
**MP
MSTET**

Previous Year Paper
(Science) 20 Feb 2019
Shift 1) (English+Sanskrit)

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Topic:- Child Development & Pedagogy (CDP)

1) The hyperkinetic disorder is characterized by all of the following, except: / हाइपरकाइनेटिक विकार की विशेषता निम्नलिखित में से इसे छोड़कर शेष सभी हैं:

1. Distractibility / डिस्ट्रेक्टिबिलिटी
2. Hyperactivity / अतिसक्रियता
3. Hallucinations / मतिभ्रम
4. Impulsivity / इम्पल्सिविटी

Correct Answer :-

- Hallucinations / मतिभ्रम

2) Teachers must constantly deal with changing standards and _____ in teaching profession. / शिक्षकों को , शिक्षण व्यवसाय में लगातार बदलते मानकों और _____ के साथ डील करना चाहिए।

1. Syllabus / पाठ्य-विवरण
2. Curriculum / पाठ्यचर्या
3. Assessment / आंकलन
4. Exam system / परीक्षा प्रणाली

Correct Answer :-

- Curriculum / पाठ्यचर्या

3) Piaget believed that language develops in a child as a result of: / पियाजे का मानना था कि बच्चे में भाषा का विकास, निम्न के परिणामस्वरूप होता है:

1. Cognitive development / संज्ञात्मक विकास
2. Egocentric development / आत्मकेंद्रित विकास
3. Behavioural development / व्यवहारात्मक विकास
4. Environmental development / पर्यावरणीय विकास

Correct Answer :-

- Cognitive development / संज्ञात्मक विकास

4) Mary is very outgoing. She is an exceptional Bharatanatyam dancer but does not score well in her academics. Which of the teaching method will give more productive results for Mary? / मैरी बहुत निर्गामी है। वह एक असाधारण भरतनाट्यम नर्तकी है लेकिन वह शिक्षा में संतोषजनक अंक नहीं पाती है। मैरी के लिए कौन सी शिक्षण विधि अधिक लाभप्रद होगी?

1. Excursions / भ्रमण या आमोद
2. Brainstorming methods / विचारावेश विधि
3. Grade acceleration / ग्रेड वृद्धि
4. Individualized instructions / वैयक्तिक शिक्षण

Correct Answer :-

- Excursions / भ्रमण या आमोद

5) The occurrence of _____ is an indication of stagnation in the learning process. / _____ की घटना, अधिगम की प्रक्रिया में स्थिरता का एक संकेत है।

1. Motivation / अभिप्रेरण
2. Plateau / स्थिरांक (प्लैटो)

3. Progression / प्रगति

4. Curve / वक्र (कर्व)

Correct Answer :-

- Plateau / स्थिरांक (प्लैटो)

6) What is the main objective of teaching in inclusive classrooms? / समावेशी कक्षाओं में पढ़ाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है?

1. Preparing students for job/ छात्रों को नौकरी के लिए तैयार करना
2. Preparing students to pass the examination / छात्रों को परीक्षा पास करने के लिए तैयार करना
3. Developing thinking power of students / छात्रों की चिंतन शक्ति का विकास करना
4. Providing notes to students / छात्रों को नोट्स प्रदान करना

Correct Answer :-

- Developing thinking power of students / छात्रों की चिंतन शक्ति का विकास करना

7) Development does not include changes that happen due to: / विकास में वे परिवर्तन सम्मिलित नहीं होते जो निम्न के कारण होते हैं

1. Illness / बीमारी
2. Learning / अधिगम
3. Maturation / परिपक्वता
4. Aging / बुढ़ापा

Correct Answer :-

- Illness / बीमारी

8) The key agent in Erikson's Psychosocial stage of "Autonomy versus shame and doubt" is / "स्वायत्तता बनाम शर्म और संदेह" (ऑटोनॉमी वर्सेस शेम एंड डाउट) के एरिकसन के मनोसामाजिक चरण में प्रमुख घटक है -

1. Primary caregiver / प्रारंभिक सहायक
2. Family / परिवार
3. Parents / माता-पिता
4. Teachers and peers / शिक्षक और साथी

Correct Answer :-

- Parents / माता-पिता

9) When a child breaks a vase, his parents explain that this was wrong and tell him that he will not receive his pocket money for a week. What type of parenting is this? / जब एक बच्चा फूलदान तोड़ता है, तो उसके माता-पिता समझाते हैं कि यह गलत था और उसे बताते हैं कि एक हफ्ते के लिए उसे जेबखर्च नहीं मिलेगा। यह किस प्रकार का पालन-पोषण है?

1. Behaviourist / व्यवहारवादी
2. Authoritarian / सत्तावादी
3. Authoritative / आधिकारिक
4. Permissive / अनुमोदक

Correct Answer :-

- Authoritative / आधिकारिक

10) Children with Autism are: / स्वलीनता (ऑटिज्म) से पीड़ित बच्चे होते हैं:

1. Unable to make eye contact with others. / दूसरों के साथ आँख से संपर्क करने में असमर्थ
2. Unable to move about comfortably. / आराम से घूमने में असमर्थ
3. Unable to fall asleep. / नींद लेने में असमर्थ
4. Unable to follow instructions. / निर्देशों का पालन करने में असमर्थ

Correct Answer :-

- Unable to make eye contact with others. / दूसरों के साथ आँख से संपर्क करने में असमर्थ

11) During _____ stage of cognitive development, children acquire knowledge through manipulating objects. / संज्ञानात्मक विकास के _____ अवस्था के दौरान, बच्चे वस्तुओं में हेरफेर करके ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं।

1. formal operational stage/ औपचारिक संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
2. sensorimotor stage / सेंसरीमोटर अवस्था
3. concrete operational stage / मूर्त संक्रियात्मक अवस्था
4. preoperational stage / पूर्व संक्रियात्मक अवस्था

Correct Answer :-

- sensorimotor stage / सेंसरीमोटर अवस्था

12) One way of minimizing the effects of diversity is to allow the children to: / विविधता के प्रभाव को कम करने का एक तरीका बच्चों को निम्न की अनुमति देना है:

1. Win over each other/ एक-दूसरे पर जीत हासिल करने की
2. Operate in separate groups/ अलग-अलग समूहों में काम करने की
3. Start small communities of their own/ अपने स्वयं के छोटे समुदायों को शुरू करने की
4. Socialize with each other/ एक-दूसरे के साथ मेलजोल बढ़ाने की

Correct Answer :-

- Socialize with each other/ एक-दूसरे के साथ मेलजोल बढ़ाने की

13) According to Ivan Pavlov's idea of Classical Conditioning, a particular natural response to a stimulus becomes a conditioned response to another associated stimulus. Which one of the following examples satisfies that theory?/ इवान पावलोव के क्लासिकल कंडीशनिंग के विचार के अनुसार, एक उत्तेजना के लिए एक विशेष प्राकृतिक प्रतिक्रिया दूसरे संबद्ध उत्तेजना के लिए एक सशर्त प्रतिक्रिया बन जाती है। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उदाहरण उस सिद्धांत को संतुष्ट करता है?

1. Children responding to the bell at school to indicate recess and associating it to happiness./ विद्यालय में घंटी बजने को बच्चे अवकाश का संकेत समझते हैं और उसे खुशी के साथ जोड़ते हैं।
2. Children maintaining silence when the teacher raises her hand/ जब शिक्षक हाथ उठाता है तो बच्चे चुप्पी बनाए रखते हैं।
3. Children expecting to receive medals by the end of a race/ दौड़ के अंत तक पदक प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद रखने वाले बच्चे।
4. Children getting star stickers for the right answers asked in class./ कक्षा में पूछे गए सही उत्तरों के लिए स्टार स्टिकर प्राप्त करने वाले बच्चे।

Correct Answer :-

- Children responding to the bell at school to indicate recess and associating it to happiness./ विद्यालय में घंटी बजने को बच्चे अवकाश का संकेत समझते हैं और उसे खुशी के साथ जोड़ते हैं।

14) According to Cognitivism, learning is defined as a change in the learners' _____. / संज्ञानात्मकवाद के अनुसार, अधिगम को शिक्षार्थी के _____ में बदलाव के रूप में परिभाषित किया जाता है।

1. Behaviour / व्यवहार
2. Schemata/ मंतव्य (स्कीमाटा)
3. Mindset / मानसिकता
4. Morals / नैतिक

Correct Answer :-

- Schemata/ मंतव्य (स्कीमाटा)

15) According to Bingham, what does an aptitude test disclose? / बिंघम के अनुसार, अभिवृत्ति परीक्षण से क्या पता चलता है?

1. The tendencies and capacities inherent in the individual's original constitution./ व्यक्ति के मूल स्वभाव में निहित क्षमताएं और प्रवृत्तियां
2. The achievement in different dispositions./ विभिन्न अनुवांशिक योग्यता में उपलब्धि
3. The readiness to acquire proficiency and exercise ability./ प्रवीणता और अभ्यास करने की तत्परता।
4. The strength of the different dispositions./ विभिन्न अनुवांशिक योग्यता की सामर्थ्य

Correct Answer :-

- The readiness to acquire proficiency and exercise ability./ प्रवीणता और अभ्यास करने की तत्परता।

16) A child was taught to be afraid of cobras. Now, he is afraid of all snakes. What learning principle is evident here? / एक बच्चे को कोबरा से डरना सिखाया गया था। अब, वह सभी साँपों से डरता है। यहाँ कौन सा अधिगम सिद्धांत स्पष्ट है?

1. Reinforcement / पुनर्बलन
2. Spontaneous recovery / स्वतः पुनरावर्तन
3. Stimulus generalization / उद्दीपक सामान्यीकरण
4. Stimulus discrimination / उद्दीपक विभेदीकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Stimulus generalization / उद्दीपक सामान्यीकरण

17) Carl Jung's approach for a personality assessment is:/ व्यक्तित्व आंकलन के लिए कार्ल यंग का दृष्टिकोण है:

1. Judging / निर्णयी
2. Perception / संवेदन
3. Structured / संरचित
4. Projective / प्रक्षेपीय

Correct Answer :-

- Projective / प्रक्षेपीय

18) Which of the following is the term used to denote inborn patterns of behavior that are biologically determined? / जैविक रूप से निर्धारित व्यवहार के जन्मजात पैटर्न को दर्शाने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किस शब्द का उपयोग किया जाता है?

1. Arousal / उत्तेजन (एराउज़ल)
2. Drives / अन्तर्नोद (ड्राइव्स)
3. Instincts / मूलप्रवृत्तियाँ (इंस्टिक्ट)
4. Incentives / प्रलोभन (इनसेंटिव्स)

Correct Answer :-

- Instincts / मूलप्रवृत्तियाँ (इंस्टिक्ट)

19) Which of the following is not a part of the process of memory? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा स्मृति की प्रक्रिया का हिस्सा नहीं है?

1. Storing information / जानकारी संग्रहीत करना
2. Encoding information / जानकारी का संकेतीकरण करना
3. Acting on information / सूचना पर कार्य करना
4. Retrieving information / जानकारी प्राप्त करना

Correct Answer :-

- Acting on information / सूचना पर कार्य करना

20) What substage of cognitive development is apparent when a baby learns to press the 'play' button on the iPad in order to play his favourite nursery rhyme? / संज्ञानात्मक विकास की कौन सी उप-अवस्था स्पष्ट होती है, जब एक बच्चा अपनी पसंदीदा नर्सरी कविता देखने के लिए आई-पैड पर प्ले बटन दबाना सीखता है?

1. Coordination of secondary schemes / माध्यमिक योजनाओं का समन्वय
2. Primary circular reactions / प्राथमिक वृत्ताकार प्रतिक्रियाएं
3. Secondary circular reactions / माध्यमिक वृत्ताकार प्रतिक्रियाएं
4. Tertiary circular reactions / तृतीयक वृत्ताकार प्रतिक्रियाएं

Correct Answer :-

- Coordination of secondary schemes / माध्यमिक योजनाओं का समन्वय

21) What age is a child the most impressionable? / किस आयु का बच्चा सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावशाली होता है?

1. 14 to 18 years / 14 से 18 वर्ष

2. 2 to 8 years / 2 से 8 वर्ष
3. 9 to 12 years / 9 से 12 वर्ष
4. 6 to 14 years / 6 से 14 वर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- 6 to 14 years / 6 से 14 वर्ष

22) CCE is undertaken _____. / सीसीई _____ आरम्भ किया जाता है।

1. Four times a year / एक वर्ष में चार बार
2. Throughout the year / वर्ष भर में
3. Periodically / समय-समय पर
4. Twice a year / एक वर्ष में दो बार

Correct Answer :-

- Throughout the year / वर्ष भर में

23) Questioning in the classroom : / कक्षा में प्रश्न करना:

1. Develops inactivity / निष्क्रियता विकसित करता है।
2. Clarifies subject matter / विषय वस्तु को स्पष्ट करता है।
3. Creates indiscipline / अनुशासनहीनता पैदा करता है।
4. Is a waste of time / समय की बर्बादी है।

Correct Answer :-

- Clarifies subject matter / विषय वस्तु को स्पष्ट करता है।

24) Needs which grow stronger when unsatisfied are called: / असंतुष्ट होने पर मजबूत होने वाली आवश्यकताएं निम्न कहलाती हैं:

1. Deficiency needs / कमी जरूरतें
2. Primary needs / प्राथमिक जरूरतें
3. Growth needs / वृद्धि जरूरतें
4. Being needs / आवश्यक जरूरतें

Correct Answer :-

- Deficiency needs / कमी जरूरतें

25) Who proposed the theory of observational learning? / प्रेक्षणीय अधिगम का सिद्धांत किसने प्रस्तुत किया?

1. Ivan Pavlov / इवान पावलोव
2. B.F. Skinner / बी.एफ. स्किनर
3. Aaron Beck / आरोन बेक
4. Albert Bandura / बंडूरा

Correct Answer :-

- Albert Bandura / बंडूरा

26) A scoring guide use to evaluate the quality of students is called: / छात्रों की गुणवत्ता का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली एक स्कोरिंग गाइड निम्न कहलाती है:

1. Checklist / चेकलिस्ट
2. Rubrics / रूब्रिक्स
3. Rating scales / रेटिंग स्केल्स
4. Inventories / इनवेंट्रीस

Correct Answer :-

- Inventories / इन्वेंट्रीस

27) Both pleasant and unpleasant feelings are associated with _____. / सुखद और अप्रिय दोनों भावनाएँ _____ से जुड़ी होती हैं।

1. Double approach – avoidance conflict / द्वि दृष्टिकोण - परिहार संघर्ष
2. Avoidance - avoidance conflict / परिहार - परिहार संघर्ष
3. Approach – approach conflict / दृष्टिकोण - दृष्टिकोण संघर्ष
4. Approach – avoidance conflict / दृष्टिकोण - परिहार संघर्ष

Correct Answer :-

- Approach – avoidance conflict / दृष्टिकोण - परिहार संघर्ष

28) Authentic Assessment is a form of assessment in which: / प्रामाणिक आंकलन आंकलन का एक रूप है जिसमें :

1. Students are asked to perform real-world tasks that demonstrate meaningful application of essential knowledge and skills. / छात्रों को वास्तविक दुनिया के कार्यों को करने के लिए कहा जाता है, जो आवश्यक ज्ञान और कौशल के सार्थक अनुप्रयोग को प्रदर्शित करते हैं
2. Students results are compared to hypothetical average student / छात्रों के परिणामों की तुलना काल्पनिक औसत छात्र से की जाती है
3. Student performance is measured against a fixed set of predetermined criteria or learning standards / छात्र के प्रदर्शन को पूर्व निर्धारित मानदंडों या सीखने के मानकों के एक निश्चित सेट के विपरीत मापा जाता है
4. Teacher determines students' individual strengths, weaknesses, knowledge, and skills prior to instruction / शिक्षक छात्रों की व्यक्तिगत शक्तियों, कमजोरियों, ज्ञान और शिक्षा को कौशल से पहले निर्धारित करता है

Correct Answer :-

- Students are asked to perform real-world tasks that demonstrate meaningful application of essential knowledge and skills. / छात्रों को वास्तविक दुनिया के कार्यों को करने के लिए कहा जाता है, जो आवश्यक ज्ञान और कौशल के सार्थक अनुप्रयोग को प्रदर्शित करते हैं

29) CANCELLED

Classical gestalt theory was put forth by: / क्लासिकल गेस्टाल्ट सिद्धांत निम्न द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था:

1. Thorndike / थॉर्नडाइक
2. Kohler / कोहलर
3. Piaget / पियाजे
4. Pavlov / पावलोव

Correct Answer :-

30) Which of the following factors influences a child's success and failure in school performance / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक विद्यालय के प्रदर्शन में बच्चे की सफलता और असफलता को प्रभावित करता है?

1. Parental education background / माता-पिता के शिक्षा की पृष्ठभूमि
2. Physical strength of child / बच्चे की शारीरिक मजबूती
3. Teachers contribution in learning process / अधिगम प्रक्रिया में शिक्षकों का योगदान
4. Social Influence on child's learning / बच्चे के अधिगम पर सामाजिक प्रभाव

Correct Answer :-

- Teachers contribution in learning process / अधिगम प्रक्रिया में शिक्षकों का योगदान

Topic:- General English(L1GE)

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

Most plant species are not adapt -- to a desert environ--.

1. --ive ... --ment
2. -- able ... -- mental

3. -- able ... --ment

4. --ion ... mentally

Correct Answer :-

- -- able ... --ment

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

A person of little or no importance is a --entity.

1. non--
2. trans --
3. uni--
4. dis --

Correct Answer :-

- non--

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

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. A flea has a body covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. These are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them. Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries in search of food. However, if anything tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro. Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, either vertically or horizontally. They have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump. The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. These eggs can be seen with the naked eye. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults.

What helps fleas to jump very high?

1. They are naturally born high jumpers and take off like a plane.
2. They are not insects that jump very high but rather move very fast.
3. They have short front legs and very long rear legs and get ready to jump.
4. Their rear legs have huge thigh muscles and their joints have a protein that helps.

Correct Answer :-

- Their rear legs have huge thigh muscles and their joints have a protein that helps.

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

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. A flea has a body covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. These are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them. Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries in search of food. However, if anything tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro. Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, either vertically or horizontally. They have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump. The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. These eggs can be seen with the naked eye. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults.

How is it impossible for anyone to detach themselves from fleas?

1. Fleas attach themselves to the skin of the animal.
2. Fleas have little spines that stick into animal fur like Velcro.
3. Fleas can jump very high and land on the same animal.
4. These insects are very clever and have a thinking mind.

Correct Answer :-

- Fleas have little spines that stick into animal fur like Velcro.

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

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. A flea has a body covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. These are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them. Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries in search of food. However, if anything tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro. Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, either vertically or horizontally. They have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump. The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. These eggs can be seen with the naked eye. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults.

What helps fleas to emerge quickly as adults from being cocoons?

1. The eggs are large enough and can be seen without the help of a microscope.
2. They hatch immediately and transform themselves into cocoons.
3. They are warm inside their cocoon and can emerge as full adults after only a day.
4. They can identify warmth, movement and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath.

Correct Answer :-

- They can identify warmth, movement and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath.

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

Fleas are perfectly designed by nature to feast on anything containing blood. Like a shark in the water, fleas are ideally equipped to do what they do, making them very difficult to defeat. A flea has a body covered by a tough, tile-like plate called a sclerite. Because of these plates, fleas are almost impossible to squish. These are also waterproof and shock resistant, and therefore fleas are highly resistant to the sprays and chemicals used to kill them. Little spines are attached to this plate. The spines lie flat against the flea's thin, narrow body as the flea scurries in search of food. However, if anything tries to pull a flea off through the hair coat, these spines will extend and stick to the fur like Velcro. Fleas are some of the best jumpers in the natural world. A flea can jump seven inches, either vertically or horizontally. They have very long rear legs with huge thigh muscles and multiple joints. When they get ready to jump, they fold their long legs up and crouch like a runner on a starting block. Several of their joints contain a protein, which helps catapult fleas into the air as they jump. The adult female flea mates after her first blood meal and begins producing eggs in just 1 to 2 days. These eggs can be seen with the naked eye. Shortly after being laid, the eggs begin to transform into cocoons. In the cocoon state, fleas are fully developed and will hatch immediately if conditions are favorable. Fleas can detect warmth, movement, and carbon dioxide in exhaled breath, and these three factors stimulate them to emerge as new adults.

Why are fleas considered impossible to defeat?

1. They can jump very high.
2. They run at an enormous speed.
3. They are well outfitted to feast on any animal blood.
4. They are too tiny to catch.

Correct Answer :-

- They are well outfitted to feast on any animal blood.

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

Which was the best of the two books?

1. best
2. Which was
3. the
4. of the two books?

Correct Answer :-

- best

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

In 1864 gold was found in California. Thousands of people rushed there to get some. Many people liked living there and decided to stay on. But there wasn't a whole lot to go on because the train service had not yet started as the railway line was incomplete. There was no phone either...so what do you do if you wanted to get a message across to a distant place...? Well, you used the Pony Express.

The Pony Express was the fastest way to get news from one place to another. The trail that they rode was around 2000 miles. Most people would be able to travel that distance in about 30 days....the Pony Express did it in 10 days. It had 184 stations along the way about 10 miles apart. The rider would switch to a new horse at every station. He would only take his mail pouch with him. After completing 75 miles, the rider would get a home station. It was tough to ride the Pony Express. For the men who rode the horses, weight mattered. Therefore, most riders of the Pony Express were teenage boys and they rode at a fast pace...up to 100 miles a day. The ride could be rough and dangerous as the native Americans attacked them continuously. The Pony Express was able to fulfill an imperative need at that time.

Why do you think the rider of the Pony Express had to change horses every 10 miles?

1. The rider would get tired of riding the same horse.
2. The rider had to reach the home station quickly.
3. The horse was ridden fast and would get tired.
4. He had to take his mail pouch with him on the horse.

Correct Answer :-

- The horse was ridden fast and would get tired.

9) Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

In 1864 gold was found in California. Thousands of people rushed there to get some. Many people liked living there and decided to stay on. But there wasn't a whole lot to go on because the train service had not yet started as the railway line was incomplete. There was no phone either...so what do you do if you wanted to get a message across to a distant place...? Well, you used the Pony Express.

The Pony Express was the fastest way to get news from one place to another. The trail that they rode was around 2000 miles. Most people would be able to travel that distance in about 30 days....the Pony Express did it in 10 days. It had 184 stations along the way about 10 miles apart. The rider would switch to a new horse at every station. He would only take his mail pouch with him. After completing 75 miles, the rider would get a home station. It was tough to ride the Pony Express. For the men who rode the horses, weight mattered. Therefore, most riders of the Pony Express were teenage boys and they rode at a fast pace...up to 100 miles a day. The ride could be rough and dangerous as the native Americans attacked them continuously. The Pony Express was able to fulfill an imperative need at that time.

Why did people rush to California in the 1860s?

1. Gold was found in the state and everyone wanted some.
2. The Pony Express was founded in the state.
3. It opened the way for new communications.
4. It was a place for new settlements.

Correct Answer :-

- Gold was found in the state and everyone wanted some.

10) Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

In 1864 gold was found in California. Thousands of people rushed there to get some. Many people liked living there and decided to stay on. But there wasn't a whole lot to go on because the train service had not yet started as the railway line was incomplete. There was no phone either...so what do you do if you wanted to get a message across to a distant place...? Well, you used the Pony Express.

The Pony Express was the fastest way to get news from one place to another. The trail that they rode was around 2000 miles. Most people would be able to travel that distance in about 30 days....the Pony Express did it in 10 days. It had 184 stations along the way about 10 miles apart. The rider would switch to a new horse at every station. He would only take his mail pouch with him. After completing 75 miles, the rider would get a home station. It was tough to ride the Pony Express. For the men who rode the horses, weight mattered. Therefore, most riders of the Pony Express were teenage boys and they rode at a fast pace...up to 100 miles a day. The ride could be rough and dangerous as the native Americans attacked them continuously. The Pony Express was able to fulfill an imperative need at that time.

Why did the Pony Express begin?

1. Ponies were the fastest means of transport.
2. America had a lot of ponies and made good use of it.
3. There was no telephone or trains and no means to get or send news.
4. There were many wild horses roaming the countryside.

Correct Answer :-

- There was no telephone or trains and no means to get or send news.

11) Read the passage and answer the question that follows:

In 1864 gold was found in California. Thousands of people rushed there to get some. Many people liked living there and decided to stay on. But there wasn't a whole lot to go on because the train service had not yet started as the railway line was incomplete. There was no phone either...so what do you do if you wanted to get a message across to a distant place...? Well, you used the Pony Express.

The Pony Express was the fastest way to get news from one place to another. The trail that they rode was around 2000 miles. Most people would be able to travel that distance in about 30 days....the Pony Express did it in 10 days. It had 184 stations along the way about 10 miles apart. The rider would switch to a new horse at every station. He would only

take his mail pouch with him. After completing 75 miles, the rider would get a home station. It was tough to ride the Pony Express. For the men who rode the horses, weight mattered. Therefore, most riders of the Pony Express were teenage boys and they rode at a fast pace...up to 100 miles a day. The ride could be rough and dangerous as the native Americans attacked them continuously. The Pony Express was able to fulfill an imperative need at that time.

Give a synonym of 'imperative'.

1. Trifling
2. Trivial
3. Crucial
4. Inconsequential

Correct Answer :-

- Crucial

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

I _____ the book that you lent me. I have got another 80 pages to read.

1. have been reading
2. has been reading
3. had been reading
4. am reading

Correct Answer :-

- have been reading

13) Fill in with correct determiner in the given sentence:

My brother does not drink _____ coffee.

1. few
2. a lot
3. much
4. many

Correct Answer :-

- much

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

Seema informed me about her late arrival.

1. I has been informed by Seema about her late arrival.
2. I was informed by Seema about her late arrival.
3. I informed Seema about her late arrival.
4. About her late arrival, I have been informed.

Correct Answer :-

- I was informed by Seema about her late arrival.

15) Choose the right tag:

Add some more milk to your cereals, _____?

1. would you
2. wouldn't you
3. don't you

4. do you

Correct Answer :-

- would you

16) Choose the right tag:

He is coming here today, _____?

1. isn't he
2. is he
3. has he
4. doesn't he

Correct Answer :-

- isn't he

17) Choose the appropriate prepositions for the given sentence:

A waterfall is a stream _____ water that drops straight _____ a high point.

1. in ... out of
2. of ... down from
3. of ... through from
4. for ... out from

Correct Answer :-

- of ... down from

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

There is a shortage of books at our library.

1. surfeit
2. paucity
3. opulent
4. undersupply

Correct Answer :-

- surfeit

19) Choose the appropriate conjunction for the given sentence.

Uendra is taller _____ Arun.

1. that
2. till
3. though
4. than

Correct Answer :-

- than

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

Anil bagged the best conduct award.

1. The best conduct award is bagged by Anil.
2. The best conduct award was bagged by Anil.
3. The best conduct award has been bagged by Anil.
4. Best conduct award was being bagged by Anil.

Correct Answer :-

- The best conduct award was bagged by Anil.

21) Choose the appropriate option that rewrites the given sentence in indirect speech.

Khushi says to Swati, "When are you going to Kanpur?"

1. Khushi asks Swati when she is going to Kanpur.
2. Khushi asked Swati when she was going to Kanpur.
3. Khushi asked Swati about going to Kanpur.
4. Khushi questioned Swati about Kanpur.

Correct Answer :-

- Khushi asks Swati when she is going to Kanpur.

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

Yesterday while I _____ in class I _____ the hiccups. My friend told me _____ my breath.

1. sat, got, to hold
2. was sitting , had got , to hold
3. was sitting, got, to hold
4. am sitting, got, hold

Correct Answer :-

- was sitting, got, to hold

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

It is important for a driver to have a valid Driver's License.

1. significant
2. creamy
3. trifle
4. consider

Correct Answer :-

- significant

24) Choose appropriate articles for the given sentence:

Experts believe that by _____ twenty-first century _____ earth's supplies of gas and oil will be largely gone.

1. no article required ... no article required
2. No article required ... an
3. the ... no article required
4. the ... the

Correct Answer :-

- the ... the

25) Choose appropriate article for the given sentence:

_____ Bible is a holy book, which teaches us the way to live a good life.

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

Correct Answer :-

- The

26) Choose an appropriate modal for the given sentence:

Harini is late. She _____ have forgotten her way back to the new hostel!

1. should
2. can
3. shall
4. must

Correct Answer :-

- must

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

A big pendulum clock! _____ is what I want.

1. Those
2. This
3. Their
4. These

Correct Answer :-

- This

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

The fear or hatred of books

1. Bibliophobia
2. Bibliophile
3. Bibliomania
4. Bibliography

Correct Answer :-

- Bibliophobia

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

She would go to the ends of the earth to save children.

1. to fuss around
2. walk with her children
3. to do everything possible
4. doing nothing possible

Correct Answer :-

- to do everything possible

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

Three people were injured in the blast. It took place yesterday.

1. The blast, yesterday, three people were injured in the blast.
2. Three people yesterday were injured in the blast.
3. Yesterday, three people were injurious in the blast.
4. Three people were injured in the blast that took place yesterday.

Correct Answer :-

- Three people were injured in the blast that took place yesterday.

Topic:- General Sanskrit(L2GS)

1) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आरभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः ।
प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः ॥
विघ्नैः पुनः पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः ।
प्रारभ्य चोत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति ॥
यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विन्दति मातरम् ।
तथा पूर्वकृतं कर्म कर्तारमनुगच्छति ॥

एषः मातरं विन्दति ।

1. कर्म
2. गौः
3. बालः
4. वत्सः

Correct Answer :-

- वत्सः

2)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्थिरं जीवितं लोके अस्थिरे धनयौवने ।

अस्थिराः पुत्रदाराश्च धर्मकीर्तिद्वयं स्थिरम् ॥

मूलं भुजंगैः शिखरं विहंगैः शाखां प्लवंगैः कुसुमानि भृंगैः ।

आश्चर्यमेतत् खलुचन्दनस्य परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः ॥

‘कपिः’ पदस्य पर्यायपदम् अत्र इदमस्ति।

1. प्लवङ्गः

2. विहङ्गः

3. भृङ्गः

4. भुजङ्गः

Correct Answer :-

1. प्लवङ्गः

3)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्याः जन्म १९१७ तमे वर्षे प्रयागे अभवत्। अस्याः पिता जवाहरलालः माता च कमलादेवी आसीत्। बहुरुग्णां कमलां जवाहरलालः स्विट्जरलैण्ड देशे चिकित्सायै आनयत्। तदा इन्दिरा अपि ताभ्यां सह तत्र अगच्छत्। पश्चात् इयं लण्डननगरस्य एकस्मिन् विद्यालये किञ्चित्कालं यावत् शान्तिनिकेतनस्थे विश्वभारतीविश्वविद्यालये च अपठत्। यदा १९४७ तमे वर्षे जवाहरलालः प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत तदा इन्दिरा तस्य परा सहायिका अभवत्। श्री नेहरू महोदयस्य देहावसानानन्तरम् श्री लालबहादूर शास्त्री भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलंकृतवान्। तदा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी सूचना एवं प्रसारणमन्त्रिपदम् प्राप्तवती। अस्याः पतिः फिरोज गान्धी महाभागः संसदः सदस्यः आसीत्। इन्दिरायाः द्वौ पुत्रौ राजीवसञ्जयौ अभवताम्। इयं १९७७ तमे वर्षे लोकसभा चयने परास्ता अभवत्, किन्तु १९८० तमे वर्षे पुनः चयने विजयं लब्ध्वा प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत। इयं पुत्रस्य सञ्जयस्य दुर्मरणेन शोकाकुला अपि सर्वदा कर्तव्यपालनतत्परा अदृश्यत। हा हन्त! १९८४ तमे वर्षे अक्टोबर ३१ दिनाङ्के इयम् उग्रवादिनां गोलिकाभिः दिवमगच्छत्।

जवाहरस्य पौत्रौ एतौ-

1. प्रियाङ्काराहुलौ
2. राहुलराजीवौ
3. राजीवसञ्जयौ
4. विजयराजीवौ

Correct Answer :-

राजीवसञ्जयौ

4)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्य महानुभावस्य जन्म २० आगस्ट, १९४४ तमे वर्षे मुम्बैपुर्याम् अभवत्। अस्य पिता फ़िरोज् गान्धी माता च श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी आस्ताम्। को न जानाति यत् इन्दिरा श्रीमतः जवाहरलालस्य पुत्री आसीत्। राजीवस्य प्रारम्भिकी शिक्षा दिल्ली नगरे, डेहराडूननगरे च अभवत्। उच्चशिक्षायै अयं इंग्लेण्ड देशं गत्वा ट्रिनिटी महाविद्यालये प्रवेशमलभत। शिक्षानन्तरं भारतं प्रतिनिवृत्य अयं विमानचालकपदे प्रतिष्ठितः अभवत्। अस्य विवाहः सोनियानामिकया इटालियन् कुमार्या सह अभवत्। अस्य एकः पुत्रः अस्ति राहुलः, एका च कन्या अस्ति प्रियाङ्का। यदा वायुदुर्घटनायाम् अस्य कनिष्ठः भ्राता संजयगान्धी मृत्युमुपागतः तदा अयं त्यागपत्रं दत्वा कांग्रेससंस्थायाः प्रधानसचिवः अभवत्। ३१ अक्टोबर् १९८४ तमे वर्षे राजीवस्य माता भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री उग्रवादिभिः गोलिकाभिः हता। तदा श्री राजीवः प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। नवीने चयने बहुमतं प्राप्य अयं पुनः प्रधानमन्त्री पदे प्रतिष्ठितः। पञ्जाब-प्रदेशस्य, अस्साम्-प्रदेशस्य च समस्यायाः समाधानं कृत्वा अयं बहुशः लोकप्रियः जातः। अयं मधुरभाषी, शान्तिप्रियः, मेधावी, सहृदयश्च आसीत्।

एषः राजीवगन्धी महोदयस्य पिता -

1. जीवा गान्धी
2. संजय गान्धी
3. महात्मा गान्धी
4. फ़िरोज् गान्धी

Correct Answer :-

1. फ़िरोज् गान्धी

5)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्थिरं जीवितं लोके अस्थिरे धनयौवने ।

अस्थिराः पुत्रदाराश्च धर्मकीर्तिद्वयं स्थिरम् ॥

मूलं भुजंगैः शिखरं विहंगैः शाखां प्लवंगैः कुसुमानि भृंगैः ।

आश्चर्यमेतत् खलुचन्दनस्य परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः ॥

एतदर्थं सतां विभूतयः भवन्ति ।

1. पादूषणाय
2. परोपकाराय
3. परहिंसायै
4. परपीडनाय

Correct Answer :-

1. परोपकाराय

6) कति लिङ्गाः?

1. 03
2. 02
3. 06
4. 04

Correct Answer :-

1. 03

7)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्याः जन्म १९१७ तमे वर्षे प्रयागे अभवत्। अस्याः पिता जवाहरलालः माता च कमलादेवी आसीत्। बहुरुग्णां कमलां जवाहरलालः स्विट्जरलैण्ड देशे चिकित्सायै आनयत्। तदा इन्दिरा अपि ताभ्यां सह तत्र अगच्छत्। पश्चात् इयं लण्डननगरस्य एकस्मिन् विद्यालये किञ्चित्कालं यावत् शान्तिनिकेतनस्थे विश्वभारतीविश्वविद्यालये च अपठत्। यदा १९४७ तमे वर्षे जवाहरलालः प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत तदा इन्दिरा तस्य परा सहायिका अभवत्। श्री नेहरू महोदयस्य देहावसानानन्तरम् श्री लालबहादूर शास्त्री भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलंकृतवान्। तदा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी सूचना एवं प्रसारणमन्त्रिपदम् प्राप्तवती। अस्याः पतिः फ़िरोज गान्धी महाभागः संसदः सदस्यः आसीत्। इन्दिरायाः द्वौ पुत्रौ राजीवसञ्जयौ अभवताम्। इयं १९७७ तमे वर्षे लोकसभा चयने परास्ता अभवत्, किन्तु १९८० तमे वर्षे पुनः चयने विजयं लब्ध्वा प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत। इयं पुत्रस्य सञ्जयस्य दुर्मरणेन शोकाकुला अपि सर्वदा कर्तव्यपालनतत्परा अदृश्यत। हा हन्त! १९८४ तमे वर्षे अक्टोबर ३१ दिनाङ्के इयम् उग्रवादिनां गोलिकाभिः दिवमगच्छत्।

इन्दिरागान्धी कथं दिवमगात्?

1. समुद्रजले
2. दुर्घटनायां
3. विषप्राशनेन
4. उग्रवादिनां गोलिकाभिः

Correct Answer :-

- उग्रवादिनां गोलिकाभिः

8)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आरभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः ।
प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः ॥
विघ्नैः पुनः पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः ।
प्रारभ्य चोत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति ॥
यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विन्दति मातरम् ।
तथा पूर्वकृतं कर्म कर्तारमनुगच्छति ॥

उत्तमजनाः एतत् न परित्यजन्ति ।

1. प्रारब्धम्
2. वस्त्रम्
3. विघ्नम्
4. जलम्

Correct Answer :-

1. प्रारब्धम्

9) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्थिरं जीवितं लोके अस्थिरे धनयौवने ।
अस्थिराः पुत्रदाराश्च धर्मकीर्तिद्वयं स्थिरम् ॥
मूलं भुजंगैः शिखरं विहंगैः शाखां प्लवंगैः कुसुमानि भृंगैः ।
आश्चर्यमेतत् खलुचन्दनस्य परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः ॥

अस्थिरे एते भवतः ।

1. देहयौवने
2. देहधने
3. धनयौवने

4. धनफले

Correct Answer :-

धनयौवने

10)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्याः जन्म १९१७ तमे वर्षे प्रयागे अभवत्। अस्याः पिता जवाहरलालः माता च कमलादेवी आसीत्। बहुरुग्णां कमलां जवाहरलालः स्विट्जरलैण्ड देशे चिकित्सायै आनयत्। तदा इन्दिरा अपि ताभ्यां सह तत्र अगच्छत्। पश्चात् इयं लण्डननगरस्य एकस्मिन् विद्यालये किञ्चित्कालं यावत् शान्तिनिकेतनस्थे विश्वभारतीविश्वविद्यालये च अपठत्। यदा १९४७ तमे वर्षे जवाहरलालः प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत तदा इन्दिरा तस्य परा सहायिका अभवत्। श्री नेहरू महोदयस्य देहावसानानन्तरम् श्री लालबहादूर शास्त्री भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलंकृतवान्। तदा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी सूचना एवं प्रसारणमन्त्रिपदम् प्राप्तवती। अस्याः पतिः फ़िरोज गान्धी महाभागः संसदः सदस्यः आसीत्। इन्दिरायाः द्वौ पुत्रौ राजीवसञ्जयौ अभवताम्। इयं १९७७ तमे वर्षे लोकसभा चयने परास्ता अभवत्, किन्तु १९८० तमे वर्षे पुनः चयने विजयं लब्ध्वा प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत। इयं पुत्रस्य सञ्जयस्य दुर्मरणेन शोकाकुला अपि सर्वदा कर्तव्यपालनतत्परा अदृश्यत। हा हन्त! १९८४ तमे वर्षे अक्टोबर ३१ दिनाङ्के इयम् उग्रवादिनां गोलिकाभिः दिवमगच्छत्।

'अलङ्कृतवान्' इत्यत्र कः कृत् प्रत्ययः विद्यते?

1. क्तवतुः
2. णमुल्
3. क्त्वा
4. अनीयर्

Correct Answer :-

क्तवतुः

11)

परः संनिकर्षः _____ ।

1. संहिता
2. इत्
3. लोपः
4. संयोगः

Correct Answer :-

. संहिता

12) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आरभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः ।
प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः ॥
विघ्नैः पुनः पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः ।
प्रारभ्य चोत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति ॥
यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विन्दति मातरम् ।
तथा पूर्वकृतं कर्म कर्तारमनुगच्छति ॥

एतत् कर्म कर्तारमनुगच्छति ।

1. हीनकर्म
2. पूर्वकृतकर्म
3. दुष्कर्म
4. सुकर्म

Correct Answer :-

. पूर्वकृतकर्म

13)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्य महानुभावस्य जन्म २० आगस्ट्, १९४४ तमे वर्षे मुम्बैपुर्याम् अभवत्। अस्य पिता फ़िरोज् गान्धी माता च श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी आस्ताम्। को न जानाति यत् इन्दिरा श्रीमतः जवाहरलालस्य पुत्री आसीत्। राजीवस्य प्रारम्भिकी शिक्षा दिल्ली नगरे, डेहराडूननगरे च अभवत्। उच्चशिक्षायै अयं इंग्लेण्ड देशं गत्वा ट्रिनिटी महाविद्यालये प्रवेशमलभत। शिक्षानन्तरं भारतं प्रतिनिवृत्य अयं विमानचालकपदे प्रतिष्ठितः अभवत्। अस्य विवाहः सोनियानामिकया इटालियन् कुमार्या सह अभवत्। अस्य एकः पुत्रः अस्ति राहुलः, एका च कन्या अस्ति प्रियाङ्का। यदा वायुदुर्घटनायाम् अस्य कनिष्ठः भ्राता संजयगान्धी मृत्युमुपागतः तदा अयं त्यागपत्रं दत्वा कांग्रेससंस्थायाः प्रधानसचिवः अभवत्। ३१ अक्टोबर् १९८४ तमे वर्षे राजीवस्य माता भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री उग्रवादिभिः गोलिकाभिः हता। तदा श्री राजीवः प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। नवीने चयने बहुमतं प्राप्य अयं पुनः प्रधानमन्त्री पदे प्रतिष्ठितः। पञ्जाब-प्रदेशस्य, अस्साम्-प्रदेशस्य च समस्यायाः समाधानं कृत्वा अयं बहुशः लोकप्रियः जातः। अयं मधुरभाषी, शान्तिप्रियः, मेधावी, सहृदयश्च आसीत्।

दिल्ली डेहराडूननगरे च अस्य किमभूत्?

1. प्राथमिकशिक्षणम्
2. उपनयनम्
3. विवाहः
4. प्रौढशिक्षणम्

Correct Answer :-

1. प्राथमिकशिक्षणम्

14) सुगुण्णीशः' ___ सन्धेः उदाहरणम् ।

1. धुडागम
2. डमुडागम
3. तुगागम
4. पूर्वसवर्ण

Correct Answer :-

डमुडागम

15) मल्लोकम् _____ सन्धेः उदाहरणम् ।

1. धुडागम

2. परसवर्ण

3. पार्वसवर्ण

4. तुगागम

Correct Answer :-

परसवर्ण

16) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आरभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः ।

प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः ॥

विघ्नैः पुनः पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः ।

प्रारभ्य चोत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति ॥

यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विन्दति मातरम् ।

तथा पूर्वकृतं कर्म कर्तारमनुगच्छति ॥

‘प्रारभ्य’ अत्रायं प्रत्ययः भवति ।

1. क्त्वा

2. क्त

3. ल्यप्

4. ण्यत्

Correct Answer :-

ल्यप्

17) उदारचरितानां किं कुटुम्बकम् ?

1. सागरः

2. गृहम्

3. ग्रहः

4. वसुधैव

Correct Answer :-

. वसुधैव

18) परदारेषु कीदृशी भावना स्यात् ?

1. प्रियावत्

2. भार्यावत्

3. मातृवत्

4. भगिनीवत्

Correct Answer :-

. मातृवत्

19)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्याः जन्म १९१७ तमे वर्षे प्रयागे अभवत्। अस्याः पिता जवाहरलालः माता च कमलादेवी आसीत्। बहुरुग्णां कमलां जवाहरलालः स्विट्जरलैण्ड देशे चिकित्सायै आनयत्। तदा इन्दिरा अपि ताभ्यां सह तत्र अगच्छत्। पश्चात् इयं लण्डननगरस्य एकस्मिन् विद्यालये किञ्चित्कालं यावत् शान्तिनिकेतनस्थे विश्वभारतीविश्वविद्यालये च अपठत्। यदा १९४७ तमे वर्षे जवाहरलालः प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत तदा इन्दिरा तस्य परा सहायिका अभवत्। श्री नेहरू महोदयस्य देहावसानानन्तरम् श्री लालबहादूर शास्त्री भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलंकृतवान्। तदा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी सूचना एवं प्रसारणमन्त्रिपदम् प्राप्तवती। अस्याः पतिः फ़िरोज गान्धी महाभागः संसदः सदस्यः आसीत्। इन्दिरायाः द्वौ पुत्रौ राजीवसञ्जयौ अभवताम्। इयं १९७७ तमे वर्षे लोकसभा चयने परास्ता अभवत्, किन्तु १९८० तमे वर्षे पुनः चयने विजयं लब्ध्वा प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत। इयं पुत्रस्य सञ्जयस्य दुर्मरणेन शोकाकुला अपि सर्वदा कर्तव्यपालनतत्परा अदृश्यत। हा हन्त! १९८४ तमे वर्षे अक्टोबर ३१ दिनाङ्के इयम् उग्रवादिनां गोलिकाभिः दिवमगच्छत्।

अस्य अधिकारावधौ इन्दिरागान्धी सूचना एवं प्रसारणमन्त्री आसीत् -

1. लालबहादूरशास्त्री
2. राजेन्द्रप्रसादः
3. फ़िरोजगान्धी
4. जवाहरलालः

Correct Answer :-

1. लालबहादूरशास्त्री

20)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्थिरं जीवितं लोके अस्थिरे धनयौवने ।

अस्थिराः पुत्रदाराश्च धर्मकीर्तिद्वयं स्थिरम् ॥

मूलं भुजंगैः शिखरं विहंगैः शाखां प्लवंगैः कुसुमानि भृंगैः ।

आश्चर्यमेतत् खलुचन्दनस्य परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः ॥

एते स्थिरे भवतः ।

1. देहकीर्ती
2. धर्मपुत्रौ
3. धनयौवने
4. धर्मकीर्ती

Correct Answer :-

1. धर्मकीर्ती

21) निरस्तपादपे देशे कः द्रुमायते ?

1. नारोकेलवृक्षः
2. मल्लिकालता
3. तुलसी
4. एरण्डः

Correct Answer :-

1. एरण्डः

22) राजन् शब्दस्य द्वितीया बहुवचनरूपम् -

1. राजानः
2. राजान्
3. राज्ञा
4. राज्ञः

Correct Answer :-

राजः

23) 'बुद्धिः' इत्यस्य पर्यायपदम् किम् ?

1. जातम्

2. शेमुषी

3. प्रधानम्

4. मनः

Correct Answer :-

शेमुषी

24)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्य महानुभावस्य जन्म २० आगस्ट्, १९४४ तमे वर्षे मुम्बैपुर्याम् अभवत्। अस्य पिता फ़िरोज् गान्धी माता च श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी आस्ताम्। को न जानाति यत् इन्दिरा श्रीमतः जवाहरलालस्य पुत्री आसीत्। राजीवस्य प्रारम्भिकी शिक्षा दिल्ली नगरे, डेहराडूननगरे च अभवत्। उच्चशिक्षायै अयं इंग्लेण्ड देशं गत्वा ट्रिनिटी महाविद्यालये प्रवेशमलभत। शिक्षानन्तरं भारतं प्रतिनिवृत्य अयं विमानचालकपदे प्रतिष्ठितः अभवत्। अस्य विवाहः सोनियानामिकया इटालियन् कुमार्या सह अभवत्। अस्य एकः पुत्रः अस्ति राहुलः, एका च कन्या अस्ति प्रियाङ्का। यदा वायुदुर्घटनायाम् अस्य कनिष्ठः भ्राता संजयगान्धी मृत्युमुपागतः तदा अयं त्यागपत्रं दत्वा कांग्रेससंस्थायाः प्रधानसचिवः अभवत्। ३१ अक्टोबर् १९८४ तमे वर्षे राजीवस्य माता भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री उग्रवादिभिः गोलिकाभिः हता। तदा श्री राजीवः प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। नवीने चयने बहुमतं प्राप्य अयं पुनः प्रधानमन्त्री पदे प्रतिष्ठितः। पञ्जाब-प्रदेशस्य, अस्साम्-प्रदेशस्य च समस्यायाः समाधानं कृत्वा अयं बहुशः लोकप्रियः जातः। अयं मधुरभाषी, शान्तिप्रियः, मेधावी, सहृदयश्च आसीत्।

राजीवगान्धी कदा प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्?

1. मातुः मरणानन्तरम्

2. विवाहानन्तरम्

3. पितुः मरणानन्तरम्

4. भ्रातुः मरणानन्तरम्

Correct Answer :-

मातुः मरणानन्तरम्

25) श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्थिरं जीवितं लोके अस्थिरे धनयौवने ।

अस्थिराः पुत्रदाराश्च धर्मकीर्तिद्वयं स्थिरम् ॥

मूलं भुजंगैः शिखरं विहंगैः शाखां प्लवंगैः कुसुमानि भृंगैः ।

आश्चर्यमेतत् खलुचन्दनस्य परोपकाराय सतां विभूतयः ॥

चन्दनस्य मूलमनेन आश्रितमस्ति ।

1. विहगेन

2. काकेन

3. भुजगेन

4. पिकेन

Correct Answer :-

भुजगेन

26)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्य महानुभावस्य जन्म २० आगस्ट, १९४४ तमे वर्षे मुम्बैपुर्याम् अभवत्। अस्य पिता फ़िरोज् गान्धी माता च श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी आस्ताम्। को न जानाति यत् इन्दिरा श्रीमतः जवाहरलालस्य पुत्री आसीत्। राजीवस्य प्रारम्भिकी शिक्षा दिल्ली नगरे, डेहराडूननगरे च अभवत्। उच्चशिक्षायै अयं इंग्लेण्ड देशं गत्वा ट्रिनिटी महाविद्यालये प्रवेशमलभत। शिक्षानन्तरं भारतं प्रतिनिवृत्य अयं विमानचालकपदे प्रतिष्ठितः अभवत्। अस्य विवाहः सोनियानामिकया इटालियन् कुमार्या सह अभवत्। अस्य एकः पुत्रः अस्ति राहुलः, एका च कन्या अस्ति प्रियाङ्का। यदा वायुदुर्घटनायाम् अस्य कनिष्ठः भ्राता संजयगान्धी मृत्युमुपागतः तदा अयं त्यागपत्रं दत्वा कांग्रेससंस्थायाः प्रधानसचिवः अभवत्। ३१ अक्टोबर् १९८४ तमे वर्षे राजीवस्य माता भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री उग्रवादिभिः गोलिकाभिः हता। तदा श्री राजीवः प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। नवीने चयने बहुमतं प्राप्य अयं पुनः प्रधानमन्त्री पदे प्रतिष्ठितः। पञ्जाब-प्रदेशस्य, अस्साम्-प्रदेशस्य च समस्यायाः समाधानं कृत्वा अयं बहुशः लोकप्रियः जातः। अयं मधुरभाषी, शान्तिप्रियः, मेधावी, सहृदयश्च आसीत्।

“जातः” इत्यत्र अयं प्रत्ययः भवति-

1. अनीयर्
2. क्तवतुः
3. क्तः
4. यत्

Correct Answer :-

क्तः

27) चौरभयम् ----- समासः ।

1. तृतीय तत्पुरुषः
2. चतुर्थी तत्पुरुषः
3. द्वितीय तत्पुरुषः
4. पंचमी तत्पुरुषः

पंचमी तत्पुरुषः

28)

श्लोकौ पठित्वा अधोनिर्दिष्टस्य प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

आरभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः ।

प्रारभ्य विघ्नविहता विरमन्ति मध्याः ॥

विघ्नैः पुनः पुनरपि प्रतिहन्यमानाः ।

प्रारभ्य चोत्तमजना न परित्यजन्ति ॥

यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विन्दति मातरम् ।

तथा पूर्वकृतं कर्म कर्तारमनुगच्छति ॥

विघ्नभयेन एषः न कर्म आरभ्यते ।

1. ज्ञानी

2. मध्यः

3. नीचः

4. मूर्खः

Correct Answer :-

नीचः

29)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्य महानुभावस्य जन्म २० आगस्ट्, १९४४ तमे वर्षे मुम्बैपुर्याम् अभवत्। अस्य पिता फ़िरोज् गान्धी माता च श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी आस्ताम्। को न जानाति यत् इन्दिरा श्रीमतः जवाहरलालस्य पुत्री आसीत्। राजीवस्य प्रारम्भिकी शिक्षा दिल्ली नगरे, डेहराडूननगरे च अभवत्। उच्चशिक्षायै अयं इंग्लेण्ड देशं गत्वा ट्रिनिटी महाविद्यालये प्रवेशमलभत। शिक्षानन्तरं भारतं प्रतिनिवृत्य अयं विमानचालकपदे प्रतिष्ठितः अभवत्। अस्य विवाहः सोनियानामिकया इटालियन् कुमार्या सह अभवत्। अस्य एकः पुत्रः अस्ति राहुलः, एका च कन्या अस्ति प्रियाङ्का। यदा वायुदुर्घटनायाम् अस्य कनिष्ठः भ्राता संजयगान्धी मृत्युमुपागतः तदा अयं त्यागपत्रं दत्वा कांग्रेससंस्थायाः प्रधानसचिवः अभवत्। ३१ अक्टोबर् १९८४ तमे वर्षे राजीवस्य माता भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्री उग्रवादिभिः गोलिकाभिः हता। तदा श्री राजीवः प्रधानमन्त्री अभवत्। नवीने चयने बहुमतं प्राप्य अयं पुनः प्रधानमन्त्री पदे प्रतिष्ठितः। पञ्जाब-प्रदेशस्य, अस्साम्-प्रदेशस्य च समस्यायाः समाधानं कृत्वा अयं बहुशः लोकप्रियः जातः। अयं मधुरभाषी, शान्तिप्रियः, मेधावी, सहृदयश्च आसीत्।

राजीवस्य पितामहः एषः अस्ति-

1. महात्मा गान्धी
2. करमचन्दः
3. फ़िरोज् गान्धी
4. जवाहरलालः

Correct Answer :-

4. जवाहरलालः

30)

परिच्छेदं पठित्वा प्रश्नस्य शुद्धमुत्तरं सूचयत -

अस्याः जन्म १९१७ तमे वर्षे प्रयागे अभवत्। अस्याः पिता जवाहरलालः माता च कमलादेवी आसीत्। बहुरूपां कमलां जवाहरलालः स्विट्जरलैण्ड देशे चिकित्सायै आनयत्। तदा इन्दिरा अपि ताभ्यां सह तत्र अगच्छत्। पश्चात् इयं लण्डननगरस्य एकस्मिन् विद्यालये किञ्चित्कालं यावत् शान्तिनिकेतनस्थे विश्वभारतीविश्वविद्यालये च अपठत्। यदा १९४७ तमे वर्षे जवाहरलालः प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत तदा इन्दिरा तस्य परा सहायिका अभवत्। श्री नेहरू महोदयस्य देहावसानानन्तरम् श्री लालबहादूर शास्त्री भारतस्य प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलंकृतवान्। तदा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी सूचना एवं प्रसारणमन्त्रिपदम् प्राप्तवती। अस्याः पतिः फ़िरोज गान्धी महाभागः संसदः सदस्यः आसीत्। इन्दिरायाः द्वौ पुत्रौ राजीवसञ्जयौ अभवताम्। इयं १९७७ तमे वर्षे लोकसभा चयने परास्ता अभवत्, किन्तु १९८० तमे वर्षे पुनः चयने विजयं लब्ध्वा प्रधानमन्त्रिपदम् अलभत। इयं पुत्रस्य सञ्जयस्य दुर्मरणेन शोकाकुला अपि सर्वदा कर्तव्यपालनतत्परा अदृश्यत। हा हन्त! १९८४ तमे वर्षे अक्टोबर ३१ दिनाङ्के इयम् उग्रवादिनां गोलिकाभिः दिवमगच्छत्।

इन्दिरागान्धी महाभागायाः जन्मस्थानमिदमस्ति-

प्रयागः

1.

अमेथी

2.

देहली

3.

काशी

4.

Correct Answer :-

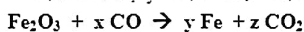
प्रयागः

.

Topic:- Science (SCI)

1) Find x, y and z representing the number of moles of the reactants and products in the skeletal equation given below: /

नीचे दिए गए प्रारूप मात्र समीकरण में अभिकारकों और उत्पादों के ग्रामअणुओं की संख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले x, y और z जात करें:



1. x = 1, y = 2 & z = 1

2. x = 3, y = 2 & z = 3

3. x = 2, y = 3, & z = 2

4. x = 4, y = 3 & z = 4

Correct Answer :-

- $x = 3, y = 2$ & $z = 3$

2) What happens when a sound wave is propagated through a medium? /

यदि ध्वनि तरंग एक माध्यम से प्रसारित हो, तो क्या होता है?

1. The particles of the medium move perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the wave./
माध्यम के कण, तरंग के प्रसार की दिशा के लंबवत स्थानांतरित होते हैं।
2. The particles of the medium remain in the state of rest./
माध्यम के कण विश्रामावस्था में रहते हैं।
3. The particles of the medium make to and fro motion about their mean position./
माध्यम के कण, उनकी माध्य स्थिति के समीप इधरउधर- गतिशील होते हैं।
4. The particles of the medium are also propagated. /
माध्यम के कण भी प्रसारित होते हैं।

Correct Answer :-

- The particles of the medium make to and fro motion about their mean position./
माध्यम के कण, उनकी माध्य स्थिति के समीप इधरउधर- गतिशील होते हैं।

3) What are the common fishes selected for pond culture systems? /

तालाब संवर्धन प्रणालियों के लिए चयनित की गई सामान्य मछलियाँ कौन-सी हैं?

1. Sharks and rays / शार्क और रे
2. Sardines and mackerals / सार्डिन और मैकेरल
3. Mulletts, bhetki and pearl spots / म्यूलेट्स, भेटकी और पर्ल स्पॉट
4. Catlas, rohu, mrigals, common carps and grass carps / कटला, रोहु, मृगल, सामान्य कार्प और ग्रास कार्प

Correct Answer :-

- Catlas, rohu, mrigals, common carps and grass carps / कटला, रोहु, मृगल, सामान्य कार्प और ग्रास कार्प

4) The phenomenon responsible for the twinkling of star is: /

तारों की टिमटिमाहट के लिए उत्तरदायी घटना है:

1. Dispersion and reflection / प्रसार और परावर्तन
2. Reflection / परावर्तन
3. Atmospheric refraction / वायुमंडलीय अपवर्तन
4. Dispersion / प्रसार

Correct Answer :-

- Atmospheric refraction / वायुमंडलीय अपवर्तन

5) Which one of the following diseases is almost eradicated from our country? /

निम्नलिखित में से किस बीमारी को हमारे देश से लगभग खत्म कर दिया गया है?

1. Dengue / डेंगू
2. Malaria / मलेरिया
3. Encephalitis / मस्तिष्क शोथ
4. Poliomyelitis / पोलियो

Correct Answer :-

- Poliomyelitis / पोलियो

6) The hotness of an object can be measured by its _____ . /

किसी वस्तु की गर्माहट को उसके _____ द्वारा मापा जा सकता है।

1. volume / आयतन
2. Temperature / तापमान
3. Size / आकार
4. Density / घनत्व

Correct Answer :-

- Temperature / तापमान

7) The frequency of oscillation of a pendulum is one hertz. What is the period of oscillation? /

एक पेंडुलम के दोलन की आवृत्ति एक हर्ट्ज है। दोलन की अवधि क्या है?

1. 0.5 s
2. 2 s
3. 1 s
4. 0.1 s

Correct Answer :-

- 1 s

8) A body of mass 10kg is moving along a horizontal plane with a uniform velocity 10m/s for 5 seconds. The acceleration produced in that body is: /

10 किग्रा द्रव्यमान का एक निकाय, 10 मीटर/सेकेंड के एक समान वेग से 5 सेकेंड के लिए एक क्षैतिज सतह के समांतर गतिशील है। उस निकाय द्वारा उत्पादित त्वरण है:

1. 0.5 m/s²
2. 2 m/s²
3. 0 m/s²
4. 50 m/s²

Correct Answer :-

- 0 m/s²

9) Complete the statement with the correct option given below:

Matter is anything that _____ . /

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनकर कथन को पूर्ण करें:

पदार्थ वह है जो _____

1. occupies space and has a definite mass. /
स्थान घेरता है और जिसका एक निश्चित द्रव्यमान होता है।
2. occupies space but has no definite mass. /
स्थान घेरता है लेकिन इसका कोई निश्चित द्रव्यमान नहीं होता है।
3. exists as a solid with a definite mass. /
एक निश्चित द्रव्यमान के साथ एक ठोस के रूप में मौजूद होता है।
4. has a definite mass and a definite shape. /
एक निश्चित द्रव्यमान एवं एक निश्चित आकार का होता है।

Correct Answer :-

- occupies space and has a definite mass. /
स्थान घेरता है और जिसका एक निश्चित द्रव्यमान होता है।

10) Select the appropriate metal to be used to change the colour of an aqueous solution of CuSO_4 from blue to colourless along with a red brown solid getting deposited. /

CuSO_4 के एक विलयन, जिसमें लाल भूरे रंग के ठोस जमा हुआ है उसे हटाने तथा विलयन को नीले रंग से रंगहीन बनाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होने वाली उपयुक्त धातु का चयन करें।

1. Silver. / चाँदी
2. Gold. / सोना
3. Mercury. / पारा
4. Zinc. / जस्ता

Correct Answer :-

- Zinc. / जस्ता

11) Sharp edged metal pin will go easily into the wooden board because: /

तेज धार वाली धातु की पिन आसानी से लकड़ी के बोर्ड में घुस जाएगी क्योंकि:

1. As area of contact reduces force increases / संपर्क क्षेत्र कम होने से बल बढ़ता है।
2. As area of contact reduces force decreases / संपर्क क्षेत्र कम होने से बल कम होता है।
3. As the area of contact reduces the pressure reduces / र्क क्षेत्र कम होने से दाब कम होता है।
4. As the area of contact reduces the pressure increases / संपर्क क्षेत्र कम होने से दाब बढ़ता है।

Correct Answer :-

- As the area of contact reduces the pressure increases / संपर्क क्षेत्र कम होने से दाब बढ़ता है।

12) A screw gauge with zero correction gives the following reading when used to measure the diameter of a wire. Pitch scale reading = 0 mm and head scale reading = 52 divisions. Given that 1 mm on main scale corresponds to 100 divisions of the head scale. The diameter of wire from the above data is: /

शून्य सुधार के साथ एक स्कू गेज एक तार के व्यास को मापने के लिए उपयोग में लाये जाने पर निम्नलिखित रीडिंग देता है। पिच मापक रीडिंग = 0 मिमी और हेड मापक रीडिंग = 52 खंड। दिया गया है कि मुख्य मापक का 1 मिमी, हेड मापक के 100 खंडों के अनुरूप है। उपरोक्त सूचना से तार का व्यास है:

1. 0.0052 cm / 0.0052 सेमी
2. 0.052 cm / 0.052 सेमी
3. 0.26 cm / 0.26 सेमी
4. 0.52 cm / 0.52 सेमी

Correct Answer :-

- 0.052 cm / 0.052 सेमी

13) A dull green colour coating formed when a copper vessel is exposed to moist air for long. The green material is a mixture of: /

जब एक तांबे का पात्र लंबे समय तक आर्द्र वातावरण में रहता है, तो उस पर एक हरे रंग की परत जम जाती है। यह हरा पदार्थ किन तत्वों का एक मिश्रण है:

1. $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CuO / $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ एवं CuO
2. $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CuCO_3 / $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ एवं CuCO_3
3. $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and Cu_2O / $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ एवं Cu_2O
4. CuO and CuCO_3 / CuO एवं CuCO_3

Correct Answer :-

- $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ and CuCO_3 / $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$ एवं CuCO_3

14) Choose the incorrect property about colloids. /

कोलाइड के अनुचित गुणधर्म का चयन करें।

1. Colloidal particles do not settle down when left undisturbed i.e. colloidal sols are quite stable /

कोलाइडल के कण तब तक नहीं जमते हैं, जब तक कि उन्हें शांत नहीं छोड़ दिया जाता है, यानी कोलाइडल विलयन काफी स्थिर होते हैं।

2. Colloidal particles are not visible to the naked eye. /

कोलाइडल कण सामान्य आंखों को दिखाई नहीं देते हैं।

3. The size of colloidal particles lies in the range 10^{-7} – 10^{-5} cm /

कोलाइडल कणों का आकार 10^{-7} – 10^{-5} सेमी. की सीमा में होते हैं।

4. A colloidal solution is homogeneous in nature /

एक कोलाइडल विलयन प्रकृति में सजातीय होता है।

Correct Answer :-

• A colloidal solution is homogeneous in nature /

एक कोलाइडल विलयन प्रकृति में सजातीय होता है।

15) Identify an isotope used as a tracer to detect the blood clot in human body /

मानव शरीर में रक्त के थक्के का पता लगाने के लिए एक ट्रेसर के रूप में प्रयुक्त होने वाले एक समस्थानिक की पहचान करें।

1. Uranium – 235 / यूरेनियम – 235

2. Iodine -131 / आयोडीन – 131

3. Sodium – 24 / सोडियम – 24

4. Cobalt – 60 / कोबाल्ट – 60

Correct Answer :-

• Sodium – 24 / सोडियम – 24

16) The product formed when iron reacts with steam is /

लोहे और वाष्प अभिक्रिया से बनने वाला उत्पाद है:

1. FeO

2. FeH

3. Fe₂O₃

4. Fe₃O₄

Correct Answer :-

• Fe₃O₄

17) The role of decomposers in the ecosystem is /

पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अपघटकों की भूमिका होती है

1. They do not act on organic compounds. / वे कार्बनिक यौगिकों पर कार्य नहीं करते।

2. To convert inorganic materials into simple forms. / अकार्बनिक पदार्थों को सरल रूपों में परिवर्तित करना।

3. To convert organic materials into inorganic forms. / कार्बनिक पदार्थों को अकार्बनिक रूपों में परिवर्तित करना।

4. To convert inorganic materials into organic compounds. / अकार्बनिक पदार्थों को कार्बनिक यौगिकों में परिवर्तित करना।

Correct Answer :-

• To convert organic materials into inorganic forms. / कार्बनिक पदार्थों को अकार्बनिक रूपों में परिवर्तित करना।

18) The lightning arrester helps: /

तड़ित(लाइटनिंग) रोधक निम्न में मदद करता है:

1. To store the electric charges at the time of lightning /

तड़ित के समय विद्युत आवेशों को संग्रहीत करने में।

2. Dissipate the electric charges in to the atmosphere /

विद्युत आवेशों को वायुमंडल में छोड़ने में।

3. Avoid the production charges on the clouds /

बादलों में आवेशों के उत्पादन से बचने में।

4. To transfer the electric charges to the ground /

विद्युत आवेशों को भूमि में स्थानांतरित करने में।

Correct Answer :-

• To transfer the electric charges to the ground /

विद्युत आवेशों को भूमि में स्थानांतरित करने में।

19) How much electrical energy in kilowatt hours is consumed in operating ten 5 watt bulbs for 10 hours per day in a month of 30 days? /

30 दिनों के एक महीने में प्रति दिन 10 घंटे के लिए 5 वाट के दस बल्बों के प्रयोग से किलोवाट घंटों में कितनी विद्युत ऊर्जा की खपत होती है?

1. 15 kWh

2. 150 kWh

3. 15000 kWh

4. 1500 kWh

Correct Answer :-

• 15 kWh

20) Calculate the formula unit mass of $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$

[Atomic masses: Mg = 24 u, S = 32 u, O = 16 u, H = 1 u] /

$MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ के सूत्र इकाई द्रव्यमान की गणना करें:

[परमाणु द्रव्यमान: Mg = 24 u, S = 32 u, O = 16 u, H = 1 u]

1. 286 u

2. 232 u

3. 246 u

4. 198 u

Correct Answer :-

• 246 u

21) A bullet just sticks on a fixed wooden board when it is fired from a gun. The kinetic energy of the bullet is mainly converted in to /

बंदूक से गोली दागे जाने पर एक निर्धारित लकड़ी के बोर्ड पर गोली घुस जाती है। गोली की गतिज ऊर्जा मुख्य रूप से इसमें परिवर्तित हो जाती है:

1. Only Heat energy / केवल ऊष्मा ऊर्जा

2. Kinetic energy for the wooden board / लकड़ी के बोर्ड के लिए गतिज ऊर्जा

3. Only Sound energy / केवल ध्वनि ऊर्जा

4. Sound and heat energy both / ध्वनि और ऊष्मा ऊर्जा दोनों

Correct Answer :-

• Sound and heat energy both / ध्वनि और ऊष्मा ऊर्जा दोनों

22) In a sunny day, when the atmospheric temperature is $37^{\circ}C$, the temperature inside a car, which is parked on an open ground is: /

एक धूप वाले दिन में, जब वायुमंडलीय तापमान 37° सेल्सियस होता है, तो एक कार के अंदर का तापमान, जो खुले मैदान में खड़ी है, निम्न होगा:

1. Greater than or equal to $37^{\circ}C$ / $37^{\circ}C$ के बराबर या अधिक

2. Equal to $37^{\circ}C$ / $37^{\circ}C$ के बराबर

3. Always greater than $37^{\circ}C$ / $37^{\circ}C$ से अधिक

4. Less than $37^{\circ}C$ / $37^{\circ}C$ से कम

Correct Answer :-

- Always greater than 37°C / 37°C से अधिक

23) In a filament bulb the electrical energy is converted into: /

एक फिलामेंट बल्ब (तंतु बल्ब) में विद्युत ऊर्जा को इसमें परिवर्तित किया जाता है:

1. Chemical energy / रासायनिक ऊर्जा
2. Only heat energy / केवल ऊष्मा ऊर्जा
3. Only light energy / केवल प्रकाश ऊर्जा
4. Light and heat energy both / प्रकाश और ऊष्मा ऊर्जा दोनों

Correct Answer :-

- Light and heat energy both / प्रकाश और ऊष्मा ऊर्जा दोनों

24) What is the valency of Carbon in Methane? /

मीथेन में कार्बन की संयोजकता कितनी है?

1. Valency of C = 2 / C की संयोजकता = 2
2. Valency of C = 1 / C की संयोजकता = 1
3. Valency of C = 4 / C की संयोजकता = 4
4. Valency of C = 3 / C की संयोजकता = 3

Correct Answer :-

- Valency of C = 4 / C की संयोजकता = 4

25) Which among the following is a mixed anhydride? /

निम्नलिखित में से क्या एक मिश्रित एनहाइड्राइड है?

1. CO_2
2. N_2O_5
3. SO_2
4. NO_2

Correct Answer :-

- NO_2

26) Which of the following is not a control measure for the storage of grains? /

निम्नलिखित में से क्या अनाज भंडारण के लिए नियंत्रण उपाय नहीं है?

1. Chemical method / रासायनिक विधि
2. Fumigation / धूनी
3. Plant products like mineral oils / खनिज तेल जैसे पादप उत्पाद
4. Cultural method / सांस्कृतिक विधि

Correct Answer :-

- Cultural method / सांस्कृतिक विधि

27) Which of the following is a biotic component? /

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक जैविक घटक है?

1. Air / वायु
2. Water / जल

3. Soil / मिट्टी

4. Living things / जीवित वस्तुएं

Correct Answer :-

- Living things / जीवित वस्तुएं

28) Which of the following is a chemical effect of electric current: /

निम्न में से क्या विद्युत प्रवाह का रासायनिक प्रभाव है:

1. Producing a magnet using electric current /

विद्युत प्रवाह का उपयोग करके एक चुंबक उत्पन्न करना

2. Producing heat in an electric kettle /

एक इलेक्ट्रिक केतली में ऊष्मा उत्पन्न करना

3. Producing light using electric bulb /

बिजली के बल्ब का उपयोग कर प्रकाश उत्पन्न करना

4. Production of H₂ and O₂ by passing current through water /

पानी से धारा प्रवाहित करके H₂ और O₂ का उत्पादन करना

Correct Answer :-

- Production of H₂ and O₂ by passing current through water /

पानी से धारा प्रवाहित करके H₂ और O₂ का उत्पादन करना

29) Name the property of the components used for separating salt and camphor. /

नमक और कपूर को अलग करने के लिए प्रयोग किये जाने वाले घटकों के गुणधर्म बताइये।

1. Using separating funnel / पृथक्कारी कीप का प्रयोग

2. Magnetic separation / चुंबकीय पृथक्करण

3. Sedimentation / अवसादन

4. Sublimation / ऊर्ध्वपातन

Correct Answer :-

- Sublimation / ऊर्ध्वपातन

30) Discoveries, inventions, laws, theories are all related to the _____ . / खोज, आविष्कार, नियम, सिद्धांत सभी _____ से संबंधित हैं।

1. ease in daily living / दैनिक जीवन में आसानी

2. study of science / विज्ञान का अध्ययन

3. luxuries of life / जीवन के सुखसाधन

4. satisfying human curiosity / मानवीय जिज्ञासा को संतुष्ट करना

Correct Answer :-

- study of science / विज्ञान का अध्ययन

31) Not only formative but also summative assessment can be conducted through: /

न केवल निर्माणात्मक, बल्कि योगात्मक आकलन भी निम्न के माध्यम से संचालित किया जा सकता है:

1. Homework / गृहकार्य

2. Question and answer sessions / प्रश्न और उत्तर सत्र

3. Projects / परियोजनाओं

4. Self-evaluation of teachers / शिक्षकों का स्व-मूल्यांकन

Correct Answer :-

- Projects / परियोजनाओं

32) The drawback of Case Study method is that it does not lead to a: / केस-स्टडी विधि का दोष है कि यह _____ प्रदान नहीं करती है।

1. Generalization / सामान्यीकरण
2. Conclusion / निष्कर्ष
3. Categorization / वर्गीकरण
4. Assimilation / आत्मसातकरण

Correct Answer :-

- Generalization / सामान्यीकरण

33) Which of the following is not a feature of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE)? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी सतत एवं व्यापक मूल्यांकन (सीसीई) की विशेषता नहीं है?

1. It helps the teacher to learn about the existing concepts of students. / यह छात्रों की मौजूदा अवधारणाओं के बारे में जानने में शिक्षक की सहायता करता है।
2. It involves more frequent tests and examinations. / इसमें लगातार परीक्षण और परीक्षाएं सम्मिलित होती हैं।
3. It involves repeated assessment of the same parameter. / इसमें एक ही मानदण्ड का बार-बार आंकलन सम्मिलित होता है।
4. It is a school-based evaluation. / यह एक विद्यालय-आधारित मूल्यांकन है।

Correct Answer :-

- It involves more frequent tests and examinations. / इसमें लगातार परीक्षण और परीक्षाएं सम्मिलित होती हैं।

34) Which of the following is not a scientific question? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा एक वैज्ञानिक प्रश्न नहीं है?

1. What is the density of water? / पानी का घनत्व कितना है?
2. Why can we not see in the dark? / हम अंधेरे में क्यों नहीं देख सकते हैं?
3. What is meant by a secular republic? / धर्मनिरपेक्ष गणतंत्र का क्या अर्थ है?
4. Why is the colour of sky blue? / आकाश का रंग नीला क्यों है?

Correct Answer :-

- What is meant by a secular republic? / धर्मनिरपेक्ष गणतंत्र का क्या अर्थ है?

35) A formal event where multiple experts deliver their speeches is known as _____. / एक औपचारिक घटना जहां कई विशेषज्ञ अपने भाषण देते हैं, _____ रूप में जानी जाती है।

1. Laboratory / प्रयोगशाला
2. Symposium / संगोष्ठी
3. Exposition / प्रदर्शनी
4. Workshop / कार्यशाला

Correct Answer :-

- Symposium / संगोष्ठी

36) What is the name of the satellite that was placed in the geostationary orbit specifically for increasing television-based education in India? / उस उपग्रह का नाम क्या है, जिसे भारत में टेलीविजन-आधारित शिक्षा को बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष रूप से भूस्थैतिक कक्षा में रखा गया था?

1. ERS2

2. EDUSAT
3. TechEdSat
4. ATS-6

Correct Answer :-

- EDUSAT

37) What is meant by intervarietal hybridisation? /

अंतरविविध संकरण का क्या अर्थ होता है?

1. Crossing between different varieties of plants. /
पौधों के विभिन्न प्रकार के बीच संकरता (क्रॉसिंग)
2. Crossing between different genera. /
भिन्न प्रजाति के बीच संकरता (क्रॉसिंग)
3. Crossing between genetically dissimilar plants. /
आनुवंशिक रूप से भिन्न पौधों के बीच संकरता (क्रॉसिंग)
4. Crossing between two different species of the same genus. /
एक ही वंश के दो भिन्न प्रजातियों के बीच संकरता (क्रॉसिंग)

Correct Answer :-

- Crossing between different varieties of plants. /
पौधों के विभिन्न प्रकार के बीच संकरता (क्रॉसिंग)

38) Assessment standards are required to provide effective science education for all. To assess teaching of science by science teachers in a classroom, which of the following is NOT applicable? / सभी के लिए प्रभावी विज्ञान शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए आंकलन मानकों की आवश्यकता होती है। कक्षा में विज्ञान शिक्षकों द्वारा विज्ञान के शिक्षण का आंकलन करने के लिए, निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उपयुक्त नहीं है?

1. Parents' view of the teacher. / शिक्षक के माता-पिता का दृष्टिकोण।
2. Performance report of the students in the subject. / विषय में छात्रों की प्रदर्शन रिपोर्ट।
3. Students' feedback on the teacher. / शिक्षक पर छात्रों की प्रतिक्रिया।
4. Other school's opinion of the science teacher. / अन्य विद्यालयों की विज्ञान शिक्षक के बारे में राय।

Correct Answer :-

- Other school's opinion of the science teacher. / अन्य विद्यालयों की विज्ञान शिक्षक के बारे में राय।

39) The factor that does not influence the formation of winds is: /

वायु निर्माण को प्रभावित न करने वाला कारक निम्न है:

1. Presence of mountain ranges / पर्वत श्रृंखला की उपस्थिति
2. Presence of seas and oceans / समुद्रों और महासागरों की उपस्थिति
3. Uneven heating of the atmosphere in different regions of the earth / पृथ्वी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वातावरण का असमान तापन
4. Rotation of the earth / पृथ्वी का घूर्णन

Correct Answer :-

- Presence of seas and oceans / समुद्रों और महासागरों की उपस्थिति

40) When a force of 1000N is applied on a particular surface the pressure acting on that surface is found to be 10 Pa, then the area of the surface over which the force is applied is /

जब किसी विशेष सतह पर 1000 न्यूटन का बल प्रयोग होता है तो उस सतह पर लगने वाला दबाव 10 Pa पाया जाता है, तो बल अनुप्रयोग सतह का क्षेत्रफल कितना है:

1. 0.001 m²

2. 1000 m^2

3. 100 m^2

4. 10 m^2

Correct Answer :-

- 100 m^2

41) Four objects P, Q, R and S have the speeds 10m/s , 36km/h , 18km/h and 30m/s respectively. Which of the two objects have the same speed? /

चार वस्तुओं P, Q, R एवं S की गति क्रमशः 10 मी/से, 36 किमी/घंटा, 18किमी/घंटा और 30मी/से है। किन दो वस्तुओं की गति समान है?

1. R and S / R एवं S
2. P and R / P एवं R
3. P and Q / P एवं Q
4. Q and S / Q एवं S

Correct Answer :-

- P and Q / P एवं Q

42) How many times the bob of the oscillating pendulum crosses the mean position in 20 oscillations? /

दोलन पेंडुलम की बॉब कितनी बार 20 दोलनों में माध्य स्थिति को पार करती है?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 40
4. 60

Correct Answer :-

- 40

43) A ball is dropped from a height of 100m . Find the time taken by it to reach the ground. ($g = 10\text{m/s}^2$) /

एक गेंद 100 मी की ऊँचाई से गिराई जाती है। गेंद को भूमि तक पहुँचने में कितना समय लगा। ($g = 10\text{m/s}^2$)

1. $2\sqrt{5} \text{ s}$
2. $5\sqrt{2} \text{ s}$
3. 20s
4. 25s

Correct Answer :-

- $2\sqrt{5} \text{ s}$

44) Amount of energy transferred from one trophic level to the next is /

एक पोषक स्तर से अगले पोषक स्तर में स्थानांतरित ऊर्जा की मात्रा _____ होती है।

1. 5%
2. 20%
3. 15%
4. 10%

Correct Answer :-

- 10%

45)

The acid present in Rancid butter /

विकृत गंधी मक्खन में उपस्थित अम्ल होता है

1. Butyric acid / ब्यूटिरिक अम्ल
2. Acetic acid / एसिटिक अम्ल
3. Lactic acid / लैक्टिक अम्ल
4. Formic acid / फॉर्मिक अम्ल

Correct Answer :-

- Butyric acid / ब्यूटिरिक अम्ल

46) In an electric motor, the energy transformation is from: /

एक विद्युत मोटर में, ऊर्जा परिवर्तन कैसा होता है:

1. Magnetic energy into electrical energy / चुंबकीय ऊर्जा का विद्युत ऊर्जा में
2. Mechanical energy into electrical energy / यांत्रिक ऊर्जा का विद्युत ऊर्जा में
3. Electrical energy into magnetic energy / विद्युत ऊर्जा का चुंबकीय ऊर्जा में
4. Electrical energy into mechanical energy / विद्युत ऊर्जा का यांत्रिक ऊर्जा में

Correct Answer :-

- Electrical energy into mechanical energy / विद्युत ऊर्जा का यांत्रिक ऊर्जा में

47) CANCELLED

Thick layer of fat called blubber is found in: /

ब्लबर नामक वसा की मोटी परत इनमें पायी जाती है:

1. Whale / व्हेल
2. Polar bear / ध्रुवीय भालू
3. Camel / ऊँट
4. Shark / शार्क

Correct Answer :-

- Whale / व्हेल

48) Which one of the features mentioned below about decomposers is not applicable to decomposers? /

अपघटक अपमार्जक भी होते हैं और वे पृथ्वी को साफ करते हैं।

1. They transfer energy to the next trophic level in the food chain. /
वे खाद्य श्रृंखला में अगले पौष्टिकता स्तर पर ऊर्जा स्थानांतरित करते हैं।
2. They are also called as saprophytes or reducers /
उन्हें मृतजीवी या लघुकारक भी कहा जाता है।
3. Decomposers are also scavengers and they clean the earth. /
अपघटक अपमार्जक भी होते हैं और वे पृथ्वी को साफ करते हैं।
4. They help in recycling nutrients. /
वे पोषक पुनश्चक्रण में मदद करते हैं।

Correct Answer :-

- They transfer energy to the next trophic level in the food chain. /
वे खाद्य श्रृंखला में अगले पौष्टिकता स्तर पर ऊर्जा स्थानांतरित करते हैं।

49) Which of the following is not a child-centred classroom? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी बाल-केन्द्रित कक्षा नहीं है?

1. Teachers promote collaboration in learning / शिक्षक अधिगम में सहयोग को बढ़ावा देते हैं।

2. The teacher is a facilitator instead of an instructor / शिक्षक एक प्रशिक्षक के बजाय एक समन्वयक है।
3. The teacher decides content, instruction method and assessments / शिक्षक सामग्री, निर्देश विधि और आकलन का निर्णय करता है।
4. The students have a choice to pick assignments and decide assessment criteria / छात्रों के पास असाइनमेंट चुनने और मूल्यांकन मानदंड तय करने का विकल्प है।

Correct Answer :-

- The teacher decides content, instruction method and assessments / शिक्षक सामग्री, निर्देश विधि और आकलन का निर्णय करता है।

50) Which of the following wastes is not bio degradable? /

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अपशिष्ट जैव निम्न या जैव अवक्रमित नहीं है?

1. Vegetable peel / सब्जियों के छिलके
2. Milk sachets / दूध के पैकेट
3. Cow dung / गाय का गोबर
4. News paper / अखबार

Correct Answer :-

- Milk sachets / दूध के पैकेट

51) Which of the following learning approach is considered to be a derivative of the Ausubelian approach? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिगम दृष्टिकोण, औसुबेलियन दृष्टिकोण का व्युत्पन्न माना जाता है?

1. Experiential learning / अनुभवात्मक अधिगम
2. Collaborative learning approach / सहयोगात्मक अधिगम दृष्टिकोण
3. Analogy strategy / सादृश्य रणनीति
4. Concept mapping / सिद्धान्त मानचित्रण

Correct Answer :-

- Concept mapping / सिद्धान्त मानचित्रण

52) Which of the following can help the students to learn science through kinesthetic movements? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन छात्रों को गतिसंवेदी क्रियाओं के माध्यम से विज्ञान सीखने में मदद कर सकता है?

1. Written test / लिखित परीक्षा
2. Debate / वाद-विवाद
3. Drama / नाटक
4. Quiz / प्रश्नोत्तरी

Correct Answer :-

- Drama / नाटक

53) If an object is kept in between the principal focus and the centre of curvature of a concave mirror, then the nature of the image will be: /

यदि किसी वस्तु को मुख्य फोकस और अवतल दर्पण के वक्रता के केंद्र में रखा जाता है, तो छवि की प्रकृति होगी:

1. Real, enlarged and inverted / वास्तविक, अभिवर्धित एवं उल्टी
2. virtual, diminished and erect / आभासी, संकुचित एवं सीधी
3. Real, diminished and inverted / वास्तविक, संकुचित एवं उल्टी
4. Real, diminished and erect/ वास्तविक, संकुचित एवं सीधी

Correct Answer :-

- Real, enlarged and inverted / वास्तविक, अभिवर्धित एवं उल्टी

54) People of different age groups need different amount of sleep. Who among the following needs more sleep? /

विभिन्न आयु वर्ग के लोगों को अलग-अलग मात्रा में नींद की आवश्यकता होती है। निम्नलिखित में से किसे नींद की सबसे अधिक जरूरत होती है?

1. Child / बच्चा
2. Infant / शिशु
3. Man / पुरुष
4. Woman / महिला

Correct Answer :-

- Infant / शिशु

55) The force of 100N is acting normally on a surface of 2.5 m². The pressure acting on that surface is: /

2.5 m² की एक सतह पर सामान्यतः 100 N का बल लगाया जाता है। सतह पर लगने वाला दबाव है:

1. 400 N/m²
2. 40 N/m²
3. 4 N/m²
4. 250 N/m²

Correct Answer :-

- 40 N/m²

56) A teacher is trying to nurture an aesthetic sense in his students, he should encourage them to: / एक शिक्षक अपने छात्रों में सौंदर्यबोध का पोषण करने की कोशिश कर रहा है, उसे उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए कि:

1. Investigate ideas / विचारों की जांच करें
2. Development of models of inquiry / जांच के प्रतिमान (मॉडल) को विकसित करें।
3. Observe phenomenon keenly / घटना को उत्सुकता से देखें।
4. Frame questions / वे प्रश्न तैयार करें।

Correct Answer :-

- Observe phenomenon keenly / घटना को उत्सुकता से देखें।

57) Which of the following would not promote active discussion? / निम्नलिखित में से कौन सक्रिय चर्चा को बढ़ावा नहीं देगा?

1. Selecting topics from upcoming tests. / आगामी परीक्षाओं से विषयों का चयन करना।
2. Summarizing ideas with the help of learners at the end of a discussion. / चर्चा के अंत में शिक्षार्थियों की सहायता से विचारों को सारांशित करना।
3. Acknowledging learners for responses. / प्रतिक्रिया के लिए शिक्षार्थियों को स्वीकार करना।
4. Encouraging questions as well as responses to each other's questions. / सवालियों को प्रोत्साहित करना एवं साथ ही एक-दूसरे के प्रश्नों का जवाब देना।

Correct Answer :-

- Selecting topics from upcoming tests. / आगामी परीक्षाओं से विषयों का चयन करना।

58) Which of the following statements is false with respect to scientific theories? / वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन गलत है?

1. A theory must be tested with rigour. / एक सिद्धांत का दृढ़ता के साथ परीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए।
2. Theories must follow observations. / सिद्धांतों को प्रेक्षणों का पालन करना चाहिए।
3. Theories may be expressed as an equation. / सिद्धांतों को एक समीकरण के रूप में व्यक्त किया जा सकता है।
4. Predictions of theories must be reproducible. / सिद्धांतों की भविष्यवाणियाँ अवश्य रूप से पुनरुत्पादनीय होनी चाहिए।

Correct Answer :-

- Theories must follow observations. / सिद्धांतों को प्रेक्षणों का पालन करना चाहिए।

59) A scientific theory cannot be expected to: / एक वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत से अपेक्षा नहीं की जा सकती कि -

1. Predict all outcomes / सभी परिणामों का पूर्वानुमान लगाये।
2. Resist falsification / असत्यकरण का विरोध करे।
3. Receive questioning / प्रश्नों को प्राप्त करे।
4. Change with time / समय के साथ बदले।

Correct Answer :-

- Predict all outcomes / सभी परिणामों का पूर्वानुमान लगाये।

60) Overuse of chemical fertilisers in agriculture makes the soil acidic and the land infertile. What substance is generally added to the soil to neutralize this effect? /

कृषि में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के अति प्रयोग से मिट्टी अम्लीय होती है तथा भूमि अनुपजाऊ हो जाती है। इस प्रभाव को बेअसर करने के लिए सामान्यतः किस पदार्थ को मिट्टी में मिलाया जाता है?

1. NaOH
2. Mg(OH)₂
3. Na₂CO₃
4. CaO

Correct Answer :-

- CaO