें एक बच्चा अधिगम करत है?
1. Accuracy tests / परिशुद्धता परीक्षण
2. Power tests / क्षमता परीक्षण
3. Culture fair tests / संस्कृति निष्पक्ष परीक्षण
4. Speed tests / गति परीक्षण
Correct Answer :-
• Culture fair tests / संस्कृति निष्पक्ष परीक्षण
9) What from the following options constitute language and thought together?/ निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से भाषा और विचार एक साथ क्या बनते हैं?
1. Spatial thinking/ स्थानिक चिंतन
2. Logical thinking/ तर्क चिंतन
3. Visual thinking/ दश्य चिंतन
3. Visual thinking / इस्य । चतन 4. Verbal thinking / मौखिक चिंतन
Correct Answer :-
• Verbal thinking/ मौखिक चिंतन

10) To do well as a financier, one should have: / एक फाइनेंसर के रूप में अच्छा करने के लिए, किसी के पास होना चाहिए:
1. Musical intelligence/ संगीतमय बुद्धि
2. Kinesthetic intelligence/ गतिपरक बुद्धि (काइनेस्थिटिक इंटेलिजेंस)
3. Spatial intelligence / विशेष बुद्धि (स्पेसियल इंटेलिजेंस)
4. Logical intelligence/ तार्किक बुद्धि
Correct Answer :-
• Logical intelligence/ तार्किक बुद्धि
11) An investigator doing laboratory experiments and gathering data comes under: / एक अन्वेषक प्रयोगशाला में प्रयोग कर सूचना एकत्रित करता है यह किसके अंतर्गत आता है?
1. primary data/ प्राथमिक ऑकड़े
2. final data/ अंतिम आँकड़े
3. tertiary data/ तृतीयक आँकड़े
4. secondary data/ गौण आँकड्रे
Correct Answer :-
• primary data/ प्राथमिक आँकड़े
12) Human development is a process. / मानव विकास एकप्रक्रिया है।
1. Sporadic / अव्यवस्थित (स्पोरेडिक)
2. Random / यादच्छिक (रैंडम)
3. Cumulative / संचयी (क्युमुलेटिव)
4. Intermittent / अनिरंतर (इंटरमिटेंट)
Correct Answer :-
• Cumulative / संचयी (क्युमुलेटिव)
13) Which of the following is NOT the benefit of active learning? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सक्रिय अधिगम का लाभ नहीं है?
1. Develops Collaborative skills / सहयोगात्मक कौशल विकसित करना
2. Home work / गृह-कार्य (होम वर्क)
3. Improves critical thinking / आलोचनात्मक सोच को बेहतर बनाना
4. Encourages risk taking / जोखिम लेने को प्रोत्साहित करना
Correct Answer :-
• Home work / गृह-कार्य (होम वर्क)
14) Which of the following is not an aspect of learning? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अधिगम का एक पहलू नहीं है?
1. Biological preprogramming / जैविक प्रीप्रोग्रामिंग
2. Permanence / स्थायित्व
3. Behavioural change / व्यवहार परिवर्तन
4. Experience / अनुभव
Correct Answer :-
• Biological preprogramming / जैविक प्रीप्रोग्रामिंग

15) In order to avoid punishment, it is always better to obey the rules. This kind of acceptance is seen in which of the following stages of moral development? / सजा से बचने के लिए, नियमों का पालन करना हमेशा बेहतर होता है। निम्नलिखित में से किस चरण में नैतिक विकास के इस स्वीकृति को देखा जाता है?
1. Postconventional morality/ पश्च पारंपरिक नैतिकता
2. Transcendental morality/ पारलौकिक नैतिकता (ट्रान्सेंडेंटल मोरालिटी)
3. Conventional morality / पारंपरिक नैतिकता
4. Preconventional morality / पूर्व पारंपरिक नैतिकता
Correct Answer :-
• Preconventional morality / पूर्व पारंपरिक नैतिकता
16) If a child loses weight rapidly and does not seem to eat throughout the day, what disorder might s/he be diagnosed with? / यदि किसी बच्चे का तेजी से वजन कम हो रहा है और दिन भर कुछ नहीं खाता है, तो उसमें कौन-सा विकार पाया जा सकता है?
1. Obesity / मोटापा
2. Anorexia nervosa / एनोरेक्सिया नर्वोसा
3. Tic disorder / टिक विकार
4. Insomnia / अनिद्रा
Correct Answer :-
• Anorexia nervosa / एनोरेक्सिया नर्वोसा
17) A Neo-Freudian, whose ideas on child development had a major influence, was/ एक नव-फ्रायडियन, जिनके द्वारा बाल विकास पर दिए गए विचारों का एक बड़ा प्रभाव था, वे थै।
1. Erik Erikson / एरिक एरिक्सन
2. Jean Piaget / जीन पियाजे
3. Carl Rogers / कार्ल रोजर्स
4. Carl Jung / कार्ल युंग
Correct Answer :-
• Erik Erikson / एरिक एरिक्सन
18) Who describes mesosystem for how the different parts of a child's microsystem work together for the scale of the child? / किसने मिसोसिस्टम को वर्णित किया कि किस प्रकार बच्चे के माइक्रोसिस्टम के विभिन्न भाग एक साथ बच्चे के स्केल के लिए कार्य करते हैं?
1. Erikson/ इरिक्सन
2. Piaget/ पियाजे
3. Vygotsky/ वाइगोत्स्की
3. Vygotsky/ वाङ्गोत्स्की 4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर
4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर
4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर Correct Answer :-
4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर Correct Answer :- • Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर 19) Who first used the term "Self-actualization" to describe completion and unity?/ किसने पूर्णता और एकता का वर्णन करने के लिए सबसे पहले "आत्म सिद्धि" शब्द
4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर Correct Answer :- • Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर 19) Who first used the term "Self-actualization" to describe completion and unity?/ किसने पूर्णता और एकता का वर्णन करने के लिए सबसे पहले "आत्म सिद्धि" शब्द का प्रयोग किया था?
4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर Correct Answer :- • Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर 19) Who first used the term "Self-actualization" to describe completion and unity?/ किसने पूर्णता और एकता का वर्णन करने के लिए सबसे पहले "आत्म सिद्धि" शब्द का प्रयोग किया था? 1. Alfred Adler/ अल्फ्रेड एडलर
4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर Correct Answer :- • Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोनफेनबीन्नर 19) Who first used the term "Self-actualization" to describe completion and unity?/ किसने पूर्णता और एकता का वर्णन करने के लिए सबसे पहले "आत्म सिद्धि" शब्द का प्रयोग किया था? 1. Alfred Adler / अल्फ्रेड एडलर 2. Abraham Harold Maslow / अब्राह्म हेरोल्ड मास्लो
4. Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोलफेलबील्लर Correct Answer :- • Bronfenbrenner's / ब्रोलफेलबील्लर 19) Who first used the term "Self-actualization" to describe completion and unity?/ किसले पूर्णता और एकता का वर्णन करने के लिए सबसे पहले "आत्म सिद्धि" शब्द का प्रयोग किया था? 1. Alfred Adler / अल्फ्रेड एडलर 2. Abraham Harold Maslow / अब्राह्म हेरोल्ड मास्लो 3. Karen Horney / करेल हॉर्ली

20) The term SLD in children's mental health denotes for: / बच्चों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य में एसएलडी शब्द का अर्थ है:
1. Self- Learning Direction. / सेल्फ-लर्निंग डायरेक्शन
2. Special Learning Direction / स्पेशल लर्निंग डायरेक्शन
3. Specific Learning Disorder / स्पेसिफिक लर्निंग डिसऑर्डर
4. Symptoms of Learning Disorder. / सिम्पटम्स ऑफ लर्निंग डिसऑर्डर
Correct Answer :-
• Specific Learning Disorder / स्पेसिफिक लर्निंग डिसऑर्डर
21) The perception of a situation as a 'whole' gives a better understanding than the sum total of its parts and makes the occurrence of insight possible. Which learning has this as its basis? / 'संपूर्ण' के रूप में एक स्थिति की धारणा अपने हिस्सों के सभी रूप बेहतर समझ देती है और अंतर्दृष्टि की घटना को संभव बनाती है अधिगम की किस विधा को इसका आधार माना जाता है?
1. Trial and Error Learning / परीक्षण और बुटि अधिगम
2. Learning by Insight / अंतर्दृष्टि के माध्यम से अधिगम
3. Learning by Imitation / अनुकरण के माध्यम से अधिगम
4. Learning by Experience / अनुभव के माध्यम से अधिगम
Correct Answer :-
• Learning by Insight / अंतर्दृष्टि के माध्यम से अधिगम
22) The child will be able to use proper sentences by the age of: / बच्चा निम्न उम से उचित वाक्यों का उपयोग कर पायेगा:
1. Five years / पांच वर्ष
2. Four years / चार वर्ष
3. Three years / तीन वर्ष
4. Six years / ভঃ বর্ষ
Correct Answer :-
• Three years / तीन वर्ष
23) The rules of presenting the content to make them easy are called
1. Maxims of teaching / शिक्षण का सिद्धांत
2. Techniques of teaching / शिक्षण की तकनीक
3. Methods of teaching / शिक्षण की विधि
4. Teaching strategies / शिक्षण रणनीति
Correct Answer :-
• Maxims of teaching / शिक्षण का सिद्धांत
24) Proximodistal means: / समीप से दूर (प्रोक्सीमोडिस्टल) का अर्थ है:
1. Centre to periphery / केन्द्र से परिधि तक (सेन्टर दू पेरिफेरी)
2. General to specific / सामान्य से विशिष्ट तक (जेनरल टू. स्पेसिफिक)
3. Head to toe / सिर से पैर के अंगूठे तक (हेड टू टोए)
4. Simple to complex / सरल से जटिल तक (सिम्पल टू कोम्प्लेक्स)
Correct Answer :-
• Centre to periphery / केन्द्र से परिधि तक (सेन्टर टू पेरिफेरी)

	ude towards inclusive education. / शिक्षकों को समग्र रूप से समावेशी शिक्षण के प्रति
रवैया रखना चाहिए।	
1. Positive / सकारात्मक	
2. Negative / नकारात्मक	
3. Different / पृथक	
4. Neutral / निष्पक्ष	
Correct Answer :-	
• Positive / सकारात्मक	
26) Social construction of gender describes gender	as: / लिंग का सामाजिक निर्माण लिंग का वर्णन करता है:
1. Personal opinion of their biological sex. / जैविक लिंग के ब	गरे में उनकी व्यक्तिगत राय।
2. The behaviors and characteristics based on the bio	ological sexes. / जैविक लिंगों के आधार पर व्यवहार और विशेषताएं।
3. A person is biologically male or female or intersex	. / एक व्यक्ति जैविक रूप से पुरुष या महिला या इंटरसेक्स होता है ।
4. A social identity with characteristics placed by societ पहचान।	y for each biological sex. / प्रत्येक जैविक लिंग के लिए समाज द्वारा बनाई गई विशेषताओं के साथ एक सामाजिक
Correct Answer :-	
• A social identity with characteristics placed by societ पहचान।	y for each biological sex. / प्रत्येक जैविक लिंग के लिए समाज द्वारा बनाई गई विशेषताओं के साथ एक सामाजिक
27) What are the three components of the educational 1. Teacher, Student and Education / থিম্মক, ভার और থি	
2. Teaching, Learning and Practice / शिक्षण, अधिगम और	
3. Education ,Teacher and Books / शिक्षा, शिक्षक और पुस्त	
4. Direction, Instruction and Skill / दिशा, अनुदेश और कौंश	
Correct Answer :-	
• Teacher, Student and Education / शिक्षक, छात्र और शि	भ्रा
²⁸⁾ A teacher who pressurizes his/her stuc professional ethics? / एक शिक्षक जो अपने छा नैतिकता की किस संहिता की कमी है?	dent to take his/her private tuition lacks in which of the following code of त्र को निजी ट्यूशन लेने के लिए दबाव डालता/ डालती है, निम्नलिखित में से उसमें व्यावसायिक
1. Attitude towards students / छात्रों के प्रति अभिवृति	
2. Attitude towards colleagues / सहकर्मियों के प्रति अ	भेवृति
3. Attitude towards society / समाज के प्रति अभिवृति	
4. Attitude towards profession / व्यवसाय के प्रति अभि	वृति
Correct Answer :-	
• Attitude towards profession / व्यवसाय के प्रति अभि	वृति
29) Kohlberg's theory dealt with: / कोहलबर्ग के सिट	्धांत से संबंधित है
1. Morality / नैतिकता	
2. Perception / धारणा	
3. Cognition /अनुभूति	
2	

Correct Answer :-
• Morality / नैतिकता
30) Which of the following is the most effective way to create interest for learning in a student? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या किसी छात्र में अधिगम के लिए रुचि पैदा करने का सबसे प्रभावी तरीका क्या है?
1. Show relevance to their future / उनके भविष्य के लिए प्रासंगिकता दिखाना
2. Activity based learning / गतिविधि आधारित अध्ययन
3. Theory supported learning / सिद्धांत आधारित अध्ययन
4. Teacher centered approach for learning/ अधिगम के लिये अध्यापक आधारित प्रविधि
Correct Answer :-
• Show relevance to their future / उनके भविष्य के लिए प्रासंगिकता दिखाना
Topic:- General English(L1GE)
1) Choose the appropriate synonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
Whenever I check-in <u>to</u> any hotel, I look for a <u>page</u> immediately.
1. Receptionist
2. Hotel staff
3. Security personnel
4. Uniformed attendant
Correct Answer :-
Uniformed attendant
2) Soloct a cuitable determiner to complete the given contence.
2) Select a suitable determiner to complete the given sentence:
2) Select a suitable determiner to complete the given sentence: The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him.
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him.
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much Correct Answer :- • any
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much Correct Answer :-
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much Correct Answer :- • any
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much Correct Answer :- • any 3) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much Correct Answer:- • any 3) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence: Hari drives at a speed of 90 mileshour.
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much Correct Answer :- • any 3) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence: Hari drives at a speed of 90 mileshour. 1. an
The speaker asked the audience if they hadquestions for him. 1. any 2. little 3. few 4. much Correct Answer:- • any 3) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence: Hari drives at a speed of 90 mileshour. 1. an 2. the

• an	
4) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:	
He bought wonderful blue T-shirt and wore it in evening.	
1. a, the	
2. an, the	
3. a, a	
4. the, the	
Correct Answer :-	
• a, the	
5) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its passive voice.	
Matthew threw the ball.	
1. Ball thrown by the Matthew.	
2. The ball was threw by Matthew.	
3. The ball was thrown by Matthew.	
4. The ball was thrown at by Matthew.	
Correct Answer :-	
• The ball was thrown by Matthew.	
6) Choose the appropriate option to convert the given sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.	
My teacher said, "Oil floats on water."	
1. My teacher said that oil floats on water.	
2. My teacher taught me oil floated on water.	
3. My teacher told oil floated on water.	
4. I was told that oil floats on water.	
Correct Answer :-	
My teacher said that oil floats on water.	
7) Choose the appropriate tenses to fill in the blanks in the given sentence:	
I cannot hear what you because of the loud noise from outside.	
1. had said, is coming	
2. is said, was coming	
3. are saying, coming	
4. said, came	
Correct Answer :-	
are saying, coming	
8) Choose the appropriate antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.	
The presence of the Principal walking in the corridor was unpleasant to the students	
The <u>presence</u> of the Principal walking in the corridor was unpleasant to the students. 1. Overture	
1. Overnite	

2. Absence
3. Silence
4. Existence
Correct Answer :-
• Absence
9) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.
the teacher explained the topic several times, some of the students still did not understand.
1. Although
2. Unless
3. As
4. Since
Correct Answer :-
• Although
10) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:
If you wanted a better job, you have studied further.
1. will
2. ought to
3. may
4. can
Correct Answer :-
• ought to
11) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:
The new team had four projects in hand before embarking into a new one.
1. out of reach
2. within reach
3. not far off
4. already under them
Correct Answer :-
already under them
12) Choose the option that combines the sentence correctly.
Our teacher is retiring. Our teacher will be 65 this year.
1. Our teacher, who will be retiring, who will be 65 this year.
2. Our teacher, who will be 65 this year, is retiring.
3. Our teacher is retiring because our teacher will be 65 this year.
4. Our teacher who is retiring, our teacher will be 65.

Correct Answer :-
Our teacher, who will be 65 this year, is retiring.
13) Choose the most suitable pronouns for the given sentence:
coat is old and torn. Why don't discard?
1. Their you them
2. My I us
3. Your you it
4. You you him
Correct Answer :-
Your you it
14) Choose the correct option to fill in the blank in the given sentence:
These shopping bags areusable, which means they can be used again.
1. de
2. re
3. un
4. mis
Correct Answer :-
• re
15) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:
My sister and I went for a walk in the forest and we are lost.
1. in the forest
2. and we are lost.
3. went for a walk
4. My sister and I
Correct Answer :-
and we are lost.
16) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
Early last month I was at Alang, India's ship breaking hub. On our itinerary list were the newly-constructed dormitory units that the Gujarat Maritime Board has built. Well laid out dormitory blocks with each unit having a service kitchen. There were rows of toilets and bathrooms with piped water. There was also a common mess where food would be cooked and served for shipyard workers. The place, though modest, was a dramatic upgrade from the shanties – with no water, no toilet and missing drainage – where most Alang workers currently live. Yet, the officials said that the newly-built dorms had few takers. One of the biggest reasons, they said, is that the workers didn't want to disrupt their social circle. Far away from home and their families, they normally stay in groups often belonging to their village or region. And shifting to a government-built dorm, they would have little say in who they share the dormitory with.
Which are the two places that the author compares in this passage?
1. The government-built dormitories with all facilities and the current shanties with no facilities.
2. The government-built dormitories with no facilities and the current shanties with all facilities.

- 3. The government-built shanties with all facilities and the current dormitories with no facilities. 4. The government-built shanties with no facilities and the current dormitories with all facilities. **Correct Answer:-**• The government-built dormitories with all facilities and the current shanties with no facilities. 17) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows: Early last month I was at Alang, India's ship breaking hub. On our itinerary list were the newly-constructed dormitory units that the Guiarat Maritime Board has built. Well laid out dormitory blocks with each unit having a service kitchen. There were rows of toilets and bathrooms with piped water. There was also a common mess where food would be cooked and served for shipyard workers. The place, though modest, was a dramatic upgrade from the shanties - with no water, no toilet and missing drainage - where most Alang workers currently live. Yet, the officials said that the newly-built dorms had few takers. One of the biggest reasons, they said, is that the workers didn't want to disrupt their social circle. Far away from home and their families, they normally stay in groups often belonging to their village or region. And shifting to a government-built dorm, they would have little say in who they share the dormitory with. In the context of the passage, what does the term 'itinerary list' imply? 1. List of places to visit 2. List of things to carry 3. List of units to construct 4. List of items to record Correct Answer :-· List of places to visit 18) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows: Early last month I was at Alang, India's ship breaking hub. On our itinerary list were the newly-constructed dormitory units that the Gujarat Maritime Board has built. Well laid out dormitory blocks with each unit having a service kitchen. There were rows of toilets and bathrooms with piped water. There was also a common mess where food would be cooked and served for shipyard workers. The place, though modest, was a dramatic upgrade from the shanties - with no water, no toilet and missing drainage - where most Alang workers currently live. Yet, the officials said that the newly-built dorms had few takers. One of the biggest reasons, they said, is that the workers didn't want to disrupt their social circle. Far away from home and their families, they normally stay in groups often belonging to their village or region. And shifting to a government-built dorm, they would have little say in who they share the dormitory with. Who comprised of a shipyard worker's social circle at Alang? 1. All their coworkers 2. Their family
 - 3. People from other villages or region
 - 4. People from their village or region

Correct Answer:-

· People from their village or region

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

In 1948, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined health with a phrase that is still used today. "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In 1986, the WHO further clarified that health is: "A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." This means that health is a resource to support an individual's function in wider society. A healthful lifestyle provides the means to lead a full life. More recently, researchers have defined health as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. They base this on the idea that modern science has dramatically increased human awareness of diseases and how they work in the last few decades.

What is the assumption on which WHO has based their definition and description of health?

- 1. There are hardly any new threats or infirmities in today's world
- 2. Nowadays we have a clear understanding of how diseases work

3. Modern Science is at the nadir of its understanding of diseases
4. Health is a positive concept that is the objective of living nowadays
Correct Answer :-
Nowadays we have a clear understanding of how diseases work
20) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
In 1948, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined health with a phrase that is still used today. "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In 1986, the WHO further clarified that health is: "A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." This means that health is a resource to support an individual's function in wider society. A healthful lifestyle provides the means to lead a full life. More recently, researchers have defined health as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. They base this on the idea that modern science has dramatically increased human awareness of diseases and how they work in the last few decades.
According to WHO, which of the following is the essential for Health?
1. Merely the absence of disease or infirmity and complete social well-being
2. Physical, mental and social well-being and the absence of disease or infirmity
3. Absence of diseases and physical, mental and social well-being
4. Complete infirmity and also complete physical, mental and social well-being
Correct Answer :-
Physical, mental and social well-being and the absence of disease or infirmity
21) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
In 1948, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined health with a phrase that is still used today. "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In 1986, the WHO further clarified that health is: "A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." This means that health is a resource to support an individual's function in wider society. A healthful lifestyle provides the means to lead a full life. More recently, researchers have defined health as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. They base this on the idea that modern science has dramatically increased human awareness of diseases and how they work in the last few decades.
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merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In 1986, the WHO further clarified that health is: "A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." This means that health is a resource to support an individual's function in wider society. A healthful lifestyle provides the means to lead a full life. More recently, researchers have defined health as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. They base this on the idea that modern science has dramatically increased human awareness of diseases and how they work in the last few decades. Health is a for everyday life and not the of living. 1. resource, objective 2. resource, resource 3. objective, resource 4. objective, objective
merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In 1986, the WHO further clarified that health is: "A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." This means that health is a resource to support an individual's function in wider society. A healthful lifestyle provides the means to lead a full life. More recently, researchers have defined health as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. They base this on the idea that modern science has dramatically increased human awareness of diseases and how they work in the last few decades. Health is a for everyday life and not the of living. 1. resource, objective 2. resource, resource 3. objective, resource 4. objective, objective Correct Answer:-
merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In 1986, the WHO further clarified that health is: "A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." This means that health is a resource to support an individual's function in wider society. A healthful lifestyle provides the means to lead a full life. More recently, researchers have defined health as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. They base this on the idea that modern science has dramatically increased human awareness of diseases and how they work in the last few decades. Health is a for everyday life and not the of living. 1. resource, objective 2. resource, resource 3. objective, resource 4. objective, objective Correct Answer:- • resource, objective

1. Most of the shipyard workers were ready to move into the dorms

2. There were few takers for the idea that they should continue to live in the shanties
3. Hardly any shipyard worker was ready to move into the dorms
4. The demand was so high that they didn't have enough dorms to give
Correct Answer :-
Hardly any shipyard worker was ready to move into the dorms
23) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
In 1948, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined health with a phrase that is still used today. "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In 1986, the WHO further clarified that health is: "A resource for everyday life, not the objective of living. Health is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources, as well as physical capacities." This means that health is a resource to support an individual's function in wider society. A healthful lifestyle provides the means to lead a full life. More recently, researchers have defined health as the ability of a body to adapt to new threats and infirmities. They base this on the idea that modern science has dramatically increased human awareness of diseases and how they work in the last few decades.
What are the various aspects of our existence that health emphasizes?
1. Social resources, personal resources, and physical capabilities
2. Physical infirmity, mental disease, and social absence
3. Everyday life, objective of living, and positive concept
4. Individual's function, wider society, threats and infirmities
Correct Answer :-
Social resources, personal resources, and physical capabilities
24) Choose the right tag:
Nobody in that office team had much in common,?
1. don't they
2. do they
3. didn't they
4. did they
Correct Answer :-
• did they
25) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:
By the end of this year, she travelled for 8 months.
1. will have
2. will had
3. has
4. had
Correct Answer :-
• will have
26) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:
A passer-by threw a pebble the stray dog, which landed the animal's head with a great force.

1. in, to
2. on, on
3. at, on
4. for, from
Correct Answer :-
• at, on
27) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:
After trying for a long time his persist paid off and he finally got a job.
1ant
2ing
3ence
4ance
Correct Answer :-
•ence
28) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.
One who leads an austere life
1. Philanthropist
2. Vagabond
3. Recluse
4. Ascetic
Correct Answer :-
• Ascetic
29) Choose the right tag:
It is quite true,?
1. is it
2. isn't it
3. does it 4. don't it
Correct Answer :-
• isn't it
30) Powrite the following changing the passive contense to active
30) Rewrite the following changing the passive sentence to active. You ought to have finished the task.
The task ought to have been finished by you. The task ought to have been finish by you.
2. The task ought to have been finish by you.
3. The task ought to has finished by you.
4. The task ought to has been finished by you.
Correct Answer :-

The task ought to have been finished by you.
Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)
भेमेन्द्रेण विरचित-बृहत्कथायाः संस्कृतरूपान्तरम् अस्ति-
्व बृहत्कथामञ्जरी कथासरित्सागरः
्र बृहत्कथाश्लोकसङ्ग्रहः ्र कथासरित्संहिता
Correct Answer :- बृहत्कथामञ्जरी

मानवेन अस्मिन् युगे विज्ञानक्षेत्रे महती उन्नतिः कृता वर्तते । न केवलं सः साम्प्रतम् अन्तरिक्षे विहरणक्षमः अपित् चिरात् येषां संबन्धेन सः केवलम् अशृणोत्, अपठत् च तेषाम् ग्रहाणाम् उपग्रहाणाम् च उपरि विचरणं कर्त्म् इदानीम् उद्यतः दृश्यते । ४ अक्टोबर् १६५४तः अयं प्रयत्नः श्रीगणेशेन आरब्धः । तस्मिन् दिने रूसराष्ट्रद्वारा प्रथमं स्प्तनिकम्(क्षेप्यास्त्रं) भ्वं परितः भ्रमणार्थं नियोजितम् । तत् दिनम् आरभ्य अविरताः प्रयत्नाः समभवन् । परिणामतः १६ जुलाई १९६९ दिने अमेरिकाराष्ट्रद्वारा अन्तरिक्षयानस्य चन्द्रमसं प्रति प्रेषणं कृतम् । अस्मिन् उड्डयकार्यक्रमे चान्द्रकक्षायाः वहनं राकेट् द्वारा कृतम् । चन्द्रकक्षस्य राकेटस्य च सम्मिलितं नाम 'अपोलो' अन्तरिक्षयानम् इति । सर्वप्रथमं राकेटस्थः प्रज्वालितेन प्रज्वालितः डन्धनविभागः ı तेन अन्तरिक्षयानं प्रथमः शतमीलदूरस्थितायाम् भूकक्षायाम् प्रेषितम्। भू-स्थितायाः आकर्षणशक्तेः विपरीतं चन्द्रस्य गुरुत्वाकर्षणक्षेत्रे राकेट् सम्प्रेषयितुः द्वितीयः इन्धन-विभागः प्रज्वालितः । अस्मिन् 'अपोलो' नामके अन्तरिक्षयाने त्रयः अमेरिकादेशीयाः महामानवाः आसन् । ते च नायकाः आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः, एलविन् एल्ड्रिनः, माईकेल् कालिन्सः च । अन्तरिक्षयानस्य सञ्चलनं कलिन्समहोदयः अकरोत् । अवशिष्टौ च द्वौ पुरुषौ विशेषेण उपायेन विनिर्मिते चान्द्रकक्षे प्रविष्टौ । तदनन्तरं चान्द्रकक्षः मुख्ययानात् पृथक्कृतः । एवं प्रकारेण चान्द्रकक्षः चन्द्रतलोपरि अवसारितः । आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः तदा चान्द्रकक्षात् अवतीर्य चन्द्रतले पदनिक्षेपं कृतवान् । मानवस्य एतत् साहसं नूनं प्रकृतौ आंशिकः विजयः।

अन्तरिक्षयाने स्थितेषु अमेरिकादेशीयेषु अयं नास्ति-

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्र माईकेल कालिन्सः
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₄ आर्मस्ट्रांगः

[्]र अब्रहाम् लिंकन्

^{3.} एलविन एल्डिन

मानवेन अस्मिन् युगे विज्ञानक्षेत्रे महती उन्नतिः कृता वर्तते । न केवलं सः साम्प्रतम् अन्तरिक्षे विहरणक्षमः अपित् चिरात् येषां संबन्धेन सः केवलम् अशृणोत्, अपठत् च तेषाम् ग्रहाणाम् उपग्रहाणाम् च उपरि विचरणं कर्त्म् इदानीम् उद्यतः दृश्यते । ४ अक्टोबर् १६५४तः अयं प्रयत्नः श्रीगणेशेन आरब्धः । तस्मिन् दिने रूसराष्ट्रद्वारा प्रथमं स्पुतनिकम्(क्षेप्यास्त्रं) भुवं परितः भ्रमणार्थं नियोजितम् । तत् दिनम् आरभ्य अविरताः प्रयत्नाः समभवन् । परिणामतः १६ ज्लाई १९६९ दिने अमेरिकाराष्ट्रद्वारा अन्तरिक्षयानस्य चन्द्रमसं प्रति प्रेषणं कृतम् । अस्मिन् उड्डयकार्यक्रमे चान्द्रकक्षायाः वहनं राकेट् द्वारा कृतम् । चन्द्रकक्षस्य राकेटस्य च सम्मिलितं नाम 'अपोलो' अन्तरिक्षयानम् इति । सर्वप्रथमं राकेटस्थः इन्धनविभागः प्रज्वालितः प्रज्वालितेन तेन अन्तरिक्षयानं - 1 प्रथमः शतमीलदूरस्थितायाम् भूकक्षायाम् प्रेषितम्। भू-स्थितायाः आकर्षणशक्तेः विपरीतं चन्द्रस्य गुरुत्वाकर्षणक्षेत्रे राकेट् सम्प्रेषयितुः द्वितीयः इन्धन-विभागः प्रज्वालितः । अस्मिन् 'अपोलो' नामके अन्तरिक्षयाने त्रयः अमेरिकादेशीयाः महामानवाः आसन् । ते च नायकाः आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः, एलविन् एल्ड्रिनः, माईकेल् कालिन्सः च । अन्तरिक्षयानस्य सञ्चलनं कलिन्समहोदयः अकरोत् । अवशिष्टौ च द्वौ प्रूषौ विशेषेण उपायेन विनिर्मिते चान्द्रकक्षे प्रविष्टौ । तदनन्तरं चान्द्रकक्षः मुख्ययानात् पृथक्कृतः । एवं प्रकारेण चान्द्रकक्षः चन्द्रतलोपरि अवसारितः । आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः तदा चान्द्रकक्षात् अवतीर्य चन्द्रतले पदनिक्षेपं कृतवान् । मानवस्य एतत् साहसं नूनं प्रकृतौ आंशिकः विजयः।

अन्तरिक्षयानस्य चन्द्रमसं प्रति प्रेषणम् अनेन देशेन विहितम्-

[्]र जपान्

[ू] भारतम्

₃ अमेरिका

4. कोरिया

Correct Answer :-

अमेरिका

*) परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

शरीरस्य नीरोगतायाः अनेकानि साधनानि सन्ति । तेषु व्यायामस्यापि महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानमस्ति ।

शरीरस्यारोगितायै विकासाय च व्यायामः प्रतिदिनं यथा- विधि कर्तव्यः । स्वस्थं शरीरं हि जीवनस्य वरदानं खलु । अनामये शरीरे हि स्वस्थं मनो विलसति । प्रतिभायाश्चमत्कारोऽपि स्वस्थे शरीरे एव प्रकाशते । अद्यतनीये विज्ञानप्रधाने युगेऽपि शरीरस्यारोगितायाः महत्वं पूर्ववद् विद्यते । तीव्रयत्नान्तरं हि मानवः सम्प्रति सफलतामधिगच्छिति स्वव्यापारे। बलवान् एव जीवनसंघर्षे स्थातुं पारयित, निह बलहीनः । प्रधानं साधनं बलप्राप्तेर्नृनं व्यायामोऽस्ति । व्यायामशीलो नरो परिश्रमात्कदापि विरतो न भवित । आपत्कालेऽपि साहसं न त्यजित। अपूर्वया प्राणशक्त्या स आपदो दूरीकरोति ।

जीवनधारी स्वभावेनैव व्यायामप्रियः खलु । शरीरपरिश्रमेणैव शिशोरङ्गानि विकसन्ति । क्रीडायां याद्रुशी रितर्बालकानां, निह तादृशी अन्यकार्येषु । पशवः पिक्षणः अपि शरीरपरिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति। वस्तुतः प्रकृतिप्रदत्तानामङ्गानां सुचारु चालनं हि व्यायमः । इत्थं हि सर्वेषु अंगेषु रक्तसंचलनं भवति, श्वासनिकासु शुद्धवायुसंचारो भवति, पाचनशक्तिश्च वर्धते । व्यायामशीलाद् रोगस्ततैवापसरिन्त यथा सिंहात् श्वापदाः । व्यायामशीलस्य चित्तं प्रसादं लभते, जीवने उत्साहस्य प्रवेशो भावति, शरीरं सुदृढं च भवति । व्यायामपुष्टगात्र एव मनुजः सर्वाणि कार्याणि साफल्येन कर्तुं प्रभवति । अतो व्यायामो हि शरीरस्य स्वास्थ्याय किमप्यपूर्वं रसायनं खल् ।

व्यायामशीलात् रोगाः एवम् अपसरन्ति-

```
्र आरक्षकात् चोर इव
्र सिंहात् श्वापदा इव
3. मेघ श्याम इव
् गरुडात् सर्प इव
Correct Answer:-
सिंहात् श्वापदा इव
   श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
   धर्म एव हतो हन्ति धर्मी रक्षति रक्षितः ।
   तस्माद्धर्मो न हन्तव्यो मा नो धर्मो हतोऽवधीत् ॥
   या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभवस्त्रान्विता ।
   या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना ।
   या ब्रहमाच्य्तशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता ।
   सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती नि:शेषजाड्यापहा ॥
   अयमेव हतो हन्ति रक्षितः रक्षति-
्रधर्मः
2. अधर्मः
3. मन्त्री
₄ राजा
धर्मः
6)
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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मज्जत्वम्भसि यातु मेरुशिखरं शत्रुं जयत्वाहवे वाणिज्यं कृषिसेवने च सकला विद्याः कलाः शिक्षताम् । आकाशं विपुलं प्रयातु खगवत्कृत्वा प्रयत्नं परं नाभाव्यं भवतीह कर्मवशतो भाव्यस्य नाशः कुतः ॥

नैवाकृतिः फलित नैव कुलं न शीलं विद्यापि नैव न च यत्नकृतापि सेवा । भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसा खलु सञ्चितानि काले फलिन्त पुरुषस्य यथैव वृक्षाः॥

यथैव इत्यत्र सन्धिरस्ति -

ू वृद्धिः

2. अयादिः

ुर्वरुपः

्र दीर्घः

Correct Answer :-

. वृद्धिः

शरीरस्य नीरोगतायाः अनेकानि साधनानि सन्ति । तेषु व्यायामस्यापि महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानमस्ति ।

शरीरस्यारोगितायै विकासाय च व्यायामः प्रतिदिनं यथा- विधि कर्तव्यः । स्वस्थं शरीरं हि जीवनस्य वरदानं खलु । अनामये शरीरे हि स्वस्थं मनो विलसति । प्रतिभायाश्चमत्कारोऽपि स्वस्थे शरीरे एव प्रकाशते । अद्यतनीये विज्ञानप्रधाने युगेऽपि शरीरस्यारोगितायाः महत्वं पूर्ववद् विद्यते । तीव्रयत्नान्तरं हि मानवः सम्प्रति सफलतामधिगच्छति स्वव्यापारे। बलवान् एव जीवनसंघर्षे स्थातुं पारयित, निह बलहीनः । प्रधानं साधनं बलप्राप्तेर्न्नं व्यायामोऽस्ति । व्यायामशीलो नरो परिश्रमात्कदापि विरतो न भवित । आपत्कालेऽपि साहसं न त्यजित। अपूर्वया प्राणशक्त्या स आपदो दूरीकरोति ।

जीवनधारी स्वभावेनैव व्यायामप्रियः खलु । शरीरपरिश्रमेणैव शिशोरङ्गानि विकसन्ति । क्रीडायां याद्रुशी रितर्बालकानां, निह तादृशी अन्यकार्येषु । पशवः पिक्षणः अपि शरीरपरिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति। वस्तुतः प्रकृतिप्रदत्तानामङ्गानां सुचारु चालनं हि व्यायमः । इत्थं हि सर्वेषु अंगेषु रक्तसंचलनं भवित, श्वासनिकासु शुद्धवायुसंचारो भवित, पाचनशक्तिश्च वर्धते । व्यायामशीलाद् रोगस्ततैवापसरिन्त यथा सिंहात् श्वापदाः । व्यायामशीलस्य चित्तं प्रसादं लभते, जीवने उत्साहस्य प्रवेशो भावित, शरीरं सुदृढं च भवित । व्यायामपुष्टगात्र एव मनुजः सर्वाणि कार्याणि साफल्येन कर्तुं प्रभवित । अतो व्यायामो हि शरीरस्य स्वास्थ्याय किमप्यपूर्वं रसायनं खल् ।

व्यायामस्य प्रमुख उद्देशः अयमस्ति-

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<sub>.</sub> मनोल्लासः
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- देहदार्ढ्यम्
- 3. शरीरस्वास्थ्यम्
- ्र सौन्दर्यवर्धनम्

शरीरस्वास्थ्यम्

» श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मज्जत्वम्भसि यातु मेरुशिखरं शत्रुं जयत्वाहवे वाणिज्यं कृषिसेवने च सकला विद्याः कलाः शिक्षताम् । आकाशं विपुलं प्रयातु खगवत्कृत्वा प्रयत्नं परं नाभाव्यं भवतीह कर्मवशतो भाव्यस्य नाशः कुतः ॥

नैवाकृतिः फलित नैव कुलं न शीलं विद्यापि नैव न च यत्नकृतापि सेवा । भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसा खलु सञ्चितानि काले फलिन्त पुरुषस्य यथैव वृक्षाः॥

भाग्यानि केन फलन्ति ?

- ू पूर्वतपसा
- ू पश्चिमतपसा
- ् उत्तरतपसा
- ् दक्षिणतपसा

Correct Answer :-

. पूर्वतपसा

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मज्जत्वम्भसि यातु मेरुशिखरं शत्रुं जयत्वाहवे वाणिज्यं कृषिसेवने च सकला विद्याः कलाः शिक्षताम् । आकाशं विपुलं प्रयातु खगवत्कृत्वा प्रयत्नं परं नाभाव्यं भवतीह कर्मवशतो भाव्यस्य नाशः कुतः ॥

नैवाकृतिः फलित नैव कुलं न शीलं विद्यापि नैव न च यत्नकृतापि सेवा । भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसा खलु सञ्चितानि काले फलिन्त पुरुषस्य यथैव वृक्षाः॥

कः इव आकाशं प्रयातु ?

्यागः

ू नागः

₃ खगः

्र मृगः

Correct Answer :-

. खगः

मानवेन अस्मिन् युगे विज्ञानक्षेत्रे महती उन्नतिः कृता वर्तते । न केवलं सः साम्प्रतम् अन्तरिक्षे विहरणक्षमः अपित् चिरात् येषां संबन्धेन सः केवलम् अशृणोत्, अपठत् च तेषाम् ग्रहाणाम् उपग्रहाणाम् च उपरि विचरणं कर्त्म् इदानीम् उद्यतः दृश्यते । ४ अक्टोबर् १६५४तः अयं प्रयत्नः श्रीगणेशेन आरब्धः । तस्मिन् दिने रूसराष्ट्रद्वारा प्रथमं स्प्तनिकम्(क्षेप्यास्त्रं) भ्वं परितः भ्रमणार्थं नियोजितम् । तत् दिनम् आरभ्य अविरताः प्रयत्नाः समभवन् । परिणामतः १६ जुलाई १९६९ दिने अमेरिकाराष्ट्रद्वारा अन्तरिक्षयानस्य चन्द्रमसं प्रति प्रेषणं कृतम् । अस्मिन् उड्डयकार्यक्रमे चान्द्रकक्षायाः वहनं राकेट् द्वारा कृतम् । चन्द्रकक्षस्य राकेटस्य च सम्मिलितं नाम 'अपोलो' अन्तरिक्षयानम् इति । सर्वप्रथमं राकेटस्थः डन्धनविभागः प्रज्वालितः प्रज्वालितेन ı तेन अन्तरिक्षयानं प्रथमः शतमीलदूरस्थितायाम् भूकक्षायाम् प्रेषितम्। भू-स्थितायाः आकर्षणशक्तेः विपरीतं चन्द्रस्य गुरुत्वाकर्षणक्षेत्रे राकेट् सम्प्रेषयितुः द्वितीयः इन्धन-विभागः प्रज्वालितः । अस्मिन् 'अपोलो' नामके अन्तरिक्षयाने त्रयः अमेरिकादेशीयाः महामानवाः आसन् । ते च नायकाः आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः, एलविन् एल्ड्रिनः, माईकेल् कालिन्सः च । अन्तरिक्षयानस्य सञ्चलनं कलिन्समहोदयः अकरोत् । अवशिष्टौ च द्वौ पुरुषौ विशेषेण उपायेन विनिर्मिते चान्द्रकक्षे प्रविष्टौ । तदनन्तरं चान्द्रकक्षः मुख्ययानात् पृथक्कृतः । एवं प्रकारेण चान्द्रकक्षः चन्द्रतलोपरि अवसारितः । आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः तदा चान्द्रकक्षात् अवतीर्य चन्द्रतले पदनिक्षेपं कृतवान् । मानवस्य एतत् साहसं नूनं प्रकृतौ आंशिकः विजयः।

ग्रुत्वाकर्षणम् इत्यस्य सन्धिविभजनम् एवं भवति-

₁ गुरुतौ+आकर्षणम्

[ू] गुरुत्व+आकर्षणम्

_{3.} गुरु+त्वाकर्षणम्

गुरुत्वा+अकर्षणम्

11)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मानवेन अस्मिन् युगे विज्ञानक्षेत्रे महती उन्नतिः कृता वर्तते । न केवलं सः साम्प्रतम् अन्तरिक्षे विहरणक्षमः अपित् चिरात् येषां संबन्धेन सः केवलम् अशृणोत्, अपठत् च तेषाम् ग्रहाणाम् उपग्रहाणाम् च उपरि विचरणं कर्त्म् इदानीम् उद्यतः दृश्यते । ४ अक्टोबर् १६५४तः अयं प्रयत्नः श्रीगणेशेन आरब्धः । तस्मिन् दिने रूसराष्ट्रद्वारा प्रथमं स्प्तनिकम्(क्षेप्यास्त्रं) भ्वं परितः भ्रमणार्थं नियोजितम् । तत् दिनम् आरभ्य अविरताः प्रयत्नाः समभवन् । परिणामतः १६ ज्लाई १९६९ दिने अमेरिकाराष्ट्रद्वारा अन्तरिक्षयानस्य चन्द्रमसं प्रति प्रेषणं कृतम् । अस्मिन् उड्डयकार्यक्रमे चान्द्रकक्षायाः वहनं राकेट् द्वारा कृतम् । चन्द्रकक्षस्य राकेटस्य च सम्मिलितं नाम 'अपोलो' अन्तरिक्षयानम् इति । सर्वप्रथमं राकेटस्थः प्रथमः इन्धनविभागः प्रज्वालितः । प्रज्वालितेन तेन अन्तरिक्षयानं शतमीलदूरस्थितायाम् भूकक्षायाम् प्रेषितम्। भू-स्थितायाः आकर्षणशक्तेः विपरीतं चन्द्रस्य गुरुत्वाकर्षणक्षेत्रे राकेट् सम्प्रेषयितुः द्वितीयः इन्धन-विभागः प्रज्वालितः । अस्मिन् 'अपोलो' नामके अन्तरिक्षयाने त्रयः अमेरिकादेशीयाः महामानवाः आसन् । ते च नायकाः आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः, एलविन् एल्ड्रिनः, माईकेल् कालिन्सः च । अन्तरिक्षयानस्य सञ्चलनं कलिन्समहोदयः अकरोत् । अवशिष्टौ च द्वौ प्रूषौ विशेषेण उपायेन विनिर्मिते चान्द्रकक्षे प्रविष्टौ । तदनन्तरं चान्द्रकक्षः मुख्ययानात् पृथक्कृतः । एवं प्रकारेण चान्द्रकक्षः चन्द्रतलोपरि अवसारितः । आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः तदा चान्द्रकक्षात् अवतीर्य चन्द्रतले पदनिक्षेपं कृतवान् । मानवस्य एतत् साहसं नूनं प्रकृतौ आंशिकः विजयः।

चन्द्रकक्षस्य राकेटस्य च सम्मिलितं अन्तरिक्षयानस्य नाम इदमस्ति -

ू मङ्गल

_{2.} अपोलो

्र स्पुत्निक् 3.
्र अप्पू ^{4.}
Correct Answer :-
. अपोलो
¹²⁾ अत्र समूहेतरपदं अस्ति-
्र द्वापरयुगम्
<u>कृतयुगम्</u>
_{3.} नवयुगम्
्रेतायुगम् ⁴
Correct Answer :-
. नवयुगम्
•
. नवयुगम्
¹³⁾ आकारत् परं विसर्गः ततः परं स्वरो वा मृदुव्यञ्जनो
¹³⁾ आकारत् परं विसर्गः ततः परं स्वरो वा मृदुव्यञ्जनो भवति तदा एवं भवति- _{1.} लोपः
¹³⁾ आकारत् परं विसर्गः ततः परं स्वरो वा मृदुव्यञ्जनो भवति तदा एवं भवति- _{1.} लोपः
13) आकारत् परं विसर्गः ततः परं स्वरो वा मृदुव्यञ्जनो भवति तदा एवं भवति- 1. लोपः 2. रेफादेशः 3. सकारादेशः 4. उकारादेशः
13) आकारत् परं विसर्गः ततः परं स्वरो वा मृदुव्यञ्जनो भवति तदा एवं भवति- 1. लोपः 2. रेफादेशः 3. सकारादेशः 4. उकारादेशः
13) आकारत् परं विसर्गः ततः परं स्वरो वा मृदुव्यञ्जनो भवति तदा एवं भवति- 1. लोपः 2. रेफादेशः 3. सकारादेशः 4. उकारादेशः
13) आकारत् परं विसर्गः ततः परं स्वरो वा मृदुव्यञ्जनो भवति तदा एवं भवति- 1. लोपः 2. रेफादेशः 3. सकारादेशः 4. उकारादेशः

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमृत्तरं सूचयत -
     मज्जत्वम्भसि यातु मेरुशिखरं शत्रुं जयत्वाहवे
     वाणिज्यं कृषिसेवने च सकला विद्याः कलाः शिक्षताम् ।
     आकाशं विपुलं प्रयातु खगवत्कृत्वा प्रयत्नं परं
     नाभाट्यं भवतीह कर्मवशतो भाट्यस्य नाशः कृतः ॥
     नैवाकृतिः फलति नैव क्लं न शीलं
     विद्यापि नैव न च यत्नकृतापि सेवा ।
     भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसा खलु सञ्चितानि
     काले फलन्ति पुरुषस्य यथैव वृक्षाः॥
  आहवे कं जयतु ?
कलत्रम्
ू मित्रम्
ु शत्रुम्
् पात्रम्
Correct Answer :-
. शत्रुम्
15) कविकुलगुरुः" इति अस्य विशेषणम् अस्ति-
्भासस्य
ू कालिदासस्य
्र भट्टेः
₄ वाल्मीकेः
Correct Answer:-
कालिदासस्य
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16)
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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

मज्जत्वम्भसि यातु मेरुशिखरं शत्रुं जयत्वाहवे वाणिज्यं कृषिसेवने च सकला विद्याः कलाः शिक्षताम् । आकाशं विपुलं प्रयातु खगवत्कृत्वा प्रयत्नं परं नाभाव्यं भवतीह कर्मवशतो भाव्यस्य नाशः कृतः ॥

नैवाकृतिः फलित नैव कुलं न शीलं विद्यापि नैव न च यत्नकृतापि सेवा । भाग्यानि पूर्वतपसा खलु सञ्चितानि काले फलिन्त पुरुषस्य यथैव वृक्षाः॥

का नैव फलित ?

_. प्रकृतिः

ू स्वीकृतिः

₃ विकृतिः

_{4.} आकृतिः

Correct Answer :-

आकृतिः

```
श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
 धर्म एव हतो हन्ति धर्मी रक्षति रक्षितः ।
तस्माद्धर्मो न हन्तव्यो मा नो धर्मो हतोऽवधीत् ॥
या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभवस्त्रान्विता ।
या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना ।
 या ब्रहमाच्य्तशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता ।
सा मां पातुं सरस्वती भगवती नि:शेषजाड्यापहा ॥
 श्लोकेऽस्मिन् "सरस्वती" इति पदस्य विशेषणपदमस्ति-
भगवती
ू जाड्या
ु पातु
₄ निश्येष
Correct Answer:-
  भगवती
18)
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शरीरस्य नीरोगतायाः अनेकानि साधनानि सन्ति । तेषु व्यायामस्यापि महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानमस्ति ।

शरीरस्यारोगितायै विकासाय च व्यायामः प्रतिदिनं यथा- विधि कर्तव्यः । स्वस्थं शरीरं हि जीवनस्य वरदानं खलु । अनामये शरीरे हि स्वस्थं मनो विलसति । प्रतिभायाश्चमत्कारोऽपि स्वस्थे शरीरे एव प्रकाशते । अद्यतनीये विज्ञानप्रधाने युगेऽपि शरीरस्यारोगितायाः महत्वं पूर्ववद् विद्यते । तीव्रयत्नान्तरं हि मानवः सम्प्रति सफलतामधिगच्छति स्वव्यापारे। बलवान् एव जीवनसंघर्षे स्थातुं पारयित, निह बलहीनः । प्रधानं साधनं बलप्राप्तेर्न्नं व्यायामोऽस्ति । व्यायामशीलो नरो परिश्रमात्कदापि विरतो न भवित । आपत्कालेऽपि साहसं न त्यजित। अपूर्वया प्राणशक्त्या स आपदो दूरीकरोति ।

जीवनधारी स्वभावेनैव व्यायामप्रियः खलु । शरीरपरिश्रमेणैव शिशोरङ्गानि विकसन्ति । क्रीडायां याद्रुशी रितर्बालकानां, निह तादृशी अन्यकार्येषु । पशवः पिक्षणः अपि शरीरपरिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति। वस्तुतः प्रकृतिप्रदत्तानामङ्गानां सुचारु चालनं हि व्यायमः । इत्थं हि सर्वेषु अंगेषु रक्तसंचलनं भवित, श्वासनिकासु शुद्धवायुसंचारो भवित, पाचनशक्तिश्च वर्धते । व्यायामशीलाद् रोगस्ततैवापसरन्ति यथा सिंहात् श्वापदाः । व्यायामशीलस्य चित्तं प्रसादं लभते, जीवने उत्साहस्य प्रवेशो भावित, शरीरं सुदृढं च भवित । व्यायामपुष्टगात्र एव मनुजः सर्वाणि कार्याणि साफल्येन कर्तुं प्रभवित । अतो व्यायामो हि शरीरस्य स्वास्थ्याय किमप्यपूर्वं रसायनं खल् ।

एतेष् अयं लाभः व्यायामलाभेष् नान्तर्भवति-

ः इन्द्रियग्लानिः

चित्तप्रसादः

_{3.} शरीरसौख्यम्

जीवनोत्साहः

. इन्द्रियग्लानिः
¹⁹⁾ बहुव्रीहिसमासे कस्यार्थस्य प्राधान्यम्?
पूर्वपदार्थस्य
उत्तरपदार्थस्य ^{2.}
उभयपदार्थस्य ^{3.}
अन्यपदार्थस्य ⁴
Correct Answer :-
अन्यपदार्थस्य
20)

शरीरस्य नीरोगतायाः अनेकानि साधनानि सन्ति । तेषु व्यायामस्यापि महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानमस्ति ।

शरीरस्यारोगितायै विकासाय च व्यायामः प्रतिदिनं यथा- विधि कर्तव्यः । स्वस्थं शरीरं हि जीवनस्य वरदानं खलु । अनामये शरीरे हि स्वस्थं मनो विलसति । प्रतिभायाश्चमत्कारोऽपि स्वस्थे शरीरे एव प्रकाशते । अद्यतनीये विज्ञानप्रधाने युगेऽपि शरीरस्यारोगितायाः महत्वं पूर्ववद् विद्यते । तीव्रयत्नान्तरं हि मानवः सम्प्रति सफलतामधिगच्छति स्वव्यापारे। बलवान् एव जीवनसंघर्षे स्थातुं पारयित, निह बलहीनः । प्रधानं साधनं बलप्राप्तेर्नूनं व्यायामोऽस्ति । व्यायामशीलो नरो परिश्रमात्कदापि विरतो न भवित । आपत्कालेऽपि साहसं न त्यजित। अपूर्वया प्राणशक्त्या स आपदो दूरीकरोति ।

जीवनधारी स्वभावेनैव व्यायामप्रियः खलु । शरीरपरिश्रमेणैव शिशोरङ्गानि विकसन्ति । क्रीडायां याद्रुशी रितर्बालकानां, निह तादृशी अन्यकार्येषु । पशवः पिक्षणः अपि शरीरपरिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति। वस्तुतः प्रकृतिप्रदत्तानामङ्गानां सुचारु चालनं हि व्यायमः । इत्थं हि सर्वेषु अंगेषु रक्तसंचलनं भवित, श्वासनिकासु शुद्धवायुसंचारो भवित, पाचनशक्तिश्च वर्धते । व्यायामशीलाद् रोगस्ततैवापसरिन्त यथा सिंहात् श्वापदाः । व्यायामशीलस्य चित्तं प्रसादं लभते, जीवने उत्साहस्य प्रवेशो भावित, शरीरं सुदृढं च भवित । व्यायामपुष्टगात्र एव मनुजः सर्वाणि कार्याणि साफल्येन कर्तुं प्रभवित । अतो व्यायामो हि शरीरस्य स्वास्थ्याय किमप्यपूर्वं रसायनं खल् ।

बलप्राप्तेः प्रधानं साधनम् इदं भवति-

1. क्षीरपानम् 3. आहारः 3. ट्यायामः

₄ निद्रा

Correct Answer:

. व्यायामः

²¹⁾ निम्नलिखितेषु समूहेतरपदमस्ति-
्र द्विगुः 1.
ू कर्मधारयः
_{3.} अट्ययीभावः
तत्पुरुषः 4.
Correct Answer :-
. अव्ययीभावः

शरीरस्य नीरोगतायाः अनेकानि साधनानि सन्ति । तेषु व्यायामस्यापि महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानमस्ति ।

शरीरस्यारोगितायै विकासाय च व्यायामः प्रतिदिनं यथा- विधि कर्तव्यः । स्वस्थं शरीरं हि जीवनस्य वरदानं खलु । अनामये शरीरे हि स्वस्थं मनो विलसति । प्रतिभायाश्चमत्कारोऽपि स्वस्थे शरीरे एव प्रकाशते । अद्यतनीये विज्ञानप्रधाने युगेऽपि शरीरस्यारोगितायाः महत्वं पूर्ववद् विद्यते । तीव्रयत्नान्तरं हि मानवः सम्प्रति सफलतामधिगच्छति स्वव्यापारे। बलवान् एव जीवनसंघर्षे स्थातुं पारयित, निह बलहीनः । प्रधानं साधनं बलप्राप्तेर्न्नं व्यायामोऽस्ति । व्यायामशीलो नरो परिश्रमात्कदापि विरतो न भवित । आपत्कालेऽपि साहसं न त्यजित। अपूर्वया प्राणशक्त्या स आपदो दूरीकरोति ।

जीवनधारी स्वभावेनैव व्यायामप्रियः खलु । शरीरपरिश्रमेणैव शिशोरङ्गानि विकसन्ति । क्रीडायां याद्रुशी रितर्बालकानां, निह तादृशी अन्यकार्येषु । पशवः पिक्षणः अपि शरीरपरिश्रमं कुर्वन्ति। वस्तुतः प्रकृतिप्रदत्तानामङ्गानां सुचारु चालनं हि व्यायमः । इत्थं हि सर्वेषु अंगेषु रक्तसंचलनं भवित, श्वासनिकासु शुद्धवायुसंचारो भवित, पाचनशक्तिश्च वर्धते । व्यायामशीलाद् रोगस्ततैवापसरिन्त यथा सिंहात् श्वापदाः । व्यायामशीलस्य चित्तं प्रसादं लभते, जीवने उत्साहस्य प्रवेशो भावित, शरीरं सुदृढं च भवित । व्यायामपुष्टगात्र एव मनुजः सर्वाणि कार्याणि साफल्येन कर्तुं प्रभवित । अतो व्यायामो हि शरीरस्य स्वास्थ्याय किमप्यपूर्वं रसायनं खल् ।

प्रतिदिनम् इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यक्रमः एवमस्ति-

्रप्रति प्रति दिनम्

दिनं दिनं प्रति

₃ दिनस्य दिनम्

्र दिनम् प्रति यस्य सः

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दिनं दिनं प्रति
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²³⁾ श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

धर्म एव हतो हन्ति धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः । तस्माद्धर्मो न हन्तव्यो मा नो धर्मो हतोऽवधीत् ॥

या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभ्रवस्त्रान्विता । या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना । या ब्रह्माच्युतशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता । सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती निःशेषजाड्यापहा ॥

तुषारहारधवला शुभ्रवस्त्रान्विता एषा-

- ्र पार्वती
- 2 सरस्वती
- ₃ महाकाली
- ₄ महालक्ष्मी

Correct Answer :-

् सरस्वती

मानवेन अस्मिन् युगे विज्ञानक्षेत्रे महती उन्नतिः कृता वर्तते । न केवलं सः साम्प्रतम् अन्तरिक्षे विहरणक्षमः अपित् चिरात् येषां संबन्धेन सः केवलम् अशृणोत्, अपठत् च तेषाम् ग्रहाणाम् उपग्रहाणाम् च उपरि विचरणं कर्त्म् इदानीम् उद्यतः दृश्यते । ४ अक्टोबर् १६५४तः अयं प्रयत्नः श्रीगणेशेन आरब्धः । तस्मिन् दिने रूसराष्ट्रद्वारा प्रथमं स्प्तनिकम्(क्षेप्यास्त्रं) भ्वं परितः भ्रमणार्थं नियोजितम् । तत् दिनम् आरभ्य अविरताः प्रयत्नाः समभवन् । परिणामतः १६ जुलाई १९६९ दिने अमेरिकाराष्ट्रद्वारा अन्तरिक्षयानस्य चन्द्रमसं प्रति प्रेषणं कृतम् । अस्मिन् उड्डयकार्यक्रमे चान्द्रकक्षायाः वहनं राकेट् द्वारा कृतम् । चन्द्रकक्षस्य राकेटस्य च सम्मिलितं नाम 'अपोलो' अन्तरिक्षयानम् इति । सर्वप्रथमं राकेटस्थः प्रज्वालितेन प्रज्वालितः डन्धनविभागः अन्तरिक्षयानं प्रथमः ı तेन शतमीलदूरस्थितायाम् भूकक्षायाम् प्रेषितम्। भू-स्थितायाः आकर्षणशक्तेः विपरीतं चन्द्रस्य गुरुत्वाकर्षणक्षेत्रे राकेट् सम्प्रेषयितुः द्वितीयः इन्धन-विभागः प्रज्वालितः । अस्मिन् 'अपोलो' नामके अन्तरिक्षयाने त्रयः अमेरिकादेशीयाः महामानवाः आसन् । ते च नायकाः आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः, एलविन् एल्ड्रिनः, माईकेल् कालिन्सः च । अन्तरिक्षयानस्य सञ्चलनं कलिन्समहोदयः अकरोत् । अवशिष्टौ च द्वौ पुरुषौ विशेषेण उपायेन विनिर्मिते चान्द्रकक्षे प्रविष्टौ । तदनन्तरं चान्द्रकक्षः मुख्ययानात् पृथक्कृतः । एवं प्रकारेण चान्द्रकक्षः चन्द्रतलोपरि अवसारितः । आर्मस्ट्राङ्गः तदा चान्द्रकक्षात् अवतीर्य चन्द्रतले पदनिक्षेपं कृतवान् । मानवस्य एतत् साहसं नूनं प्रकृतौ आंशिकः विजयः।

चन्द्रकक्षे प्रथमतया पदनिक्षेपम् अनेन कृतम्-

.. आर्मस्ट्रांग ू जार्ज बुश

₃ एड्विन

4 कालिन्स

. आर्मस्ट्रांग
भावे प्रयोगे प्रधानम् अस्ति-
्र क्रियाविशेषणम्
2. कर्तृ
_{3.} क्रिया
कर्म 4.
Correct Answer :-
. क्रियाविशेषणम्
²⁶⁾ क्रौञ्च इति -
. खाद्यविशेषः
पक्षिविशेषः
_{3.} मृगविशेषः
₄ वृक्षविशेषः
Correct Answer :- पक्षिविशेषः
27)

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
  धर्म एव हतो हन्ति धर्मी रक्षति रक्षितः ।
  तस्माद्धर्मो न हन्तव्यो मा नो धर्मो हतोऽवधीत् ॥
  या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभवस्त्रान्विता ।
  या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना ।
  या ब्रहमाच्युतशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता ।
  सा मां पातु सरस्वती भगवती नि:शेषजाड्यापहा ॥
  एषः न हन्तव्यः-
्रक्षितः
ू मृगादयः
₃ धर्मः
₄ अधर्मः
़ धर्मः
   दशरथेन आचरितस्य यज्ञस्य नाम -
   यजसूय:
  पुत्रकामेष्टि
  अश्वमेध:
  विश्वजित्
Correct Answer:
  पुत्रकामेष्टि
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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
    धर्म एव हतो हन्ति धर्मी रक्षति रक्षितः ।
    तस्माद्धर्मो न हन्तव्यो मा नो धर्मो हतोऽवधीत् ॥
    या कुन्देन्दुतुषारहारधवला या शुभवस्त्रान्विता ।
    या वीणावरदण्डमण्डितकरा या श्वेतपद्मासना ।
    या ब्रहमाच्य्तशङ्करप्रभृतिभिः देवैः सदा पूजिता ।
    सा मां पात् सरस्वती भगवती नि:शेषजाड्यापहा ॥
   देवी एतैः सदा पूजिता-
्र ब्रहमाच्युतकिंकरैः
  ब्रहमाच्युतशंकरैः
<sub>3.</sub> ब्रहमाच्युतगणैः
ॣ ब्रहमाच्युतेन्द्रैः
Correct Answer :-
  ब्रहमाच्युतशंकरैः
30) अस्य राज्ञः मूर्खपुत्रान् बुद्धिमतः कर्तुं पञ्चतन्त्रं
  रचितमस्ति-
्र वसुमित्रस्य
ू पुष्पदन्तस्य
   अमरशक्ते:
₄ उदयनस्य
Correct Answer :-
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л	சு	Υ.	٧I	ч	а	
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Topic:- Social Science (SSC)

- 1) Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.
- i. Warm currents bring warm water from polar regions to the equator region.
- ii. Cold currents bring cold water from equatorial regions to polar regions.

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें और सही कथन की पहचान करें।

- i. गर्म धाराएँ, ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों से भूमध्यरेखीय क्षेत्रों तक गर्म जल लाती हैं।
- ii. ठण्डी धाराएँ, भूमध्यरेखीय क्षेत्रों से ध्रुवीय क्षेत्रों तक ठंडा जल लाती हैं।
- 1. ii only / केवल ii
- 2. i only / केवल i
- 3. None of the statements / इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 4. Both the statements / उपर्युक्त दोनों कथन

Correct Answer:-

- None of the statements / इनमें से कोई नहीं
- 2) Who remarked that "We must put an end to planning from above. We must put an end to priorities being conceived and decided at ethereal heights, far from ground realities"? /

किसने कहा कि, "हमें ऊपरी स्तर से नियोजन का अंत करना चाहिए। हमें हवाई ऊँचाईयों पर जमीनी वास्तविकताओं से दूर, सोची और निर्धारित की गई प्राथमिकताओं का अंत करना चाहिए।"

- 1. Rajiv Gandhi / राजीव गांधी
- 2. Shri S. K. Dey / श्री एस. के. डे
- 3. Vinoba Bhave / विनोबा भावे
- 4. Medha Patkar / मेधा पाटकर

Correct Answer :-

- Rajiv Gandhi / राजीव गांधी
- 3) Who created Indian National Army (INA)? / भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना (आईएनए) का निर्माण किसने किया था?
- 1. Peshwa Bajirao / पेशवा बाजीराव
- 2. Saiffuddin Kitchlew / सैफुद्दीन किचलू
- 3. Madan Lal Dhingra / मदन लाल ढींगरा
- 4. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose / नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस

Correct Answer :-

- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose / नेताजी स्भाष चंद्र बोस
- 4) Which of the following is correct about Indus Valley Civilization? / सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से क्या सही है?
- i. It had well planned cities / इसमें सुनियोजित शहर थे।
- ii. It had elaborated drainage system / इसमें जल निकासी व्यवस्था थी।
- iii. The most common motif found on Indus Valley seals is unicorn. / सिंधु घाटी की मुहरों में पाया जाने वाला सबसे सामान्य रूपांकन एक सिंग वाला जानवर है।

1. All are correct / सभी सही हैं		
2. Only ii / केवल ii		
3. Only iii / केवल iii		
4. Only i / केवल i		
Correct Answer :-		
• All are correct / सभी सही हैं		
	resulted in the formulation of the Paris Agreement? /	
किस COP (पार्टियों का सम्मेलन) के परिणामस्व	रूप पेरिस समझीते का निर्माण हुआ?	
1. COP 18		
2. COP 21		
3. COP 15		
4. COP 23		
Correct Answer :-		
• COP 21		
6) NITI Aayog stands for / नीति	(आयोग (NITI) का विस्तत रूप है।	
	rmation / नेशनल इंस्टीट्य्शन फॉर ट्रेनिंग इंफार्मेशन	
	India / नेशनल इंस्टीट्य्शन फॉर ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया	
	lia / नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन फॉर ट्रांसिशन इंडिया	
	rward / नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन फॉर टेक इंडिया-फारवर्ड	
Correct Answer :-		
	India / नेशनल इंस्टीट्य्शन फॉर ट्रांसफॉर्मिंग इंडिया	
• National institution for Transforming	mala estate as cicatan as cicatana and	
7) Match the following:		
1. Humayun	A. Humayun namah	
2. Gulbadan Begum	B. Badshah nama	
Aurangzeb Abdul Hamid Lahori	C. Alamgir D. Insan-i-Kamil	
निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें:		
विक्वालाखरा यम विलाव यार.		
1. हुमायूँ	A. हुमायूँ नामा	
 गुलबदन बेगम औरंगजेब 	B. बादशाह नामा C. आलमगीर	
4. अब्दुल हमीद लाहौरी	D. इन्सान-ए-कामिल	
1 1 A 2 D 2 C 4 D		
1. 1-A,2-B,3-C,4-D		
2. 1-A, 2-C,3-D,4-B		
3. 1-A,2-C,3-B,4-D		
4. 1-D,2-A,3-C,4-B		
Correct Answer :-		
• 1-D,2-A,3-C,4-B		

8) Famous Women ruler Chandbibi of Ahmednagar fought to protect her kingdom against: / अहमदनगर की प्रसिद्ध महिला शासक चांदबीबी ने अपने राज्य की रक्षा के लिए इनके विरुद्ध लड़ाई लड़ी थी:
1. Mughals / मुगल
2. Nizam forces of Hyderabad / हैदराबाद की निजाम सेना
3. Adilshahi force of Bijapur / बीजापुर के आदिलशाही सेना
4. East India Company / ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी
Correct Answer :-
• Mughals / मुगल
9) The purpose of field work in the teaching of social science is: / सामाजिक विज्ञान के शिक्षण में फील्ड वर्क का उद्देश्य है।
1. To take note of historical events / ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं पर ध्यान देना
2. To gain direct concrete experiences / प्रत्यक्ष ठोस अनुभव प्राप्त करना
3. To enjoy the sight seeing / दृश्यदर्शन का आनंद लेना
4. To have more socialization / अधिक समाजीकरण करना
Correct Answer :-
• To gain direct concrete experiences / प्रत्यक्ष ठोस अनुभव प्राप्त करना
10) The approach that is very useful in organizing the content in history is: / इतिहास में विषय सूची को व्यवस्थित करने के लिए जो दृष्टिकोण बहुत उपयोगी है, वह
है।
1. Concentric approach / संकेंद्रिक दृष्टिकोण
2. Topical approach / सामयिक दृष्टिकोण
3. Spiral approach / सर्पिल दृष्टिकोण
4. Chronological approach / कालानुक्रमिक दृष्टिकोण
Correct Answer :-
• Chronological approach / कालानुक्रमिक दृष्टिकोण
11) In which year was the battle of 'Koregaon Bhima' fought? / 'कोरेगाँव भीमा' की लड़ाई किस वर्ष में हुई थी?
1. 1718
2. 1818
3. 1796
4. 1857
Correct Answer :-
• 1818
12) strategy in which the government encourages the local production for domestic consumption to reduce the dependency on
imports. /
वह रणनीति जिसमें सरकार आयात पर निर्भरता को कम करने हेतु घरेलू खपत के लिए स्थानीय उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करती है।
1. Export promotion / निर्यात संवर्धन
2. Tariffs / प्रशुल्क
3. Import substitution / आयात प्रतिस्थापन
4. Quotas / कोटा
Correct Answer :-
• Import substitution / आयात प्रतिस्थापन

13) NAFED stands for / NAFED का तात्पर्य है।
1. National Agricultural Cooperative Management Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मैनेजमेंट फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
2. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिय मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
3. National Agricultural and Commerce Management Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चर एंड कॉमर्स मैनेजमेंट फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
4. National Agricultural Confederation Management Fund of India Ltd. / राष्ट्रीय एग्रीकल्चरल कोफेडरेशन मैनेजर्मेट फ़ंड ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
Correct Answer :-
• National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. / नेशनल एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग फेडरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
14) Student gathers information or knowledge by forming the association and working in team is known as: / छात्र संघ का गठन करके जानकारी या ज्ञान इकट्ठा करते हैं और टीम में कार्य करते हैं, इसे इस रूप में जाना जाता है:
1. Problem-based learning / समस्या - आधारित अधिगम
2. Community-based learning / समुदाय-आधारित अधिगम
3. Collaborative learning / सहयोगपूर्ण अधिगम
4. Experimental-based learning / प्रायोगिक आधारित अधिगम
Correct Answer :-
• Collaborative learning / सहयोगपूर्ण अधिगम
15) What is the approximate distance between earth and the moon? / पृथ्वी और चंद्रमा के बीच की दूरी लगभग कितनी है?
1. 38400 km / 38400 किमी.
2. 384000 km / 384000 किमी.
3. 250000 km / 250000 किमी.
4. 25000 km / 25000 किमी.
Correct Answer :-
• 384000 km / 384000 किमी.
16) When did Nadir Shah invade India? / नादिर शाह ने भारत पर कब आक्रमण किया?
1. 1766
2. 1749
3. 1759
4. 1739
Correct Answer :-
• 1739
17) 'Local Government' is a subject which falls under list. /
ंस्थानीय सरकार' एक विषय-वस्तु है जो कि सूची के अंतर्गत आती है।
1. Concurrent / समयर्ती
2. State / राज्य
3. Central / केन्द्रीय
4. Local / स्थानीय

Correct Answer :-
• State / राज्य
18) Social science as a discipline is a combination of: / शिक्षण के रूप में सामाजिक विज्ञान का एक संयोजन है।
1. Sociology, culture, evolution, economics / समाजशास्त्र, संस्कृति, विकास, अर्थशास्त्र
2. Anthropology, sociology, culture, history / नृविज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र, संस्कृति, इतिहास
3. History, anthropology, science, psychology / इतिहास, नृविज्ञान, विज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान
4. History, economics, language, music / इतिहास, अर्थशास्त्र, भाषा, संगीत
Correct Answer :-
• Anthropology, sociology, culture, history / नृविज्ञान, समाजशास्त्र, संस्कृति, इतिहास
19) In which state of India is Intensive subsistence paddy farming practiced? / भारत के किस राज्य में गहन निर्वाह के लिए धान की खेती प्रचलित है?
1. Punjab / पंजाब
2. Rajasthan / राजस्थान
3. Gujarat / गुजरात
4. West Bengal / पश्चिम बंगाल
Correct Answer :-
• West Bengal / पश्चिम बंगाल
20) Who among the following established the Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839 at Calcutta (Now Kolkata)? / निम्नलिखित में से किसने 1839 में कलकत्ता (अब कोलकाता) में तत्त्वबोधिनी सभा की स्थापना की? 1. Devendranath Tagore / देवेंद्रनाथ टैगोर 2. Kesab Chandra Sen / केसब चंद्र सेन
3. Ishwarchand Vidyasagar / ईश्वरचंद विद्यासागर
4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy / राजा राम मोहन रॉय
Correct Answer :-
• Devendranath Tagore / देवेंद्रनाथ टैगोर
21) Who among the following is the proponent of 'Pragmatism'? / निम्नलिखित में से "व्यवहारवाद" का प्रस्तावक कौन है?
1. B.F. Skinner / बी.एफ. स्किनर
2. Albert Bandura / अल्बर्ट बंडुरा
3. Adam Smith / एडम स्मिथ
4. Soren Kierkegaard / सोरेन कीर्केगार्ड
Correct Answer :-
• Soren Kierkegaard / सोरेन कीर्केगार्ड
22) Who is the main exponent of concentric approach in curriculum? / पाठ्यक्रम में संकेंद्रित दृष्टिकोण का मुख्य प्रतिपादक कौन है? 1. Crowder / क्रोडर
2. Skinner / स्किनर
3. Bandura / बं डु रा

4. Burner / बर्नर
Correct Answer :-
• Burner / बर्नर
23) Who took the initiative to convene the Asian Relations Conference in 1947? /
1947 में एशियाई संबंध सम्मेलन (एशियन रिलेशन्स कॉन्फ्रेंस) आयोजित करने की पहल किसने की?
1. Yugoslavia / यूगोस्लाविया
2. China / चीन
3. India / भारत
4. Egypt / मि म्न
Correct Answer :-
• India / भारत
24) In a society the goods produced are distributed among people on the basis of purchasing power. /
एक समाज में उत्पादित वस्तुओं को क्रय शक्ति के आधार पर लोगों के बीच वितरित किया जाता है।
1. Planned / नियोजित
2. Socialist / समाजवादी
3. Capitalist / पूंजीवादी
4. Mixed / मिश्रित
Correct Answer :-
• Capitalist / पूंजीवादी
25) For teaching current events in social science, which activity is most suitable? / सामाजिक विज्ञान में वर्तमान घटनाओं के शिक्षण के लिए कौन
सी गतिविधि सबसे उपयुक्त है?
1. Source method / स्रोत विधि
2. Play way method / खेल द्वारा शिक्षण विधि
3. Debate / वाद-विवाद
4. Lecture method / व्याख्यान विधि
Correct Answer :-
• Debate / वाद-विवाद
26) FFW stands for / एफएफडब्ल्यू (FFW) का विस्तृत रूप है।
1. Food For Work / फूड फॉर वर्क
2. Fund Formation Window / फंड फ़ॉर्मेशन विंडो
3. Foreign Funds Warehousing / फॉरेन फंड्स वेयरहाउसिंग
4. Federation for Financing Weaker sections / फेडरेशन फॉर फाइनेंसिंग वीकर सेक्शन
Correct Answer :-
• Food For Work / फूड फॉर वर्क
27) is the principal advisor to the Chief Minister on all matters of state policies and administration. /

राज्य की नीतियों और प्रशासन के सभी मामलों पर मुख्यमंत्री का प्रमुख सलाहकार होता है।
1. Joint Secretary / संयुक्त सचिव
2. Additional Secretary / अपर सचिव
3. Chief Secretary / मुख्य सचिव
4. Principal Secretary / प्रधान सचिव
Correct Answer :-
• Chief Secretary / मुख्य सचिव
28) is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. /
एक निकाय है जिसमें गांव से संबंधित निर्वाचक नामाविलयों में पंजीकृत व्यक्ति शामिल होते हैं, जो ग्राम स्तर पर पंचायत के क्षेत्र में शामिल होता है।
1. Gram Panchayat/ ग्राम पंचायत
2. Gram Sabha/ ग्राम सभा
3. Block Panchayat/ ब्लॉक पंचायत
4. Tehsil/ तहसील
Correct Answer :-
• Gram Sabha/ ग्राम सभा
/ एक योजना है, जिसे प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए पोषण सहायता के रूप में नाम दिया गया है। 1. Health and Nutrition to Rural Poor / ग्रामीण गरीबों को स्वास्थ्य और पोषण 2. Mid-Day Meal Programme / मध्याह भोजन योजना 3. Special Nutrition Programme / विशेष पोषण योजना 4. Nutritional Facility to Children / बच्चों को पोषण की सुविधा
Correct Answer :-
• Mid-Day Meal Programme / मध्याह्न भोजन योजना
30) moved by Pandit Nehru, provided the underlying principles based on which the Constituent Assembly completed the task of framing the Constitution. / पंडित नेहरू द्वारा प्रस्तावित किया गया था, जिसमें अंतर्निहित सिद्धांतों को प्रदान किया, जो संविधान सभा ने संविधान को तैयार करने का कार्य पूरा किया, उसके आधार पर था।
1. Executive Direction / कार्यकारी निर्देशन
2. Orders / आदेश
3. Guidelines / दिशा-निर्देश
4. Objective Resolution / उद्देश्य संकल्प
Correct Answer :-
• Objective Resolution / उद्देश्य संकल्प
31) is held when there are more than two candidates, and none of the candidates secures an absolute majority. / तब आयोजित होता है जब दो से अधिक उम्मीदवार होते हैं, और कोई भी उम्मीदवार पूर्ण बहुमत हासिल नहीं करता है। 1. Second Ballot / द्वितीय मतपत्र (सेंकण्ड बैलट)

2. Third Ballot / तृतीय मतपत्र (थर्ड बैलट)
3. Preferential Voting / अधिमानी मतदान
4. Open Ballot / खुला मतपत्र (ओपन बैलट)
Correct Answer :-
• Second Ballot / द्वितीय मतपत्र (सेकण्ड बैलट)
32) Commission enquired into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed at the time of emergency. /
आयोग ने आपातकाल के दौरान अधिकार, ज्यादती और दुर्भावना के आरोपों के कई पहलुओं की जांच की।
1. U.C. Banerjee Commission / यू.सी. बनर्जी आयोग
2. Kothari Commission / कोठारी आयोग
3. Phukan Commission / फुकन आयोग
4. Justice J. C. Shah / न्यायमूर्ति जे. सी. शाह
Correct Answer :-
• Justice J. C. Shah / न्यायमूर्ति जे. सी. शाह
33) Under whose reign was Upanishads translated from Sanskrit to Persian? / किनके शासनकाल में उपनिषदों का संस्कृत से फारसी में अनुवाद किया गया था?
1. Jahangir / जहाँगीर
2. Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब
3. Shah Jahan / शाहजहाँ
4. Akbar / अकबर
Correct Answer :-
• Shah Jahan / शाहजहाँ
34) The Minimum Support Price was introduced in India in the year/
न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य भारत में वर्ष में पेश किया गया था।
1. 1964
2. 1954
3. 1974
4. 1984
Correct Answer :-
• 1964
35) The theory of experiential learning was introduced by: / प्रायोगिक ज्ञान का सिद्धांत इनके द्वारा पेश किया गया था:
1. Carl Rogers / कार्ल रोजर्स
2. Tolman / टॉलमैन
3. David Kolb / डेविड कोल्ब
4. Bandura / बन्डुरा
Correct Answer :-
• David Kolb / डेविड कोल्ब

36) The most striking quality that a social science teacher needs to acquire is: / एक सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षक को अभिग्रहित करने के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण गुण क्या है?
1. Frequently conducting weekly tests and assignments / नित्य साप्ताहिक परीक्षण और असाइनमेंट आयोजित करना।
2. A feeling of developing democratic citizenship / लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता विकसित करने की भावना।
3. Conducting extra classes during holidays / छुट्टियों के दौरान अतिरिक्त कक्षाएं आयोजित करना।
4. Control the students and maintain strict discipline / छात्रों को नियंत्रित करना और सख्त अनुशासन बनाए रखना।
Correct Answer :-
• A feeling of developing democratic citizenship / लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता विकसित करने की भावना।
37) The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in the year /
भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण वर्ष में किया गया था।
1. 1960
2. 1950
3. 1949
4. 1951
Correct Answer :-
• 1949
38) The Constitution of India vests executive power of the Union formally in the /
भारत का संविधान में औपचारिक रूप से संघ की कार्यकारी शक्ति को निहित करता है।
1. President / राष्ट्रपति
2. Prime Minister / प्रधानमंत्री
3. Cabinet / मंत्रिमंडल
4. Council of Minister / मंत्री परिषद
Correct Answer :-
• President / राष्ट्रपति
39) Teachers encourage divergent thinking and allow students the freedom to ask their own questions and to learn the effective strategies for discovering the answer. This method of learning known as: / शिक्षक भिन्न सोच को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं और छात्रों को उनके प्रश्न पूछने और उत्तर की खोज के लिए प्रभावी रणनीतियों को सीखने की स्वतंत्रता देते हैं। अधिगम की यह विधि है।
1. Problem-based learning / समस्या-आधारित अधिगम
2. Technology-based learning / प्रौद्योगिकी-आधारित अधिगम
3. Inquiry-based learning / अन्वेषण-आधारित अधिगम
4. Activity-based learning / गतिविधि-आधारित अधिगम
Correct Answer :-
• Inquiry-based learning / अन्वेषण-आधारित अधिगम
40) Defining the problem, analysis of the problem, collection of data, interpretation of data, testing hypothesis and making generalization are the procedures in: / समस्या को परिभाषित करना, समस्या का विश्लेषण, डेटा का संग्रह, डेटा की व्याख्या, परिकल्पना का परीक्षण करना और सामान्यीकरण करना निम्न में कार्यप्रणालियाँ हैं: -

2. Problem solving / समस्या समाधान
3. Project method / परियोजना (प्रोजेक्ट) विधि
4. Supervised study plans / पर्यवेक्षित अध्ययन योजना
Correct Answer :-
• Problem solving / समस्या समाधान
41) Which is the earliest script found in India? / भारत में पाई जाने वाली सबसे पहली लिपि कौन सी है?
1. Aramaic / अरामैक
2. Kharosthi / खरोष्ठी
3. Greek / 剥吞
4. Brahmi / ब्राह्मी
Correct Answer :-
• Brahmi / ब्राह्मी
42) Which of the activity is not included in inquiry-based learning? / कौन-सी गतिविधि अन्वेषण आधारित अधिगम में शामिल नहीं है?
1. Written assignment / लिखित असाइनमेंट
2. Field work / फील्ड वर्क
3. Case studies / केस स्टडी
4. Group project / समूह परियोजना
Correct Answer :-
• Written assignment / लिखित असाइनमेंट
43) Which of the following British Acts led to countrywide mass protest in India? / निम्नलिखित में से किस ब्रिटिश अधिनियम के कारण भारत में देशव्यापी सामूहिक विरोध किया गया?
1. The Press Act 1910 AD / प्रेस अधिनियम 1910 ईसवी
2. Rowlatt Act 1919 AD / रौलट एक्ट 1919 ईसवी
3. Multifanged Defense of Indian Rules 1915 AD / भारतीय नियम 1915 ईसवी की बहुपक्षीय रक्षा
4. Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 AD / भारतीय आपराधिक कानून संशोधन अधिनियम 1908 ईसवी
Correct Answer :-
• Rowlatt Act 1919 AD / रौलट एक्ट 1919 ईसवी
44) Which ruler of medieval India was credited for construction of Grand Trunk Road? / ग्रैंड ट्रंक रोड के निर्माण का श्रेय मध्यकालीन भारत के किस शासक को दिया गया था?
1. Aurangzeb / औरंगजेब
2. Babur / बाबर
3. Sher Shah / शेर-शाह
4. Akbar / अकबर
Correct Answer :-
• Sher Shah / शेर-शाह

अधिकृत किया?
1. Elizabeth I / एलिजाबेथ I
2. Elizabeth II / एलिजावेथ II
3. Elizabeth III / एलिजाबेथ III
4. Elizabeth IV / एतिजाबेथ IV
Correct Answer :-
• Elizabeth I / एलिजाबेथ I
46) Which among the financial institutions prescribed Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation model as part of stabilization and structural adjustment mechanism during 1991? /
1991 के दौरान इन वित्तीय संस्थानों में से किसने उदारीकरण, निजीकरण और वैश्वीकरण प्रतिमान को स्थिरीकरण और संरचनात्मक समायोजन तंत्र के हिस्से के रूप में निर्धारित किया है?
1. International Monetary Fund and World Bank. / अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष और विश्व बैंक
2. International Monetary Fund and Asian Development Bank. / अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष और एशियाई विकास बैंक
3. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Trade Organisation. / अंतरराष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक और विश्व व्यापार संगठन
4. World Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. / विश्व बैंक और एशियाई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इनवेस्टमेंट बैंक
Correct Answer :-
• International Monetary Fund and World Bank. / अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष और विश्व बैंक
47) Which among the following skills is not essential for a social science teacher? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कौशल सामाजिक विज्ञान के एक शिक्षक के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं हैं?
1. Drawing, explaining, revising, reviewing / आरेखण, व्याख्या करना, संशोधन करना, समीक्षा करना
2. Questioning, eye to eye contact with students, reciting / प्रश्न करना, छात्रों से आँखों का संपर्क बनाना, वर्णन करना
3. Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप
4. Voice modulation, eliciting responses, elaborating / आवाज मॉड्यूलेशन, प्रतिक्रियाएं प्राप्त करना, व्याख्या करना
4. Voice modulation, eliciting responses, elaborating / आवाज मॉड्यूलेशन, प्रतिक्रियाएं प्राप्त करना, व्याख्या करना Correct Answer :-
Correct Answer :-
Correct Answer :- • Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप 48) Which type of help and assistance is required for a student who is extraordinary brilliant in the school? / विद्यालय में एक असाधारण
Correct Answer :- • Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप 48) Which type of help and assistance is required for a student who is extraordinary brilliant in the school? / विद्यालय में एक असाधारण प्रतिभाशाली छात्र के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता और सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है?
Correct Answer :- • Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप 48) Which type of help and assistance is required for a student who is extraordinary brilliant in the school? / विद्यालय में एक असाधारण प्रतिभाशाली छात्र के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता और सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है? 1. Gifted classroom environment / प्रतिभाशाली कक्षा का माहौल
Correct Answer :- • Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप 48) Which type of help and assistance is required for a student who is extraordinary brilliant in the school? / विद्यालय में एक असाधारण प्रतिभाशाली छात्र के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता और सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है? 1. Gifted classroom environment / प्रतिभाशाली कक्षा का माहौल 2. Providing him enriched environment / उसे समृद्ध वातावरण प्रदान करना
Correct Answer :- • Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप 48) Which type of help and assistance is required for a student who is extraordinary brilliant in the school? / विद्यालय में एक असाधारण प्रतिभाशाली छात्र के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता और सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है? 1. Gifted classroom environment / प्रतिभाशाली कक्षा का माहौल 2. Providing him enriched environment / उसे समृद्ध वातावरण प्रदान करना 3. Provision for special education / विशेष शिक्षा का प्रावधान
Correct Answer :- • Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप 48) Which type of help and assistance is required for a student who is extraordinary brilliant in the school? / विद्यालय में एक असाधारण प्रतिभाशाली छात्र के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता और सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है? 1. Gifted classroom environment / प्रतिभाशाली कक्षा का माहौल 2. Providing him enriched environment / उसे समृद्ध वातावरण प्रदान करना 3. Provision for special education / विशेष शिक्षा का प्रावधान 4. Providing additional assignments / अतिरिक्त कार्य प्रदान करना
Correct Answer :- • Precision, computation, measurement / परिशुद्धता, संगणना, माप 48) Which type of help and assistance is required for a student who is extraordinary brilliant in the school? / विद्यालय में एक असाधारण प्रतिभाशाली छात्र के लिए किस प्रकार की सहायता और सहयोग की आवश्यकता होती है? 1. Gifted classroom environment / प्रतिभाशाली कक्षा का माहौल 2. Providing him enriched environment / उसे समृद्ध वातावरण प्रदान करना 3. Provision for special education / विशेष शिक्षा का प्रावधान 4. Providing additional assignments / अतिरिक्त कार्य प्रदान करना Correct Answer:-

1. Insolation / आतपन

2. Vegetation / वनस्पात
3. Frost / तुषार (फ्रास्ट)
4. Carbonation / कार्बोनेटीकरण (कार्बोनेशन)
Correct Answer :-
• Carbonation / कार्बोनेटीकरण (कार्बोनेशन)
EO)
50) An example for formative evaluation is: / औपचारिक मूल्यांकन का उदाहरण है।
1. Monthly test / मासिक परीक्षण
2. Practical test / प्रायोगिक परीक्षण
3. Teacher made test / शिक्षक द्वारा परीक्षण
4. Rating scale / रेटिंग स्केल
Correct Answer :-
• Monthly test / मासिक परीक्षण
51) Where is the Ibadatkhana, the place built by Akbar for learned men from all religions were called for discussion, situated? / अकबर द्वारा बनाया गया स्थान "इबादतखाना", जहाँ सभी जातियों के विद्वानों को चर्चा के लिए बुलाया जाता था, कहाँ है?
1. Fatehpur Sikri / फ़तेहपुर सिकरी
2. Lal Qila / लाल किला
3. Sikandara Fort / सिकंदरा किला
4. Agra Fort / आगरा का किला
Correct Answer :-
• Fatehpur Sikri / फ़तेहपुर सिकरी
52) Chitrasutra of Vishnudharmottara Purana documents the following cave paintings: / विष्णुधर्मोत्तार पुराण के चित्रसूत्र में निम्नलिखित गुफा चित्रों के आलेख हैं:
1. Elephanta Cave / एलीफेंटा गुफा
2. Nasik Cave / नासिक गुफा
3. Ajanta Cave / अजंता गुफा
4. Bhaja Cave / भजा गुफा
Correct Answer :-
• Ajanta Cave / अजंता गुफा
53) Which of the following is also known as Microlithic period? / निम्नलिखित में से किसे लघुपाषाणी काल के रूप में भी जाना जाता है?
1. Neolithic / नवपाषाण काल
2. Paleolithic / पाषाण काल
3. Chalcolithic / ताम्रयुग
4. Mesolithic / मध्य पाषाण
Correct Answer :-
• Mesolithic / मध्य पाषाण
54)

Who hoisted the national flag at Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during 'Quit India Movement'? / 'भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन' के दौरान मुंबई के गोवालिया टैंक मैदान में किसने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज फहराया था?
1. Jawaharlal Nehru / जवाहरलाल नेहरू
2. Aruna Asaf Ali / अरुणा आसफ अली
3. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी
4. Sarojini Naidu / सरोजिनी नायडू
Correct Answer :-
• Aruna Asaf Ali / अरुणा आसफ अली
55) Lines connecting places having the same barometric pressure is/समान बैरोमैट्रिक दबाव वाले स्थानों को जोड़ने वाली रेखाएं होती हैं।
1. Isoheight / समऊँचाई रेखा (आइसोहाईट)
2. Isohyet / समवर्षा रेखा (आइसोयेट)
3. Isobar / समभार रेखा (आइसोबार)
4. Isotherms / समताप-रेखा (आइसोथर्म)
Correct Answer :-
• Isobar / समभार रेखा (आइसोबार)
56) Which of the following mountain ranges forms the longest mountain chain in the world?
/ निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पर्वत शृंखला विश्व की सबसे लंबी पर्वत शृंखला है?
1. The Rockies of North America / उत्तर अमेरिका के रॉकीज़
2. The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़
3. The Great Dividing Range of Australia / ऑस्ट्रेलिया की ग्रेट विभाजक पर्वतमाला
3. The Great Striking range of Mashana / Giv Xivi and Activities 44(19).
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्वतमाला
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्किटिक पर्वतमाला
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्यतमाला Correct Answer :-
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्वतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नीजम क्या है?
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्वतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नॉजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लैटेराइट मृदा
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्वतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नीजम क्या है?
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्वतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नोजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लेटेराइट मृद्धा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाल और पीली मृद्धा
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्वतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नोजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लैटेराइट मृदा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाल और पीली मृदा 3. Deltaic alluvial soil / डेल्टा जलोढ़ मृदा
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्यतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नोजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लैटेराइट मृदा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाल और पीली मृदा 3. Deltaic alluvial soil / डेल्टा जलोढ मृदा 4. Black Soil / काली मृदा
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्यतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नॉजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लैटेराइट मृदा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाल और पीली मृदा 3. Deltaic alluvial soil /डेल्टा जलोढ़ मृदा 4. Black Soil / काली मृदा Correct Answer :-
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्कटिक पर्यतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नॉजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लैटेराइट मृदा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाल और पीली मृदा 3. Deltaic alluvial soil /डेल्टा जलोढ़ मृदा 4. Black Soil / काली मृदा Correct Answer :-
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4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्किटिक पर्यतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नोजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लेटेराइट मृदा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाल और पीली मृदा 3. Deltaic alluvial soil / डेल्टा जलोढ़ मृदा 4. Black Soil / काली मृदा Correct Answer :- • Black Soil / काली मृदा 58) The Jhamarkotra mines of Rajasthan are best known for which among the following minerals? /
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्किटक पर्यतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नोजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लैटेराइट मृदा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाल और पीली मृदा 3. Deltaic alluvial soil / डेल्टा जलोढ मृदा 4. Black Soil / काली मृदा Correct Answer :- • Black Soil / काली मृदा 58) The Jhamarkotra mines of Rajasthan are best known for which among the following minerals? / राजस्थान की झमरकोटरा खानों को निम्नलिखित खनिजों में से किसके लिए अधिक जाना जाता है?
4. The Transantarctic Range / पार-अंटार्किटिक पर्यतमाला Correct Answer :- • The Andes of South America / दक्षिण अमेरिका के ऐण्डीज़ 57) What is Chernozem? / चर्नॉजम क्या है? 1. Lateritic soil / लैटेराइट मृदा 2. Red and yellow Soil / लाला और पीली मृदा 3. Deltaic alluvial soil / डेल्टा जलोड मृदा 4. Black Soil / काली मृदा Correct Answer :- • Black Soil / काली मृदा 58) The Jhamarkotra mines of Rajasthan are best known for which among the following minerals? / राजस्थान की झमरकोटरा खानों को निम्नलिखित खनिजों में से किसके लिए अधिक जाना जाता है? 1. Rock Phosphate / रॉक फास्फेट

Correct Answer :-
• Rock Phosphate / रॉक फास्फेट
59) The word "El Niño" comes from which among the following languages? /
"एल नीनो" शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किस भाषा से लिया गया है?
1. French / फ्रेंच
2. Arabic / अरबी
3. Spanish / स्पेनिश
4. Portuguese / पुर्तगाली
Correct Answer :-
• Spanish / स्पेनिश
60) Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary is located in which among the following states of India? /
वक्रमशिला गंगा डॉल्फिन अभयारण्य, भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में स्थित है?
1. Bihar / बिहार
2. West Bengal / पश्चिम बंगाल
3. Assam / असम
4. Uttar Pradesh / उत्तर प्रदेश
Correct Answer :-
• Bihar / बिहार