

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION BOARD Middle School Teacher Eligibility Test - 2018 06th Mar 2019 09:30AM

Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)
1) The Socratic method is known as: / सुकराती विधि को निम्न में से किस तौर पर जाना जाता है:
1. Discussion method / विचार-विमर्श विधि
2. Question- Answer method / प्रश्नोत्तर विधि
3. Lecture demonstration method / व्याख्यान प्रदर्शन विधि
4. Inquiry method /
Correct Answer :-
• Question- Answer method / प्रश्नोत्तर विधि
2) Law of Exercise stresses the importance of in learning. / अभ्यास का नियम अधिगम में के महत्व पर बल देता है।
1. Reward / पुरस्कार
2. Readiness / तत्परता
3. Practice / अभ्यास
4. Impact / प्रभाव
Correct Answer :-
• Practice / अश्यास
3) According to Carol Dweck's Mindset theory, an incremental view of ability means/ कॅरोल इवेक के मानसिकता के सिद्धांत के अनुसार, क्षमता के एक वृहद दृश्य का मतलब है।
1. a stable and uncontrollable trait. / एक स्थिर और अनियंत्रित विशेषता।
2. a characteristic of an individual that cannot be changed. / एक व्यक्ति की विशेषता जिसे बदला नहीं जा सकता है।
3. a set of intellectual capabilities a person possesses. / बौद्धिक क्षमताओं का एक समुच्च्य जो एक व्यक्ति के पास होता है।
4. an ever expanding repertoire of skills and knowledge. / कौशल और ज्ञान का एक विस्तृत विस्तार।
Correct Answer :-
• an ever expanding repertoire of skills and knowledge. / कौशल और ज्ञान का एक विस्तृत विस्तार।
4) According to Piaget, children experiment with sounds during the/ पियाजे के अनुसार, बच्चे के दौरान ध्वनियों के साथ प्रयोग करते हैं।
1. Preoperational stage / पूर्व-संक्रियात्मक (प्रीऑपरेशनल) अवस्था
2. Concrete operational stage / मूर्त संक्रियात्मक (कंक्रीट ऑपरेशनल) अवस्था
3. Formal operational stage / अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक (फॉर्मल ऑपरेशनल) अयस्था
4. Sensorimotor stage / संवेदी प्रेरक अवस्था
Correct Answer :-
• Sensorimotor stage / संवेदी प्रेरक अवस्था
5) Why is the learning environment important for active learning? / सक्रिय अधिगम के लिए अधिगम का परिवेश क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है?

1. To build knowledge through collaboration. / सहयोग के माध्यम से ज्ञान को विकसित करने के लिए।			
2. There are no assessments. / कोई आकलन नहीं।			
3. There is no need to engage with the content. / सामग्री से संलिप्त होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।			
4. It uses multiple resources. / यह कई संसाधनों का प्रयोग करता है।			
Correct Answer :-			
• To build knowledge through collaboration. / सहयोग के माध्यम से ज्ञान को विकसित करने के लिए।			
6) Which of Erikson's stages of psychosocial development typically occurs in adolescence? / एरिक्सन की मनोसामाजिक विकास की कौन सी अवस्था विशिष्ट रूप से किशोरावस्था में होती है?			
1. Identity vs. identity confusion / पहचान बनाम पहचान भ्रांति			
2. Generativity vs. stagnation / जननात्मकता बनाम स्थिरता			
3. Trust vs. mistrust / विश्वास बनाम अविश्वास			
4. Intimacy vs. isolation / घनिष्ठता बनाम विलग्नता			
Correct Answer :-			
• Identity vs. identity confusion / पहचान बनाम पहचान भ्रांति			
7) Which of the following is least likely to be a sign of depression in adolescence? / किशोरावस्था में निम्न में से किस अवसाद का संकेत होने की संभावना है?			
1. Sudden drop in marks / अंकों में अचानक गिरावट			
2. Missing classes / कक्षा में गैर हाजिर होना			
3. Withdrawing from friends / दोस्तों से दूर हटना			
4. Changing friend groups / मित्र समूहों को बदलना			
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10) The term Bandura used for explaining, overall process of social learning is / बंडुरा ने सीखने की समग्र सामजिक प्रक्रिया को समझाने के लिए किस पद का प्रयोग किया है।	
1. Self-efficacy / आत्म-प्रभावकारिता	
2. Conditioning / अনুকূলন	
3. Vicarious reinforcement / प्रत्यिधिकृत प्रबलन	
4. Modelling / प्रतिरूपण (मॉडलिंग)	
Correct Answer :-	
• Modelling / प्रतिरूपण (मॉडलिंग)	
11) are considered to be the most important factor in students' achievement and successful implementation of	
inclusive classroom. / को विद्यार्थी की उपलब्धि और समावेशी कक्षा के सफल कार्यान्वयन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक माना जाता है।	
1. Teachers / शिक्षक	
2. Principal / प्रधानाचार्य	
3. Supervisor / पर्यवेक्षक	
4. Counselor / सलाहकार	
Correct Answer :-	
• Teachers / शिक्षक	
12) Which of the following theorists believed in the role of biological maturation in the development and learning process? / निम्नलिखित में कौन से सिद्धांतकार विकासवाद और अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में जैविक परिपक्वता की भूमिका पर विश्वास करते थे?	
1. Kohler / कोह्नर	
2. Skinner /स्किनर	
3. Vygotsky / वाङ्गोत्सकी	
4. Piaget / पियाजे	
Correct Answer :-	
• Piaget / पियाजे	
13) Reasoning is studied under / के अंतर्गत तार्किकता का अध्ययन किया जाता है।	
1. Social development / सामाजिक विकास	
2. Cognitive development / संज्ञानात्मक विकास	
3. Physical development / शारीरिक विकास	
4. Personality development / व्यक्तित्व विकास	
Correct Answer :-	
• Cognitive development / संज्ञानात्मक विकास	
14) Child development refers to the, and changes that occur in human beings between birth and the end of adolescence. / बाल विकास से तात्पर्य, और परिवर्तनों से है जो मनुष्य के जन्म और किशोरावस्था के अंत के बीच होते हैं।	
1. Biological, Psychological, Emotional/ जैविक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, भावनात्मक	
2. Qualitative, Empirical, Quantitative/ गुणात्मक, अनुभवजन्य, मात्रात्मक	
3. Childhood, Adulthood, Adolescent/ बचपन, वयस्कता, किशोर	

4. Infancy, Early, Late / बचपन, जल्दी, देर से
Correct Answer :-
• Biological, Psychological, Emotional/ जैविक, मनोवैज्ञानिक, भावनात्मक
15) India signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in which of the following year?/ भारत ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों हेतु संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन (UNCRPD) पर निम्न में से किस वर्ष को हस्ताक्षर किए?
1. 2006
2. 2007
3. 2008
4. 2005
Correct Answer :-
• 2007
16) Gifted children are good at / प्रतिभाशाली बच्चे किस संदर्भ में बेहतर होते हैं?
1. All of the above / उपर्युक्त सभी
2. Ability to quarrel with others only / केवल अन्य के साथ झगड़ा करने की योग्यता में
3. Ability to solve problems only / केवल समस्याओं को हल करने की योग्यता में
4. Ability to help teacher only / केवल शिक्षक की सहायता करने की योग्यता में
Correct Answer :-
• Ability to solve problems only / केवल समस्याओं को हल करने की योग्यता में
17) Abraham Maslow propounded which of the following theories of motivation? / अब्राहम मास्लो ने प्रेरणा के निम्नलिखित सिद्धांतों में से किसको प्रतिपादित किया?
1. Humanistic Theory/ मानववादीसिद्धांत
2. Incentive Theory/ प्रेरक सिद्धांत
3. Drive Theory / ड्राइव सिद्धांत
4. Expectancy Theory/ अपेक्षा सिद्धांत
Correct Answer :-
• Humanistic Theory/ मानववादीसिद्धांत
18) What are some ways to help children develop problem-solving skills? / बच्चों में समस्या सुलझाने के कौशल विकसित करने में मदद करने के कुछ तरीके क्या हैं?
1. Be a helicopter parent – do not give children space to make mistakes. / एक हेलीकॉप्टर अभिभावक बनें - बच्चों को गलतियाँ करने का अवसर न दें।
2. Avoid giving children the chance to make tough choices. / बच्चों को जटिल विकल्प चुनाव का मौका देने से बचें।
3. Make problem-solving a fun part of the culture of your home. / समस्या-समाधान को अपने घर की संस्कृति का एक मजेदार हिस्सा बनाएं।
4. Children must be protected from experiencing failure. / बच्चों को असफलता का सामना करने से बचाना चाहिए।
Correct Answer :-
• Make problem-solving a fun part of the culture of your home. / समस्या-समाधान को अपने घर की संस्कृति का एक मजेदार हिस्सा बनाएं।

2. Random / याद्दच्छिक		
3. Active / सक्रिय		
4. Discontinuous / अनिरंतर		
Correct Answer :-		
• Discontinuous / अनिरंतर		
20) What type of forgetting occurs when information in our memory stops us from recalling other information that is also stored in memory? / जब हमारी स्मृति में जानकारी हमें स्मृति में संग्रहीत अन्य जानकारी को याद करने से रोकती है, तो किस प्रकार की भूल होती है?		
1. Decay / पतन		
2. Delay / विलंब		
3. Cue-dependent forgetting / संकेत-आधरित भूल		
4. Interference / अवरोध		
Correct Answer :-		
• Interference / अवरोध		
21) What type of a learner is one who learns best by watching movies or documentaries? / एक शिक्षार्थी जो फिल्मों या वृतचित्रों को देखकर सबसे अच्छा सीखता है वह किस प्रकार का शिक्षार्थी है?		
1. Aural / कर्णसम्बन्धी		
2. Kinesthetic / प्रायोगिक		
3. Reading/writing / पठन / लेखन		
4. Visual / दृश्य		
Correct Answer :-		
Correct Answer :- • Visual / दृश्य		
• Visual / दृश्य 22) What type of language theory focuses on the inborn capacity of infants to learn language? / भाषा सीखने के लिए शिशुओं के जन्मजात		
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• Visual / दृश्य 22) What type of language theory focuses on the inborn capacity of infants to learn language? / भाषा सीखने के लिए शिशुओं के जन्मजात क्षमता पर किस प्रकार का भाषा सिद्धांत केंद्रित हैं? 1. Behaviourist theory / व्यवहार सिद्धांत		
• Visual / दृश्य 22) What type of language theory focuses on the inborn capacity of infants to learn language? / भाषा सीखने के लिए शिशुओं के जन्मजात क्षमता पर किस प्रकार का भाषा सिद्धांत केंद्रित है? 1. Behaviourist theory / व्यवहार सिद्धांत 2. Nurture theory / पोषण सिद्धांत		
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• Case History / केस हिस्ट्री
24) If the teacher has to know about the students' strengths and weaknesses before the instructional materials are organized, the teacher should conduct: /
यदि शिक्षक को निर्देशात्मक सामग्रियों को व्यवस्थित करने से पहले छात्रों की शक्तियां और कमजोरियां के बारे में जानना है, तो शिक्षक को किस का संचालन करना चाहिए:
1. Summative Assessment / सारांशित मूल्यांकन
2. Diagnostic Assessment / नैदानिक मूल्यांकन
3. Interim Assessment / अंतरिम मूल्यांकन
4. Formative Assessment / रचनात्मक मूल्यांकन
Correct Answer :-
• Diagnostic Assessment / नैदानिक मूल्यांकन
25) The creativity of the child can be most appropriately brought forth by giving in the class. / कक्षा में देकर बच्चे की रचनात्मकता को उचित रूप से सामने लाया जा सकता है।
1. Homework / गृहकार्य
2. Notes / टिप्पणियाँ
3. Impositions / आरोपण
4. Assignments / समनुदेशन
Correct Answer :-
• Assignments / समनुदेशन
26) Visual problems get solved more comfortably than verbal problems, during which stage of cognitive development? / दृश्य समस्याएँ मौखिक समस्याओं की तुलना में अधिक आराम से, संज्ञानात्मक विकास के किस चरण के दौरान हो हल हो जाती हैं?
1. Concrete operational / मूर्त संक्रियात्मक (कंक्रीट ऑपरेशनल)
2. Preoperational / पूर्व-संक्रियात्मक (प्रीऑपरेशनल)
3. Formal operational / अमूर्त संक्रियात्मक (फॉर्मल ऑपरेशनल)
4. Sensorimotor / संवेदी प्रेरक (सेंसरीमोटर)
Correct Answer :-
• Concrete operational / मूर्त संक्रियात्मक (कंक्रीट ऑपरेशनल)
27) What dilemma did Kohlberg present to children in his study on moral development? / कोहलबर्ग ने अपने नैतिक विकास के अध्ययन में बच्चों को क्या दुविधा प्रस्तुत की?
1. Hector's dilemma / हेक्टर की दुविधा
2. Heinz' dilemma / हेंज की दुविधा
3. Mary's dilemma / मैरी की दुविधा
4. Henry's dilemma / हेनरी की दुविधा
Correct Answer :-
• Heinz' dilemma / हेंज की दुविधा
28) Which of the following is least effective in educational implication of attention? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या ध्यान के शैक्षिक निहितार्थ में निम्नतम प्रभावी है?

1. Theory talk / सिद्धांत वार्ता
2. Audio – visual aids / दृश्य -श्रव्य उपादान
3. Gestures and movements / भाव-भंगिमा और गतिविधि
4. Incorporation of variety / विविधता समावेशन
Correct Answer :-
• Theory talk / सिद्धांत वार्ता
²⁹⁾ Aptitude tests are indispensable tools at the hands of to provide educational and vocational guidance services. / शैक्षिक और व्यावसायिक मार्गदर्शन सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए अभिक्षमता परीक्षण का अनिवार्य उपकरण है।
1. Teachers / शिक्षकों
2. Friends/ मित्रों
3. Doctors / चिकित्सकों
4. Counsellors / सलाहकारों
Correct Answer :-
• Counsellors / सलाहकारों
³⁰⁾ Assessment results of a very strict yet effective teacher's class are below average. The factor that is impacting learners in this class is the -/ एक बहुत ही कड़क लेकिन प्रभावी शिक्षक वर्ग के आकलन के परिणाम औसत से कम है। वह कारण जो इस कक्षा में शिक्षार्थियों को प्रभावित कर रहा है, निम्न है:
1. complexity of the topic / विषय की जटिलता
2. boredom of learners / शिक्षार्थियों की बोरियत
3. relationship between the teacher and learners / शिक्षक और शिक्षार्थियों के बीच संबंध
4. relationship between new content and old content is not clear / नई सामग्री और पुरानी सामग्री के बीच संबंध स्पष्ट नहीं है
Correct Answer :-
• relationship between the teacher and learners / शिक्षक और शिक्षार्थियों के बीच संबंध
Topic:- General English(L1GE)
1) Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it.
Mount Rushmore known as "The Presidents' Mountain" is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The four presidents carved in the mountain are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. Jefferson stands for the expansion of the nation as he is credited with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Lincoln symbolizes the preservation of the nation in leading the nation through the challenging Civil War. Theodore Roosevelt represents the development of the country. It took 14 years to complete Mount Rushmore. Nearly 400 workers helped create this memorial. The sculpture cost \$989,992.32 to build. Mount Rushmore is 5,725 feet tall. This is a land where mountains meet the plains and merge two very different ecosystems, leading to a blend of diverse habitats and animals. Many thousands of people visit South Dakota each year and stop to visit Mount Rushmore to see this attraction.
What was Jefferson's achievement?
1. He helped in the construction of the Panama Canal
2. He made changes in the dollar bills
3. He led the nation through the Civil War
4. He is credited with the Louisiana Purchase
Correct Answer :-
He is credited with the Louisiana Purchase

Shakespeare is the most renowned play writer the world has known so far. His dramas capture the essence of human psychology; there are wide ranging emotions depicted in his works. It seems so strange that a person living so much earlier than modern times could depict emotions like ambition, anger, jealousy with such clarity and ease. His characters are also larger than life. Macbeth, King Lear, and Othello all capture the human emotions in an extremely powerful way. It's not just the Shakespearean Tragedy that stands out but also his comedies with Characters like Shylock and strong female character like Portia are very grounded. His capability to weave comedy in plays As you like it, Mid Summer Night's Dream, etc has a timeless quality. Which one of the followings is a Correct sentence? 1. Shakespeare is a pre-modern play-wright
2. Shakespeare is a pre-modern poet
3. Shakespeare is a modern Dramatist
4. Shakespeare is a modern poet
Correct Answer :-
Shakespeare is a pre-modern play-wright
3) Read the passage carefully and answer the question that follows:
Shakespeare is the most renowned play writer the world has known so far. His dramas capture the essence of human psychology; there are wide ranging emotions depicted in his works. It seems so strange that a person living so much earlier than modern times could depict emotions like ambition, anger, jealousy with such clarity and ease. His characters are also larger than life. Macbeth, King Lear, and Othello all capture the human
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Correct Answer :-		
clarity and ease		
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This passage is about:		
1. Timeless quality of Shakespeare		
2. Shakespearean clarity and ease		
3. Shakespearean Drama		
4. Shakespearean depiction of emotions		
Correct Answer :-		
Shakespearean depiction of emotions		
6) Fill in the blank with the appropriate option in the given sentence:		
Kavya is responsible for the distribu of the workbooks this week.		
1tion		
2ed		
3able		
4sion		
Correct Answer :-		
•tion		
7) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:		
We just finished unit.		
1. an		
2. the		
3. a		
4. no article		
Correct Answer :-		
• a		
8) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:		
After long day, cup of tea tastes particularly good.		
1. a, the		
2. an, no article required		
3. a, a		

4. no article required, the		
Correct Answer :-		
• a, a		
9) Choose the appropriate determiner and fill in the blank below:		
of them were interested in the tournament and looked forward to seeing it.		
1. Each		
2. Much		
3. Little		
4. Many		
Correct Answer :-		
• Many		
10) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in its passive voice.		
They have postponed the meeting until next week.		
1. They have been postponing the meeting until the coming week.		
2. They had postponed the meeting until next week		
3. The meeting has been postponed by them until next week.		
4. The meeting have postponed by them until next week.		
Correct Answer :-		
The meeting has been postponed by them until next week.		
11) Choose the appropriate option to convert the given sentence from direct speech to indirect speech.		
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13) Choose the appropriate	e tenses to fill in the blanks in the given sentence :
My father always	_ Eiffel Tower in Paris whenever he to France.
1. visits, goes	
2. visited, went	
3. may visit, is going	
4. will visit, will go	
Correct Answer :-	
• visits, goes	
14) Choose the appropriate	e antonym for the highlighted word in the given sentence.
Jeremy is most <u>fortunate</u> si	nce he won the school badminton tournament and stood first in his class.
1. Charmed	
2. Wanting	
3. Favoured	
4. Discontented	
Correct Answer :-	
Wanting	
15) Choose the appropriate	e conjunction for the given sentence.
Ravi was playing in the gard	den I went to his house.
1. when	
2. since	
3. and	
4. whereas	
Correct Answer :-	
• when	
16) Choose the appropriate	prepositions for the given sentence :
He took the water the	pot and poured it a mug.
1. of, in	
2. from, into	
3. from, at	
4. at, in	
Correct Answer :-	
• from, into	
17) Choose an appropriate	modal for the given sentence:

We use fuel economically because it is not renewable.
1. would
2. must
3. might
4. may
Correct Answer :-
• must
18) Choose the option that best explains the highlighted expression:
She finished the work ahead of time.
1. much earlier than the deadline
2. with a head towards time
3. quite in time
4. very late
Correct Answer :-
much earlier than the deadline
19) Choose the most suitable pronouns for the given sentence:
grateful for all the help have given
1. I'm you me
2. It's I me
3. You're I you
4. We're she us
Correct Answer :-
• I'm you me
20) Read the sentence carefully and choose the option that has an error in it:
John went to the park to pass away his time.
1. to pass away
2. his time.
3. John went
4. to the park
Correct Answer :-
to pass away
21) Which of the following options best combines the two given sentences?Sita has a pen. Sita has a pencil.1. Sita has a pen but also a pencil.
2. Sita has both a pen and a pencil.

4. Sita also have a pen and so a pencil.
Correct Answer :-
Sita has both a pen and a pencil.
22) Choose the right tag:
Naina wanted to go for an outing with her class friends,?
1. doesn't she
2. didn't she
3. does she
4. did she
Correct Answer :-
didn't she
23) Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it.
Mount Rushmore known as "The Presidents' Mountain" is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The four presidents carved in the mountain are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln. Jefferson stands for the expansion of the nation as he is credited with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.
Lincoln symbolizes the preservation of the nation in leading the nation through the challenging Civil War. Theodore Roosevelt represents the development of the country.
It took 14 years to complete Mount Rushmore. Nearly 400 workers helped create this memorial. The sculpture cost \$989,992.32 to build. Mount Rushmore is 5,725 feet tall. This is a land where mountains meet the plains and merge two very different ecosystems, leading to a blend of diverse habitats and animals. Many thousands of people
visit South Dakota each year and stop to visit Mount Rushmore to see this attraction.
Mount Rushmore is also called as:
1. The Presidents Mountain
The Presidents Mountain The Robinson Mountain
1. The Presidents Mountain 2. The Robinson Mountain 3. The Tall Mountain
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1. The Presidents Mountain 2. The Robinson Mountain 3. The Tall Mountain
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• 14 years			
25) Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it.			
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How tall is the Mount Rushmore?			
1. 5,275 feet			
2. 5,272 feet			
3. 5,725 feet			
4. 2,575 feet			
Correct Answer :-			
• 5,725 feet			
26) Choose the appropriate tense to fill in the blank in the given sentence:			
The bus when we got to the bus station.			
1. was left			
2. has left			
3. left			
4. had left			
Correct Answer :-			
• had left			
27) Fill in the blank with the correct option in the given sentence:			
My boss is oftencourteous and speaks to me in a rude tone.			
1. dis			
2. un			
3. pre			
4. ante			
Correct Answer :-			
• dis			
28) Rewrite the following changing the active sentence to passive.			
Lee would reject the offer.			
1. The offer would have been rejected by Lee.			
2. The offer would be rejected by Lee.			

3. The offer will have been rejected by Lee.
4. The offer will be rejected by Lee.
Correct Answer :-
• The offer would be rejected by Lee.
29) Choose the option that substitutes the given phrase appropriately.
The place where bodies are kept for identification
1. Morgue
2. Cemetery
3. Crematorium
4. Hospital
Correct Answer :-
Morgue
30) Choose the right tag:
30) Choose the right tag:
Your father's paying for the tickets,?
1. isn't it
2. isn't he
3. aren't you
4. aren't they
Correct Answer :-
Contact Allahari
• isn't he
• isn't he
isn't he Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)
• isn't he
isn't he Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

स्न्दरतायाः प्रतिमूर्तिः महिषी लक्ष्मी विग्रहवती वीरता आसीत् । वीराङ्गनायाः तस्याः नाम कस्य श्रुतिपथं न आरूढम् अस्ति । आंग्लदेशीयानाम् अत्याचारैः त्रस्ताः आसन । महाराज्ञी लक्ष्मी एतादृशे कठिने समये स्वातन्त्र्यसंग्रामस्य नेतृत्वम् अकरोत् । अस्याः झांसीराज्यं स्वायत्तीकर्त्ं गौराङ्गैः बह् चेष्टितम्, किन्तु लक्ष्मी उद्घोषयामास- "न अहं प्राणान् त्यक्त्वा अपि मम झांसीराज्यं आंग्लेभ्यः दास्यामि" । आंग्लीयसेनया झांसीदुर्गोपरि भयानकं आक्रमणं कृतम् । राज्ञः सैनिकाः असाधारणवीरतां प्रदर्शितवन्तः परन्तु आंग्लीयानां वाहिनी अपि विशाला, अभिनवयुद्धोपकरणैः सुसन्नद्धा च आसीत् । फलतः असंख्येयाः अलभन्त, झांसीदुर्गश्च आंग्लीयैः स्वायत्तीकृतः । नाना योद्धारः वीरगतिम् पर्वतीयप्रदेशान् अतिक्रम्य लक्ष्मीः ग्वालियरराज्यं प्राप्ता । महत्तरात् कष्टात् महत्तमं कष्टम् इत्येव प्रकारेण कष्टपरम्पराः प्रारब्धाः, विदुर्विपाकात् ग्वालियर् राज्ये अपि असंख्याकै: आंग्लसैनिकैः निरन्तरम् अनुगम्यमाना सा तत्र तैः परिवृता । तत्रापि भीषणः संग्रामः समजनि । तत्र अनेकान् शत्रुसैनिकान् निहत्य सा स्वयं अनेकैः प्रहारैः क्षतविक्षता वीरगतिं प्राप्ता । सा स्वाभिमानस्य मूर्तिः आसीत् । साम्प्रतम् अपि वीराङ्गनायाः अस्याः नाम राष्ट्रिय-स्वातन्त्र्य-संग्रामस्य प्रमुखसेनानायकीरूपेण सश्रद्धं जनैः असकृत् स्मर्यते ।

कष्टपरम्परा इत्यस्य विग्रहवाक्यम् इदं भवति-

- ् कष्टेषु परम्परा
- ्र कष्टाय परम्परा
- 3. कष्ट इति परम्परा
- ₄ कष्टानां परम्परा

Correct Answer :-

. कष्टानां परम्परा

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भयादादित्यस्तपते भयाद्भाजते चन्द्रमाः । भयादिन्द्रश्चाग्निश्च मृत्युर्धावति पञ्चमः ॥

सर्वधर्मान् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं व्रज । अहं त्वां सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः ॥

एतान् परित्यज्य केवलं मां शरणं व्रज -

- ့ सर्वधर्मान्
- ू सर्वजनान्
- 🗓 सर्वकष्टान्
- 4 दुष्टकार्यान्

Correct Answer :-

. सर्वधर्मान्

अहं बालः अस्मि । महयं सर्वाणि फलानि रोचन्ते । प्रातः अहं स्वगृहात् निस्सरामि, स्वभोजनाय च फलानि अन्विष्यामि । वयं सर्वे बालाः बालिकाः च ग्रीष्मे ऋतौ आम्राणां जम्बूनां च उद्यानानि गच्छामः । तत्र मधुरणि आम्रफलानि जम्बूफलानि च खादामः । अहं न हि एकम् आम्नं द्वे वा आम्ने खादामि अपि तु बह्नां आम्राणां रसं पिबामि ।

वर्षतौँ वयं दृढबीजानां (अमरुद) उद्यानं गच्छामः । तत्र वयं मधुराणि दृढबीजानि भक्षयामः ।

यदा कदा वयम् अंजीराणि कदलीफलानि च पश्यामः तर्हि विना प्रयासेन तानि खादामः । बदरीफलानि, निम्बफलानि अक्षोटानि च महयं रोचन्ते ।

मम भ्रातरः ये नागपुरे वसन्ति ते नारंगाणाम् आनन्दं विन्दन्ति । मम ये बान्धवाः समुद्रतटस्य नगरेषु वसन्ति, ते सदैव नारिकेलफलानि खादितुम् इच्छन्ति ।

ये मम सजातीयाः गान्धारप्रदेशे वसन्ति ते मधुराणि खर्जूराणि, दाडिमानि, द्राक्षाफलानि च भक्षयन्ति । यदा अहं फलानि न विन्दामि तदा अहं क्षेत्रेषु गत्वा तत्र तरम्बुजानां दशङ्गुलानां (खरबूज्) च रसं आस्वादयामि । इत्थं सर्वाणि फलानि महयं रोचन्ते ।

बालाः बालिकाः च ग्रीष्मे ऋतौ एतेषां फलानाम् उद्यानं गच्छन्ति-

जम्बू-काश्मीरफ़लानाम्

आम्र-जम्बूफ़लानाम्

आम-पनसफ़लानाम्

कदली-आम्रफलानाम्

Correct Answer :-

आम्-जम्बूफ़लानाम्

^{🕯 &}quot;जननी" पदस्य पर्यायपदम् इदं नास्ति-

- 1. अम्बा
- _{2.} स्वसा
- ₃ माता
- 4. जनयित्री

Correct Answer:-

्स्वसा

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

स्न्दरतायाः प्रतिमूर्तिः महिषी लक्ष्मी विग्रहवती वीरता आसीत् । वीराङ्गनायाः तस्याः नाम कस्य श्रुतिपथं न आरूढम् अस्ति । आंग्लदेशीयानाम् अत्याचारैः आसन । महाराज्ञी लक्ष्मी एतादृशे स्वातन्त्र्यसंग्रामस्य नेतृत्वम् अकरोत् । अस्याः झांसीराज्यं स्वायत्तीकर्तुं गौराङ्गैः बह् चेष्टितम्, किन्त् लक्ष्मी उद्घोषयामास- "न अहं प्राणान् त्यक्त्वा अपि मम झांसीराज्यं आंग्लेभ्यः दास्यामि" । आंग्लीयसेनया झांसीदुर्गोपरि भयानकं आक्रमणं कृतम् । राज्ञः सैनिकाः असाधारणवीरतां प्रदर्शितवन्तः परन्तु आंग्लीयानां वाहिनी अपि विशाला, अभिनवयुद्धोपकरणैः सुसन्नद्धा च आसीत् । फलतः असंख्येयाः अलभन्त, झांसीदुर्गश्च आंग्लीयैः स्वायत्तीकृतः । नाना योद्धारः वीरगतिम् पर्वतीयप्रदेशान् अतिक्रम्य लक्ष्मीः ग्वालियरराज्यं प्राप्ता । महत्तरात् कष्टात् महत्तमं कष्टम् इत्येव प्रकारेण कष्टपरम्पराः प्रारब्धाः, विदुर्विपाकात् ग्वालियर् राज्ये अपि असंख्याकै: आंग्लसैनिकैः निरन्तरम् अनुगम्यमाना सा तत्र तैः परिवृता । तत्रापि भीषणः संग्रामः समजनि । तत्र अनेकान् शत्रुसैनिकान् निहत्य सा स्वयं अनेकः प्रहारैः क्षतविक्षता वीरगतिं प्राप्ता । सा स्वाभिमानस्य मूर्तिः आसीत् । साम्प्रतम् अपि वीराङ्गनायाः अस्याः नाम राष्ट्रिय-स्वातन्त्र्य-संग्रामस्य प्रमुखसेनानायकीरूपेण सश्रद्धं जनैः असकृत् स्मर्यते ।

वीराङ्गना इति विश्रुता एषा-

- 1. अम्बाबाई
- 2. जीजाबाई
- _{3.} इन्दूबाई
- 4. लक्ष्मीबाई

, लक्ष्मीबाई

6)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धम्त्तरं सूचयत -

अहं बालः अस्मि । महयं सर्वाणि फलानि रोचन्ते । प्रातः अहं स्वगृहात् निस्सरामि, स्वभोजनाय च फलानि अन्विष्यामि । वयं सर्वे बालाः बालिकाः च ग्रीष्मे ऋतौ आम्राणां जम्बूनां च उद्यानानि गच्छामः । तत्र मधुरणि आम्रफलानि जम्बूफलानि च खादामः । अहं न हि एकम् आम्नं द्वे वा आम्ने खादामि अपि तु बहूनां आम्राणां रसं पिबामि ।

वर्षतौ वयं रढबीजानां (अमरुद) उद्यानं गच्छामः । तत्र वयं मधुराणि रढबीजानि भक्षयामः ।

यदा कदा वयम् अंजीराणि कदलीफलानि च पश्यामः तर्हि विना प्रयासेन तानि खादामः । बदरीफलानि, निम्बफलानि अक्षोटानि च महयं रोचन्ते ।

मम भ्रातरः ये नागपुरे वसन्ति ते नारंगाणाम् आनन्दं विन्दन्ति । मम ये बान्धवाः समुद्रतटस्य नगरेषु वसन्ति, ते सदैव नारिकेलफलानि खादितुम् इच्छन्ति ।

ये मम सजातीयाः गान्धारप्रदेशे वसन्ति ते मधुराणि खर्जूराणि, दाडिमानि, द्राक्षाफलानि च भक्षयन्ति । यदा अहं फलानि न विन्दामि तदा अहं क्षेत्रेषु गत्वा तत्र तरम्बुजानां दशङ्गुलानां (खरबूज) च रसं आस्वादयामि । इत्थं सर्वाणि फलानि महयं रोचन्ते ।

नागपुरे एते वसन्ति-

्र मम पितरः

ू मम सुताः

3. मम मातरः

₄ मम भ्रातरः

Correct Answer:

मम भ्रातरः

अहं बालः अस्मि । महयं सर्वाणि फलानि रोचन्ते । प्रातः अहं स्वगृहात् निस्सरामि, स्वभोजनाय च फलानि अन्विष्यामि । वयं सर्वे बालाः बालिकाः च ग्रीष्मे ऋतौ आम्राणां जम्बूनां च उद्यानानि गच्छामः । तत्र मधुरणि आम्रफलानि जम्बूफलानि च खादामः । अहं न हि एकम् आम्नं द्वे वा आम्ने खादामि अपि तु बहूनां आम्राणां रसं पिबामि ।

वर्षतौ वयं रढबीजानां (अमरुद) उद्यानं गच्छामः । तत्र वयं मधुराणि रढबीजानि भक्षयामः ।

यदा कदा वयम् अंजीराणि कदलीफलानि च पश्यामः तर्हि विना प्रयासेन तानि खादामः । बदरीफलानि, निम्बफलानि अक्षोटानि च महयं रोचन्ते ।

मम भ्रातरः ये नागपुरे वसन्ति ते नारंगाणाम् आनन्दं विन्दन्ति । मम ये बान्धवाः सम्द्रतटस्य नगरेष् वसन्ति, ते सदैव नारिकेलफलानि खादित्म् इच्छन्ति ।

ये मम सजातीयाः गान्धारप्रदेशे वसन्ति ते मधुराणि खर्जूराणि, दाडिमानि, द्राक्षाफलानि च भक्षयन्ति । यदा अहं फलानि न विन्दामि तदा अहं क्षेत्रेषु गत्वा तत्र तरम्बुजानां दशङ्गुलानां (खरबूज) च रसं आस्वादयामि । इत्थं सर्वाणि फलानि महयं रोचन्ते ।

सजातीयाः अस्मिन् प्रदेशे वासं कुर्वन्ति-

- 1. वङ्गदेशे
- 2. गान्धारप्रदेशे
- _{3.} मध्यप्रदेशे
- 4. उत्तरप्रदेशे

Correct Answer:-

- ् गान्धारप्रदेशे
- है टि गणपतिशास्त्रिणामभिप्राये भासस्य कालः अस्ति-
- क्रि. पू. पञ्चम षष्ठशतकम्
- ू क्रि. श. पञ्चम षष्ठशतकम्

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क्रि. श. चतुर्थ पञ्चमशतकम्
ू क्रि. पू. चतुर्थ पञ्चमशतकम्
Correct Answer:-
 क्रि. पू. पञ्चम षष्ठशतकम्
   श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
        काक आह्वयते काकान् याचको न तु याचकान् ।
        काकयाचकयोर्मध्ये वरं काको न याचकः ॥
        काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः ।
        वसन्तकाले सम्प्राप्ते काकः काकः पिकः पिकः ॥
   याचकः एतान् न आहवयते -
बन्धून्
2. मित्रान्
₃ याचकान्
्र शत्रून्
Correct Answer:-
. याचकान्
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10)

स्न्दरतायाः प्रतिमूर्तिः महिषी लक्ष्मी विग्रहवती वीरता आसीत् । वीराङ्गनायाः तस्याः नाम कस्य श्रुतिपथं न आरूढम् अस्ति । आंग्लदेशीयानाम् अत्याचारैः । महाराज्ञी लक्ष्मी एतादृशे आसन स्वातन्त्र्यसंग्रामस्य नेतृत्वम् अकरोत् । अस्याः झांसीराज्यं स्वायत्तीकर्त्ं गौराङ्गैः बह् चेष्टितम्, किन्तु लक्ष्मी उद्घोषयामास- "न अहं प्राणान् त्यक्त्वा अपि मम झांसीराज्यं आंग्लेभ्यः दास्यामि" । आंग्लीयसेनया झांसीद्गॉपरि भयानकं आक्रमणं कृतम् । राज्ञः सैनिकाः असाधारणवीरतां प्रदर्शितवन्तः परन्तु आंग्लीयानां वाहिनी अपि विशाला, अभिनवयुद्धोपकरणैः सुसन्नद्धा च आसीत् । फलतः असंख्येयाः अलभन्त, झांसीदुर्गश्च आंग्लीयैः स्वायत्तीकृतः । नाना योद्धारः वीरगतिम पर्वतीयप्रदेशान् अतिक्रम्य लक्ष्मीः ग्वालियरराज्यं प्राप्ता । महत्तरात् कष्टात् महत्तमं कष्टम् इत्येव प्रकारेण कष्टपरम्पराः प्रारब्धाः, विदुर्विपाकात् ग्वालियर् राज्ये अपि असंख्याकै: आंग्लसैनिकैः निरन्तरम् अनुगम्यमाना सा तत्र तैः परिवृता । तत्रापि भीषणः संग्रामः समजनि । तत्र अनेकान् शत्रुसैनिकान् निहत्य सा स्वयं अनेकैः प्रहारैः क्षतविक्षता वीरगतिं प्राप्ता । सा स्वाभिमानस्य मूर्तिः आसीत् । राष्ट्रिय-स्वातन्त्र्य-संग्रामस्य साम्प्रतम अपि वीराङ्गनायाः अस्याः नाम प्रम्खसेनानायकीरूपेण सश्रद्धं जनैः असकृत् स्मर्यते ।

लक्ष्मीबाई ईदृशी आसीत्-

. सत्क्रियामूर्तिः

2. स्वाभिमानमूर्तिः

_{3.} संस्कारमूर्तिः

_{4.} आनन्दमूर्तिः

Correct Answer :-

् स्वाभिमानमूर्तिः

अहं बालः अस्मि । महयं सर्वाणि फलानि रोचन्ते । प्रातः अहं स्वगृहात् निस्सरामि, स्वभोजनाय च फलानि अन्विष्यामि । वयं सर्वे बालाः बालिकाः च ग्रीष्मे ऋतौ आम्राणां जम्बूनां च उद्यानानि गच्छामः । तत्र मधुरणि आम्रफलानि जम्बूफलानि च खादामः । अहं न हि एकम् आम्नं द्वे वा आम्ने खादामि अपि तु बहुनां आम्राणां रसं पिबामि ।

वर्षतौ वयं दृढबीजानां (अमरुद) उद्यानं गच्छामः । तत्र वयं मधुराणि दृढबीजानि भक्षयामः ।

यदा कदा वयम् अंजीराणि कदलीफलानि च पश्यामः तर्हि विना प्रयासेन तानि खादामः । बदरीफलानि, निम्बफलानि अक्षोटानि च महयं रोचन्ते ।

मम भ्रातरः ये नागपुरे वसन्ति ते नारंगाणाम् आनन्दं विन्दन्ति । मम ये बान्धवाः समुद्रतटस्य नगरेषु वसन्ति, ते सदैव नारिकेलफलानि खादितुम् इच्छन्ति । ये मम सजातीयाः गान्धारप्रदेशे वसन्ति ते मधुराणि खर्जूराणि, दाडिमानि, द्राक्षाफलानि च भक्षयन्ति । यदा अहं फलानि न विन्दामि तदा अहं क्षेत्रेष् गत्वा

तत्र तरम्बुजानां दशङ्गुलानां (खरबूज्) च रसं आस्वादयामि । इत्थं सर्वाणि फलानि महयं रोचन्ते ।

नगरेष् इत्यत्र एषा विभक्तिः -

1. षष्ठी

2. तृतीया

3. सप्तमी

4. प्रथमा

Correct Answer :-

. सप्तमी

12) रघुवंशस्य त्रयोदशतमे सर्गे अस्य वर्णनम् अस्ति-

कुशराज्याभिषेकः ^{1.}

ू रावणवधा

_{3.} रामराज्याभिषेकः

रामस्य अयोध्याप्रत्यागमनम्
Correct Answer :-
. रामस्य अयोध्याप्रत्यागमनम्
13) १लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
काक आहवयते काकान् याचको न तु याचकान् । काकयाचकयोर्मध्ये वरं काको न याचकः ॥
काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः । वसन्तकाले सम्प्राप्ते काकः काकः पिकः पिकः ॥ काकपिकयोर्भेदः अस्मिन् काले ज्ञायते -
्र ग्रीष्मे
2. हेमन्ते
ु शिशिरे
4. वसन्ते
Correct Answer :-
. वसन्ते
¹⁴⁾ अपारे काव्यसंसारे कविरेकः।
. सुरपतिः ¹
प्रजापतिः ²
_{3.} नरपतिः
4. गणपतिः
Correct Answer :-
. प्रजापतिः

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भयादादित्यस्तपते भयाद्भाजते चन्द्रमाः ।

भयादिन्द्रश्चाग्निश्च मृत्युर्धावति पञ्चमः ॥

सर्वधर्मान् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं व्रज ।

अहं त्वां सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः ॥

निम्निलिखितेषु पदेषु सर्वनामपदं नास्ति-

त्वाम्

अहम्

माम्

आम्
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़ आम्

स्न्दरतायाः प्रतिमूर्तिः महिषी लक्ष्मी विग्रहवती वीरता आसीत् । वीराङ्गनायाः तस्याः नाम कस्य श्रृतिपथं न आरूढम् अस्ति । आंग्लदेशीयानाम् अत्याचारैः भारतीयाः त्रस्ताः आसन । महाराज्ञी लक्ष्मी एतादृशे स्वातन्त्र्यसंग्रामस्य नेतृत्वम् अकरोत् । अस्याः झांसीराज्यं स्वायत्तीकर्त् गौराङ्गैः बह् चेष्टितम्, किन्तु लक्ष्मी उद्घोषयामास- "न अहं प्राणान् त्यक्त्वा अपि मम झांसीराज्यं आंग्लेभ्यः दास्यामि" । आंग्लीयसेनया झांसीदुर्गोपरि भयानकं आक्रमणं कृतम् । राज्ञः सैनिकाः असाधारणवीरतां प्रदर्शितवन्तः परन्तु आंग्लीयानां वाहिनी अपि विशाला, अभिनवयुद्धोपकरणैः सुसन्नद्धा च आसीत् । फलतः असंख्येयाः योद्धारः वीरगतिम् अलभन्त, झांसीदुर्गश्च आंग्लीयैः स्वायत्तीकृतः । नाना पर्वतीयप्रदेशान् अतिक्रम्य लक्ष्मीः ग्वालियरराज्यं प्राप्ता । महत्तरात् कष्टात् महत्तमं कष्टम् इत्येव प्रकारेण कष्टपरम्पराः प्रारब्धाः, विदुर्विपाकात् ग्वालियर् राज्ये अपि असंख्याकै: आंग्लसैनिकैः निरन्तरम् अनुगम्यमाना सा तत्र तैः परिवृता । तत्रापि भीषणः संग्रामः समजनि । तत्र अनेकान् शत्रुसैनिकान् निहत्य सा स्वयं अनेकैः प्रहारैः क्षतविक्षता वीरगतिं प्राप्ता । सा स्वाभिमानस्य मूर्तिः आसीत् । साम्प्रतम् अपि वीराङ्गनायाः अस्याः नाम राष्ट्रिय-स्वातन्त्र्य-संग्रामस्य प्रमुखसेनानायकीरूपेण सश्रद्धं जनैः असकृत् स्मर्यते ।

"नाहं प्राणान् त्यक्त्वा अपि मम झान्सीराज्यम् आंग्लेभ्यः दास्यामि" इति अस्याः उद्घोषणम्-

- 1. चन्नमायाः
- 2. जीजाबाय्याः
- _{3.} लक्ष्म्याः
- 4. ओबव्वायाः

Correct Answer:-

. लक्ष्म्याः

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

भयादादित्यस्तपते भयाद्धाजते चन्द्रमाः । भयादिन्द्रश्चाग्निश्च मृत्युर्धावति पञ्चमः ॥

सर्वधर्मान् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं व्रज । अहं त्वां सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा शुचः ॥

"परित्यज्य" इति पदस्य पर्यायः अस्ति -

ू परियुज्य

2. परित्यक्त्वा

परिमृज्य

4. विसृज्य

Correct Answer:-

़ विसृज्य

अहं बालः अस्मि । महयं सर्वाणि फलानि रोचन्ते । प्रातः अहं स्वगृहात् निस्सरामि, स्वभोजनाय च फलानि अन्विष्यामि । वयं सर्वे बालाः बालिकाः च ग्रीष्मे ऋतौ आम्राणां जम्बूनां च उद्यानानि गच्छामः । तत्र मधुरणि आम्रफलानि जम्बूफलानि च खादामः । अहं न हि एकम् आम्नं द्वे वा आम्ने खादामि अपि तु बहूनां आम्राणां रसं पिबामि ।

वर्षतौँ वयं दृढबीजानां (अमरुद) उद्यानं गच्छामः । तत्र वयं मधुराणि दृढबीजानि भक्षयामः ।

यदा कदा वयम् अंजीराणि कदलीफलानि च पश्यामः तर्हि विना प्रयासेन तानि खादामः । बदरीफलानि, निम्बफलानि अक्षोटानि च महयं रोचन्ते ।

मम भ्रातरः ये नागपुरे वसन्ति ते नारंगाणाम् आनन्दं विन्दन्ति । मम ये बान्धवाः समुद्रतटस्य नगरेषु वसन्ति, ते सदैव नारिकेलफलानि खादितुम् इच्छन्ति ।

ये मम सजातीयाः गान्धारप्रदेशे वसन्ति ते मधुराणि खर्जूराणि, दाडिमानि, द्राक्षाफलानि च भक्षयन्ति । यदा अहं फलानि न विन्दामि तदा अहं क्षेत्रेषु गत्वा तत्र तरम्बुजानां दशङ्गुलानां (खरबूज) च रसं आस्वादयामि । इत्थं सर्वाणि फलानि महयं रोचन्ते ।

सम्द्रतटम् इत्यत्र समासः अयमस्ति-

_{1.} कर्मधारयः

2. अव्ययीभावः

_{3.} तत्पुरुषः

्र द्विगुः

Correct Answer :-

तत्पुरुषः

पञ्चतन्त्रात् प्रभावितो ग्रन्थः अस्ति-

़ कर्पूरमञ्जरी

ू हितोपदेशः

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₃ कथासप्ततिः
  बृहत्कथा
Correct Answer:
हितोपदेशः
    श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
        भयादादित्यस्तपते भयाद्धाजते चन्द्रमाः ।
        भयादिन्द्रश्चाग्निश्च मृत्युर्धावति पञ्चमः ॥
        सर्वधर्मान् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं व्रज ।
        अहं त्वां सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा श्चः ॥
    एतस्मात् भ्राजते चन्द्रमाः -
ू दुःखात्
ू सुखात्
  कोपात्
्र भयात्
Correct Answer:-
भयात्
21) सुश्रुताचार्यस्य ग्रन्थः अस्ति-
्र बृहत्संहिता
2. चरकसंहिता
<sub>3.</sub> अष्टाङ्गहृदयम्
Correct Answer :-
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सुश्रुतसंहिता
22)
     श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
          काक आहवयते काकान् याचको न त् याचकान् ।
          काकयाचकयोर्मध्ये वरं काको न याचकः ॥
          काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः ।
          वसन्तकाले सम्प्राप्ते काकः काकः पिकः पिकः ॥
     काकपिकयोः वर्णः अस्ति -
  शुक्ल:
  श्वेत:
  हरित:
  कृष्ण:
Correct Answer:-
  कृष्ण:
23) वासवदत्ता इति गद्यकाव्यस्य कर्ता अस्ति-
कबन्धुः
Correct Answer :-
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²⁴⁾ परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

सुन्दरतायाः प्रतिमूर्तिः महिषी लक्ष्मी विग्रहवती वीरता आसीत् । वीराङ्गनायाः तस्याः नाम कस्य श्रुतिपथं न आरूढम् अस्ति । आंग्लदेशीयानाम् अत्याचारैः भारतीयाः त्रस्ताः आसन । महाराज्ञी लक्ष्मी एतादृशे कठिने समये स्वातन्त्र्यसंग्रामस्य नेतृत्वम् अकरोत् । अस्याः झांसीराज्यं स्वायत्तीकर्त्ं गौराङ्गैः बह् चेष्टितम्, किन्त् लक्ष्मी उद्घोषयामास- "न अहं प्राणान् त्यक्त्वा अपि मम झांसीराज्यं आंग्लेभ्यः दास्यामि" । आंग्लीयसेनया झांसीदुर्गोपरि भयानकं आक्रमणं कृतम् । राज्ञः सैनिकाः असाधारणवीरतां प्रदर्शितवन्तः परन्तु आंग्लीयानां वाहिनी अपि विशाला, अभिनवयुद्धोपकरणैः सुसन्नद्धा च आसीत् । फलतः असंख्येयाः योद्धारः वीरगतिम् अलभन्त, झांसीदुर्गश्च आंग्लीयैः स्वायत्तीकृतः । नाना पर्वतीयप्रदेशान् अतिक्रम्य लक्ष्मीः ग्वालियरराज्यं प्राप्ता । महत्तरात् कष्टात् महत्तमं कष्टम् इत्येव प्रकारेण कष्टपरम्पराः प्रारब्धाः, विद्विपाकात् ग्वालियर् राज्ये अपि असंख्याकै: आंग्लसैनिकैः निरन्तरम् अनुगम्यमाना सा तत्र तैः परिवृता । तत्रापि भीषणः संग्रामः समजिन । तत्र अनेकान् शत्रुसैनिकान् निहत्य सा स्वयं अनेकैः प्रहारैः क्षतविक्षता वीरगतिं प्राप्ता । सा स्वाभिमानस्य मूर्तिः आसीत् । साम्प्रतम् अपि वीराङ्गनायाः अस्याः नाम राष्ट्रिय-स्वातन्त्र्य-संग्रामस्य प्रमुखसेनानायकीरूपेण सश्रद्धं जनैः असकृत् स्मर्यते ।

संगरः इति पदस्य समानार्थकपदमिदमस्ति-

4. सागरः Correct Answe			
_{3.} वश्रहः			
2.			
. शत्रुः			
1. Kingsi			

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श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य श्द्धम्त्तरं सूचयत -
       काक आहवयते काकान् याचको न तु याचकान् ।
       काकयाचकयोर्मध्ये वरं काको न याचकः ॥
       काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः ।
       वसन्तकाले सम्प्राप्ते काकः काकः पिकः पिकः ॥
  काकयाचकयोर्मध्ये वरं एषः-
  उभयेऽपि
<sub>2.</sub> काकः
₃ याचकः
4 एकोsपि न
Correct Answer :-
काकः
    श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -
       भयादादित्यस्तपते भयाद्धाजते चन्द्रमाः ।
       भयादिन्द्रश्चाग्निश्च मृत्यूर्धावति पञ्चमः ॥
       सर्वधर्मान् परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं व्रज ।
       अहं त्वां सर्वपापेभ्यो मोक्षयिष्यामि मा श्चः ॥
    अयं त्वाम् एतेभ्यः मोक्षयिष्यामि -
ू सर्वदुःखेभ्यः
<sub>2.</sub> सर्वकष्टेभ्यः
, सर्वपापेभ्यः
```

्र सर्वतन्त्रेभ्यः
Correct Answer :-
. सर्वपापेभ्यः
²⁷⁾ भगवान् कस्य अभ्युत्थाने अवतरति ?
धनाभ्युत्थाने
ज्ञानाभ्युत्थाने ^{2.}
. धर्माभ्युत्थाने ^{3.}
अधर्माभ्युत्थाने ⁴
Correct Answer :-
. अधर्माभ्युत्थाने
²⁸⁾ हर्षचरितम् ईदशम् गद्यकाव्यमस्ति-
ू. अख्यायिका
ू खण्ड
_{3.} कथा
चम्प
4.
Correct Answer :- . अख्यायिका
•
²⁹⁾ उपरूपकेषु इदं नान्तर्भवति-
ा वीथिः
्र त्रोटकं
_{з.} नाटिका
सहकम्
Correct Answer :-
् वीथिः

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

काक आहवयते काकान् याचको न तु याचकान् । काकयाचकयोर्मध्ये वरं काको न याचकः ॥

काकः कृष्णः पिकः कृष्णः को भेदः पिककाकयोः । वसन्तकाले सम्प्राप्ते काकः काकः पिकः पिकः ॥

"काक" इति पदस्य पर्यायपदम् अस्ति -

सोचने और व्यस्त रखने में सहायता करती है, जो चिंतनशील शिक्षा है।"?

1. Dylan Wiliam / डायलन विलियम

2. Paul Black / पॉल ब्लैक

3. Charles Beard / चार्ल्स बियर्ड

. खेचरः ^{1.}
2. वायसः
3. कीरः
_{4.} उलूकः
Correct Answer :-
. वायसः
Topic:- Social Science (SSC)
1) FDI stands for / एफडीआई, संक्षिप्त रूप है।
1. Financial Development Institution / फाइनेंशियल डेवलपमेंट इंस्टीट्यूशन
2. Financing Data Initiative / फाइनेंसिंग डेटा इनिशिएटिव
3. Foreign Direct Investment / फॉरेन डाइरेक्ट इंवेस्टमेंट
4. Forex Directorate Institution / फॉरेक्स डाइरेक्टोरेट इंस्टीट्यूशन
Correct Answer :-
• Foreign Direct Investment / फॉरेन डाइरेक्ट इंवेस्टमेंट
2) Who stated that, 'Grades cause an emotional reaction, either positive or negative. Feedback causes you to think and engage, which is reflective learning'? /

किसने कहा कि, 'ग्रेड, एक भावनात्मक प्रतिक्रिया उत्पन्न करता है जो या तो सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक हो सकता है। प्रतिपृष्टि (फीडबैक) आपको

4. Miller / मिलर
Correct Answer :-
• Dylan Wiliam / डायलन विलियम
3) Which Constitutional Amendment Act lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years? / किस संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम में मतदान की आयु 21 से घटाकर 18 वर्ष कर दी गई थी?
1. 61 st / 61 ^ថ
2. 62 nd / 62 ^đ
$3.\ 66^{ ext{th}}\ /\ 66^{ ext{d}}$
4. 64^{th} / $64^{\mathbf{\check{d}}}$
Correct Answer :-
• 61 st / 61 ^đ
4) Which among the following are key faunal species that is being conserved and monitored in 'Dachigam National Park'? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी प्रमुख पशु प्रजातियाँ हैं, जिनका 'दाचीगाम राष्ट्रीय उद्यान' में संरक्षण और निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है?
1. Golden Oriole / गोल्डन ओरियल
2. Hangul or Kashmir Stag / हंगुल या कश्मीरी हिरण
3. Yellow-throated Marten / चितराला
4. Musk Deer / कस्तूरी हिरन
Correct Answer :-
• Hangul or Kashmir Stag / हंगुल या कश्मीरी हिरण
5) Which Commission recommended that appointments of Governors should be strictly non-partisan? / किस आयोग ने सिफारिश की कि राज्यपालों की नियुक्तियों में सख्ती से पक्षपाती नहीं होनी चाहिए?
1. Malimath / मालिमठ
2. Thakkar / ठक्कर
3. Sarkaria / सरकारिया
4. Punchhi / पुंछी
Correct Answer :-
• Sarkaria / सरकारिया
6) Which school of philosophy propagated Project method of teaching? / दर्शनशास्त्र के किस विद्यालय ने शिक्षण की परियोजना पद्धति का प्रचार किया?
1. Naturalism / प्रकृतियाद
2. Pragmatism/ व्यवहारवाद
3. Constructivism / रचनावाद
4. Existentialism / अस्तित्ववाद
Correct Answer :-
• Pragmatism/ व्यवहारवाद

7) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:	
List-I(Text) List-II(Author)	
A. Kitab-al Hind 1.Ibn Battuta	
B. Rihla 2.Al-Biruni	
C.Humayun Nama 3.Lahori D.Badshah Nama 4.Gulbadan Begum	
सूची- II के साथ सूची- I का मिलान करें और सूचियों के नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर	
पूर्वा वर्ग साथ सूचा वर्ग भारताल कर आर सूच्या वर्ग भाव हिए अर वर्गा उपयोग वर्गक राहा अरसर चुर्ने:	
नुगः सूची-I(टेक्स्ट) सूची-II(लेखक)	
A. किताब-अल हिन्द 1. इब्न बत्ता	
B. रिहला 2. अल-बिरुनी	
C. ह्मायूँ नामा 3. लाहौरी	
D. बादशाह नामा 4. गुलबदन बेग्म	
1. A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2	
2. A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2	
3. A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3	
4. A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3	
Correct Answer :-	
• A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3	
8) 'Sustainable Development Goal' is the universal action plan to end poverty and protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity. 'Climate Action plan' of SDG is in which goal among 17 goals? / 'सतत विकास लक्ष्य' गरीबी को समाप्त करने और ग्रह की रक्षा, शांति और समृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए	J
सार्वभौमिक कार्य योजना है। एसडीजी का 'जलवायु कार्य योजना' 17 लक्ष्यों में से कौन सा लक्ष्य है?	•
1. Goal 17 / লক্ষ্-য 17	
2. Goal 13 / লম্ব্য 13	
2. Goal 13 / লক্ষ্য 13 3. Goal 11 / লক্ষ্য 11	
3. Goal 11 / লক্ষ্য 11	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1	
3. Goal 11 / লঙ্ক্য 11 4. Goal 1 / লঙ্ক্য 1 Correct Answer :-	
3. Goal 11 / লঙ্ক্য 11 4. Goal 1 / লঙ্ক্য 1 Correct Answer :-	
3. Goal 11 / লক্ষ্য 11 4. Goal 1 / লক্ষ্য 1 Correct Answer :- • Goal 13 / লক্ষ্য 13	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :- Goal 13 / लक्ष्य 13 9) The primary source of data is: / डेटा का प्राथमिक स्लोत है:	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :- Goal 13 / लक्ष्य 13 9) The primary source of data is: / डेटा का प्राथमिक स्लोत है: 1. Biographies / आत्मकथाएँ (बायोग्राफी)	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :-	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :-	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 1 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :- • Goal 13 / लक्ष्य 13 9) The primary source of data is: / डेटा का प्राथमिक स्लोत है: 1. Biographies / आत्मकथाएँ (बायोग्राफी) 2. Bibliographies/ पुस्तक सूचियां (बिबलियोग्राफी) 3. Commentaries and treatises / टीका-टिप्पणियाँ और आलेख 4. Proclamations / घोषणाएं	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :- Goal 13 / लक्ष्य 13 9) The primary source of data is: / डेटा का प्राथमिक स्त्तीत है: 1. Biographies / आत्मकथाएँ (बायोग्राफी) 2. Bibliographies/ पुस्तक सूचियां (बिबलियोग्राफी) 3. Commentaries and treatises / टीका-टिप्पणियाँ और आलेख 4. Proclamations / घोषणाएं Correct Answer :-	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :- • Goal 13 / लक्ष्य 13 9) The primary source of data is: / डेटा का प्राथमिक स्त्रोत है: 1. Biographics / आत्मकथाएँ (बायोग्राफी) 2. Bibliographics / पुस्तक सृचियां (बिबलियोग्राफी) 3. Commentaries and treatises / टीका-टिप्पणियाँ और आलेख 4. Proclamations / घोषणाएं Correct Answer :- • Proclamations / घोषणाएं	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 1 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :- • Goal 13 / लक्ष्य 13 9) The primary source of data is: / डेटा का प्राथमिक स्त्रोत है: 1. Biographies / आत्मकथाएँ (वायोग्राफी) 2. Bibliographies / पुस्तक सूचियां (विबलियोग्राफी) 3. Commentaries and treatises / टीका-टिप्पणियाँ और आलेख 4. Proclamations / घोषणाएं Correct Answer :- • Proclamations / घोषणाएं 10) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are submerged parts of the mountain range called / अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह पर्वत श्रृंखला के जलमग्न भाग हैं।	
3. Goal 11 / लक्ष्य 11 4. Goal 1 / लक्ष्य 1 Correct Answer :- • Goal 13 / लक्ष्य 13 9) The primary source of data is: / डेटा का प्राथमिक स्लोत है: 1. Biographies / आत्मकथाएँ (वायोग्राफी) 2. Bibliographies / पुस्तक सूचियां (विवलियोग्राफी) 3. Commentaries and treatises / टीका-टिप्पणियाँ और आलेख 4. Proclamations / घोषणाएं Correct Answer :- • Proclamations / घोषणाएं 10) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are submerged parts of the mountain range called, / अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह 10) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are submerged parts of the mountain range called, / अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	

4. Tien Shan / ातया शान
Correct Answer :-
• Arakan Yoma / अराकान योमा
11) What is not true about the art and architecture of temples of Khajuraho? / खजुराहो के मंदिरों की कला और वास्तुकला के विषय में क्या सत्य नहीं है?
1. Khajuraho temples contain erotic art inside the temple. / खजुराहो मंदिरों में मंदिर के अंदर कामुक कला अन्तर्विष्ट हैं।
2. Temples were made of sandstone. / मंदिर बलुआ पत्थर से बने थे।
3. It was built in Nagara style of architecture. / इसे वास्तुकला की नगाड़ा शैली में बनाया गया था।
4. The columns and architraves were built with megaliths. / स्तंभ और वास्तुशिल्प मेगालिथ से बनाए गए थे।
Correct Answer :-
• Khajuraho temples contain erotic art inside the temple. / खजुराहो मंदिरों में मंदिर के अंदर कामुक कला अन्तर्विष्ट हैं।
12) Which of the following site is famous for stupas, monasteries, temples and pillars? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा स्थल स्तूप मठों, मंदिरों और स्तंभों के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं?
1. Khajuraho / खजुराहो
2. Ujjain / স্তত্তীল
3. Vidisha / विदिशा
4. Sanchi / साँची
Correct Answer :-
• Sanchi / साँची
13) The author of famous Gita Govinda, Jayadeva was court poet of: / प्रसिद्ध "गीत गोविंद" के लेखक, जयदेव इनके दरबारी कवि थे:
1. Lakshman Sena of Bengal / बंगाल के लक्ष्मण सेन
2. Prithviraj Chauhan / पृथ्वीराज़ चौहान
3. Gopala / गोपाल
4. Harsha / हर्ष
Correct Answer :-
• Lakshman Sena of Bengal / बंगाल के लक्ष्मण सेन
¹⁴⁾ Article 356 of the Constitution is related to the imposition of rule in the state. / संविधान का अनुच्छेद 356 किसी राज्य में शासन लागू करने से संबंधित है।
1. President's / राष्ट्रपति
2. Chief Minister's / मुख्यमंत्री
3. Prime Minister's / प्रधानमंत्री
4. Governor's / राज्यपाल
Correct Answer :-
• President's / राष्ट्रपति
15) What is the percentage share of agriculture in GDP during 2013–14? / 2013-14 के दौरान, जीडीपी में कृषि का प्रतिशत हिस्सा क्या है?

2. 13.9%
3. 10.9%
4. 20.9%
Correct Answer :-
• 13.9%
16) RBI is considered as the lender of last resort for / आरबीआई को के लिए आखिरी कर्जदाता माना जाता है।
1. The cooperative banks / सहकारी बैंकों
2. The Regional Rural Banks / क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण वैंकों
3. The commercial banks / वाणिज्यिक बैंकों
4. The Government / सरकार
Correct Answer :-
• The commercial banks / वाणिज्यिक बैंकों
17) In which language was Rajtarangini written by Kalhan? / कल्हण ने राजतरंगिणी किस भाषा में लिखी है?
1. Prakrit / प्राकृत
2. Devnagari / देवनागरी
3. Sanskrit / संस्कृत
4. Pali / पाली
Correct Answer :-
• Sanskrit / संस्कृत
18) In which year the NEP was introduced? / एनईपी किस वर्ष में शुरू की गई थी?
1. 1991
2. 1992
3. 1990
4. 1993
Correct Answer :-
• 1991
19) Who among the following did not belong to the group of 'Moderates' in the formative phase of the Indian National Congress? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक चरण में 'नरमपंथियों' के समूह से संबंधित नहीं थे?
1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale / गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले
2. Dada Bhai Naoroji / दादा भाई नौरोजी
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak / बाल गंगाधर तिलक
4. Surendra Nath Banerjee / सुरेंद्र नाथ बनर्जी
Correct Answer :-
• Bal Gangadhar Tilak / बाल गंगाधर तिलक
20)

Who is a person who holds an office, not because he/she is elected to that post, but by virtue of the fact that he/she holds another office called as? / वह कौन व्यक्ति है जो एक कार्यालय में कार्य करता है, इसलिए नहीं कि वह उस पद के लिए चुना गया है, बल्कि इस तथ्य के आधार पर कि वह एक अन्य
कार्यालय में कार्य करता है, जिसे कहते हैं।
1. Ex-officio / पदेन
2. Claimant / दावेदार
3. Ex - Ante / एक्स–एंटे
4. Stakeholder / हितधारक
Correct Answer :-
• Ex-officio / पदेन
21) Who appoints the Advocate-General for the state? / राज्य के लिए महाधिवक्ता की नियुक्ति कौन करता है?
1. President / राष्ट्रपति
2. Chief Minister / मुख्यमंत्री
3. Parliament / संसद
4. Governor / राज्यपाल
Correct Answer :-
• Governor / राज्यपाल
22) A test that predicts the future performance of a student in a particular area is known as: / एक परीक्षण जो किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में एक छात्र के भविष्य के प्रदर्शन की भविष्यवाणी करता है, उसे इस रूप में जाना जाता है:
1. Diagnostic test / नैदानिक परीक्षण
2. Prognostic test / पूर्वाभासी परीक्षण
3. Achievement test / उपलब्धि परीक्षण
4. Paper Pencil test / कागज पेंसिल परीक्षण
Correct Answer :-
• Prognostic test / पूर्वाभासी परीक्षण
23) India after independence relied on food crop supplies from USA under the Public Law / लोक विधि (पब्लिक लॉ) के अंतर्गत स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद भारत खाद्य फसलों की आपूर्ति के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका पर निर्भर था।
1. 450
2. 490
3. 480
4. 470
Correct Answer :-
• 480
24) among the following is an example of industries which are run with the help of family members, friends and relatives. / निम्नलिखित के मध्य, एक ऐसे उद्योग का उदाहरण है, जो परिवार के सदस्यों, दोस्तों और रिश्तेदारों की मदद से चलाए जाते हैं।
1. Large and Medium scale industries / बड़े और मध्यम स्तर के उद्योग
2. Capital industries / पूँजी उद्योग
3. Cottage industries / कुटीर उद्योग

4. Regional industries / क्षेत्रीय उद्योग
Correct Answer :-
• Cottage industries / कुटीर उद्योग
25) The industry which produces machine tools which are, in turn, used for producing other goods for consumption purpose - / वैसे उद्योग जो मशीन उपकरणों का उत्पादन करते हैं, जिसका उपभोग के उद्देश्य से अन्य सामानों का उत्पादन करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है -
1. Fiscal goods / राजकोषीय वस्तुएं
2. Capital goods / पूंजीगत वस्तुएं
3. Consumer goods / उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं
4. Perishable goods / विकारीय वस्तुएं
Correct Answer :-
• Capital goods / पूंजीगत वस्तुएं
26) The amount of water vapor actually presents in per unit weight of air is known as: / हवा के प्रति इकाई भार में उपस्थित वाष्प की मात्रा कहलाती है:
1. Absolute Humidity / निरपेक्ष आर्द्रता
2. Saturated Air / संतृप्त वायु
3. Relative Humidity / सापेक्षिक आर्द्रता
4. Specific humidity / विशिष्ट आर्द्रता
Correct Answer :-
• Specific humidity / विशिष्ट आर्द्रता
27) The Conference held inled to the establishment of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). / में आयोजित सम्मेलन के कारण गुट निरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) की नींव पड़ी।
1. Yugoslavia/ यूगोस्लाविया
2. Belgrade / बेलग्रेड
3. Egypt / मि स्र
4. Bandung/ बांडुंग
Correct Answer :-
• Bandung/ बां डुं ग
28) The name of the teacher of Ajivika religious sect was: / आजीविका धार्मिक संप्रदाय के आचार्य का नाम था:
1. Puran Kashyap / पुरन कश्यप
2. Ajit Kshekamblin / अजीत क्षेकंबलिन
3. Sudas / सुदास
4. Makkhaliputra Gosala / मक्खलिपुत्र गोशाल
Correct Answer :-
• Makkhaliputra Gosala / मक्खलिपुत्र गोशाल
29)

The method of teaching that is suitable for developing democratic attitude is: / शिक्षण की विधि जो लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने के लिए उपयुक्त है:
1. Brainstorming method / विचार-मंथन विधि
2. Activity method / गतिविधि विधि
3. Lecture method / व्याख्यान विधि
4. Historical method / ऐतिहासिक विधि
Correct Answer :-
• Brainstorming method / विचार-मंथन विधि
30) The evaluation that is concerned with the performance of the individual in terms of what he can do or the behavior he can demonstrate is termed as: / वह मूल्यांकन जो व्यक्ति के प्रदर्शन के संबंध में है कि वह क्या कर सकता है या वह जो व्यवहार प्रदर्शित कर सकता है, उसे निम्न कहा जाता है:
1. Formative evaluation / निर्माणात्मक मूल्यांकन
2. Norm-referenced evaluation / सामान्य -अभियान का मूल्यांकन
3. Summative evaluation/ योगात्मक मूल्यांकन
4. Criterion-referenced evaluation / मानदंड - संदर्भित मूल्यांकन
Correct Answer :-
• Criterion-referenced evaluation / मानदंड - संदर्भित मूल्यांकन
31) The proponent of basic education is: / मूल शिक्षा के समर्थक हैं:
1. Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी
2. Swami Vivekananda / स्वामी विवेकानंद
3. Jiddu Krishnamurti / जिद्दु कृष्णमूर्ति
4. Rabindranath Tagore / रबिन्द्रनाथ टैगोर
Correct Answer :-
• Mahatma Gandhi / महात्मा गांधी
³²) Cooperative banks in India falls under the Banking Regulation Act of/ भारत में सहकारी बैंक के बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आते हैं।
1. 1947
2. 1950
3. 1949
4. 1948
Correct Answer :-
• 1949
33) Which committee recommended for the creation of the post of District Development Commissioner? / जिला विकास आयुक्त के पद के निर्माण के लिए किस समिति ने सिफारिश की?
1. M.L. Dantwala / एम.एल.दांतवाला
2. Ashok Mehta / अशोक मेहता
3. G V K Rao / जी. वी. के. राव

4. Hanumantha Rao / हनुमंता राव
Correct Answer :-
• G V K Rao / जी. वी. के. राव
34) Which of the following is a Greenhouse Gas? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन एक ग्रीनहाउस गैस है?
1. Argon / आर्गन
2. Oxygen / ऑक्सीजन
3. Nitrogen / नाइट्रोजन
4. Carbon dioxide / कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
Correct Answer :-
• Carbon dioxide / कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड
³⁵⁾ Which of the following is not included in Project method? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन प्रोजेक्ट विधि में शामिल नहीं है?
1. Problem type / प्रॉब्लम टाइप
2. Projector type / प्रोजेक्टर टाइप
3. Drill type / ड्रिल टाइप
4. Inquiry type / इन्क्वॉयरी टाइप
Correct Answer :-
• Inquiry type / इन्क्वॉयरी टाइप
36) Which of the following is not an aim of Social Science? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सामाजिक विज्ञान का एक उद्देश्य नहीं है?
36) Which of the following is not an aim of Social Science? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सामाजिक विज्ञान का एक उद्देश्य नहीं है? 1. Developing right attitudes / सही मनोवृति विकसित करना
•
1. Developing right attitudes / सही मनोवृति विकसित करना
 Developing right attitudes / सही मनोवृति विकसित करना Intelligent democratic citizenship / बुद्धिमान लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता
 Developing right attitudes / सही मनोवृति विकसित करना Intelligent democratic citizenship / बुद्धिमान लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता Building social competence / सामाजिक सामर्थ्य का निर्माण
1. Developing right attitudes / सही मनोवृति विकसित करना 2. Intelligent democratic citizenship / बुद्धिमान लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता 3. Building social competence / सामाजिक सामर्थ्य का निर्माण 4. Making a rich economy / एक समृद्ध अर्थव्यवस्था बनाना
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1. Developing right attitudes / सही मनोवृति विकसित करना 2. Intelligent democratic citizenship / बुद्धिमान लोकतांत्रिक नागरिकता 3. Building social competence / सामाजिक सामर्थ्य का निर्माण 4. Making a rich economy / एक समृद्ध अर्थव्यवस्था बनाना Correct Answer :- • Making a rich economy / एक समृद्ध अर्थव्यवस्था बनाना 37) Which of the following is not the objective of teaching Social Science? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या सामाजिक विज्ञान को पढ़ाने का उद्देश्य नहीं है? 1. Social development of the child / बच्चे का सामाजिक विकास 2. Creation of leadership quality / नेतृत्व की गुणवता का निर्माण
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2. Phoenix Ashram / फोनिक्स आश्रम
3. Banaras Hindu University / बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय
4. Sabarmati Ashram / साबरमती आश्रम
Correct Answer :-
• Banaras Hindu University / बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय
39) Which of the following was the most important reason for lowest sex ratio in the 1991 census of India? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या 1991 में भारत की जनगणना में सबसे कम लिंगानुपात का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारण था?
1. Sex selective abortion / कन्या भ्रूण हत्या
2. Malnutrition / कुपोषण
3. Son preference / पुत्र प्राथमिकता
4. Undercounting / अपगणना
Correct Answer :-
• Sex selective abortion / कन्या भ्रूण हत्या
40) Which of the following is the most prominent problem that a teacher faces while teaching social science? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी सबसे प्रमुख समस्या है, जो एक शिक्षक को सामाजिक विज्ञान पढ़ाने के दौरान आती है?
1. Balancing the different learning needs of the pupils / विद्यार्थियों की विभिन्न अधिगम आवश्यकताओं को संतुलित करना
2. Helping all students to get maximum marks / सभी छात्रों को अधिकतम अंक प्राप्त करने में मदद करना
3. Helping the students to meet long-term goals / छात्रों को दीर्घकालिक लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में मदद करना
4. Accommodation of diversity of the students character / छात्रों के चरित्र की विविधता का आवास
Correct Answer :-
• Balancing the different learning needs of the pupils / विद्यार्थियों की विभिन्न अधिगम आवश्यकताओं को संतुलित करना
41) Which of the Indo Pakistan wars resulted in creation of Bangladesh? / भारत-पाकिस्तान के किस युद्ध के परिणामस्वरूप बांग्लादेश का निर्माण हुआ?
1. 1999
2. 1965
3. 1984
4. 1971
Correct Answer :-
• 1971
42) Which among following schemes was first implemented for the alleviation of poverty in India in the year 2015? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी योजना वर्ष 2015 में भारत में गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए लागू की गई थी?
1. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) / महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम
2. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana / प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना
3. MUDRA scheme / मुद्रा योजना
4. Central Cooperative Scheme / केंद्रीय सहकारी योजना
Correct Answer :-

• MUDRA scheme / मुद्रा याजना
43) Where is the head quarters of United Nations situated? / संयुक्त राष्ट्र का मुख्यालय कहाँ स्थित है? 1. San Francisco / सैन फ्रांसिस्को
2. Washington / वाशिंगटन
3. New York / न्यूयॉर्क
4. California / कैलिफोर्निया
Correct Answer :-
• New York / न्यूयॉर्क
44) In the modern education system, the role of social science teacher is as: / आधुनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली में, सामाजिक विज्ञान शिक्षक की भूमिका इस प्रकार है:
1. Follower / अनुयायी
2. Friend / मित्र
3. Facilitator / अनुदेशक
4. Philosopher / दर्शनशास्त्री
Correct Answer :-
• Facilitator / अनुदेशक
45) How much is adiabatic cooling rate? / स्थिरोष्म शीत दर (एडियाबेटिक कूलिंग रेट) कितनी है?
1. 5° C/Km
2. 8° C/Km
3. 15 ^o C/Km
4. 10 ^o C/Km
Correct Answer :-
• 10° C/Km
46) Name the state which granted the 'Golden Farman' to British to trade freely on payment of 500 'PAGODAS'. / उस राज्य का नाम बतायें जिसने ब्रिटिश को 500 'पगोडे' के भुगतान पर स्वतंत्र रूप से व्यापार करने के लिए 'सुनहरा फरमान'दिया था।
1. Bidar / बिदार
2. Bijapur / बीजापुर
3. Berar / बेरार
4. Golconda / गोलकुंडा
Correct Answer :-
• Golconda / गोलकुंडा
47) Who founded the city of Agra? / आगरा शहर की स्थापना किसने की? 1. Humayun / हुमायूँ 2. Shah Jahan / शाहजहाँ

3. Akbar / अकबर
4. Sikandar Lodhi / सिकंदर लोधी
Correct Answer :-
• Sikandar Lodhi / सिकंदर लोधी
48) When was the First Battle of Tarain fought? / तराइन का प्रथम युद्ध कब लड़ा गया था?
1. 1206 A. D.
2. 1195 A. D.
3. 1191 A. D.
4. 1175 A. D.
Correct Answer :-
• 1191 A. D.
⁴⁹) The study of 'Man's ethos' is: / 'मनुष्य के लोकाचार' का अध्ययन निम्न होता है:
1. Psychology / साइकोलॉजी
2. Sociology / सोशियोलॉजी
3. Anthropology / एंथ्रोपोलॉजी
4. Geology / जियोलॉजी
Correct Answer :-
• Anthropology / एंथ्रोपोलॉजी
• Anthropology / एंथ्रोपोलॉजी 50) Which of the following statements is correct regarding social science? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सामाजिक विज्ञान के संबंध में सही है?
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52) An observation which is written like a short story is known as: / छोटी कहानी की तरह लिखित एक अवलोकन निम्न रूप में जाना जाता है:
1. Conduct Register / कंडक्ट रजिस्टर
2. Anecdotal Record / उपाख्यानात्मक रिकॉर्ड
3. Teachers Log Book / शिक्षक लॉग बुक
4. Cumulative Record / संचयी रिकॉर्ड
Correct Answer :-
• Anecdotal Record / उपाख्यानात्मक रिकॉर्ड
53) Who among the following was popularly known as the 'Frontier Gandhi'? / निम्नलिखित में से किसे 'फ्रंटियर गांधी' के नाम से जाना जाता था?
1. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad / मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद
2. Iqbal khan / ই্কুবাল ख়াল
3. Abdul Ghaffar Khan / अब्दुल गफ्फार खान
4. Hasrat Mohani / हसरत मोहनी
Correct Answer :-
• Abdul Ghaffar Khan / अब्दुल गफ्फार खान
54) Who founded the Ramakrishna Mission in 1896 to carry on humanitarian relief and social work? / 1896 में मानवीय राहत और सामाजिक कार्य जारी रखने के लिए रामकृष्ण मिशन की स्थापना किसने की?
1. Swami Vivekananda / स्वामी विवेकानंद
2. Ramakrishna Paramahansa / रामकृष्ण परमहंस
3. Swami Dayananda Saraswati / स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती
4. Blavatsky and Olcott / ब्लावात्स्की और ओल्कोट
Correct Answer :-
• Swami Vivekananda / स्वामी विवेकानंद
55) In which year was the Dutch East India company formed? / डच ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी का गठन किस वर्ष में किया गया था?
1. 1616
2. 1620
3. 1614
4. 1602
Correct Answer :-
• 1602
56) Where in the "Ninety East Ridge" submarine volcanic ridge located? "नाइनटी ईस्ट रिज" में सागरगत ज्वालामुखी पर्वतश्रेणी (रिज) कहाँ स्थित है?
1. Indian Ocean / हिंद महासागर
2. Arctic Ocean / आर्किटिक महासागर
3. Atlantic Ocean / अटलांटिक महासागर
4. Pacific Ocean / प्रशांत महासागर
Correct Answer :-

57) The largest contiguous cotton-growing region in the world is located in which among the following countries? / निम्नालीखत में से किस देश में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा सन्निहित कपास उत्पादक क्षेत्र स्थित है?
1. China / चीन
2. United States / संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
3. India / भारत
4. Pakistan / पाकिस्तान
Correct Answer :-
• United States / संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका
58) The only two landlocked countries of South American continent are / दक्षिण अमेरिकी महाद्वीप के केवल दो स्थल-रूद्ध देश हैं।
1. Surinam and Guyana / सुरीनाम और गुयाना
2. Columbia and Paraguay / कोलंबिया और पैराग्वे
3. Bolivia and Paraguay / बोलीविया और पैराग्वे
4. Ecuador and Parana / इक्वाडोर और पाराना
Correct Answer :-
• Bolivia and Paraguay / बोलीविया और पैराग्वे
59) Which among the following is the lowest level of a body of water such as an ocean or a lake? / निम्नलिखित में से क्या महासागर या झील जैसी जल की इकाई का सबसे निचला स्तर है?
1. Demersal / डेमर्सल
2. Neritic / नेरिटिक
3. Benthic / बेन्थिक
4. Pelagic / पेलेजिक
Correct Answer :-
• Benthic / बेन्थिक
60) Who was re-elected the President of INC at the Tripuri Session in 1939 by defeating Gandhiji's candidate Pattabhi Sitaramaiyya? / गांधीजी के उम्मीदवार पट्टाभि सीतारमैया को हराकर 1939 में त्रिपुरी सत्र में कौन कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष पुनर्निर्वाचित किए गए?
1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad / डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद
2. B.J.B.Kriplani / बी.जे.बी. कृपलानी
3. Subhash Chandra Bose / सुभाष चंद्र बोस
4. Nellie Sengupta / नेली सेनगुप्ता
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4. Nellie Sengupta / नेली सेनगुसा