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Your Personal Exams Guide

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SUPER TET Prev. Yr. Paper - II 2018

Total Time: 2 Hour : 30 Minute **Total Marks:** 150

Instructions

Sl No.	Section Name	No. of Question	Maximum Marks	Negative Marks	Positive Marks
1	Test	150	150	0	1

1.) A total of 150 minutes is allotted for the examination.

2.) The server will set your clock for you. In the top right corner of your screen, a countdown timer will display the remaining time for you to complete the exam. Once the timer reaches zero, the examination will end automatically. The paper need not be submitted when your timer reaches zero.

3.) There will, however, be sectional timing for this exam. You will have to complete each section within the specified time limit. Before moving on to the next section, you must complete the current one within the time limits.

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Test

1. **निर्देश:** नीचे दिए गए अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढकर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए | (+1)

मनुष्य के लिए साक्षरता की सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता है | निरक्षर व्यक्ति अपना विकास नहीं कर सकता | प्रजातंत्र की सफलता के लिए उसके नागरिकों का साक्षर होना आवश्यक है | साक्षरता प्रतीक है - स्वतंत्रता एवं विकास का | यदि इस अभियान की सफलता और विफलता का निष्पक्ष दृष्टि से विश्लेषण करें तो हमें पता चलता है कि यह अभियान जन-जागृति लाने में सफल रहा है | इस अभियान को सफलता पूर्वक चलाना चाहिए |

प्रजातंत्र की सफलता के लिए क्या आवश्यक है?

a. स्वतंत्रता एवं विकास

b. निष्पक्ष दृष्टि

c. नागरिकों का साक्षर होना

d. नागरिक का निरक्षर होना

---

2. **निर्देश:** नीचे दिए गए अपठित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढकर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए | (+1)

दम्भ का जहाँ-जहाँ पड़ाव था,

सत्य से जहाँ-जहाँ दुराव था,

वह चला कि अग्नि-बाण मारता,

पाप की अहा-अहा उजाड़ता,

वज्र बन गिरा गिरे विचार पर |

'अग्नि' शब्द का तद्भव रूप क्या होगा?

a. आग

b. लौ

c. ज्योति

d. ज्वाला

---

3. 'चौराहा' में कौन सा समास है? (+1)

a. तत्पुरुष समास

b. कर्मधारय समास

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c. द्विगु समास

d. अव्ययीभाव समास

---

4. 'जिसके हाथ में चक्र हो' के लिए एक शब्द क्या है? (+1)

a. वीणापाणि

b. वज्रपाणि

c. चक्रपाणि

d. पारदर्शक

---

5. 'कंघी' का तत्सम शब्द क्या है? (+1)

a. कोठार

b. कपित्थ

c. कज्जल

d. कंकति

---

6. 'व्यूह' का विलोम शब्द क्या है? (+1)

a. अपूर्ण

b. अव्यवस्था

c. निष्पक्ष

d. प्रतिगामी

---

7. 'राम का घर दूर है' - इस वाक्य में कौन सा कारक है? (+1)

a. कर्म कारक

b. संप्रदान कारक

c. कर्ता कारक

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d. संबंध कारक

---

8. 'मैंने कहा होगा' - वाक्य किस प्रकार का वाक्य है? (+1)

a. विस्मयवाचक वाक्य

b. इच्छावाचक वाक्य

c. संकेतवाचक वाक्य

d. सन्देहवाचक वाक्य

---

9. 'अस कहि कुटिल भई उठि ठाढी | मानहुँ रोष-तरंगिनी बाढी' - में 'मानहुँ' के द्वारा कौन सा अलंकार बनता है? (+1)

a. रूपक अलंकार

b. उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार

c. उपमा अलंकार

d. अन्योक्ति अलंकार

---

10. वह अपना सर खुजलाता है' - वाक्य में कौन सी क्रिया है? (+1)

a. सकर्मक क्रिया

b. अकर्मक क्रिया

c. प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया

d. अनुकरणात्मक क्रिया

---

11. वीर रस का स्थाई भाव लिखिए - (+1)

a. उत्साह

b. रति

c. शोक

d. रौद्र

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12. उन्मेष में किस उपसर्ग का प्रयोग हुआ है? (+1)

a. उप

b. उत्

c. अभि

d. अपि

13. 'जिसके पास तुरंत सोचने की शक्ति हो' - के लिए सही एक शब्द लिखिए | (+1)

a. प्रत्युत्पन्नमति

b. अगणनीय

c. हाजिर जवाब

d. दुष्कर

14. 'संस्कार' शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग है? (+1)

a. सन्

b. सम्

c. संस

d. स

15. 'शुष्ठि' का तद्भव शब्द क्या है? (+1)

a. मुट्ठी

b. सोंठ

c. शीशम

d. सिक्ख

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16. 'मुझसे उठा नहीं गया' वाक्य में कौन-सा वाच्य है? (+1)

a. कर्तृवाच्य

b. कर्मवाच्य

c. भाववाच्य

d. इनमें से कोई नहीं

---

17. 'पर्वत के ऊपर की समतल भूमि' - वाक्य के लिए एक शब्द बताइए | (+1)

a. उपत्यका

b. चोटी

c. श्रृंग

d. अधित्यका

---

18. 'लिखावट' शब्द में किस प्रकार का प्रत्यय है? (+1)

a. आवट

b. अट

c. आर

d. हार

---

19. 'काला सागर' में कौन सी संज्ञा है? (+1)

a. भाववाचक संज्ञा

b. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा

c. समूहवाचक संज्ञा

d. जातिवाचक संज्ञा

---

20. 'प्रधानमंत्री' में कौन सा समास है? (+1)

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a. तत्पुरुष समास

b. कर्मधारय समास

c. द्विगु समास

d. अव्ययीभाव समास

---

21. **Direction:** Read the Comprehension (Poetry) carefully and answer the Question: **(+1)**

When I consider how my light is spent

Ere half my days, in this dark world and wide,

And that one talent, which is death to hide,

Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent.

What is the meaning of word 'ere' ?

a. Before

b. After

c. Together with

d. Bring

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22. Use the suitable 'conjunction' to complete the following sentence: **(+1)**

He was not only punished _____ fined.

a. also

b. but also

c. too

d. so

---

23. Is 'sweet' in the following sentence a part of subject or predicate ? **(+1)**

The mangoes in the basket are sweet.

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a. Subject

b. Predicate

c. Both subject and predicate

d. None of the above

---

24. Put in the correct pronoun in the Reported Speech of the following sentence: **(+1)**

Rahul said to me: "I work in an office."

Rahul told me that _____ worked in an office.

a. I

b. he

c. him

d. his

---

25. **Complete the following sentence with an appropriate article:** **(+1)**

It is _____ unique opportunity.

a. a

b. an

c. some

d. the

---

26. Direction: Read the Comprehension (Passage) carefully and answer the Question: **(+1)**

People take cars and other road vehicles for granted today. However, the idea of such vehicles was unheard of about 500 years ago. Then in 1478, the artist and inventor Leonardo Da Vinci designed, a self propelled vehicle. His drawing showed a boxy open-topped wooden machine with three wheels. Coiled spring would make the vehicle more somewhat like a wind up toy. Models of Leonardo's vehicle have been made in recent years and are on exhibit in museums in Italy.

What did Leonardo Da Vinci design in 1478 ?

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a. a self propelled vehicle

b. cars and other road vehicles

c. coiled spring

d. None of the above

---

27. Masculine of 'Bee' is _____. (+1)

a. Drone

b. King

c. Queen

d. None of the above

---

28. **Direction: Complete the following sentence:** (+1)

'The soldier fought _____ courage'

a. for

b. to

c. with

d. of

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---

29. Identify the voice in the following sentence: (+1)

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

a. Active

b. Passive

c. Can't be determined

d. None of the above

---

30. Mention a common suitable prefix to the following words: (+1)

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Write, fresh, take

a. re

b. pre

c. dis

d. mis

---

31. निर्देश: नीचे दिए गए अपठित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए। (+1)

एकदा राजकुमारः सिद्धार्थः विहाराय उद्याने गतवान्। सहसा सः क्रन्दनध्वनिम् अश्रृणोत्। तदैव च एकः हंसः तस्य सम्मुखे भूमौ अपतत्। तं दृष्टवा सिद्धार्थः करुणापूर्णः सञ्जातः। पुनश्च सः हंसस्य शरीराद् बाणं निष्कास्य यावत्पश्यति तावद् देवदत्तः तत्र समागतः। सः सिद्धार्थम् उक्तवान् भो सिद्धार्थ ! एषः हंसः मया हतः रमं हंसं मह्यं देहि, सिद्धार्थः उच्चैः अवदत् - न दास्यामि। अहम् अस्य रक्षकः।

'विलोक्य' इति पदस्य गंद्याशे पर्याय पदं किं प्रयुक्तम्?

a. कृत्वा

b. स्थित्वा

c. दृष्टवा

d. गत्वा

---

32. 'कुत्र' अव्यय का क्या अर्थ है? (+1)

a. किसका

b. कहाँ

c. कौन

d. किसलिए

---

33. 'सः चौरेभ्यः विभेति' इस वाक्य में 'चौरेभ्यः' पद में किस विभक्ति का प्रयोग हुआ है ? (+1)

a. तृतीया

b. चतुर्थी

c. द्वितीया

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d. पञ्चमी

---

34. 'प्रत्येकम्' पद में कौन-सा उपसर्ग प्रयुक्त है? (+1)

a. परि

b. प्र

c. प्रति

d. उप

---

35. 'पठनीयः' पद में कौन-सा प्रत्यय है ? (+1)

a. क्तवतु

b. ल्यप्

c. क्तिन्

d. अनीयर्

---

36. 'पञ्चग्रामम्' में कौन सा समास है ? (+1)

a. अव्ययीभाव

b. द्वन्द्व

c. बहुब्रीहि

d. द्विगु

---

37. 'सुखार्तः' में कौन सी सन्धि है? (+1)

a. दीर्घ

b. वृद्धि

c. गुण

d. अयादि

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38. 'एचोऽयवायावः' सूत्र किस सन्धि का विधान करता है? (+1)

a. दीर्घ

b. गुण

c. अयादि

d. वृद्धि

39. 'बालिका' शब्द के प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन का रूप लिखिए? (+1)

a. बालिके

b. बालिकाः

c. बालिकेभ्यः

d. बालिका याः

40. **निर्देश:** नीचे दिए गए अपठित पद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए। (+1)

दाने तपसि शौर्ये च विज्ञाने विनये नये।

विस्मयो न हि कर्तव्यो बहुरत्नना वसुन्धरा।।

अस्माकं वसुन्धरा कीदृशी वर्तते ?

a. ज्ञानपूर्णा

b. विस्मयरहिता

c. बहुरत्ना

d. दानपूर्णा

41. A person travels from place A to place B with a uniform speed of 4 km/hr and returns back with a uniform speed of 2 km/hr. What is its average speed during the travel ? (+1)

a. 8/3 km/hr

b. 10/3 km/hr

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c. 4 km/hr

d. 7/3 km/hr

---

42. The refractive index of water and glass with respect to air are 4/3 and 3/2 respectively. The refractive index of glass with respect to water will be: **(+1)**

a. 9 / 8

b. 8 / 9

c. 9 / 4

d. 3 / 2

---

43. An electric bulb consumes 2000J of electrical energy in 20s. what is its power ? **(+1)**

a. 200 Watt

b. 100 Watt

c. 500 Watt

d. 300 Watt

---

44. Which rays are absorbed by ozone layer ? **(+1)**

a. Infrared rays

b. X - rays

c. γ - rays

d. Ultraviolet rays

---

45. Among halogens which element has highest electron affinity ? **(+1)**

a. F

b. Cl

c. Br

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d. I

---

46. Write the name of type of given reaction. (+1)

$CH_3-CH_2-Br + NaOH \rightarrow CH_3-CH_2-OH + NaBr$

a. Elimination reaction

b. Free radical substitution reaction

c. Nucleophilic substitution reaction

d. Electrophilic substitution reaction

---

47. Name the vitamin whose deficiency in diet results in scurvy. (+1)

a. Vitamin A

b. Vitamin B

c. Vitamin C

d. Vitamin D

---

48. The naked seeded plants are called. (+1)

a. Angiosperms

b. Gymnosperms

c. Cryptogams

d. Phanerogams

---

49. Which blood vessel carries oxygenated blood from lungs to the left auricle of human heart ? (+1)

a. Pulmonary artery

b. Pulmonary vein

c. artery

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d. vein

---

50. An organism's modification in structure, function or behaviour suitable to the environment is called **(+1)**

a. Evaluation

b. Ecology

c. Adaptation

d. Heredity

---

51. If a - b = 4 and ab = 21, find the value of $a^3 - b^3$ **(+1)**

a. 302

b. 316

c. 304

d. 296

---

52. Amongst the following which is greater: **(+1)**

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2}$ *or* $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{1/3}$

a. $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2}$

b. $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{1/3}$

c. Both are equal

d. None of the above

---

53. Factorize: $x^2 - 9x + 18$ **(+1)**

a. (x - 9)(x - 2)

b. (x + 6)(x - 3)

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c. $(x + 3)(x - 6)$

d. $(x - 6)(x - 3)$

---

54. If A = {x : x is an isosceles triangle} and B = {x : x is an equilateral triangle} then find $A \cap B$ **(+1)**

a. $A \cap B \neq B$

b. $A \cap B = B$

c. $A \cap B = A$

d. $A \cap B \neq A$

---

55. Find each of exterior angles of a regular polygon of 10 sides. **(+1)**

a. 38°

b. 18°

c. 36°

d. 72°

---

56. Find the difference between place value and face value of 9 in the number 569387? **(+1)**

a. 9991

b. 8991

c. 8999

d. 9009

---

57. Three angles of a quadrilateral are equal and the fourth angle measures 75°, find the measure of each of the equal angles. **(+1)**

a. 85°

b. 95°

c. 105°

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d. 125°

---

58. The perimeter of a right angle triangle is 24 centimetre. If its hypotenuse is 10 centimeter, find the area of triangle (+1)

a. 24 cm^2

b. 36 cm 2

c. 40 cm 2

d. 48 cm 2

---

59. If each side of rhombus is 100 metre and one of the diagonals is 160 metre, find the area of the rhombus. (+1)

a. 2400 m 2

b. 9600 m 2

c. 4800 m^2

d. 2440 m 2

---

60. If a + b = 7 and ab = 12, Then find the value of $(a^2 + b^2)$ (+1)

a. 49

b. 37

c. 25

d. 28

---

61. $5^{(x+1)} + 5^{(2-x)} = 5^3 + 1$, then find the positive value of x. (+1)

a. 2 or -1

b. 1

c. -1

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d. 2

---

62. January 5, 1991, was a Sunday. What day of the week was on March 3, 1992 ? (+1)

a. Monday

b. Friday

c. Wednesday

d. Tuesday

---

63. The denominator of a rational number is greater than its numerator by 8. If the numerator is increased by 17 and the denominator is increased by 1, the number becomes 3/2. Find the rational number. (+1)

a. 7/15

b. 5/13

c. 3/11

d. 9/17

---

64. In an examination, 94% of the students passed and 33 students failed. How many students appeared in the examination ? (+1)

a. 650

b. 550

c. 555

d. 450

---

65. If the cost price of 10 books is equal to the selling price of 8 books, find the gain or loss percent on the transaction. (+1)

a. 20% loss

b. 25% gain

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c. 25% loss

d. 20% gain

---

66. If the wages of 6 men for 15 days be Rs. 2100, then find the wages of 9 men for 12 days. (+1)

a. Rs 2200

b. Rs 2320

c. Rs 2000

d. Rs. 2520

---

67. The following data have been arranged in ascending order. If the median of the data is 63, find the value of x. (+1)

29, 32, 48, 50, x, (x + 2), 72, 78, 84, 90

a. 57

b. 52

c. 61

d. 62

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68. If A : B = 3 : 4 and B : C = 6 : 7 then find A : B : C (+1)

a. 3 : 4 : 7

b. 12 : 16 : 21

c. 9 : 12 : 14

d. 9 : 12 : 7

---

69. If a sum of money placed at simple interest doubles itself in 25 years, then find the rate of interest per annum. (+1)

a. 2%

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b. 5%

c. 3%

d. 4%

---

70. The length of the chord of the circle with a radius of 10 cm is 16 cm. Find the distance of the chord from the centre of the circle. (+1)

a. 5 cm

b. 8 cm

c. 6 cm

d. 4 cm

---

71. What is the name of mid latitude grass-land in South America ? (+1)

a. Prairie

b. Pampas

c. Veld

d. Steppes

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72. Give the name of Warm Ocean current flowing along eastern coast of North America. (+1)

a. Gulf stream

b. Canary current

c. Kuroshio current

d. Brazilian current

---

73. Which port is situated at the Gulf of Kutch? (+1)

a. Jawaharlal Nehru Port

b. Dwarka Port

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c. Okhla Port

d. Kandla Port

---

74. In which country Drakensberg Mountain located ? **(+1)**

a. China

b. Switzerland

c. Sri Lanka

d. South Africa

---

75. When International 'Tiger Day' is observed ? **(+1)**

a. 29 July

b. 2 June

c. 18 July

d. 14 May

---

76. On which continent the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn all the three pass through ? **(+1)**

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a. Asia

b. Africa

c. North America

d. South America

---

77. Who was the President of State Constitution Committee? **(+1)**

a. Jawaharlal Nehru

b. Vallabhbhai Patel

c. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

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d. G.V. Mavalankar

---

78. The Sharda Act is related to ? (+1)

a. Sharda River

b. Child Marriage

c. Dowry

d. Police reforms

---

79. Where in India was the First French factory established? (+1)

a. Pondicherry

b. Chandannagore

c. Masulipatnam

d. Surat

---

80. From which country the concept of concurrent list in the Indian Constitution was borrowed ? (+1)

a. United States of America

b. Australia

c. Canada

d. Russia

---

81. Who was the propounder of Heuristic method ? (+1)

a. Herbert Spencer

b. Armstrong

c. John Dewey

d. Scott Monroe

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82. Which report is called as Magna Carta of Indian Education ? (+1)

a. Macaulay's Minutes

b. Hunter Commission

c. Charter Act of 1813

d. Woods dispatch

83. Who introduced the five steps system in preparation lesson planning ? (+1)

a. Terman

b. Binet

c. Herbert

d. Bloom

84. Which level of education is being provided at 'Maktab' ? (+1)

a. Primary education

b. Senior secondary education

c. Secondary education

d. All of the above

85. Who was the propounder of Project Method of Teaching ? (+1)

a. Frobel

b. Dewey

c. Montessori

d. Rabindranath

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86. Problem of 'wastage' and 'stagnation' is primarily related to which level of education ? (+1)

a. secondary level

b. primary level

c. special education

d. higher secondary level

---

87. Who propounded primary laws of learning ? (+1)

a. Skinner

b. Pavlov

c. Watson

d. Thorndike

---

88. Educational Technology III is also known as (+1)

a. Behaviour Technology

b. Instructional technology

c. Teaching Technology

d. None of the above

---

89. Which domain or aspect of student's behavior is related to his interests and attitudes ? (+1)

a. Cognitive domain

b. Intelligence domain

c. Psychomotor domain

d. Emotional domain

---

90. Which test is used to know the learning problems of students after classroom teaching? (+1)

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a. Diagnostic Test

b. Achievement tests

c. Unit test

d. Formative test

---

91. Fill up the Blank: "According to Gagne's Learning Hierarchy highest stage of learning is _____". (+1)

a. Problem-solving

b. Stimulus-response learning

c. Rule learning

d. Signal learning

---

92. Fill up the blank: "Originality, Flexibility and Flow are the components of _____". (+1)

a. Personality

b. Thinking

c. Creativity

d. Intelligence

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---

93. Fill up the blank: "Brain Storming technique emphasizes the importance of _____ thinking in teaching gifted children". (+1)

a. Convergent

b. Divergent

c. Lateral

d. Both (2) & (3)

---

94. Fill up the blank: "Kohlberg's theory explains _____ development of a child." (+1)

a. Social

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b. Physical

c. Cognitive

d. Moral

---

95. An infant of below 15 months age is at what stage of language development ? (+1)

a. intermediate fluency

b. speech emergence

c. complex utterance.

d. pre-production stage

---

96. Who advocated the 'Trial and Error theory of Learning' ? (+1)

a. Kohler

b. Thorndike

c. Pavlov

d. Ross

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97. Programmed Learning is based on whose theory of learning ? (+1)

a. Kohlberg

b. Piaget

c. Skinner

d. Bandura

---

98. The 'Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)' is established for the education of which type of children ? (+1)

a. Delinquent children

b. Children with special needs

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c. Gifted children

d. Creative children

---

99. What is the right order of feeble-mindedness based on IQ? (+1)

a. Moron, Dull, imbecile, idiot

b. Dull, Moron, Imbecile, Idiot

c. Imbecile, Idiot, Dull, Moron

d. Idiot, Imbecile, Moron, Dull

---

100. The process of Assimilation and Accommodation is related to what ? (+1)

a. Theory of moral development

b. Theory of cognitive development

c. Theory of social learning

d. Theory of motivation

---

101. Who is the author of the book "Everest Ki Beti' ? (+1)

a. Taslima Nasrin

b. Arunima Sinha

c. Amish Tripathi

d. Vishnu Sharma

---

102. In which year did the Government of Uttar Pradesh launch Bhagya Laxmi Yojna ? (+1)

a. 2017

b. 2018

c. 2019

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d. 2020

---

103. Who wrote 'Akbarnama' ? **(+1)**

a. Ziauddin Barani

b. Abul Fazl

c. Abdul Qadir Badayuni

d. Akbar

---

104. In which city is 'Bharat Kala Bhavan' situated ? **(+1)**

a. Lucknow

b. Agra

c. Varanasi

d. None of these

---

105. To which state 'Jallikattu' is related ? **(+1)**

a. Tamilnadu

b. Kerala

c. Karnataka

d. Andhra Pradesh

---

106. Which city of Uttar Pradesh is known as 'Shiraz of India' ? **(+1)**

a. Kanpur

b. Prayagraj

c. Jaunpur

d. Meerut

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107. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the holy place 'Naimisharanya' located ? **(+1)**

a. Ayodhya

b. Ballia

c. Chitrakoot

d. Sitapur

108. In which place in Odisha is Sun Temple located ? **(+1)**

a. Bhubaneswar

b. Sambalpur

c. Konark

d. Balangir

109. Name the Pala King who founded the Vikramshila University ? **(+1)**

a. Mahipal-1

b. Dharmapala

c. Devpal

d. Gopal

110. On which date is the 'World Environment Day' observed ? **(+1)**

a. 21 st May

b. 27 th May

c. 5 th June

d. 14 th November

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111. What is known as 'Paper Gold' ? **(+1)**

a. Currencies still on Gold standard

b. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) of the IMF

c. Special accommodation facility of the World Bank

d. All of the above

---

112. Which planet is called 'Red Planet' ? **(+1)**

a. Pluto

b. Venus

c. Jupiter

d. Mars

---

113. In which state Loktak Lake is located ? **(+1)**

a. Manipur

b. Assam

c. Meghalaya

d. Arunachal Pradesh

---

114. Who is the first full fledged woman Defence Minister of India ? **(+1)**

a. Indira Gandhi

b. Nirmala Sitharaman

c. Amrit Kaur

d. Sucheta Kripalani

---

115. Who has received 'Indira Gandhi Prize' for Peace, Disarmament and Development for the year 2017 ? **(+1)**

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a. Sheikh Hasina

b. Angela Merkel

c. Dr. Manmohan Singh

d. Hamid Karzai

---

116. Who has become the first woman pilot in the Indian Navy ? (+1)

a. Shubhangi Swaroop

b. Jaishree Misra

c. Chitra Sharma

d. Manjula Padmanabhan

---

117. The 48 th International Film Festival of India was held in; (+1)

a. Mumbai

b. Goa

c. New Delhi

d. Hyderabad

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---

118. Which is India's cleanest city as per 'Swachh Sarvekshan 2017' ? (+1)

a. Gandhinagar, Gujarat

b. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

c. Indore, Madhya Pradesh

d. Ahmedabad, Gujarat

---

119. Who has been selected as the 'Best Actor in 64 th National Film Awards ? (+1)

a. Shahrukh Khan

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b. Nawazuddin Siddiqui

c. Shahid Kapoor

d. Akshay Kumar

---

120. Who is the 21 st Chief Election Commissioner of India ? **(+1)**

a. Achal Kumar Jyoti

b. Nasim Bedi

c. Prakash Karat

d. J. B. Patnayak

---

121. Who has been appointed as the 9 th secretary General of United Nations ? **(+1)**

a. Ban Ki-Moon

b. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

c. Antonio Guterres

d. Kofi Annan

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122. Who has been selected for 'Vyas Samman', 2017 ? **(+1)**

a. Mamta Kalia

b. Mrinal Pande

c. Krishna Sobti

d. Nirmala Jain

---

123. On which date is the World Toilet Day celebrated ? **(+1)**

a. 18th September

b. 19th November

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c. 3rd April

d. 14th March

---

124. Who was appointed as the new chairman of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) in August 2017 ? (+1)

a. Anupam Kher

b. Shekar Kapoor

c. Javed Aktar

d. Prasoon Joshi

---

125. Which Indian state is the largest producer of sugar at present ? (+1)

a. Maharashtra

b. West Bengal

c. Uttar Pradesh

d. Haryana

---

126. In 1893 in which city Swami Vivekananda delivered inspiring speech as a delegate of India in the parliament of world Religions ? (+1)

a. Chicago

b. Tokyo

c. Rio

d. Denmark

---

127. With which game is 'Durand Cup' associated ? (+1)

a. Hockey

b. Football

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c. Golf

d. Cricket

---

128. What is the new name of Kandla Port which was renamed recently ? (+1)

a. Jawaharlal Nehru Port

b. New Gujarat Port

c. Deendayal Port Trust

d. Vallabhbhai Patel Port

---

129. 'The World Human Rights Day' is celebrated on which date ? (+1)

a. 10th December

b. 22nd December

c. 31st December

d. 24th December

---

130. For which book Rabindra Nath Tagore received the Noble Prize ? (+1)

a. Gora

b. Geetanjali

c. Gitimalya

d. Ghare Baire

---

131. The term left to the symbol :: have the same relationship as the two terms to the right of symbol :: Out of four terms one is missing. (+1)

Find out the missing term ?

BC : DI :: DE : ?

a. FH

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b. PY

c. CH

d. YP

---

132. If Kamal a boy says, "Ravi's mother is the only daughter of my mother." How is Kamal related to Ravi ? (+1)

a. Maternal uncle

b. Paternal uncle

c. Father

d. Brother

---

133. Find the next term in series: 4M, 9K, 16I, 25G, _ _ _ _ ? (+1)

a. 49E

b. 49D

c. 39E

d. 36E

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---

134. In a certain code PROMOTION is written as 567873271. In the same code NOTTION will be written as (+1)

a. 1733231

b. 1732271

c. 1733271

d. 1833271

---

135. Mohan starts to walk in west direction and walks 3 km, then turns right and walks further 4 km. He further turns left and walks 2 km, again turns left and walks 4 km. How far is Mohan from its origin and in what direction ? (+1)

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a. 5 km towards East

b. 2 km towards East

c. 2 km towards West

d. 5 km towards West

---

136. The physical structure of a computer is called _____. (+1)

a. Software

b. Hardware

c. Firmware

d. Humanware

---

137. The brain of the computer is? (+1)

a. ALU

b. Memory

c. CPU

d. Hard disk

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---

138. A website's main page is called its: (+1)

a. Home page

b. Web page

c. Desktop

d. Bookmark

---

139. In a digital computer, data is stored in which form ? (+1)

a. Decimal

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b. HexaDecimal

c. Binary

d. Octal

---

140. The file Attached with an e-mail which is sent to a receiver is called as: **(+1)**

a. Annexure

b. Attachment

c. PDF

d. None of the above

---

141. Using voting rights during Election is related with which type of value ? **(+1)**

a. Democratic values

b. Fundamental rights

c. Autocratic Values

d. Authoritative

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142. If teacher helps the student in selecting subjects, then this is his which role ? **(+1)**

a. Counsellor

b. Instructor

c. Advisor

d. Friend

---

143. To ensure participation of more students in the class, which method of teaching would you adopt ? **(+1)**

a. Role play method

b. Discussion method

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c. Lecture method

d. Demonstration method

---

144. Punishment is which type of reinforcement ? **(+1)**

a. Extinction

b. Negative

c. Positive

d. None of the above

---

145. Which body determines the professional norms for teachers ? **(+1)**

a. NCTE

b. CBSE

c. UGC

d. AICTE

---

146. Which article of the Constitution discusses the fundamental duties of citizens ? **(+1)**

a. 15

b. 21 A

c. 51 A

d. 41

---

147. 1 : 1 guidance for one's personal problem is called **(+1)**

a. Suggestion

b. Advice

c. Instructions

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d. Counselling

---

148. In which year National Literacy Mission was launched? **(+1)**

a. 1986

b. 1997

c. 1988

d. 1980

---

149. Who was the chairman of Emotional Integration Committee ? **(+1)**

a. V.V. Giri

b. Smt. Indira Gandhi

c. Dr. Sampurnanand

d. B. Mukherjee

---

150. Which record is maintained to verify the ability, interest, aptitude and response of the students ? **(+1)**

a. Portfolio

b. Diary

c. Summative report

d. None of the above

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Answers

1. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

प्रजातंत्र की सफलता के लिए **नागरिकों का साक्षर होना** आवश्यक है ।उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **नागरिकों का साक्षर होना** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- उपयुक्त गद्यांश के अनुसार प्रजातंत्र की सफलता के लिए **नागरिकों का साक्षर होना** आवश्यक है।

⭐ Additional Information

- साक्षरता का अर्थ है साक्षर होना अर्थात पढने और लिखने की क्षमता से संपन्न होना।
- साक्षर
  - विशेषण
    - पढ़ा लिखा, शिक्षित।

---

2. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

उपर्युक्त पद्यांश के अंतर्गत अग्नि शब्द का तद्भव रूप **आग** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प ' **आग**' सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- **अग्नि** शब्द का तद्भव रूप **आग** है।
- **सत्य** का तद्भव शब्द **सच** है।

⭐ Additional Information

- **दंभ के पर्यायवाची शब्द:-**
  - अहंकार, गर्व, अभिमान, दर्प, मद, घमंड, मान।
- **वज्र के पर्यायवाची शब्द :-**
  - कुलिस, पवि, अशनि, दभोलि।
- **गिरा के पर्यायवाची शब्द:-**
  - रसज्ञा, जीभ, रसना, वाणी

---

3. **Answer: c**

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Explanation:

चौराहा शब्द में **द्विगु समास** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **द्विगु** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- चौराहा शब्द में द्विगु समास है।
- **द्विगु समास की परिभाषा**
  - वह समास जिसका **पहला पद संख्यावाचक विशेषण होता है** तथा समस्तपद किसी समूह या फिर किसी समाहार का बोध करता है तो वह द्विगु समास कहलाता है।
    - जैसे:
      - दोपहर : दो पहरों का समाहार
      - शताब्दी : सौ सालों का समूह
      - पंचतंत्र : पांच तंत्रों का समाहार
      - सप्ताह : सात दिनों का समूह

⭐ Additional Information

- **कर्मधारय समास की परिभाषा**
  - वह समास **जिसका पहला पद विशेषण एवं दूसरा पद विशेष्य होता है** अथवा पूर्वपद एवं उत्तरपद में उपमान – उपमेय का सम्बन्ध माना जाता है कर्मधारय समास कहलाता है।
  - इस समास का उत्तरपद प्रधान होता है एवं विगृह करते समय दोनों पदों के बीच में 'के सामान', 'है जो', 'रुपी' में से किसी एक शब्द का प्रयोग होता है।
  - कर्मधारय समास के उदाहरण
    - चरणकमल = कमल के समान चरण
    - नीलगगन =नीला है जो गगन
    - चन्द्रमुख = चन्द्र जैसा मु
    - अधपका – आधा है जो पका
- **अव्ययीभाव समास की परिभाषा:-**
  - इस समास में **पहला या पूर्वपद अव्यय होता है और उसका अर्थ प्रधान होता है** । अव्यय के संयोग से समस्तपद भी अव्यय बन जाता है। इसमें पूर्वपद प्रधान होता है।
  - अव्ययीभाव समास के पहले पद में अनु, आ, प्रति, यथा, भर, हर आदि आते है।
  - अव्ययीभाव समास के उदाहरण
    - आजन्म: जन्म से लेकर
    - यथामति : मति के अनुसार
    - प्रतिदिन : दिन-दिन
- **तत्पुरुष समास :-**
  - वह समास, **जिसका उत्तरपद या अंतिम पद प्रधान हो।** अर्थात् प्रथम पद गौण हो और उत्तरपद की प्रधानता हो।
  - जैसे–राजकुमार सख्त बीमार था। इस वाक्य में समस्तपद 'राजकुमार' जिसका विग्रह है–राजा का कुमार इस विग्रह पद में 'राजा' पहला पद और 'कुमार' (पुत्र) उत्तर पद है।

---

4. **Answer: c**

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Explanation:

जिसके हाथ में चक्र हो के लिए एक शब्द **चक्रपाणि** है । अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **चक्रपाणि** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- जिसके हाथ में चक्र हो :- **चक्रपाणि**
- चक्रपाणि का अर्थ **विष्णु** से है।

⭐ Additional Information

- जिसके पाणि में वज्र है- **(वज्रपाणि (इन्द्र))**
- जिसके पाणि में वीणा है **- (वीणापाणि (सरस्वती))**
- जिसके आने की तिथि (मालूम) न हो- **(अतिथि)**
- जिसके शेखर पर चन्द्र हो- **(चन्द्रशेखर (शिव)**
- जिसके पार देखा जा सके- **(पारदर्शक)**
- जिसके पार देखा न जा सके- **(आपारदर्शक)**
- जिसके भीतर का तापमान समान स्थिति में रहे- **(वातानुकूलित)**
- जिसके हृदय में ममता नहीं है- **(निर्मम)**
- जिसके हृदय में दया नहीं है- **(निर्दय)**
- जिसके कुल का पता ज्ञात न हो- **(अज्ञातकुल)**
- जिसके चूड़ा पर चन्द्र रहे- **(चन्द्रचूड़)**
- जिसके हाथ में चक्र हो- **(चक्रपाणि)**
- जिसके विषय में उल्लेख करना आवश्यक हो- **(उल्लेखनीय)**
- जिसके पास करोड़ों रूपये हों- **(करोड़पति)**
- जिसके लम्बे-लम्बे बिखरे बाल हों- **(झबरा)**
- जिसके हृदय में ममता न हो- **(निर्मम)**
- जिसके हृदय में दया न हो- **(निर्दय)**
- जिसके बिना कार्य न चल सके- **(अपरिहार्य)**
- जिसके विषय में विवाद हो- **(विवादास्पद)**
- जिसके नख सूप के समान हो- **(शूर्पणखा)**
- जिसके हाथ में शूल हो- **(शूलपाणि) (शिव)**
- जिसके पास शक्ति न हो- **(निर्बल)**
- जिसके हृदय में पाप न हो- **(निष्पाप)**
- जिसके बारे में मतभेद न हो- **(निर्विवाद)**
- जिसके पास कोई रोजगार न हो **- (बेरोजगार)**
- जिसके लोचन (आँखें) सुंदर हों- **(सुलोचन)**
- जिसके भीतर की हवा का तापमान सम स्थिति में रखा गया हो- **(वातानुकूलित)**
- जिसके चार पद है- **(चतुष्पद)**
- जिसके आने की तिथि न हो- **(अतिथि)**

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5. **Answer: d**

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Explanation:

कंघी शब्द का तत्सम शब्द **कंकति** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **कंकति** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- कंघी शब्द का तत्सम शब्द **कंकति** है।
- कंघी संस्कृत [संज्ञा स्त्रीलिंग]
  - छोटे आकार का कंघा
  - एक पौधा जिसकी पत्तियाँ औषधि बनाने के काम आती हैं ; अतिबला
  - जुलाहों द्वारा प्रयोग किया जाने वाला एक उपकरण।

⭐ Additional Information

तत्सम	तद्भव
कपित्थ	कैथा
कज्जल	काजल
कोठार / कुठार	कुल्हाडा

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6. **Answer: b**

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Explanation:

व्यूह का विलोम शब्द विकल्पों में से **अव्यवस्था** है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- **व्यूह का अर्थ :-**
  - रणनीति
  - योजना
  - सिपाहियों की एक विशेष प्रतिक्रिया
  - बड़े समूह जो हमला करने या बचाव करने के लिए आस-पास खड़े है
  - एक विषेश क्रमानुसार और प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन
  - निति और नजरिया
- **व्यूह के विलोम शब्द :-**
  - क्रम भंग

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- अव्यवस्था
- अकेला
- उलट पुलट
- अनियोजित
- असंतुलित
- बिना कौशल का

⭐ Important Points

- **व्यूह के पर्यावाची शब्द :-**
  - कार्यनीति
  - समूह
  - पलटन
  - व्यूह-रचना
  - युद्ध की कला
  - संतुलित
  - चक्रव्यूह

⭐ Additional Information

किसी शब्द का विलोम शब्द उस शब्द के अर्थ से उल्टा अर्थ वाला होता है।

शब्द	विलोम	शब्द	विलोम
अच्छा	बुरा	तुच्छ	महान
राजा	रंक	गुण	अवगुण
पूर्ण	अपूर्ण	हित	अहित
स्त्री	पुरुष	पक्षपात	निष्पक्ष
कृतज्ञ	कृतघ्न	प्रगतिशील	प्रतिगा

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7. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

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"राम का घर दूर है" वाक्य में **संबंध कारक** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में वैसे विकल्प **संबंध कारक** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- "राम का घर दूर है" वाक्य में संबंध कारक है।
- **संबंध कारक**
  - संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से एक वस्तु का सम्बन्ध दूसरी वस्तु से जाना जाये, उसे सम्बन्ध कारक कहते हैं।
  - इसकी मुख्य पहचान है – 'का', 'की', के।
  - कमल की किताब मेज पर है। राम का घर दूर है।

⭐ Additional Information

- **कर्ता कारक**
  - संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से क्रिया के करने वाले का बोध हो, उसे कर्ता कारक कहते हैं।
  - इसका चिन्ह **'ने'** कभी कर्ता के साथ लगता है, कभी नहीं।
    - उदाहरणार्थ :-
      - रमा ने पुस्तक पढ़ी।
      - मोहन खेलता है।
      - पक्षी उड़ता है।
- **कर्मकारक**
  - संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप पर क्रिया का प्रभाव या फल पड़े, उसे कर्म कारक कहते हैं।
  - कर्म के साथ **'को'** विभक्ति आती है। इसकी यही मुख्य पहचान होती है। कभी-कभी 'को' विभक्ति का लोप भी हो जाता है।
    - उदाहरणार्थ :-
      - उसने श्याम को पढ़ाया।
      - राहुल ने चोर को पकड़ा।
      - लड़की ने लड़के को देखा।
      - राम पुस्तक पढ़ रहा है।
- **सम्प्रदान कारक**
  - जिसके लिए क्रिया की जाती है, उसे सम्प्रदान कारक कहते हैं।
  - इसमें कर्म कारक **'को'** भी प्रयुक्त होता है, किन्तु उसका अर्थ **'के लिये'** होता है।
    - उदाहरणार्थ :-
      - कमल मोहन के लिए गेंद लाता है।
      - हम पढ़ने के लिए स्कूल जाते हैं।
      - माँ बच्चे को मिठाई देती है।

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8. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

"मैंने कहा होगा" एक **संदेह वाचक** वाक्य है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **संदेह वाचक** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- "मैंने कहा होगा" एक संदेह वाचक वाक्य है।

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- **सन्देहवाचक वाक्य:-** जिससे किसी बात का संदेह प्रकट हो।
- **जैसे :-** उसने खा लिया होगा। मैंने कहा होगा।

⭐ Additional Information

- **इच्छावाचक वाक्य :-** जिससे किसी प्रकार की इच्छा या शुभकामना का बोध हो।
  - जैसे :- तुम अपने कार्य में सफल रहो।
- **विस्मयवाचक वाक्य :** - जिससे आश्चर्य, दुःख या सुख का बोध हो।
  - जैसे :- ओह! मेरा सर फटा जा रहा है।
- **संकेतवाचक वाक्य :-** जहाँ एक वाक्य दूसरे की संभावना पर निर्भर हो।
  - जैसे :- पानी न बरसता तो धान सुख जाता। यदि तुम खाओ तो मैं भी खाऊँ।

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9. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

उपयुक्त पंक्ति में मानहुँ के द्वारा **उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- उपयुक्त पंक्ति में मानहुँ के द्वारा **उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार** है।
- उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार
  - **परिभाषा:-** "जहाँ उपमेय में उपमान की सम्भावना की जाती है, वहाँ 'उत्प्रेक्षा' अलंकार होता है।"
  - उत्प्रेक्षा को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रायः **मनु, मनहुँ, मानो, जानेहुँ, जानो** आदि वाचक शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

⭐ Additional Information

- **रूपक**
  - रूपक साहित्य में एक प्रकार का अर्थालंकार है जिसमें बहुत अधिक साम्य के आधार पर प्रस्तुत में अप्रस्तुत का आरोप करके अर्थात् उपमेय या उपमान के साधर्म्य का आरोप करके और दोनों भेदों का अभाव दिखाते हुए उपमेय या उपमान के रूप में ही वर्णन किया जाता है। इसके सांग रूपक, अभेद रुपक, तद्रूप रूपक, न्यून रूपक, परम्परित रूपक आदि अनेक भेद हैं।
  - उदाहरण- चरन कमल बन्दउँ हरिराई
- **अन्योक्ति अलंकार**
  - जहां उपमान के माध्यम से उपमेय का वर्णन हो। उपमान अप्रस्तुत एवं उपमेय प्रस्तुत हो , वहां अन्योक्ति अलंकार होता है। इस अलंकार को अप्रस्तुत प्रशंसा भी कहते हैं।
  - "नहिं पराग नहिं मधुर मधु, नहिं विकास एहि काल। अली कली ही सो बिंध्यौ, आगे कौन हवाल।।"
  - यहाँ पर अप्रस्तुत के वर्णन द्वारा प्रस्तुत का बोध कराया गया है अतः यहाँ अन्योक्ति अलंकार है।
- **उपमा अलंकर**
  - उपमा शब्द का अर्थ होता है – तुलना।, जब किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु की तुलना किसी दूसरे यक्ति या वस्तु से की जाए वहाँ पर उपमा अलंकार होता है। अर्थात जब किन्ही दो वस्तुओं के गुण, आकृति, स्वभाव आदि में समानता दिखाई जाए या दो भिन्न वस्तुओं कि तुलना कि जाए, तब वहां उपमा अलंकर होता है।
  - उदाहरण -
    - हरि पद कोमल कमल से -यहाँ हरि (भगवान) के पैरों को कमल के समान कोमल बताया गया है।

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10. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

"वह अपना सिर खुजलाता है" वाक्य में सकर्मक क्रिया है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प सकर्मक क्रिया सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- "वह अपना सिर खुजलाता है" वाक्य में सकर्मक क्रिया है।
- "उसका सिर खुजलाता है" वाक्य में अकर्मक क्रिया है।

⭐ Important Points

- सकर्मक अकर्मक
  - वह अपना सिर खुजलाता है--> उसका सिर खुजलाता है |
  - मैं घड़ा भरता हूँ--> बूँद – बूँद से घड़ा भरता है |
  - विपत्तियाँ मुझे घबराती हैं --> जी घबराता है |

⭐ Additional Information

- अकर्मक क्रिया:-
  - जिस क्रिया का फल कर्ता पर ही पड़ता है वह क्रिया अकर्मक क्रिया कहलाती हैं।
  - इस क्रिया में कर्म का अभाव होता है। जैसे :गधा मारता है।
- सकर्मक क्रिया:-
  - जिस क्रिया में कर्म का होना ज़रूरी होता है वह क्रिया सकर्मक क्रिया कहलाती है।
  - इन क्रियाओं का असर कर्ता पर न पड़कर कर्म पर पड़ता है।
    - जैसे- श्याम पुस्तक पढ़ता है। - वाक्य में पढ़ता है क्रिया का व्यापार श्याम करता है, किन्तु इस व्यापार का फल पुस्तक पर पड़ता है
    - इसलिए पढ़ता है सकर्मक क्रिया है और पुस्तक कर्म शब्द कर्म है।
- प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया:-
  - जिस क्रिया से इस बात का ज्ञान हो कि कर्ता स्वयं कार्य न कर किसी अन्य को उसे करने के लिए प्रेरित करता है, उसे प्रेरणार्थक क्रिया कहते हैं ।
  - जैसे-बोलना- बोलवाना, पढ़ना- पढ़वाना, खाना- खिलवाना, इत्यादि ।
- अनुकरणात्मक क्रिया:-
  - किसी ध्वनि के अनुकरण पर जो क्रिया बनती है, उसे अनुकरणात्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

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11. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

वीर रस का स्थाई भाव **उत्साह** है ।अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **उत्साह** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

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- **वीर रस का स्थाई भाव :** उत्साह।
- **वीर रस का आलंबन (विभाव) :** अत्याचारी शत्रु।

⭐ Additional Information

- **करुण रस:-**
  - इसका स्थायी भाव शोक होता है।
  - इस रस में किसी अपने का विनाश या अपने का वियोग, द्रव्यनाश एवं प्रेमी से सदैव विछुड़ जाने या दूर चले जाने से जो दु:ख या वेदना उत्पन्न होती है उसे करुण रस कहते हैं।
- **रौद्र रस**
  - इसका स्थायी भाव क्रोध होता है।
  - जब किसी एक पक्ष या व्यक्ति द्वारा दुसरे पक्ष या दुसरे व्यक्ति का अपमान करने अथवा अपने गुरुजन आदि कि निन्दा से जो क्रोध उत्पन्न होता है उसे रौद्र रस कहते हैं इसमें क्रोध के कारण मुख लाल हो जाना, दाँत पिसना, शास्त्र चलाना, भौहे चढ़ाना आदि के भाव उत्पन्न होते हैं।
- श्रृंगार रस का स्थाई भाव **रति** है।

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12. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

उन्मेष शब्द में**उत्**उपसर्ग है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्पउत्सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- **उन्मेष :-**उत्**+मेष**
- **उन्मेष**
  - पुल्लिंग
    - आँख का खुलना
    - प्रकट होना

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⭐ Additional Information

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उपसर्ग	अर्थ	नया शब्द	उपसर्ग	अर्थ	नया शब्द
अति	आधिक्य	अतिशय, अतिरेक	उप	जवळ	उपाध्यक्ष, उपदिशा
अधि	मुख्य	अधिपति, अध्यक्ष	उप	गौण	उपग्रह, उपवेद
अधि	वर	अध्ययन,अध्यापन	दुर्, दुस्	वाईट	दुराशा, दुरुक्ति
अनु	मागुन	अनुक्रम, अनुताप	नि	अत्यंत	निमग्न, निबंध
अनु	प्रमाणें	अनुकरण,अनुमोदन	नि	नकार	निकामी, निजोर
अप	खालीं येणें	अपकर्ष, अपमान	निर्	अभाव	निरंजन, निराषा
अप	विरुद्ध होणें	अपकार, अपजय	निस्	अभाव	निष्फळ, निश्चल
अपि	आवरण	अपिधान	परा	उलट	पराजय, पराभव
अभि	पुढें	अभ्युत्थान,अभ्युदय	परि	पूर्ण	परिपाक, परिपूर्ण
अभि	अधिक	अभिनंदन, अभिलाप	प्र	आधिक्य	प्रकोप, प्रसारित
अभि	जवळ	अभिमुख, अभिनय	प्रति	एकेक	प्रतिदिन, प्रतिवर्ष
अव	खालीं	अवगणना, अवतरण	वि	विशेष	विख्यात, विनंती
अव	अभाव, विरूद्धता	अवकृपा, अवगुण.	वि	अभाव	विफल, विधवा
आ	पासून, पर्यंत	आकंठ, आजन्म	सम्	चांगले	संस्कृत, संस्कार

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आ	किंचीत	आरक्त	सम्	बराबर	संयम, संयोग
आ	उलट	आगमन, आदान	सु	चांगले	सुभाषित, सुकृत
आ	पलीकडे	आक्रमण, आकलन	सु	सोपें	सुगम, सुकर
उत्	वर	उत्कर्ष, उत्तीर्ण	सु	अधिक	सुबोधित, सुशिक्षित

13. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

"जिसके पास तुरंत सोचने की शक्ति हो" का एक शब्द **प्रत्युत्पन्नमति** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **प्रत्युत्पन्नमति** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- **प्रत्युत्पन्नमति**
  - सं-स्त्री.
    - अतिशीघ्र सोचने, समझने की शक्ति।

⭐ Additional Information

- **हाजिर जवाब**
  - किसी बात का तत्काल जवाब देने वाला; जवाब देने में होशियार।
- **अगणनीय**
  - जिसकी गणना नहीं की जा सके
- **दुष्कर**
  - विशेषण
    - दुःसाध्य।
    - जो कठिन हो

14. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

संस्कार शब्द में**'सम्'**उपसर्ग है ।उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प**'सम्'**सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

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- यहाँ सम: शब्द के पीछे लगकर नया अर्थ दे रहा इसीलिए' सम ' उपसर्ग है यहाँ ।
- संस्कार में उपसर्ग है – 'सम्'
- **सम् + कार = संस्कार**

⭐ Additional Information

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उपसर्ग	अर्थ	नया शब्द	उपसर्ग	अर्थ	नया शब्द
अति	आधिक्य	अतिशय, अतिरेक	उप	जवळ	उपाध्यक्ष, उपदिशा
अधि	मुख्य	अधिपति, अध्यक्ष	उप	गौण	उपग्रह, उपवेद
अधि	वर	अध्ययन,अध्यापन	दुर्, दुस्	वाईट	दुराशा, दुरुक्ति
अनु	मागुन	अनुक्रम, अनुताप	नि	अत्यंत	निमग्न, निबंध
अनु	प्रमाणें	अनुकरण,अनुमोदन	नि	नकार	निकामी, निजोर
अप	खालीं येणें	अपकर्ष, अपमान	निर्	अभाव	निरंजन, निराषा
अप	विरुद्ध होणें	अपकार, अपजय	निस्	अभाव	निष्फळ, निश्चल
अपि	आवरण	अपिधान	परा	उलट	पराजय, पराभव
अभि	पुढें	अभ्युत्थान,अभ्युदय	परि	पूर्ण	परिपाक, परिपूर्ण
अभि	अधिक	अभिनंदन, अभिलाप	प्र	आधिक्य	प्रकोप, प्रसारित
अभि	जवळ	अभिमुख, अभिनय	प्रति	एकेक	प्रतिदिन, प्रतिवर्ष
अव	खालीं	अवगणना, अवतरण	वि	विशेष	विख्यात, विनंती
अव	अभाव, विरूद्धता	अवकृपा, अवगुण.	वि	अभाव	विफल, विधवा
आ	पासून, पर्यंत	आकंठ, आजन्म	सम्	चांगले	संस्कृत, संस्कार

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आ	किंचीत	आरक्त	सम्	बराबर	संयम, संयोग
आ	उलट	आगमन, आदान	सु	चांगले	सुभाषित, सुकृत
आ	पलीकडे	आक्रमण, आकलन	सु	सोपें	सुगम, सुकर
उत्	वर	उत्कर्ष, उत्तीर्ण	सु	अधिक	सुबोधित, सुशिक्षित

15. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

शुष्ठि का तद्भव शब्द **सोंठ** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **सोंठ** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- शुष्ठि – **सोंठ**
- **तद्भव का शाब्दिक अर्थ है :-**
- जो शब्द संस्कृत से बने हुए या उत्पन्न, अर्थात, जो उससे संस्कृत से उत्पन्न हुए हैं। यहाँ पर तद् शब्द भी संस्कृत भाषा की ओर दर्शाता है। इन शब्दों की यात्रा संस्कृत से आरंभ होकर पालि, प्राकृत, अपभ्रंश भाषाओं के पड़ाव से होकर गुजरी है और आज तक चल रही है।

⭐ Additional Information

तद्भव शब्द	तत्सम शब्द
मुट्ठी	मुष्टि
शीशम	शिंशपा
सिक्ख	शिष्य

16. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

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"मुझसे उठा नहीं गया" वाक्य में **भाव वाच्य** है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- उपर्युक्त वाक्य में भाव वाच्य है।
- **भाववाच्य**
  - क्रिया के उस रूपान्तर को भाववाच्य कहते हैं, जिससे वाक्य में क्रिया अथवा भाव की प्रधानता का बोध हो। दूसरे शब्दों में- क्रिया के जिस रूप में न तो कर्ता की प्रधानता हो न कर्म की, बल्कि क्रिया का भाव ही प्रधान हो, वहाँ भाववाच्य होता है। मोहन से टहला भी नहीं जाता। मुझसे उठा नहीं जाता।

⭐ Additional Information

- **कर्तृवाच्य**
  - क्रिया के उस रूपान्तर को कर्तृवाच्य कहते हैं, जिससे वाक्य में कर्ता की प्रधानता का बोध हो। सरल शब्दों में, क्रिया के जिस रूप में कर्ता प्रधान हो और सकर्मक और अकर्मक दोनों क्रियाए हो, उसे कर्तृवाच्य कहते हैं।
  - उदाहरण
    - रमेश केला खाता है।
    - दिनेश पुस्तक नहीं पढता है।
- **कर्मवाच्य**
  - क्रिया के उस रूपान्तर को कर्मवाच्य कहते हैं, जिससे वाक्य में कर्म की प्रधानता का बोध हो। सरल शब्दों में- क्रिया के जिस रूप में कर्म प्रधान हो, जिसमें केवल सकर्मक क्रिया के वाक्य होते है।उसे कर्मवाच्य कहते हैं।
  - उदाहरण
    - कवियों द्वारा कविताएँ लिखी गई।
    - पतंग उड रही है।
    - गाडी चल रही है।

---

17. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

"पर्वत के ऊपर की समतल भूमि" के लिए एक शब्द **अधित्यका** है ।अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **अधित्यका** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत हैं।

⭐ Key Points

- **अधित्यका**
- स्त्रीलिंग
- पहाड़ के ऊपर की समतल भूमि गिरिप्रस्थ।
- चोटी का अर्थ - पहाडी का ऊपरी टीला
- श्रृंग का अर्थ - चोटी
- उपत्यका का अर्थ - पर्वत की तलहटी

⭐ Additional Information

- वाक्यांश को संक्षेप में सामासिक पद का भी रूप दिया जाता है।
- कुछ ऐसे लाक्षणिक पद या शब्द भी है, जो अपने में पूरे एक वाक्य या वाक्यांश का अर्थ रखते है।

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- भाषा में कई शब्दों के स्थान पर एक शब्द बोल कर हम भाषा को प्रभावशाली एवं आकर्षक बनाते है।

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वाक्य	एक शब्द	वाक्य	एक शब्द
जो कभी न मरे	अमर	अच्छे चरित्र वाला	सच्चरित्र
जो पढ़ा-लिखा न हो	अनपढ़	ईश्वर में आस्था रखने वाला	आस्तिक
जो अक्षर पढ़ना-लिखना जानता है	साक्षर	ईश्वर पर विश्वास न रखने वाला	नास्तिक
जो दूसरों पर अत्याचार करें	अत्याचारी	इतिहास का ज्ञाता	अतिहासज्ञ
जो दिखाई न दे	अदृश्य	इन्द्रियों को जीतनेवाला	जितेन्द्रिय
जो कभी नष्ट न हो	अनश्वर	इन्द्रियों की पहुँच से बाहर	अतीन्द्रिय
जो उच्च कुल में उत्पन्न हुआ हो	कुलीन	ऊपर कहा हुआ	उपर्युक्त
जो क्षमा के योग्य हो	क्षम्य	ऊपर आने वाला श्वास	उच्छवास
अनुचित बात के लिए आग्रह	दुराग्रह	ऊपर की ओर जानेवाला	उर्ध्वगामी
अण्डे से जन्म लेने वाला	अण्डज	ऊपर की ओर बढ़ती हुई साँस	उर्ध्वश्वास
आकाश को चूमनेवाला	आकाशचुंबी	उपचार या ऊपरी दिखावे के रूप में होने वाला	औपचारिक
अपने देश से दुसरे देश में समान जाना	निर्यात	उच्च न्यायालय का न्यायाधीश	न्यायमूर्ति
अपनी हत्या स्वयं करना	आत्महत्या	करने की इच्छा	चिकीर्षा
अवसर के अनुसार बदल जाने वाला	अवसरवादी	कुबेर का बगीचा	चैत्ररथ

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18. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

लिखावट शब्द में **आवट** प्रत्यय है ।अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **आवट** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- लिखावट में आवट प्रत्यय का प्रयोग होता है।
- प्रत्यय' वह शब्दांश होते हैं, जिनका स्वतंत्र रूप में तो कोई अर्थ नहीं होता परंतु जो किसी शब्द के अंत में लगाए जाते हैं।

⭐ Additional Information

शब्द व प्रत्यय	नया शब्द	शब्द व प्रत्यय	नया शब्द
विज्ञान+इक	वैज्ञानिक	बड़ा +आई	बडाई
कृपा+लु	कृपालु	टिक +आऊ	टिकाऊ
मर्म+ज्ञ	मर्मज्ञ	बिक +आऊ	बिकाऊ
समाज + इक	सामाजिक	होन +हार	होनहार
सुगंध +इत	सुगंधित	लेन +दार	लेनदार
भूलना +अक्कड	भुलक्कड	घट + इया	घटिया
मीठा +आस	मिठास	गाडी +वाला	गाड़ीवाला
लोहा +आर	लुहार	सुत +अक्कड	सुतक्कड़
नाटक +कार	नाटककार	दया +लु	दयालु

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19. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

काला सागर शब्द में **व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- काला सागर शब्द किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध कराता है, अतः काला सागर शब्द व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा है।
- **व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा**
  - जिन शब्दों से किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, स्थान अथवा वस्तु के नाम का बोध हो, उसे व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।
  - यथा- जयपुर, दिल्ली, भारत, रामायण, अमेरिका, राम इत्यादि।

⭐ Additional Information

- **भाववाचक संज्ञा:**
  - जिस संज्ञा शब्द से पदार्थों की अवस्था, गुण-दोष, भाव या दशा,धर्म आदि का बोध हो उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।
  - यथा- बुढ़ापा, मिठास, बचपन, मोटापा, चढ़ाई, थकावट आदि।
- **समूहवाचक संज्ञा**
  - जब किसी संज्ञा शब्द से व्यक्ति या वस्तु के समूह का बोध होता है तब उसे समूहवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।
  - यथा- परिवार, कक्षा, सेना, भीड़, पुलिस आदि।
- **जातिवाचक संज्ञा**
  - जिस शब्द से किसी प्राणी या वस्तु की समस्त जाति का बोध होता है,उन शब्दों को जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।
  - यथा- घोड़ा, फूल, मनुष्य,वृक्ष इत्यादि।

---

20. **Answer: b**

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Explanation:

प्रधानमंत्री में **कर्मधारय समास** है। अतः उपर्युक्त विकल्पों में से विकल्प **कर्मधारय** सही है तथा अन्य विकल्प असंगत है।

⭐ Key Points

- प्रधानमंत्री में कर्मधारय समास है।
- **कर्मधारय समास की परिभाषा**
  - वह समास जिसका **पहला पद विशेषण एवं दूसरा पद विशेष्य होता है** अथवा पूर्वपद एवं उत्तरपद में उपमान – उपमेय का सम्बन्ध माना जाता है कर्मधारय समास कहलाता है।
  - इस समास का उत्तरपद प्रधान होता है एवं विगृह करते समय दोनों पदों के बीच में 'के सामान', 'है जो', 'रुपी' में से किसी एक शब्द का प्रयोग होता है।
- कर्मधारय समास के उदाहरण
  - चरणकमल = कमल के समान चरण
  - नीलगगन =नीला है जो गगन
  - चन्द्रमुख = चन्द्र जैसा मु

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- अधपका – आधा है जो पका

⭐ Additional Information

- **द्विगु समास की परिभाषा**
  - वह समास जिसका **पहला पद संख्यावाचक विशेषण होता है तथा समस्तपद किसी समूह या फिर किसी समाहार का बोध करता है** तो वह द्विगु समास कहलाता है।
  - जैसे:
    - दोपहर : दो पहरों का समाहार
    - शताब्दी : सौ सालों का समूह
    - पंचतंत्र : पांच तंत्रों का समाहार
    - सप्ताह : सात दिनों का समूह
- **अव्ययीभाव समास की परिभाषा:-**
  - इस समास में **पहला या पूर्वपद अव्यय होता है और उसका अर्थ प्रधान होता है** । अव्यय के संयोग से समस्तपद भी अव्यय बन जाता है। इसमें पूर्वपद प्रधान होता है।
  - अव्ययीभाव समास के पहले पद में अनु, आ, प्रति, यथा, भर, हर आदि आते है।
  - अव्ययीभाव समास के उदाहरण
    - आजन्म: जन्म से लेकर
    - यथामति : मति के अनुसार
    - प्रतिदिन : दिन-दिन
- **तत्पुरुष समास :-**
  - वह समास, **जिसका उत्तरपद या अंतिम पद प्रधान हो।** अर्थात् प्रथम पद गौण हो और उत्तरपद की प्रधानता हो।
  - जैसे–राजकुमार सख्त बीमार था। इस वाक्य में समस्तपद 'राजकुमार' जिसका विग्रह है–राजा का कुमार इस विग्रह पद में 'राजा' पहला पद और 'कुमार' (पुत्र) उत्तर पद है।

---

21. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'Before'.**

⭐ Key Points

- The word **'ere'** means **before (a specified time), preceding in time, earlier than.**
- **For example:**
  - The wind is north from the snows .And **ere** morning it will be in the East.
- Thus, **option 1** is the correct answer.

⭐ Additional Information

- Let's look at the **synonyms** and **antonyms** for the word **'ere':**
  - **Synonyms -** Previous to, prior to, fore, ahead of, etc.
  - **Antonyms -** After, following, etc.

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22. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'but also'.**

⭐ Key Points

- **'Conjunctions' that appear in pair are called correlative conjunction and these are:**
  - **Either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only... but also, though...yet, whether...or.**
- These correlatives are used to join nouns, pronouns etc. They are used to connect two nouns, pronouns etc.
- For example:
  - He is **both** intelligent **and** hardworking.
  - He is **not only** dishonest **but also** lazy.
- According to the above rule and explanation **'not only...but also'** is the correct pair. Thus, **option 2** is the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is:*He was **not only** punished **but also** fined.*

⭐ Additional Information

- **'Conjunction'** is a **word, or a group of words which connects two or more than two words, phrases, clauses, sentences etc.**
- **For example:**
  - Ram **and** Shyam will come.
  - She said **that** she would come.

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---

23. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'predicate'.**

⭐ Key Points

- **Every complete sentence has two essential component parts:**
  - **Subject -** The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about.
  - **Predicate -** The part which tells something about the subject.
- *The predicate is the verb and everything that comes after it.*
- *The subject comes before the verb.*
- The subject in the given sentence is **'The mangoes'.**
- The predicate in the given sentence is **'are sweet'.**

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- Thus, **option 2** is the correct answer.

⭐ Additional Information

- **The subject is a person or a thing which is doing, performing, or controlling the action of the verb.**
- For example:
  - Rustam was a brave man.
- In the above example, Rustam is a subject and was a brave man is a predicate.

---

24. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'he'.**

⭐ Key Points

- The **given sentence** is a **direct speech.**
- The **basic rule** for changing or **converting direct speech into indirect speech:**
  - The **commas and inverted commas** are **removed.**
  - The given sentence is in **simple present tense,** changes to **past simple tense(sub+v2+object).**
  - **'Said to'** changes to **'told'.**
  - **'That'** will be used before **the indirect statement.**
  - **The pronoun is changed in person.**
    - **I (1st person)** changes into **he (3rd person).**

Hence, the correct sentence is:*Rahul **told** me that worked in an office.*

⭐ Additional Information

- The following table will enable us to know how tense changes into indirect speech:-

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Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present Simple(Subject+V1st+Object)	Past Simple((Subject+V2+Object)
Present Continuous(Subject+is/are/am+V1st+ing+Object)	Past continuous((Subject+was/were+V1st+ing+Object)
Present Perfect((Subject+has/have+V3+Object)	Past Perfect (Subject+had+V3+Object)
Past Simple((Subject+V2+Object)	Past perfect(Subject+had+V3+Object))
Past continuous(Subject+was/were+V1st+ing+Object)	Past Perfect Continuous(Subject+had been+V1+ing+Object)
Past Perfect Continuous	No change
Future simple((Subject+will/shall+V1st+Object)	Present Conditional((Subject+would+V1st+Ob

25. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'a'**.

⭐ Key Points

- Here **'article'** will be used before the word **'unique'** .
- The choice between **a and an** is **determined by sound** .
- When a word beginning with a **consonant sound** article **'a'** is used.
- For example:
  - **A boy, a unicorn, a useful, a union, etc.**
- Similarly in the given question word **'unique'** starts with **consonant sound,** thus, **article 'a'** will be used before **'unique'.**
- Therefore, **option 1** will be the correct answer.

Hence, the correct sentence is:*It is **a**unique opportunity.*

⭐ Additional Information

- The words **a or an** and **the** are called **articles.** They come **before nouns.**
- **A or an is indefinite article** , because it usually leaves **indefinite the person or thing spoken of.**
- **'The'** is called the **definite article** , because it normally **points out some particular person or thing.**
- **For example:**
  - **He is an honest man.**
  - He is **a European** citizen.

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- Let's go to **the** park.

---

26. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'a self propelled vehicle'.**

⭐ Key Points

- The answer can be decided from the given lines- *Then in 1478, the artist and inventor Leonardo Da Vinci designed, **a self propelled vehicle** .*
- Thus, correct answer will be **option 1.**

⭐ Additional Information

- Let's look at the meaning of the given word **'propel':**
- **'Propelled' is a past participle of 'propel'.**
  - **It means to move, drive or push somebody/something forward or in a particular direction.**

---

27. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'Drone'.**

⭐ Key Points

- **Let's explore the given options:**
  - **'Drone'** is the masculine gender of the 'bee'.
  - *The noun for a male bee is a drone.*
  - *The noun for a female bee is a worker or a queen.*
- Hence, the correct answer is **option 1.**

⭐ Additional Information

- **Feminine nouns** are words **for women, girls, and female animals.**
- **Masculine nouns** are words **for men, boys, and male animals.**

---

28. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

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The correct answer is **'with'.**

⭐ Key Points

- **With** is used to show the way in which somebody does something.
- **For example:**
  - They **fought with** their fists.
  - He **behaved with** great dignity.
- **As certain verbs, nouns, adjectives are always followed by particular prepositions.**
- For example:
  - It is natural in every man to **wish for** distinction.
- In the given example **wish** is a **verb** and followed by **for preposition.**
- Similarly in the given question **fight** is a **verb** and followed by **with preposition.**
- Thus, the correct answer will be **option 3.**

Hence, the correct sentence is: *The soldier **fought with** courage'.*

⭐ Confusion Points

- Preposition **for** is also used after the **verb fight.**
- **'Fight for'** means to **fight in support of (something).**
- For example:
  - Young soldiers are **fighting for** their country.

---

29. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'Active'.**

⭐ Key Points

- The given sentence is in the **active voice** and in the simple past tense **(subject+v2nd+object).**
- In **active voice** , the **verb expresses the action of the subject upon the object.**
- General formula for the active voice is:
  - **Subject+verb+object**
- For example:
  - Police arrested him.
- According to the above rule and example only **option 1** is the correct answer.

⭐ Additional Information

- **In passive voice, the verb expresses the object being acted upon.**
- General formula for the passive voice is:
  - **Object+helping verb+v3rd form+by+subject.**

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- For example:
  - He was arrested.

---

30. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **'re'**.

⭐ Key Points

- Let's explore the given options:
  - When we use the prefix **'re'** with the word **'write'** it becomes **rewrite** meansto make a revision of (something, such as a story) :cause to be revised.
  - When we use the prefix **'pre'** with the word **'write'** it becomes **'prewrite'** which doesn't have any existence. **Prewrite** means to make a first draft of ideas and format for an essay, thesis, article, or book as a plan for the actual writing. But, **prefresh** and **pretake donot** have any existence.
  - When we use the prefix **'dis'** with the word 'write' it becomes **'diswrite'** which doesn't have any existence.
  - When we use the prefix **'mis'** with the word 'write' it becomes **'miswrite'** which doesn't have any existence.
- The other words when used with prefix **'re'** , the word **'fresh'** becomes **'refresh'** means to restore strength and animation and **'take'** becomes **'retake'** means to take or receive again.
- Hence, the correct answer is **option 1.**

⭐ Additional Information

- The prefix **'re'** means "again".
- The prefix **'pre'** means " prior to".
- The prefix**'dis'** means "not opposite of".
- The prefix **'mis'** means "wrong, wrongly".

---

31. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

प्रश्न का अनुवाद - 'विलोक्य' इस पद का गंद्याश में पर्याय पद क्या प्रयुक्त हुआ है?

स्पष्टीकरण - वि उपसर्ग पूर्वक लुक् धातु से ल्यप् प्रत्यय होकर 'विलोक्य' जिसकाअर्थ होता है 'देख कर', यह पुर्वकालवाचक धातुसधित अव्यय है।

- जब् एक हि कर्ता एक कार्य समाप्त कर दुसरी क्रिया करता है तब 'समासेऽनञ्पूर्वेक्त्वो ल्यप्' इस सूत्र से पूर्वकालिक 'क्त्वा' या 'ल्यप्' प्रत्यय लगता है।
- जब धातु से पहले उपसर्ग हो तब 'क्त्वा' के स्थान पर ल्यप् प्रत्यय लगता है।

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- देखकर अर्थ में गद्यांश में **'दृष्ट्वा'** का प्रयोग हुआ है - 'तं **दृष्टवा** सिद्धार्थः करुणापूर्णः सञ्जातः।' अर्थात् उसको देखकर सिद्धार्थ करुणा से भर गयें।

⭐ Additional Information

- कृत्वा - करके
- स्थित्वा - स्थित होकर
- दृष्टवा - देखकर
- गत्वा - जाकर
- विलोक्य - देखकर

---

32. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

अव्यय से तात्पर्य उन पदों से है जो सभी लिङ्गों, सभी विभक्तियों तथा सभी वचनों में एक से रहते हैं-

सदृशं त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु, सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु।

वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम्॥

अर्थात् जो प्रत्येक स्थिति में व्यय रहित (अपरिवर्तनशील) रहें उन्हें अव्यय कहे जाते हैं। यथा- अर्थात्, तथा, यथा, कुत्र, अन्यत्र इत्यादि।

संस्कृत में प्रश्न निर्माण करने के लिए सप्तककार का प्रयोग होता है, कीदृशम् को छोडकर अन्य सभी अव्यय होते हैं -

सप्तककाराः –

- कति = कितने, कितना, कितनी
- कदा = कब
- **कुत्र = कहाँ**
- कथम् = कैसे
- कुतः = कहाँ से
- किमर्थम् = क्यों, किसलिए
- कीदृशम् = किस तरह का

अतः स्पष्ट है कि अव्यय 'कुत्र' का अर्थ कहाँ होता है।

---

33. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

स्पष्टीकरण -

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- **'भीत्रार्थानां भयहेतुः'** सूत्र के अनुसार **भय या त्रस्त होने पर भय अथवा त्रस्त के हेतु** की **अपा**दान संज्ञा होती है और ' अपादाने पञ्चमी' सूत्र से उसकी पञ्चमी विभक्ति होती है। जैसे-
    - बालकः **पितुः** बिभेति।
    - सज्जनः **दुर्जनेभ्यः** त्रायते।
    - रामः **सिंहात्** बिभेति।
    - सः **चौरेभ्यः** विभेति

अतः स्पष्ट है कि 'सः चौरेभ्यः विभेति' इस वाक्य में भय के अर्थ में **'चौरेभ्यः'** भय का हेतु होने के कारण उसकी अपादान संज्ञा हुई है और उसमें **पञ्चमी विभक्ति** है।

---

34. Answer: c

Explanation:

शब्दों तथा धातुओं के पूर्व में संयुक्त हो नये सार्थक शब्दों का निर्माण करने वाले शब्दों को उपसर्ग कहते हैं-

'उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते।

प्रहाराहार-संहार-विहार-परिहारवत्॥'

जैसे- हार शब्द से संयुक्त प्र आदि उपसर्गों से निर्मित शब्द -

उपसर्ग	निर्मित शब्द
प्र	प्रहार
वि	विहार
सं	संहार
आ	आहार
परि	परिहार

संस्कृत में कुल 22 उपसर्ग माने गये हैं-

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उपसर्ग	अर्थ	उदाहरण
प्र	प्रकृष्ट	प्रगति, प्रतिष्ठा
परा	निषेध, विपरित	पराजितं पराभवति
अप	न्यूनता या हीनता	अपकरोति, अपहरति
सम्	अच्छा	संगच्छति, संस्करोति
अपि	ढ़कना	अप्यस्ति
अनु	अनुकरण	अनुगमनं अनुकरोति
अव	निचे	अवगच्छति, अवजानन्ति
निर्	निषेध	निर्गच्छति, निराकरोति
निस्	निषेध	निष्कारणं, निस्सरति
दुस्	कठिन, दुष्कर	दुष्टः, दुष्प्रयोजन
दुर्	कठिन, दुष्कर	दुर्गति, दुर्बोध्य
वि	विशिष्ट	विजयते, विगत
आङ्	सिमा	आजिवनम्, आकण्ठम्
नि	निचे	निगदति, निपतति

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अधि	प्रधानता या आधार	अधिराजते, अधिहरि
अति	अतिशय	अत्यन्त, अत्याचारः
सु	अच्छा	स्वागतं, सुशोभते
उत्	ऊँचा	उत्कर्षं, उत्पतति
अभि	समीप	अभ्यागतः, अभ्यासः
प्रति	**विपरित**	**प्रत्युपकारः, प्रत्यवदत्**
परि	चारो ओर	पर्यावरणं, परिवर्तनम्
उप	समीप	उपकार, उपहार

उपर्युक्त विवेचन से स्पष्ट होता है कि 'प्रत्येकम्' पद में **प्रति** उपसर्ग प्रयुक्त है।

---

35. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

'तव्यततव्या नीयरः' इस सूत्र के 'चाहिए' या योग्यता के अर्थ में प्रयोग 'तव्यत्' और 'अनीयर्' यह दो प्रत्यय मिलते है

जैसे –

- तव्यत् से पठितव्यम्
- अनीयर् से पठनीयम्

इनके तिनों लिङ्गों में रूप मिलते हैं –

जै **पठनीयः(पु)** , पठनीयम्(नपु.), पठनीया(स्त्री)

अतः पठनीयः इस पद में 'अनीयर्' इस प्रत्यय का प्रयोग हुआ है

---

36. **Answer: d**

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Explanation:

स्पष्टीकरण - पञ्चग्रामम् पद में द्विगुसमास है।

समस्तपद- पञ्चग्रामम्।

समासविग्रह- पञ्चानां ग्रामाणां समाहारः।

सूत्र - संख्यापूर्वो द्विगुः।

अतः स्पष्ट होता है कि संख्यावाची विशेषण पद के साथ विशेष्य भुवन का समास होने से यहाँ 'द्विगु समास' है।

⭐ **Additional Information**

' समसनं समासम्' संक्षिप्त करना ही समास होता है अर्थात् दो या दो से अधिक पदों के विभक्ति, समुच्चय बोधक च आदि को संक्षेप करके एक पद बनाने को समास कहते है- 'अनेकाषां पदानां एकपदी भवनं समासः।' इसमें पूर्व और उत्तर दो पद होते हैं। यथा-

- पित्रा युक्तः = पितृयुक्तः
- यूपाय दारु = यूपदारु
- माता च पिता च = पितरौ

समास भेदः- प्रायः समास के पाँच प्रकार बताये गए हैं-

(1) केवलसमासः - ' विशेषसंज्ञाविनिर्मुक्तः केवल समासः' अर्थात् विशेष संज्ञा रहित जहाँ केवल समास हो। जैसे:-

- पूर्वं भूतः = भूतपूर्वः

(2) अव्ययीभावः- 'प्रायेण पूर्वपदार्थप्रधानोऽव्ययीभावो' अर्थात् जहाँ पूर्व पद प्रधान हो तथा अव्यय हो। जैसे:-

- मतिम् अनतिक्रम्य = यथामति

(3) तत्पुरुषः- 'उत्तरपदार्थप्रधानस्तत्पुरुषः' अर्थात् जहाँ उत्तरपद प्रधान हो दोनों पद में अलग-अलग और कभी-कभी समान विभक्ति होती है तथा पूर्वपद के विभक्ति का लोप होता है।

तत्पुरुष समास के भेदः- इसके दो भेद होते हैं-

1) व्याधिकरण तत्पुरुषः- इसके सात प्रकार होते हैं-

द्वितीया तत्पुरुषः - श्रित, अतीत, आगतादि शब्द यदि उत्तरपद हो तो द्वितीया तत्पुरुष समास होता है। जैसे:-

- कृष्णं श्रितः = कृष्णश्रित
- दुःखम् अतीत = दुःखातीत
- सुखाद् अपेतः = सुखापेतः।

तृतीया तत्पुरुषः- हीन, विद्ध आदि शब्द यदि उत्तरपद हो तो तृतीया तत्पुरुष समास होता है। जैसे:-

- सर्पेण दष्टः = सर्पदष्टः
- शरेण विद्धः = शरविद्धः
- विद्यया हीनः = विद्याहीनः।

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चतुर्थी तत्पुरुष:- बलि, अर्थ, तदर्थ आदि शब्द यदि उत्तरपद हो तो चतुर्थी तत्पुरुष समास होता है। जैसे:-

- भूताय बलिः = भूतबलिः
- स्नानाय इदम् = स्नानार्थम्
- तस्मै इदम् = तदर्थम्।

पञ्चमी तत्पुरुष:- भय, मुक्त, पतित आदि शब्द यदि उत्तरपद हो तो पञ्चमी तत्पुरुष समास होता है। जैसे:-

- चौरद् भयम् = चौरभयम्
- रोगात् मुक्तः = रोगमुक्तः
- स्वर्गात् पतितः = स्वर्गपतितः

षष्ठी तत्पुरुष:- जब समस्त पद में दोनों पद एक दुसरे से सम्बन्धित हो तो षष्ठी तत्पुरुष होता है। जैसे-

- राज्ञः पुरुषः = राजपुरुषः
- गङ्गायाः जलम् = गङ्गाजलम्

सप्तमी तत्पुरुष:- शौण्ड, चतुर, कुशल आदि शब्द यदि उत्तरपद हो तो सप्तमी तत्पुरुष समास होता है। जैसे:-

- सभायां पण्डितः = सभापण्डितः
- कर्मणि कुशलः = कर्मकुशलः

नञ् तत्पुरुष:- जहाँ पूर्वपद अ, अन् अथवा न हो वहाँ नञ् तत्पुरुष समास होता है। जैसे:-

- न ज्ञानम् = अज्ञानम्
- न आदि = अनादि
- न आस्तिक = अनास्तिक

2) समानाधिकरण तत्पुरुष:- इसके दो भेद होते हैं-

कर्मधारय:- विशेषण-विशेष्य तथा उपमानोपमेय पदों का परस्पर समास हो तो कर्मधारय समास होता है। जैसे:-

- नीलम् उत्पलम् = नीलोत्पलम्
- चन्द्र इव मुखम् = चन्द्रमुखम्

द्विगु:- जब विशेषण संख्यावाची हो तो द्विगु समास होता है। जैसे:-

- त्रयाणां भुवनानां समाहारः = त्रिभुवनम्
- सप्तानां दिनानां समाहारः = सप्तदिनम्

(4) द्वन्द्वः- 'उभयपदार्थप्रधानो द्वन्द्वः' जहाँ दोनों पद प्रधान हो। इसके विग्रह में च जुडता है। जैसे:- माता च पिता च = पितरौ

- हरिः च हरः च = हरिहरौ

इसके तीन प्रकार हैं-

1. इतरेतर द्वन्द्व
2. एकशेष द्वन्द्व
3. समाहार द्वन्द्व

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(5) बहुव्रीहिः- 'अन्यपदार्थप्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः' जहाँ अन्य पद प्रधान हो। जैसे:-

- पीतम् अम्बरं यस्य सः = पीताम्बरः (हरिः)
- लम्बः उदरः यस्य सः = लम्बोदरः (गणेशः)

---

37. Answer: b

Explanation:

शब्द – सुखार्तः

सन्धि विच्छेद – सुख + ऋतः

वार्तिक – ऋते च तृतीयासमासे

स्पष्टीकरण – 'अ' से परे ऋत होने से 'ऋते च तृतीयासमासे ' वार्तिक से 'अ' से परे ऋ के गुण का निषेध हो वृद्धि आदेश हो जाता है। (अ + ऋ = आर्)

उदाहरण –

- सुखः + **ऋ**तः → सुख + **आर्** + तः = सुखार्तः

अतः स्पष्ट होता है, **सुखार्तः** में ' **वृद्धि' संधि** होता है।

संस्कृत शब्द 'सुखार्तः' का विग्रह "सुख + ऋतः" होता है। इसे 'सुख + आर्तः' समझना गलत है। तथा ' ऋते च तृतीयासमासे' इस अपवाद सूत्र से 'अ' से परे ऋ' का 'आर्' वृद्धि होता है यह ध्यान की बात है।

⭐ Confusion Points

⭐ Additional Information

वृद्धि सन्धि के कुछ अन्य अपवाद सूत्र-

- **एत्येधत्यूठ्सु** - अवर्ण से परे यदि एच् से शुरु होने वाली इण्, एध् आदि धातु तथा ऊठ् के परे होने पर पूर्व और पर के स्थान पर वृद्धि एकादेश होता है। जैसे - प्रष्ठ + ऊहः = प्रष्ठौहः
- **अक्षादूहिन्यामुपसंख्यानम्** - इस वार्तिक के अनुसार अक्ष से परे ऊहिनी के गुण का निषेध हो वृद्धि आदेश हो जाता है। उदा - अक्ष + ऊहिनी = अक्षौहिणी

---

38. Answer: c

Explanation:

स्पष्टीकरण -

- ' एचोऽयवायावः ' सूत्र **अयादि सन्धि** का विधान करता है। जिसे एक उदाहरण द्वारा समझा जा सकता है।

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- शब्द – नायकः
- संधिविच्छेद – नै + एकः

सूत्र –**एचोऽयवायावः ।**

- **नियम –** जब ए, ओ, ऐ, औ के बाद कोई स्वर आता है, तो वहाँ क्रमशः ए को **अय्**, ऐ को **आय्**, ओ को **अव्**, औ को **आव्** आदेश होता है। इसे **अयादि सन्धि** कहते हैं।
    - ए + स्वर = अय्,
    - ओ + स्वर = अव्,
    - ऐ + स्वर = आय्,
    - औ + स्वर = आव्

उदाहरण –

- बालौ + इति = बाल् आव् + इति = बालाविति
- मते + इति = मत् अय् + इति = मतयिति
- नै + अकः = न् आय् + अक = नायक

इस तरह स्पष्ट है कि एचोऽयवायावः सूत्र **अयादि सन्धि** का विधान करता है।

⭐ Key Points

1. **दीर्घ सन्धि –** 'अकः सवर्णे दीर्घः ' सूत्र के अनुसार यदि अ, आ के बाद अ, आ, इ, ई के बाद इ, ई, उ, ऊ के बाद उ, ऊ आता है, तो वहाँ क्रमशः **आ, ई, ऊ** आदेश होता है। जैसे- पुस्तक + आलयः = पुस्तकालयः।
2. **गुण सन्धि –**'अदेङ् गुणः' अर्थात् आत् (अ,आ) से परे इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ हो तो दोनों के स्थान पर ' गुण सन्धि' होता है अर्थात् ए, ओ तथा अर् आदेश हो जाता है। जैसे – गण + ईशः = गणेशः।
3. **वृद्धि सन्धि –**'वृद्धिरेचि' अर्थात् आत् (अ,आ) से परे एच् (ए,ऐ,ओ,औ) हो तो वहाँ **'वृद्धि सन्धि'**होता है। जैसे – जल + ओघः = जलौघः।

⭐ Additional Information

सन्धि – दो वर्णों के संयोग से होने वाले परिवर्तन को सन्धि कहते हैं। जैसे-

- विद्या + आलयः = विद्यालयः
- रमा + ईशः = रमेशः
- न + एकः = नैकः
- सम्यक् + ज्ञानम् = सम्यग्ज्ञानम्

सन्धि के प्रकार –

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सन्धि	परिभाषा	उदाहरण
स्वरसन्धि	स्वर वर्ण का संयोग स्वर वर्ण से होने पर जो विकार उत्पन्न होता है।	विद्या + आलय = विद्यालय महा + औषधि = महौषधि
व्यंजनसन्धि	व्यंजन वर्ण का संयोग व्यंजन या स्वर वर्ण से होने पर जो विकार उत्पन्न होता है।	उत् + लास = उल्लास तत् + लय = तल्लयः
विसर्गसन्धि	विसर्ग का संयोग स्वर या व्यंजन वर्ण से होने पर जो विकार उत्पन्न होता है।	दुः + आत्मा = दुरात्मा मनः + रथः = मनोरथः

39. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

आकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग शब्द 'बालिका' का रूप विविध विभक्तियों तथा वचनों में निम्नलिखित प्रकार से चलता है-

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‘ बालिका’ शब्द आकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग			
विभक्ति	एकवचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
प्रथमा	बालिका	बालिके	**बालिकाः**
द्वितीया	बालिका म्	बालिके	बालिकाः
तृतीया	बालिकया	बालिका भ्याम्	बालिका भिः
चतुर्थी	बालिका यै	बालिका भ्याम्	बालिका भ्यः
पञ्चमी	बालिकायाः	बालिका भ्याम्	बालिका भ्यः
षष्ठी	बालिका याः	बालिक योः	बालिका म्
सप्तमी	बालिका याम्	बालिक योः	बालिका सु
सम्बोधन	हे बालिके	हे बालिके	हे बालिकाः

अतः स्पष्ट है कि आकारान्त स्त्रीलिङ्ग शब्द ‘बालिका’ के प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन का रूप है– ‘बालिकाः’ ।

---

40. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

प्रश्न का अनुवाद – हमारी पृथ्वी कैसी है?

श्लोक –

दाने तपसि शौर्ये च विज्ञाने विनये नये।

विस्मयो न हि कर्तव्यो बहुरत्नना वसुन्धरा।।

श्लोकार्थ – यह **पृथ्वी अनेक रत्नों** वाली है। (अतः) दान, तप, शूरता, विज्ञान, विनय तथा नीति के विषय में आश्चर्य नहीं करना चाहिए।

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अत: स्पष्ट है कि **पृथ्वी बहुरत्ना** है।

⭐ Additional Information

शब्दार्थ -

- ज्ञानपूर्णा - ज्ञान से युक्त
- विस्मयरहिता - विस्मय से रहित
- बहुरत्ना - अनेकरत्नों वाली
- दानपूर्णा - दान से युक्त
- वसुन्धरा - पृथ्वी

---

41. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Given:

The speed of a person in going from A to B is 2 km/hr

and returning speed is 2 km /hr

Formula Used:

Average speed = (Total distance)/(Total time)

Calculation:

Here, speeds are 4 km/hr and 2 km/hr

So. let the total distance be 4 km (L.C.M of 4 and 2)

Now, Total distance = 4 + 4 = 8 km

Total time taken = (4/4) + (4/2) = 1 + 2 = 3 hr

Average speed = 8/3 km/hr

∴ The average speed of the person is 8/3 km/hr.

⭐ Alternate Method

When speed is x and y.

Then, average speed = 2xy/(x+y)

Here, speeds are 4 km/hr and 2 km/hr

Average speed = 2 × 4 × 2/(2 + 4) = 16/6 = 8/3 km/hr.

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∴ The average speed of the person is 8/3 km/hr.

---

42. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Concept:

Refractive index:

- The ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum to the speed of light in a medium is called the refractive index of that medium.
- It is also called an absolute refractive index .

$$\text{Refractive index } (\mu) = \frac{Speed\ of\ light\ in\ vaccum(C)}{Speed\ of\ light\ in\ a\ medium(v)}$$

Calculation :

Given that, $\mu_w^a = \frac{4}{3}$,$\mu_g^a = \frac{3}{2}$

Refractive index of water w.r.t glass = $\mu_w^g = \frac{\mu_w^a}{\mu_g^a} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{8}{9}$

Also,

$$Refractive\ index\ of\ water\ w.r.t\ glass = \frac{1}{Refractive\ index\ of\ glass\ w.r.t\ water}$$

$$Refractive\ index\ of\ glass\ w.r.t\ water = \frac{1}{Refractive\ index\ of\ water\ w.r.t\ glass}$$

$$Refractive\ index\ of\ glass\ w.r.t\ water = \frac{1}{\frac{8}{9}} = \frac{9}{8}$$

The refractive index of glass with respect to water will be 9/8

---

43. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Concept:

- Ohm's law : The Current through the metallic element is d irectly proportional to the potential difference when the temperature remains constant
- V = I × R [where v = potential difference, I = current, R = resistance].
- Electric Power: It is the rate at which electrical energy is consumed in an electric circuit.
  - The SI unit of power is the watt (w) or Joule/sec.
- Mathematically, Electric power (P) = Voltage(V) × current(I) Also, P = V × I = I 2R = V 2/R

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- Electrical Power (P) is the rate of consumption of electrical energy (E).

$P = \frac{E}{t}$

- SI unit of power is **Watt.**

Calculation:

E = 2000 J

time t = 20 s

Power P = 2000 J / 20 s = 100 Watt

---

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

The correct option is UV radiation.

Explanation:

- The ozone layer is an area or a continuous region in the stratosphere of the earth that includes high concentrations of ozone(O3) and protects the earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.
- It has the ability to absorb the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation, which can damage life on Earth.
- **UV radiation,** which is made up of various types of photons, is found in sunlight. UVA and UVB rays are the two forms of UV radiation you're probably most familiar with.
- These rays can have a variety of effects on our skin.

⭐ Additional Information

- Infrared rays: These are radiated from a hot body.
- X - rays: These are electromagnetic waves with high penetrating power.
- y - rays: These are electromagnetic waves obtained during radioactivity.

---

45. Answer: b

Explanation:

Concept:

- Electron affinity : The electron affinity of an element is defined as the ease with which it can accept an electron in the gaseous state.
- Electron affinityincreases going through left to right across a period because as the size of the atom decreases, the nuclear charge increases and the attraction for electrons too.

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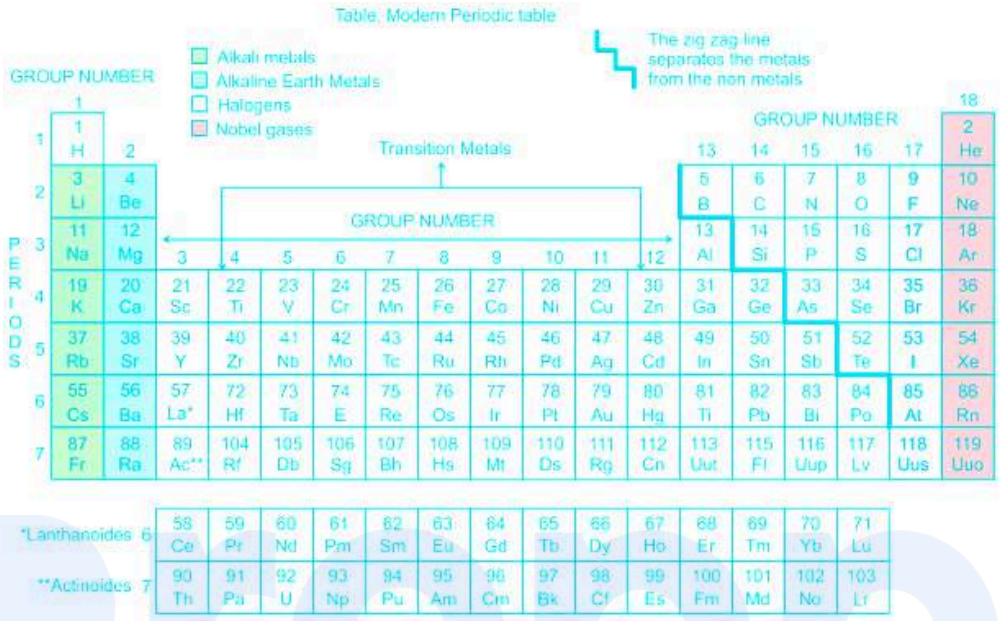
- Electron affinitydecreases going down the group because the size of the atoms increases and the attraction for electrons decreases.

Electron Affinity= 1/ Atomic size



Explanation:

- The element with the highest electron affinity among halogens is Chlorine (Cl).
- Chlorine the group 17th element has the highest electron affinity, also called as halogen represented by X.
- Chlorine is an electronegative element with one electron less than noble gas configuration and a bigger size enough to gain an electron more easily.
- The outermost orbital of Chlorine is a 3p orbital, there is more space, and the electrons in this orbital are inclined to share this space with an extra electron . Therefore, chlorine has a higher electron affinity.
- Although Fluorine has the highest electronegativity, Chlorine has the highest electron affinity and this is because of the considerable repulsion in the tightly packed 2p subshell of Fluorine .
- As the size increase, the electron affinity decreases. So the size of Bromine is less than that of Iodine so the affinity of Br > I.
- Thus the correct order of electronegativity among halogens is Chlorine (Cl) > Fluorine (F) > Bromine (Br) > Iodine (I).

Hence , Cl has the highest amount of electron affinity.

⭐ Mistake Points

- Though Fluorine has the highest electronegativity, Cl has the highest electron affinity.

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46. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Explanation:

- When CH_3CH_2Br reacts with aqueous NaOH solution, CH_3CH_2OH is produced.
- This is a nucleophilic substitution reaction.
- The reaction follows SN2 pathway.
- The nucleophile OH- attacks on the nucleophilic carbon atom from the backside and bromide starts to depart from the same carbon atom.

Nucleophilic substitution reactions-

⭐ Important Points

Substitution reactions are the types of reactions where a nucleophile is the attacking reagents.

- There are three types of substitution reactions depending on the nature of the substrate.
  - Nucleophilic substitution at saturated carbon.
  - Nucleophilic acyl substitution
  - Nucleophilic aromatic substitution.
- SN 1 - Unimolecular nucleophilic substitution:
  - Depends upon the concentration of the substrate.
  - Is independent of the concentration of the nucleophile.
  - Follows first-order kinetics.
- SN 2- bimolecular nucleophilic substitution.
  - the rate depends on the concentration of both the reactant and the substrate.

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47. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Vitamin C

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Vitamins	Chemical Name	Deficiency Disease
Vitamin A	Retinol	Night Blindness
Vitamin B1	Thiamine	Beriberi
Vitamin C	Ascorbic Acid	Scurvy
Vitamin D	Calciferol	Rickets and osteomalacia
Vitamin K	Phylloquinone	Non-clotting of Blood
Vitamin B2	Riboflavin	Cracking of Skin

⭐ Additional Information

- Vitamins were first discovered by FG Hopkins.
- The term Vitamin was coined by C Funk.
- There are two types of Vitamins :

1. Fat-Soluble - Vitamin A, D, E, and K.
2. Water-Soluble - Vitamin B and C.

- Natural sources of Vitamin D are - Sunlight, fish, eggs, and mushrooms.

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48. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

⭐ Key Points

- Plants can be classified into two types based on the presence or absence of seeds in their life cycle.

1. Cryptogams : These are the non-seeded plants. Cryptogams can be further classified into vascular cryptogams & non-vascular cryptogams

- Vascular cryptogams have vascular tissues xylem & phloem present. Example: Pteridophytes.
- Non-vascular cryptogams do not have vascular tissues xylem & phloem. Examples: Algae , Bryophytes.

2. Phanerogams : These are the seeded plants. They are also called "spermatophytes" . It can be further divided into gymnosperms & angiosperms

- Gymnosperms : These have seeds not surrounded by the ovary i.e. **naked seeds**
- Angiosperms : These have seeds surrounded by the ovary.

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49. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Concept:

Arteries and Veins

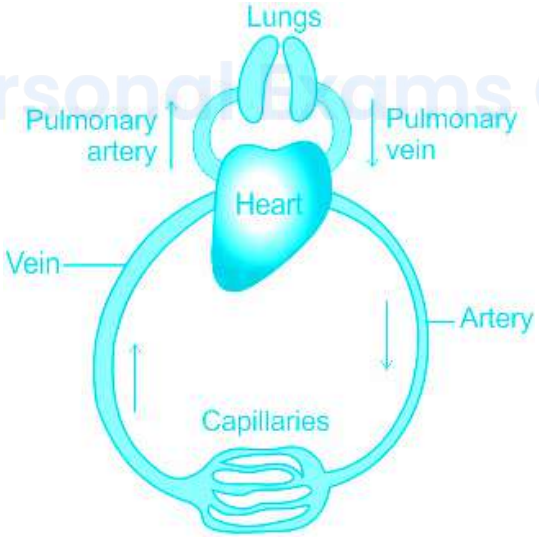
- In a closedblood circulation system three types of blood vessels are present:
- Arteries : These carry pure oxygenated blood from the heart to different organs of the body.
  - The wall of arteries are thick compared to veins due to higher blood pressure in Arteries
- Veins : These carry impure deoxygenated blood from body organs to the heart.
- Capillaries : These are present in organs, and these are the vessels through which exchange takes place.

Pulmonary Arteries and Veins

- PulmonaryArteries: pulmonary artery carries carbon dioxide-rich blood from the heart to the lungs.
- Pulmonary veins : pulmonary veins carry **oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the heart.**
- Their function is reverse than normal arteries and veins when compared according to the type of blood they carry.

Explanation:

So, the following diagram is based on the functions of arteries and veins.



- The vein is carrying impure blood from organs to the heart, pulmonary artery carries this blood to the lungs.
- Pureblood from the lungs goes to the heart.
- From here artery carries it to another organ.

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- Pulmonary vein is the correct option.

⭐ Important Points

- Heart to organ: Aetery
- Organ to heart: Vein

---

50. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Adaptation

- It is a process through which living beings adjust to their environment. Just as human beings adapt to the environment, their thinking also adapts to the changes they experience. These changes lead to changes in mental schemes .

Heredity

- Heredity refers to the traits that pass down from the parents to their offspring . It is the most important personality determinant that determines how far we can go.
- It is the genetic constitution of an individual which is established during conception. It is the property of organic beings by which offsprings havethe nature and characteristics of parents or ancestors .

Ecology:

- It is a branch of science that studies the interactions among organisms and between the organisms and their physical (abiotic) environment.

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Evaluation is a systematic process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting evidence of students' progress and achievement.

- Evaluation needs to be integrated with the process of teaching and learning. There are different type of evaluation process that ensures meaningful learning .

---

51. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Given:

a - b = 4 and ab = 21

Formula Used:

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$a^2 + b^2 = (a - b)^2 + 2ab$

$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + b^2 + ab)$

Calculation:

As, a - b = 4 and ab = 21

Now, a 2 + b 2 = (4) 2 + 2 × 21 = 16 + 42 = 58

a 3 - b 3 = (4)(58 + 21) = 4 × 79 = 316

∴ The value of a 3 - b ^{3} is 316.

---

52. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Calculation:

As, given

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2}$ or $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{1/3}$

As, 1/2 = 0.5

And, 1/3 = 0.333

Now, the power of 0.5 is greater than the power of 0.333, and also 0.5 > 0.333

$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2}$ $is\ greater\ than$ $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{1/3}$

∴ $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1/2}$ **is greater.**

---

53. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Given:

x 2 - 9x + 18

Calculation:

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Here, x 2 - 9x + 18

⇒ x 2 - 6x - 3x + 18

⇒ x(x - 6) - 3(x - 6)

⇒ (x - 3)(x - 6)

∴ The factor of x 2 - 9x + 18 is (x - 6) and (x - 3).

---

54. Answer: b

Explanation:

Given:

A = {x : x is an isosceles triangle} and B = {x : x is an equilateral triangle}

Concept used:

Every equilateral triangle is isoceles triangle.

Calculation:

It is clear that

An isosceles triangle has 2 equal sides

The Equilateral triangle has 3 equal sides.

Then each element of B is also an element of A.

Hence, B is a proper subset of A.

∴ A ∩ B = B

---

55. Answer: c

Explanation:

Given:

The total number of sides of a regular polygon is 10.

Concept Used:

A polygon is regular when all angles are equal and all sides are equal.

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Formula used:

The sum of the exterior angles of a polygon is 360°.

Calculation:

As the total number of sides is 10 and the sum of exterior angles is 360°

Each exterior angle = 360°/10 = 36°

∴ Each exterior of a regular polygon of 10 sides is 36°.

---

56. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Given:

Number is 569387

Calculation:

In the given number 569387,

Place value of 9 = 9000

And, Face value of 9 = 9

Required difference = 9000 - 9 = 8991

∴ The**difference between place value and the face value of 9 in the number 569387 is 8991 .**

⭐ Important Points

Face value is simply defined as the digit itself within a number.

The place value of a digit should be multiplied by the digit value of the position where it is located.

---

57. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Given:

Three angles of the quadrilateral are equal and the fourth angle is 75°.

Concept Used:

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The Sum of all the angles of a quadrilateral is 360°.

Calculation:

Let the three equal angles of the quadrilateral be x.

x + x + x + 75° = 360°

⇒ 3x = 285°

⇒ x = 285°/3 = 95°

∴ The measure of each equal angles is 95°.

---

58. Answer: a

Explanation:

Given:

The Perimeter of right angle triangle is 24 cm.

Hypotenuse = 10 cm.

Concept Used:

The Perimeter of a triangle is the sum of the lengths of its all sides.

Formula Used:

In the right-angle triangle, by Pythagoras theorem

$(\text{Hypotenuse})^2 = (\text{Perpendicular})^2 + (\text{Base})^2$

Area of triangle = (1/2) × (Perpendicular) × (Base)

Calculation:

Let the perpendicular and base of a given right angle triangle be P and B respectively.

Perimeter = P + B + 10

⇒ P + B + 10 = 24

⇒ P + B = 14 ----(1)

Also, by Pythagoras theorem

(10) 2 = (P) 2 + (B) 2

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$\Rightarrow P^2 + B^2 = 100$ ----(2)

Now, squaring (1), we get,

P 2 + B 2 + 2 PB = 196

$\Rightarrow$ 100 + 2 PB = 196

$\Rightarrow$ 2 PB = 96

$\Rightarrow$ PB = 48

Now, area of $\Delta = (1/2) \times (P) \times (B) = PB/2 = 48/2 = 24$ cm ^{2}

$\therefore$ The area of a given right angle triangle is 24 cm ^{2}.

---

59. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Given:

Each side of rhombus = 100 m

One Diagonal = 160 m

Concept Used:

The diagonal of a rhombus bisect each other perpendicularly.

Formula used:

In a right-angle triangle

$(\text{Hypotenuse})^2 = (\text{Base})^2 + (\text{Perpendicular})^2$

Area of rhombus = $(1/2) \times (\text{Diagonal}_1) \times (\text{Diagonal}_2)$

Calculation:

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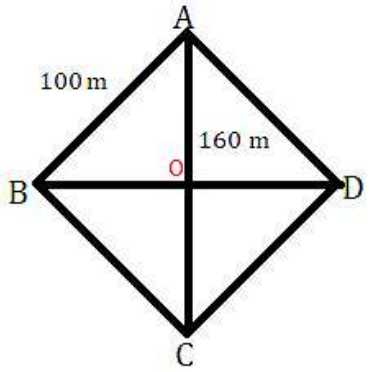

As, from figure, AB = 100 m and diagonal, AC = 160 m

As, we know that

The diagonal of a rhombus bisect each other perpendicularly.

AO = OC = 160/2 = 80 m

Now, in Δ AOB, ∠AOB = 90°

∴ $AB^2 = AO^2 + BO^2$

⇒ $100^2 = 80^2 + BO^2$

⇒ $BO^2 = 10000 - 6400 = 3600$

⇒ BO = 60 cm

And, BO = BD/2

⇒ BD = 2 × 60 = 120 m

Area of rhombus = (1/2) × 120 × 160 = 60 × 160 = 9600 m^2

∴ The area of the given rhombus is 9600 m^2.

---

60. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Given:

a + b = 7 and ab = 12

Formula Used:

$(a + b)^2 = a\ 2 + b^2 + 2ab$

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Calculation:

As, $a + b = 7$

Squaring both sides we get,

$a^2 + b^2 + 2ab = 49$

and $ab = 12$

$a^2 + b^2 + 2 \times 12 = 49$

$\Rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 49 - 24 = 25$

∴ The value of $a^2 + b^2$ is 25.

---

61. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Calculation:

$5^{(x + 1)} + 5^{(2 - x)} = 5^3 + 1$

$\Rightarrow 5^x \times 5 + 5^2 \times 5^{-x} = 125 + 1 = 126$

$\Rightarrow 5y + 25/y = 126$ ----(1) where, $y = 5^x$

$\Rightarrow 5y^2 - 126y + 25 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 5y^2 - 125y - y + 25 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 5y(y - 5) - (y - 25) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (5y - 1)(y - 25) = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = 1/5$ or $y = 25$

When, $y = 1$

$\Rightarrow 5^x = 1/5 = 5^{-1}$

$\Rightarrow x = -1$, which is not possible as we need only +ve value of x.

And, when $y = 25$

$\Rightarrow 5^x = 25 = 5^2$

$x = 2$ which is +ve

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∴ The positive value of x is 2.

---

62. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Given:

January 5, 1991, was a Sunday

Calculation:

As 1991 is an ordinary year

So, the total number of odd days in 1991 = 1

5 January 1992 was one day after Sunday, i.e., Monday

Now, in January 1992, there are 26 days remaining (31 - 5), i.e., 5 odd days (26 ÷ 7 = 3 weeks and 5 days)

In February 1992, there are 29 days, i.e., 1 odd day (29 ÷ 7 = 4 weeks and 1 day)

In March 1992, there are 3 odd days (Up to 3 march)

The total number of odd days after 5 January 1992 till 5 March 1992 is 5 + 1 + 3 = 9 odd days which is equal to 2 odd days.

5 March 1992 was 2 days after Monday, i.e., Wednesday.

∴ **Wednesday was the day on March 3, 1992.**

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---

63. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Given:

The denominator of a rational number is greater than its numerator by 8.

Calculation:

Let the numerator of a rational number be x and denominator be (x + 8).

ATQ,

(x + 17)/(x + 8 + 1) = 3/2

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⇒ (x + 17)/(x + 9) = 3/2

⇒ 2x + 34 = 3x + 27

⇒ x = 7 and x + 8 = 7 + 8 = 15

⇒ Rational number = 7/15

∴ The required rational number is 7/15.

---

64. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Given:

94% of the students passed and 33 students failed.

Concept used:

Number of students who appeared = Pass + Fail

Calculation:

Let the total number of students appeared in examination be 100x.

Total number of students who failed in exam = 100x - 94% of 100x = 100x - 94x = 6x

ATQ,

6x = 33

⇒ 100x = (33/6x) × 100x = 550

∴ The total number of students appeared in examination is 550.

---

65. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Given:

The cost price of 10 books = Selling price of 8 books

Concept:

Gain: The amount gained by selling a product with more than its cost price.

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Formula Used:

Profit = Selling price – Cost Price

Profit percentage = (Profit /Cost Price) × 100

Calculation:

Let the Selling price of one book be 10x

So, the selling price of 8 books = 80x

Cost price of 10 books = 80x

⇒ Cost price of 1 book = 80x/10 = 8x

Profit = 10x - 8x = 2x

Profit % = (2x/8x) × 100 = 100/4 = 25%

∴ The gain percent is 25%

⭐ **Alternate Method**

When we solve this question in the articles

Profit% or Loss% = (Difference between sold article and bought article)/sold article

⇒ (10 - 8)/8 = 25%

∴ The gain percent is 25%

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66. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Given:

The wages of 6 men for 15 days be Rs. 2100

Calculation:

As the wages of 6 men for 15 days be Rs. 2100

The wages of 1 man for 15 days = Rs. 2100/6 = Rs. 350

And, the wages of 1 man for 1 day = Rs.350/15

Now, the wages of 9 men for 12 days = (Rs.350/15) × 9 × 12 = Rs.2520

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∴ The wages of 9 men for 12 days is Rs.2520.

---

67. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Given:

The data is 29, 32, 48, 50, x, (x + 2), 72, 78, 84, 90 and median is 63.

Concept Used:

The median is the central number of a data set.

Formula Used:

If the total number of observations given is odd, then the formula to calculate the median is:

Median = $\{(n+1)/2\}^{th}$ term, where n is the number of observations

If the total number of observation is even, then the median formula is:

Median = $[(n/2)^{th}$ term + $\{(n/2)+1\}^{th}]/2$

Calculation:

29, 32, 48, 50, x, (x + 2), 72, 78, 84, 90

Total number of data is 10.

Median = [x + (x + 2)]/2

63 = (2x + 2)/2

⇒ 126 = 2x + 2

⇒ 2x = 124

⇒ x = 124/2 = 62

∴ The value of x is 62.

---

68. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Given:

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A : B = 3 : 4 and B : C = 6 : 7

Calculation:

Here, A : B = 3 : 4 and B : C = 6 : 7

The value of B is 4 unit and 6 unit, but both the value of B should be the same

The LCM of 4 and 6 is 12

Now, Convert the value of B to 12 in both the ratio,

3(A : B) = 9 : 12

And, 2(B : C) = 12 : 14

The value of B becomes equal

∴ **The value of A : B : C is 9 : 12 : 14**

⭐ Alternate Method

Concept used:

To find A : B : C, b is made same in both the ratios. L.C.M of 6 and 4 is 12

Calculation:

A : B = 3 : 4 = (3 × 3)/(4 × 3) = 9 : 12

B : C = 6 : 7 = (6 × 2)/(7 × 2) = 12 : 14

Now,

A : B : C = 9 : 12 : 14

∴ **The value of A : B : C is 9 : 12 : 14.**

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---

69. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Given:

The Sum of money doubles itself in 25 years.

Concept:

Simple interest is the interest calculated on the principal portion of the loan or the original contribution to the saving account.

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Formula Used:

Simple Interest = (P × R × T)/100

S.I = Amount - Sum

Calculation:

Let the sum be 'P' then Amount after 25 years = 2P

S.I = 2P - P = P

P = (P × R × 25)/100

⇒ R = 100/25 = 4%

∴ The rate of interest per annum is 4%.

---

70. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Given:

The length of the chord is 16 cm and the radius is 10 cm.

Concept Used:

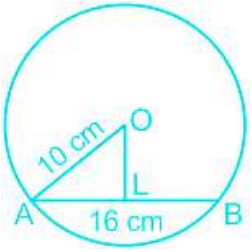
The radius of a circle bisects the chord of the circle perpendicularly.

Formula used:

In the right-angle triangle, by Pythagoras theorem

$(\text{Hypotenuse})^2 = (\text{Perpendicular})^2 + (\text{Base})^2$

Calculation:



Let the two chords be AB = 16 cm

As, the radius of the circle bisect perpendicularly,

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AL = BL = 16/2 = 8 cm

In Δ AOL, ∠ALO = 90°

⇒ (AO) 2 = (OL) 2 + (AL) 2

⇒ 10^2 = (OL) 2 + $(8)^2$

⇒ $(OL)^2$ = 100 - 64 = 36

⇒ OL = 6 cm

∴ **The distance of the chord from the centre of the circle is 6 cm.**

---

71. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Pampas.

⭐ Key Points

- Pampas is the mid-latitude grassland in South America.
- Pampas:
  - The Pampas are fertile South American lowlands that cover more than 1,200,000 square kilometres (460,000 sq mi) and include the Argentine provinces of Buenos Aires, La Pampa, Santa Fe, Entre Ríos, and Córdoba; all of Uruguay; and Brazil's southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul.
  - The vast plains are a natural region , interrupted only by the low Ventana and Tandil hills , near Bahía Blanca and Tandil (Argentina), with a height of 1,300 m (4,265 ft) and 500 m (1,640 ft), respectively.
  - The climate is temperate, with precipitation of 600 to 1,200 mm (23.6 to 47.2 in) that is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, making the soils appropriate for agriculture.
  - The area is also one of the distinct physiography provinces of the larger Paraná–Paraguay Plain division.

⭐ Additional Information

- Prairie:
  - Prairies are the temperate grasslands of North America.
  - The word 'Prairie' originated from the Latin word 'priata' which means meadow.
  - They have the following features:
  - It is a region of flat, gently sloping or hilly land.
  - For the most part, prairies are treeless but, near the low lying plains, flanking river valleys, woodlands can be found.
  - Tall trees, up to two meters high, dominate the landscape.

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- Veld:
  - Veld, the name was given to various types of open country in Southern Africa that is used for pasturage and farmland.
  - To most South African farmers today the "veld" refers to the land they work, much of which has long since ceased to be "natural."
  - Various types of veld may be discerned, depending upon local characteristics such as elevation, cultivation, and climate.
  - Thus, there is a high veld, a middle veld, a low veld, bushveld, a thornveld, and a grass veld.
  - The boundary between these different varieties of the veld is frequently vague, and all of them are usually referred to with the general term veld by the local inhabitants.
  - For convenience, its major regions— Highveld, Middleveld, and Lowveld—are distinguished on the basis of elevation.
- Steppes:
  - Steppes are found in continental interiors.
  - They are usually found in the temperate latitudes and hence come under the influence of Westerly winds.
  - Steppes are characterized by vast grasslands which are, by and large, devoid of trees.
  - Steppes typically refer to the vast temperate grasslands of Eurasia, which stretch between the Black Sea coast on the east to the Altai Mountains in the west, covering a length of over 2000 miles.

---

72. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The Gulf stream is a Warm Ocean current flowing along the eastern coast of North America.

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Ocean current:

- Ocean currents and planetary winds affect world climate on a larger scale.
- An ocean current is a continuous, directed movement of seawater.
- It is generated by a number of forces acting upon the water, including wind, the Coriolis effect etc.

⭐ Key Points

Gulf stream:

- The Gulf Stream is a strong ocean current that brings warm water from the Gulf of Mexico into the Atlantic Ocean .
- It extends all the way up the eastern coast of theUnited States and Canada and on to western Europe.
- This strong current of warm water influences the climate of the east coast of Florida.
- It keeps temperatures there warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer than the other southeastern states.

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- Since the Gulf Stream also extends toward Europe, it warms western European countries as well.
- In fact, England is about the same distance from the equator as the cold regions of Canada, yet England enjoys a much warmer climate.
- If it weren't for the warm water of the Gulf Stream, England would have a much colder climate.
- The Gulf Stream is caused by a large system of circular currents and powerful winds, called an oceanic gyre .
- The Gulf Stream is part of the North Atlantic Subtropical Gyre.
- It is a deep ocean current.

Thus, the correct statement with respect to Gulf Stream is that it is a warm ocean current that influences weather along the east coast of the United States.

⭐ Additional Information

Ocean current	Characteristics
Canary current	• It is a cold current in North Atlantic Ocean • This Eastern Boundary Current is a part of the North Atlantic Gyre. • It is named after the Canary Islands. • Presence of Upwelling.
Kuroshio current	• This west boundary current is also known as Japan Currant or Black Current. • The term "Kuroshio" in Japanese means "Black Stream ". • It is found in the Pacific Ocean analog of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean. • The average surface temperature of this current is warmer than the surrounding ocean. This also helps in regulating the temperature of Japan, which is relatively warmer.
Brazilian current	• It is a warm water current in the south Atlantic Ocean • It flows south along the Brazilian south coast to the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

---

73. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The **Gulf of Kutch** is an inlet of the Arabian Sea along the west coast of India, in the state of Gujarat, which is renowned for extreme daily tides.

⭐ Important Points

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Let's look at the different ports:

- **Kandla Port** :
  - The Kandla port of India forms a vital marine network for vessels entering India through its Western waters – the Arabian Sea.
  - **Situated in the Gulf of Kutch** , in the province of Gujarat Kutch, the port of Kandla has been in existence since the mid-1900s, specifically constructed to fulfill the dearth of marine harbors in the country's western water route.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT):**
  - It is also known as Nhava Sheva Port , which is the largest container port in India.
  - Located in **Navi Mumbai's Raigad district** , this port on the Arabian Sea is accessed via Thane Creek.
  - It's a nodal city of Navi Mumbai.
- Dwarka is a Medium-sized Port.
  - The maximum length of the vessels recorded to have entered this port is 43 meters.
  - It is located on **West Coast India** , in India.
- **Okhla port** is situated in the**South East Delhi** near the border between Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

Thus, we can conclude that **Kandla Port is situated at the Gulf of Kutch** .

---

74. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Drakensberg mountain is located in South Africa.

- It is thehighest mountain range in South Africa.
- It accounts for 3,482 meters above sea level.
- Its length is about 1,000km from South-West to North-East.
- The lower layer of the mountain range consists of sandstone.
- A thick layer of basalt is found over the range.
- The climate of the region is wet and cool at a high elevation.

---

75. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 29 July:

- Global Tiger Day , often called International Tiger Day, is celebrated on July 29 every year as a way to raise awareness about this magnificent but endangered big cat.

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- The day was founded in 2010 , when the 13 tiger range countries came together at the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit in Russia to create Tx2 – the global goal to double the number of wild tigers by the year 2022.
- This international day is celebrated annually with the slogan/theme "Their Survival is in our hands".
- Observing World Tiger Day is also significant because, according to the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) , currently, there are only 3900 wild tigers globally.
- From the beginning of the 20th century, around 95% of the tiger population has been lost in various activities like poaching.
- Tiger is the national animal of India. India has always been leading in conserving its national animal.
- Project Tiger was launched in India in 1973.
- Because of the planned efforts under Project Tiger in the current situation, India has the maximum number of tigers in the world.

---

76. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The earth is divided into many imaginary regions using latitudes and longitudes.

- Latitudes are horizontal lines that are equally spaced and hence decrease in length from the center to the poles.
- Longitudes are vertical lines that have equal lengths and are thus distance between them decreases towards the poles.

⭐ <u>Important Points</u>

Equator:

- It is the imaginary line that runs along the center of the earth along zero degrees latitude.
- It is the longest latitude that divides the earth into two equal parts, the northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere.
- It passes through Africa and North America and the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans.

Tropic of Cancer:

- The Tropic of cancer lies in the northern hemisphere.
- It runs at 23 and a 1/2 N degrees.
- It passes through North America, Africa, and Asia.

Tropic of Capricorn:

- The Tropic of cancer lies in the southern hemisphere.
- It runs at 23 and a 1/2 S degrees.
- It passes through South America, Africa, and Australia.

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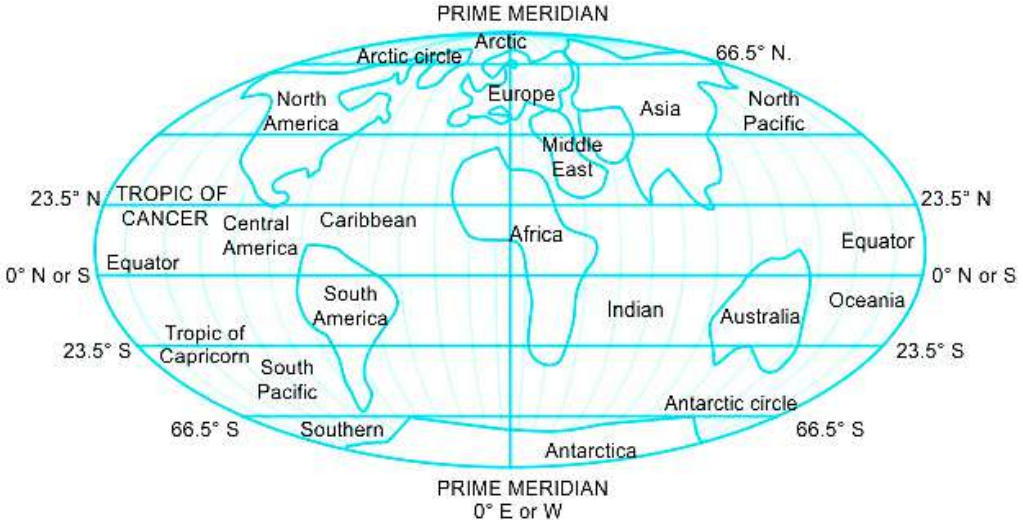
Thus, the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, and Tropic of Capricorn, all three pass through Africa.



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77. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The Constituent Assembly selected 22 committees to deal with diverse tasks of Constitution-making. Out of these, 10 were on procedural affairs and 12 on substantive affairs.

Let's look at the few Committees and their Presidents:

⭐ Important Points

Major Committees of the Indian Constituent Assembly	*President*
States Committee	**Jawaharlal Nehru**
Committee on Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas	Vallabhbhai Patel
House Committee	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly	G.V. Mavalankar

Thus, it is clear that **Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the State Constitution Committee.**

---

78. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Child Marriage.

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- The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was also known as Sharda Act.
  - The act was passed on 28 September 1929.
  - As per the act, the age of marriage for girls was fixed at 14 years and for boys, it was 18 years.
  - Later through an amendment, it was changed to 18 for girls and 21 for boys.
  - The name Sarda was derived from its sponsor Harbilas Sarda.

⭐ Additional Information

- **The Child Marriage Restraint Act** was the first social reform issue taken up by an organized women's group in India.
  - This group pressured many politicians into supporting the act by picketing their delegations, holding placards, and shouting slogans.
  - They believed that the passing of this act would show the world that India is serious about social reforms.

---

79. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Surat.

⭐ Key Points

- The French East India Company was the last to be formed between Dutch, Danish, Portuguese, and French.
- The company established its first factory at Surat under Francis Caron , in 1668.
- The second factory was established at Masulipatnam.
- Jean-Baptiste Colbert founded the Fresh East India Company in 1664.
- Francois Martin of the French East India Company established a trading centre in 1674 at Pondicherry.
- In 1674, the François Martin of the French East India Company established a trading centre at Pondicherry, which eventually became the chief French settlement.

---

80. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is option 2 i.e Australia.

⭐ Important Points

- The constitution of India was framed by the constituent assembly.
- The constitution of India was adopted by the constituent assembly on 26 November 1949.

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- The constitution of India came into force on 26 January 1950.
- Many features of the Indian constitution were Influenced by other constitutions of the world.
- The important features borrowed from Australia are:
  - The concept of concurrent list.
  - The idea of joint sitting.
  - Trade and commerce.
- The important features borrowed from the United States of America are:
  - Electoral College.
  - Independent judiciary and separation of powers.
  - Judicial review.
  - Preamble.
  - Impeachment.
  - Fundamental rights.
  - Post of vice-president
- The important features borrowed from Canada are:
  - Federation with a strong center.
  - Residuary powers.
  - Advisory jurisdiction of the supreme court.
- The important features borrowed from Russia is:
  - Fundamental duties.

---

81. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Teaching method is a way to put theory in practice with the help of principles, pedagogy, and management strategies. Teaching methods help the teachers to plan and present the lesson in a coherent way.

- There are various kinds of teaching methods in fashion to facilitate learning and ' HeuristicMethod ' is one of them.

⭐ <u>Key Points</u>

- Professor 'H.E. Armstrong', an English chemist, was the pioneer of the Heuristic method of teaching.
- It is a problem-solving method that emphasizes the active involvement of learners for better understanding.
- It enables students to acquire knowledge by discovering the facts themselves using critical and imaginative thinking.
- In this method, problems are raised before students to activate their thinking power and to make learners actively involved to boost their understanding of the concept.

Hence, we can conclude that Armstrong was the propounder of the Heuristic method.

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⭐ Additional Information

Herbert Spencer	An English philosopher who was known for his contributions to evolutionary theory which emphasizes that society is an organism that progresses through changes and becomes more complex than before.
John Dewey	The founder of the project method in teaching is John Dewey as first it was originated by John Dewey and was later popularized by W.H. Killpatrick.
Scott Monroe	A professor of psychology who researched a particular interest in mood disorders and the effect of stress in causing depressive disorders.

---

82. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Wood's Dispatch

⭐ Key Points

- Woods' Dispatch is considered as ' Magna-Carta' of English Education in India.
- To date, the provisions of it have been following in the Indian education system like the Grant in aid system and affiliated institutions which were introduced after Wood's dispatch

Charter Act of 1813

- The Charter Act of 1813 was the first concrete step towards modern education in the country. This act set aside an annual sum of Rs.1 lakh to be used in educating the 'subjects'.

Hunter Commission (1882-83)

- Hunter Education Commission was a landmark commission appointed by *Viceroy Lord Ripon* headed by Sir William Wilson Hunter, had submitted its report in 1882.
- Encouragement to Primary Education by recommending the provincial revenues must be reserved for financing the development of primary education in British Indian territories. The elementary schools should be handed over to the management of municipal councils and district boards and other bodies subject to inspection and supervision by the government.
- On Secondary Education the Commission reported that secondary education was making commendable progress, particularly in Bengal
- The commission recommended that the secondary schools should be progressively handed over to the private enterprises, which should be encouraged in the form of grants-in-aid

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- On Grant-in-aid for Indigenous Schools, the commission recommended grants-in-aid for the indigenous schools based on "Payments by Results".
- The aided schools would charge lower rates of fees than those charged by similar government aimed institutions and these schools should be allowed to employ more Indian graduates trained in European Universities.
- Emphasis on Moral and Physical Education was made.
- The commission emphasized that there has to be the exclusion of religious education.
- There should be literary and vocational training in secondary education.
- The commission brought out inadequate facilities available for female education in the country.
- Special attention should be paid to the development of education among Muslims .

Impact

- Most of its recommendations were accepted by the British Government which resulted in the devolution of elementary education.
- This significantly reduced the British element in elementary education. In 1882, the Punjab University was established
- As a result between 1882 to 1901, the number of students enrolled in primary and secondary schools increases substantially.

---

83. Answer: c

Explanation:

The **Lesson Plan** refers to the outline of the lesson prepared by the teacher to bring forward the lesson in a coherent way. The lesson plan is to create an objective, that is, a statement of purpose for the whole lesson.

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⭐ Key Points

- The five stepped system of **lesson planning** was started by J. Friedrich Herbert, a German psychologist . His five-stage system of lesson planning involves five discrete steps including preparation, presentation, association, generalization, and application.
- This is also known as Herbartian's five steps , these steps are used for the students for receiving new knowledge in educational fields.
- J. Friedrich Herbert strongly believed that when a topic is properly presented to the students they associate that topic with their existing ideas and learn in a coherent way.
- According to Herbert, these steps would make the students able to acquire, assimilate, and apply knowledge efficiently.

⭐ Important Points

Let'understand the five stages advocated by him for lesson planning :

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- Preparation : It refers to the process of activating previous knowledge of the learners to receive the new one.
- Presentation : It refers to present the concept using concrete objects for a quality experience
- Association : It refers to the process of comparing new knowledge with the previous knowledge to be familiar with the differences in order to assimilate the new one.
- Generalization : it refers to arrive at general ideas or necessary conclusion by comparing learning materials presented by the teacher.
- Application : It refers to use of acquired knowledge by the learners in real-life for a better understanding and meaningful learning.

Hence, it could be concluded that J. Friedrich Herbert introduced the five steps system in preparation lesson planning.

⭐ Additional Information

- Terman is known for revising the Binet-Simon test into the Stanford-Binet Intelligence test.
- The first intelligence test w as developed by French psychologist Alfred Binet.
- **B.S. Bloom** has proposed a taxonomy which is a set of three hierarchical models that refers to the classification of educational learning objectives.

---

84. Answer: a

Explanation:

⭐ Important Points

- In the medieval Islamic world, an elementary school was known as a **maktab.**
- Maktab also called kuttab (Arabic: "school"), is an Arabic word meaning elementary schools for teaching children in Islamic subjects.
- Until the 20th century, boys were instructed in Quran recitations, reading, writing, and grammar in maktabs, which were the only means of mass education.
- **Children should be sent to a maktab school from the age of 6 and be taught primary education until they reach the age of 14.**
- During which time, he wrote that they should be taught the Qur'an, Islamic metaphysics, language, literature, Islamic ethics, and manual skills (which could refer to a variety of practical skills).

What is Primary education: Primary education , is for children in kindergarten through sixth grade. Primary education provides students with a basic understanding of various subjects as well as the skills they will use throughout their lives.

⭐ Additional Information

- **Elementary education:** Elementary schooling, which prepares children in fundamental skills and knowledge areas, can be defined as the early stages of formal, or organized, education that is prior to secondary school.

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- **Senior secondary education:** senior Secondary Education is the higher level of Secondary Education . Kids in Senior Secondary are about 15 to 18 years of age and are in the phase of being young adults. senior secondary is 12th and higher education include colleges and universities and also professional schools in such fields as law, theology, medicine etc.
- **Secondary education:** The secondary phase of education refers to students in classes 6th, 7th, and 8th. Schools that offer educational facilities for classes up to class 10th are generally referred to as High Schools or Secondary schools.

Hence, we can conclude that the right answer to this question is Primary education.

---

85. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The **teaching method i** s a way to put theory in practice with the help of principles, pedagogy, and management strategies. It helps the teachers to plan and present the lesson coherently.

- There are various kinds of teaching methods in fashion to facilitate learning and ' ProjectMethod ' is one of them.

⭐ Key Points

- Project teaching method is associated with John Dewey as first it was originated by Dewey and was later popularized by W.H. Killpatrick.
- The Project method emphasizes active learning by association and mutual co-operation of a group of peers to complete a specific project effectively.

Characteristics of Project Method:

- Relates learning with real-life.
- Promotes learners' active participation.
- Develops abstract and concrete scientific skills.
- Encourages the application of practical knowledge.
- Ensures learners' individual and collective development.

Hence, it could be concluded that John Dewey was the propounder of Project Method of Teaching.

⭐ Additional Information

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Friedrich Frobel	• A German pedagogue is best known as the propounder of the 'play way' and 'kindergarten' method of teaching. • His method is based on the physiological principle of development and growth.
Montessori	• The Montessori method is propounded by 'Maria Montessori', an Italian physician and naturalist. • This method lays emphasis on students' all-around development.
Rabindranath Tagore	• He has founded Shantiniketan School in which classes were provided under trees in order to connect learners with nature.

86. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

⭐ Important Points

Wastage–"The premature withdrawal of children at any stage before completion of the primary education is called Wastage."

- While clarifying the meaning of this word in education **Hartog Committee** remarked the following: "By wastage, we mean premature withdrawal of children from schools at any stage before completion of the primary courses".
- In Primary Education, the main objective is the attainment of stable literary through five years of schooling.
- If a child entering school leaves it or is withdrawn from school before completing class V, it leads to wastage in education.
- So wastage is the premature withdrawal of children from schools. A rough and ready method to measure wastage is to compare diminution in enrolment from class to class in a series of years.

Stagnation Meaning–"The retention of a child in the same class for a period of more than one year is called stagnation."

- Stagnation is a major factor responsible for wastage in primary education, both directly and indirectly.
- The students at every stage of education are expected to pass the examination after finishing the whole course.
- But it has been found that in general practice many students are not able to pass the examinations in one class or in more than one class within the prescribed period.

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- Thus, they fail and remain in the same class. These failed students repeat the same class and course whereas their other colleagues pass that class and study in the next upper class. This process has been called the process of stagnation. Thus stagnation, it is meant the stay of students in a particular class for more than one year.
- The problem of 'wastage' and 'stagnation' is primarily related to education's primary level (1 to 5).

Really it was the Hartog Committee (1929), which for the first time pointed out that the "massive wastage and stagnation are taking place in primary education. Primary Education is ineffective unless it at least produces literacy".

Causes of Wastage and Stagnation:
The causes of wastage and stagnation are of 3 categories: **economic, educational, and social.**

⭐ Additional Information

- **Economic Causes:** At the age of 9 or 10, the child becomes an economic asset, because he can work at home or earn something outside. This is especially true of girls who have to assist the over-worked mother at home. The child is withdrawn from the school and thus he becomes a wastage case".
- **Social Causes:** Class and caste distinctions prevail in India, the former in urban areas and the latter in rural areas. Especially in the case of girls custom of early marriages or betrothals stands a bar. There is an opposition to sending grown-up girls to schools especially to the mixed schools without women teachers.
- **Educational Causes:** Only educational causes are responsible for another 30% of wastage. The government of India admits this in the following words: "The educational institutions being ill-equipped, poorly housed and with the dull and depressing environment, unfortunately, could not exercise effective counter-acting influence".

The increased number of single-teacher schools, inefficient teaching, lack of teacher-pupil contact, frequent transfer of teachers, and plural class-teaching disturbed the quality of instruction which ultimately cause much wastage and stagnation.

Hence, we can conclude that the right answer to this question is the primary level.

---

87. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

There are many theories in psychology that are related to different schools of psychology such as cognitive, humanistic, behavioristic , etc. These theories are propounded by eminent psychologists to providea framework to understand different aspects of human behavior.

⭐ Key Points

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- E. L. Thorndike , an American psychologist, the propounder of " Trial & Error Theory " has developed three primary laws of learning that leads to development.

These primary laws are:

Law of readiness	• It refers to the degree of eagerness and inquisitiveness to learn something new. • It implies that if you are not ready to learn something, you cannot learn it effectively.
Law of exercise	• It is based on practice and drills to learn something for a long period. • This is essentially constituted of two laws i.e. the law of use and the law of disuse.
Law of effect	• It is based on motivation and reinforcement to make the learning experience pleasant for learners. • It implies that it is our natural tendency to learn things that give us happiness and satisfaction.

Hence, it could be concluded that **Thorndike** profounded the primary laws of learning.

⭐ Additional Information

Thorndike's Supplementary law (also known as minor laws to education):

- Law of Multiple Responding: It refers to different types of responses often occurs initially to a stimulus, then reaching to the correct response.
- Law of Attitude, Disposition or States: It refers to the condition of a learner that influences learning.
- Law of Partial or Piecemeal Activity of a situation: It refers to the tendency to respond to particular elements or features of a stimulus situation rather than on the whole to improve the result.
- Law of Assimilation of response by Analogy: It is the tendency to respond automatically as responded in the past.
- Law of Associative Shifting: Successfully applying the same response until a new situation comes (For example to apply the same formula in similar questions).
- Law of Primacy: It refers to the idea that the first step matters the most.
- The law of recency: It is the tendency that refers to the idea that the most recent task matters the most
- Law of Intensity of Stimulus: The more strong the stimulus, the better the response.

⭐ Hint

- 'Operant conditioning' theory was advocated by Skinner.
- Ivan Pavlov has propounded the 'Theory of Classical Conditioning'.

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- **J.B. Watson** has propounded the 'Behavioral theory'.

---

88. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

⭐ Important Points

- **Educational technology III** is the study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using and managing appropriate technological processes and resources." While instructional technology covers the processes and systems of learning and instruction, educational technology includes other systems used in the process of developing human capability.
- Educational technology (commonly abbreviated as EduTech, or EdTech) combines computer hardware, software, and educational theory and practice to facilitate learning. When referred to with its abbreviation, EdTech, it is often referring to the industry of companies that create educational technology.
- In education, **instructional technology** is "the theory and practice of design, development, utilization, management, and evaluation of processes and resources for learning," according to the Association for Educational Communications and Technology Definitions and Terminology Committee.
- Instructional technology is often referred to as a part of educational technology, but these terms have changed over the years.
- **Educational technology III can also be called learning technology/Instructional technology.**
- It can be defined as the large or broad field of communication, technology, and information.

⭐ Additional Information

- **Behaviour Technology:** A range of experimentally-established techniques and approaches are designed to effect behavioral change. It is a set of procedures accepted by scientists and influenced by scientific behavior analysis. "Behavioral technology is further supplemented by the latest research tools and clinical tests."
- **Teaching Technology:** To organize the content in logical or psychological sequences and evaluate the learner's performances in terms of achieving educational objectives.

Hence, we can conclude that the right answer to this question Instructional technology.

---

89. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

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Bloom's taxonomy is considered a three-rank hierarchical model. The three levels of Bloom's Taxonomy are discussed below.

- **Cognitive domain:** The cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy includes **knowledge and intellectual skill development.** In terms of complexity levels, there are six sub-heads of the cognitive domain.
  - Knowledge – remembering or recognizing something previously encountered without necessarily understanding, using, or changing it.
  - Comprehension – understanding the material being communicated without necessarily relating it to anything else.
  - Application – using the general concepts to solve a particular problem.
  - Analysis – breaking something down into parts.
  - Synthesis – creating something new by combining different ideas.
  - Evaluation – judging the value of materials or methods as they might be applied in a particular situation.
- **2. Affective domain:** The affective domain describes learning objectives **that emphasize a feeling tone, an emotion, or a degree of acceptance or rejection.** There are five sub-heads of the affective domain.
  - Receiving is being aware of or sensitive to the existence of certain ideas, material, or phenomena and being willing to tolerate them. Examples include: to differentiate, to accept, to listen (for), to respond to.
  - Responding is committed in some small measure to the ideas, materials, or phenomena involved by actively responding to them. Examples are: to comply with, to follow, to commend, to volunteer, to spend leisure time in, to acclaim.
  - Valuing is willing to be perceived by others as valuing certain ideas, materials, or phenomena. Examples include: to increase measured proficiency in, to relinquish, to subsidize, to support, to debate.
  - The organization is to relate the value to those already held and bring it into a harmonious and internally consistent philosophy. Examples are: to discuss, to theorize, to formulate, to balance, to examine.
  - Characterization by value or value set is to act consistently in accordance with the values he or she has internalized. Examples include: to revise, to require, to be rated high in the value, to avoid, to resist, to manage, to resolve.

⭐ <u>Important Points</u>

- The Affective domain in Bloom's taxonomy describes learning objectives that emphasize a feeling tone, an emotion, interests, and attitudes or a degree of acceptance or rejection.
- The emotional is a vast array of internal feelings that not only react to our environment but project themselves onto our environment and others, allowing us to interpret and respond to events.
- The Affective Domain in the Classroom. Yet the affective domain can significantly enhance, inhibit or even prevent student learning. The affective domain includes factors such as student motivation, attitudes, perceptions, and values.

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- **3. Psychomotor domain:** The psychomotor domain refers to those objectives that are specific to reflex actions interpretive movements and discreet physical functions. There are six sub-heads of the psychomotor domain.
  - Reflex movements – actions that occur involuntarily in response to some stimulus.
  - Basic fundamental movements – innate movement patterns formed from a combination of reflex movements.
  - Perceptual abilities – translation of stimuli received through the senses into appropriate movements.
  - Physical abilities – basic movements and abilities that are essential to the development of more highly skilled movements.
  - Skilled movements – more complex movements requiring a certain degree of efficiency.
  - Non-discursive movements – ability to communicate through body movement.

Hence, we can conclude that the right answer to this question is the emotional domain.

---

90. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Learning problem refers to a state when a person faces difficulty in learning. It may be due to physical limitations/disabilities such as - impairment in hearing, visual, low intellectual functioning, and inappropriate motor coordination.

⭐ Key Points

Diagnostic test refers to the test which helps the teachers to know the learning problems or gaps in learner's understanding and identify learner's strengths, weaknesses, skills, etc.

Your Personal Exams Guide

Steps of Diagnostic Testing:

- Identifying students who are having trouble.
- Locating the errors and learning difficulties/gaps
- Discovering the causal factors of slow learning.
- Removing learning difficulties through remedial teaching

⭐ Important Points

The Purpose of Diagnostic Test:

- This test helps to know the gaps in children's understanding.
- It is specially conducted for removing the learning difficulties of learners.
- The diagnostic test enables the educator and students to recognize issues that they have with the subject.
- It is a comprehensive test that provides feedback to teachers and students on their strengths and weaknesses.

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- This test provides a way to identify the part which makes the child slow down in the learning process and provide appropriate feedback to the child .

Hence, from the above-mentioned points, it becomes clear that a diagnostic test is used to know the learning problems of students after classroom teaching.

⭐ Additional Information

Achievement tests:

- They are conducted to check or measure the acquired skill, knowledge, or information after the completion of a lesson/unit.
- It is an ability test that describes what a person has learned.

Formative test:

- It is a type of assessment that refers to monitoring learners' progress throughout the teaching-learning process to diagnose learners' learning difficulties.
- Oral testing, anecdotal records, portfolios, class test, etc. are the tools of formative assessment.

Unit test :

- They are taken during the course of instruction of all the specified content in a particular class.
- Unit tests are used to evaluate the formative assessment of the teaching-learning process.

---

91. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Robert Mills Gange , an American educational psychologist has proposed a hierarchy of learning in which learning tasks are organized in a hierarchy based on their complexity level.

- This learning hierarchy is divided into eight intellectual levels and implies the idea that an individual has to first master lower intellectual level in order to acquire higher intellectual level skills.

⭐ Key Points

- Problem-solving is the highest level of Gagne's learning hierarchy.
- It emphasizes involving learners in solving problems by using higher-order intellectual skills.

⭐ Important Points

Eight Intellectual Levels or Eight Conditions of Learning:

- Signal learning: The learner makes a general response to a signal.
- Stimulus-response learning: The learner makes a precise response to a signal.
- Chaining: The connection of a set of individual stimulus and responses in a sequence.

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- Verbal association: The learner makes associations using verbal connections.
- Discrimination Learning: The learner makes different responses to different stimuli that are somewhat alike.
- Concept learning: The learner develops the ability to make a generalized response based on a class of stimuli.
- Rule learning: A rule is a chain of concepts linked to demonstrated behaviour.
- Problem-solving: The learner discovers a combination of previously learned rules and applies them to solve a novel situation.

Hence it could be concluded that "According to Gagne's Learning Hierarchy highest stage of learning is problem-solving ".

---

92. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Creativity is the phenomenon whereby imaginative and original ideas are turned into reality.

- Creativity is a cognitive ability to produce something original by offering a fresh perspective.
- It is related to divergent thinking which refers to a way of solving problems by more than one approach.

⭐ Key Points

Components of Creativity:

Guilford (1986) considered creative thinking as involving divergent thinking, which consists of four elements such as fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration .

Let's Understand in Brief:

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Flow/Fluency	• Fluency is a component of creativity that signifies the **smooth flow** or vibration of substance or emotion that resonates with a unique symbol or norm.
Flexibility	• It refers to the ability to produce a large variety of ideas such as thinking of varied uses of a particular object, • For example, list the different ways of using a rope or a newspaper.
Originality	• The number of statistically infrequent ideas; shows an ability to produce uncommon or unique responses. • It is the ability to produce ideas that are unusual, statistically infrequent, and not obvious.
Elaboration	• The number of added ideas; demonstrates the subject's ability to develop and elaborate ideas. • For example, what would happen if no sleep is required?

Hence, we conclude that "Originality, Flexibility, and Flow are the components of creativity ".

⭐ Hint

- **Personality** is the totality of one's behavior towards one's own self as well as others. It spreads over the subconscious and unconscious behavior of the person.
- **Thinking** is the base of all cognitive activities or processes and is unique to human beings. It involves the manipulation and analysis of information received from the environment.
- **Intelligence** refers to the capacity to acquire and apply knowledge. It is the ability to solve problems, learn from experiences, and apply knowledge to deal with new situations.

---

93. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Thinking is a higher mental process through which we manipulate and analyze the acquired or existing information . Such manipulation and analysis occur by means of abstracting, reasoning, imagining, problem-solving, judging, and decision-making.

⭐ Important Points

Brainstorming:

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- Osborn's Brainstorming technique can be used to increase fluency and flexibility of ideas to open-ended situations .
- Brainstorming is based on the principle that producing ideas should be kept separate from the evaluation of their worth.
- It is a technique for stimulating divergent or lateral thinking (open-ended thoughts) .
- Divergent thinking allows the minds of students to think freely and the tendency to put judgment on the worth of ideas may be postponed, i.e. imagination should be given priority over judgment till all the ideas are exhausted.
- This helps in increasing the fluency of ideas and piling up alternatives.
- Brainstorming can be practiced by playing brainstorming games with family members and friends keeping its principles in mind.

Hence, it is clear that Brain Storming technique emphasizes the importance of divergent thinking in teaching gifted children.

⭐ Additional Information

- Convergent thinking refers to the conventional type of intelligence emphasizing the narrowing down of possibilities on the production of the alternative answers to a problem and reaching out to "one" possible answer.
- In divergent thinking or lateral thinking . we think in different directions, sometimes searching for what, and sometimes seeking a variety. It enhances creativity.

---

94. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Lawrence Kohlberg , an American psychologist, has propounded the 'Theory of Moral Development .

⭐ Key Points

- Kohlberg has made a systematic study of moral development in his theory that is categorized into 3 levels and 6 stages.
- He created moral development theory by posing moral dilemmas to groups of children as well as adolescents and adults.
- According to Kohlberg moral dilemma is the thinking process involved in judgments about questions of right & wrong.

⭐ Important Points

Refer to the table to be familiar with all the levels of Kohlberg's theory.

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Level 1: Pre-moral stage/Pre-conventional Morality	Stage 1: The Obedience & Punishment Orientation - behavior driven by avoiding punishment	Stage 2: Individualism & exchange orientation - behavior driven by self-interest and rewards
Level 2: Conventional Morality	Stage 3:Good Boy - Nice Girl Orientation - behavior driven by social approval	Stage 4:The Law & Order Orientation: behavior is driven by obeying authority and conforming to social order
Level: Post-conventional Morality	Stage 5: Social contract legalistic orientation : behavior driven by a balance of social order and individual rights	Stage 6:The Universal Ethical Principle Orientation: behavior driven by internal moral principle.

Hence, it could be concluded that "Kohlberg's theory explains **moral development** of a child."

---

95. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Language development is the process through which a person develops and learns a language throughout infancy and childhood, which typically refers to a person's first or primary language.

⭐ Important Points

The Five Stages of **Second Language Acquisition:**
Stage I: Pre-Production

- This stage is also referred to as the **"silent period"** because students tend to be non-verbal. However, they may become frustrated or overwhelmed by hearing a foreign language all day.
- Length of stage: Zero to six months
- What can you do? Use gestures, hand movements, and visuals when speaking to students in this stage. Make sure to pair students with a buddy for peer learning opportunities.

Stage II: Early Production

- During this stage, language and comprehension are limited. Children produce one- to two-word phrases and may repeat commonly used social language.

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- Length of stage: Six months to a year
- What can you do? Ask students yes or no questions and accept one or two-word responses. Continue to build vocabulary with the use of pictures.

Stage III: Speech Emergence

- Students demonstrate increased language development as they communicate in simple sentences, sound out stories phonetically, and understand easy picture books. At this stage, Children can complete tasks such as using a graphic organizer with a word bank and matching vocabulary words with their definitions.
- Length of stage: One to three years
- What can you do? Introduce academic vocabulary and model how to use it in a sentence. Provide fill-in-the-blank options for assignments. Share a dialogue.
- Journal with students to communicate regularly and offer written word practice.

Stage IV: Intermediate Fluency

- Children use more complex language in oral and written form. Nonetheless, they may use incorrect grammar or verb tenses. Children begin to think in the new language, rather than translating from their native language.
- Length of stage: Three to five years
- What can you do? Introduce students to idioms and colloquialisms. Give children a larger role in cooperative learning activities.

Stage V: Advanced Fluency

- Children reach near-native proficiency and produce highly accurate language. They also exhibit high levels of comprehension, but may not understand all academic language.
- Length of stage: It takes four to ten years to achieve cognitive academic language proficiency in a second language.
- What can you do? Continue using visuals to assist with content-specific language. Offer challenging activities, such as identifying synonyms and antonyms, in order to expand vocabulary knowledge.

An infant below 15 months of age is at the Pre-Production stage of language development.

Hence, we can conclude that the right answer to this question is the pre-production stage.

---

96. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

E. L. Thorndike , an American psychologist, is known as the founder of modern educational psychology.

⭐ Key Points

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- Thorndike propounded ' Trial and Error Theory' which represents that learning is the result of associations forming between stimulus and responses.
- "Mistakes teach individual" statement is based on 'Trial and Error Theory'.

Thorndike's Experiment

- Thorndike formulated his theory, base on his experiments conducted on his cat in the puzzle box.
- The door of the box could be opened by pulling the strings inside the box. A fish was kept outside.
- The cat was tried to come out of the box by squeezing, jumping, biting, etc.
- As the experiment was repeated several times the wrong movements decreased and in the end, the cat was able to open the door in a single trail.

⭐ Important Points

Based on Trial and Error Learning Theory, Thorndike gave three primary laws of Learning:

- Law of readiness: It refers to the degree of eagerness and inquisitiveness to learn something new.
- Law of exercise: It is based on practice and drill to learn something for a long period.
- Law of effect: It is based on motivation and reinforcement to make the learning experience pleasant for learners.

Hence, it becomes clear that **Thorndike** advocated the 'Trial and Error Theory of Learning'

⭐ Additional Information

- Ivan Pavlov , a Russian psychologist has propounded the 'Theory of Classical Conditioning' which emphasizes that learning as a habit formation is based on the principle of association and substitution.
- According to Lee Ross , "Plateaus of learning is a characteristic feature of the learning process indicating a period where no improvement in performance is made".
- Wolfgang Kohler , a German psychologist, is associated with 'Theory of Insightful learning' . In his theory, he has proposed the term 'Insight' that doesn't take place with trial & error, rather than it is a sudden reorganization of experience.

---

97. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

Programmed Learning is an innovative step whose goal is the individualization of instruction. It consists of a planned sequence of learning activities for achieving mastery.

⭐ Key Points

- Programmed learning emerged out of the research conducted by B.F. Skinner on operant conditioning.
- The real landmark in the development of programmed learning was the work of B.F. Skinner.

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- After conducting extensive research on rats and pigeons, Skinner developed a theory of learning called operant conditioning.
- According to operant conditioning theory, behavior is learned only when it is immediately reinforced, that is when it is followed by some pleasurable event such as food, praise, or attention.
- Therefore, the task of the programmer is to provide contingencies of reinforcement so that the correct responses to the questions presented are immediately rewarded and the incorrect responses are not Skinner opposed punishment for wrong responses and recommended that punishment should be kept minimum so that there was no danger of developing a negative attitude towards the learning activity.
- By applying the principles of operant conditioning in teaching human beings, Skinner developed an instructional model which is popularly known as programmed instruction.
- The term 'programmed' is used for arranging learning experiences or events in the most logical and psychological sequence so that the student gets maximum benefit from instruction.

Hence, it could be concluded that Programmed Learning is based on Skinner's theory of learning.

⭐ Additional Information

Psychologist	Theory	Main Idea
Piaget	Theory of Cognitive Development	Cognitive structures are the basic mental patterns people use to process any information.
Lawrence Kohlberg	Theory of Moral Development	Kohlberg has made a systematic study of moral development in his theory that is categorized into 3 levels and 6 stages.
Bandura	Social learning theory	Learning takes place through indirect sources, like watching or hearing others.

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98. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Rehabilitation Council of India , commonly known as RCI, is a statutory body of government. It regulates the training programs and courses for the education of disabled,disadvantaged , and special children .

⭐ Key Points

- Children with special needs refer to those children who have special educational needs due to learning and physical disabilities.

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- Special education is instruction designed for students with disabilities or talents, who also have special learning needs. Some of these students have difficulties in formal institutions so they need special education provisions to function in their classrooms.

Aims of Rehabilitation Council of India in the context of Special Education:

- To help the learners function as independently as possible.
- To regulate training policies and programs in the field of disability rehabilitation.
- To standardize training courses for professionals working with people with disabilities.
- To train individuals through the vocational method so that they can carry on an independent life.

Hence, it could be concluded that the '**Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)**' is established for the education of **Children with special needs** .

⭐ Additional Information

- **Gifted children** refer to the children who perform tasks extraordinarily when compared with others of their peer group.
- **Creative children** have divergent thinking, curious in nature, exceptional from normal children, have I.Q ≥ 120, and is able to find solutions for different problems on their own.
- **A delinquent child** is a child of a certain age, who has violated a criminal law or engaged in a disobedient and against the social rules and regulations.

---

99. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Intelligence is known as the ability to learn , the ability to deal with abstractions and to make adjustments to new situations. Several experiments have concluded that intelligence is the product of heredity and the environment.

- The measurement of intelligence involves the comparison and establishment of a relationship between CA (chronological age) and MA (mental age). This relationship is expressed by the term I.Q. (intelligence quotient).

⭐ Important Points

- I.Q. was introduced by the German psychologist William Stern which was widely spread by Terman.
- It is can be calculated with the formula -$\textbf{Intelligence Quotient } (\textbf{IQ}) = \frac{\textbf{Mental Age (MA)}}{\textbf{Chronological Age (CA)}} \times 100$
- The concept of I.Q. and scores on intelligence tests have been found useful in labeling the individual as gifted, average (normal), or subnormal (retarded).
- The term feeble-mindedness is used synonymously for backward children who lack a normal tendency to perform their daily life tasks.

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- It is an intellectual disability characterized by a low Intelligence Quotient (IQ) and impairments in adaptive daily life skills. It is one of the most well-known social problems.
- Individuals with feeble-mindedness suffer from the retarded, subnormal, or deficient growth and development of their brain affecting their intellectual ability to the extent that they feel handicapped in their adaptation to the environment.
- Refer to the IQ table for further information:

IQ Range	Descriptive Label
Above 130	Very Superior Intelligence (gifted)
120 to 129	Superior Intelligence
110 to 119	High Average Intelligence
90 to 109	Average Intelligence
80 to 89	Low Average Intelligence
71 to 79	Borderline Intellectual Functioning
55 to 70	Mild Intellectual Disability
40 to 54	Moderate Intellectual Disability
25 to 39	Severe Intellectual Disability
Below 25	Profound Intellectual Disability

- From the given table it is clear that the right order of the feeble-mindedness based on I.Q. is dull, moron, imbecile, and idiot.

Hence, it can be concluded that the second option is correct.

---

100. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Jean Piaget was a swiss psychologist who is well renowned for his work in child development. He proposed the 'T heory of Cognitive Development'under the cognitive constructivist approach. His theory is basically divided into two parts:

- The first part includes the stages of development of children at different levels of ages , while the second part describes the development of cognitive abilities at different ages i.e., mental ability and processes that are brain-based skills.

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- According to Piaget, children should be provided with real-world problems so that they can construct and build up their own concepts by using their cognitive abilities to analyze and comprehend complex phenomena.

⭐ Key Points

Piaget's theory of cognitive development has a central concept known as adaptation which can be understood as follows:

- Just as human beings adapt to the environment, their thinking also adapts to the changes they experience. These changes lead to changes in mental schemes.
- Two basic processes are involved in adaptation: assimilation and accommodation.
  - Assimilation takes place when people try to understand something new by fitting it into what they already know.
  - For example, children know the animal with four legs known as a dog but after seeing a cat they will also call him a dog as he also has a tail and four legs. The fitting of new experience into the already existing scheme iscalled Assimilation.
  - The modification of existing schemes (and the development of new ones) in order to make sense of new experiences is called accommodation.
  - For example, the child will keep calling a cat a "dog" until someone corrects him and made him understand the difference between a cat and a dog. He will now have a different scheme for understanding cats.

Thus, it is clear that the process of Assimilation and Accommodation is related to the theory of cognitive development.

⭐ Additional Information

Theory of moral development	• Lawrence Kohlberg , an American psychologist, has propounded the 'Theory of Moral Development . • He has systematically studied moral development in his theory that is categorized into six culturally universal stages .
Social learning theory	• **Bandura's Social Learning Theory of Personality** is based on the premise that human behavior is largely acquired and that the principles of learning are sufficient to account for the development and maintenance of behavior.
Theory of motivation	• It includes the motivational cycle which is the circular movement of an individual or an organism to achieve his desire or goal. • There are four phases of the motivational cycle namely, need, drive, incentive, and reward.

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101. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Arunima Sinha**.

- **Everest Ki Beti** is written by **Arunima Sinha** .

⭐ **Key Points**

- Arunima Sinha :
  - She was a famous Indian Mountaineer.
  - She was the world's first female amputee to climb Mount Everest in 2013.
  - She was the world's first female amputee to scale Mount Everest, Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania), Mount Elbrus (Russia), Mount Kosciusko (Australia), Mount Aconcagua (South America), Carstensz Pyramid (Indonesia) and Mount Vinson (Antarctica).
  - She also received the Padma Shri in the year 2015.
  - She also received the Amazing India Award in the year 2014.

---

102. **Answer: a**

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Explanation:

The correct answer is 2017.

⭐ Key Points

- **Bhagya Laxmi Yojana in Uttar Pradesh** was launched in **2017** .
- It is a **Scholarship Scheme (Money For Girl Child).**
- The new developmental scheme, named **Bhagya Laxmi Yojana, has been targeted towards offering better opportunities for female children.**
- Under this scheme, **the state government will offer families financial assistance to raise and educate the girls.**
- Though India has progressed a lot, society still does not offer men and women an equal platform.
- In rural areas, many see the birth of a female child as a liability.
- Through this scheme, the **state government of Uttar Pradesh is all set to change these conditions.**
- **Launched by:** Yogi Adityanath
- **Supervised by:** Women Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh.

---

103. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Abul Fazl.

⭐ Key Points

- Abul Fazl was the author of Akbarnama , the official history of Akbar's reign in 3 volumes .
- The third volume of the above work is known as Ain-i-Akbari , which is the administrative report of Akbar's reign.
- Another important work of Abul Fazl was Ruqaat , which is a collection of letters to the princes of Akbar and other contemporaries.

⭐ Additional Information

- Ziauddin Barani : He was a Muslim political thinker during the period of Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firuz Shah's reign. Wrote Fatwa-i-Jahandari, Tarikha-i-Firoz Shahi.
- Abdul Qadir Badayuni : He was famous for translating the Hindu works "The Ramayana" and The Mahabharata" into Persian.
- Akbar (1556-1605) : He was the third Mughal emperor .
  - Akbar succeeded his father, Humayun.
  - He built a hall called the Ibadat Khana ("House of Worship") at Fatehpur Sikri.
  - He built the Agra fort.
  - He built Fatehpur Sikri city.

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104. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Varanasi.

⭐ Key Points

- **The nucleus** of **Bharat Kala Bhavan** evolved in **January 1920.**
- Its first **Chairman** for life was poet **Rabindranath Tagore and its Vice-Chairman was poet's nephew Silpacharya Abanindranth Tagore.**
- But in reality the **credit for the origin and subsequent development** of this internationally famous museum goes to **Padmavibhushan Late Rai Krishnadasa.**
- He was a renowned writer in Hindi and a pioneer among the Indian art historians.
- **Bharat Kala Bhavan** is located inside the **Banaras Hindu University campus.**
- **It displays India's heritage and preserves the past of the nation.**
- It is divided in several sections in the form of galleries such as
  - Mahamana Malviya Gallary
  - Nidhi Gallery
  - Nicholas Roerich Gallery
  - Archaeological Gallery
  - Chhavi Gallery
  - Sculpture Gallery and Decorative Art Gallery

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105. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Tamilnadu.

⭐ Key Points

- Tamilnadu:
  - Jallikattu is a game to control the bull.
  - Which has been played during the Pongal festival in Tamil Nadu.
  - In Jallikattu , the bull is controlled.
  - The person controlling it has to remain on his back till a certain distance or three times the bull is jumped.

⭐ Additional Information

- Kerala:
  - Kalaripayattu is the traditional martial art of Kerala.
  - This game is also known as "Kalari".
  - Kalaripayattu is one of the oldest fighting methods in the world.
- Karnataka:
  - Kambala race or Buffalo race is a traditional sport of Karnataka.
  - This game is held in a mud area.
  - The sport is quite popular in Mangaluru and Udupi coastal areas of Karnataka.
- Andhra Pradesh:
  - Kabaddi and Kho-Kho are mostly played in Andhra Pradesh.

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106. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Jaunpur.

⭐ Key Points

- **Jaunpur** was founded by Sultan Ferozeshah Tughlaq in 1358 in honour of Mohammad Tughlaq alias Jauna Khan.
- At the time of the decline of the Tughlaq dynasty, Jaunpur became independent under the leadership of Malik Hussain Sharqi and established the Sharqi Sultanate.
- Jaunpur has been known for its cultural activities and architecture.

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- The contribution of Jaunpur Sharqi sultans to literature, architecture, and musical arts has been memorable.
- Jaunpur was called Shiraz-e-Hind due to this feature.

---

107. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Sitapur**.

⭐ **Key Points**

- The **Naimisaranyam temple** is located on the bank of **River Gomati in Uttar Pradesh.**
- It is an ancient centre of Sanskrit learning in **Sitapur district.**
- The temple is dedicated to **Lord Vishnu.**
- This place has also been visited by **Sankaracharya and Surdas.**

---

108. **Answer: c**

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Explanation:

The correct answer is Konark.

⭐ Key Points

- Konark Sun Temple:
  - Built-in the 13th century, the Konark temple was conceived as a gigantic chariot of the Sun God , with 12 pairs of exquisitely ornamented wheels pulled by seven horses.
  - It was built by King Narasimhadeva I, the great ruler of the Ganga dynasty .
  - The temple was included in the UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984 for its architectural greatness and also for the sophistication and abundance of sculptural work.
  - The temple is a perfect blend of Kalinga architecture, heritage, exotic beach and salient natural beauty.
  - It is protected under the National Framework of India by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act (1958) and its Rules (1959).
  - This temple is also called " Black Pagoda ".

⭐ Additional Information

- Kashi Vishwanath Temple:
  - Kashi Vishwanath Temple is one of the famous temples in Varanasi, Uttal Pradesh.
  - It is dedicated to "Lord Shiva" and was built by Maharani Ahilyabai Holkar of the Indore in 1780.
- Mahakaleshwar Temple:
  - It is known to be Dakshina Mukhi , which means it faces the south.
  - This is unique only in Mahakaleshwar among the 12 Jyotirlingas .
  - Situated on the banks of the holy river Shipra in Ujjain .
- Shantinath Jain Temple:
  - It is inside the Jaisalmer Fort , and it was built in the year 1536 by Jaitsi Singh II .
  - Shantinath was the 16th (sixteenth) Jain Tirthankara, and his idol was beautifully carved out of marble and you can find it in the inner sanctum of this temple.

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109. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Dhrampala.

⭐ Key Points

- Dharmapala founded the Vikramshila University at Bhagalpur, Bihar.
- Pal Empire
  - Gopala founded the dynasty in 750 AD.

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- He built the monastery at Odantapuri, Bihar, & considered himself the first Buddhist king of Bengal.

⭐ Additional Information

- Pala King

Gopala(750-770 AD)	Founder of Pala dynasty
Dharmapala(770-810 AD)	son of Gopala, Founded Vikramshila University at Bhagalpur, Bihar
Devapal(810-850 AD)	son of Dharampal and defeated Rashtrakuta ruler Amoghavarsha.
Mahipal-I(988 AD)	Extended pala empire to Bihar
Rampala	Last strong pala king
Madanpala(1144-1162 AD)	last pala king, Sena dynasty replaced the palas.

---

110. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is 5 th June .

⭐ Key Points

World Environment Day:

- It was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1972 on the first day of the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment.
- World Environment Day is celebrated on 5 th June of every year. United Nations started it to spread awareness and action for the protection of our environment.

⭐ Important Points

Day	Celebrated as
5 th June	World Environment Day
21 st May	Anti-Terrorism day
14 th November	Children's Day, celebrated as a tribute to Jawaharlal Nehru

---

111. **Answer: b**

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Explanation:

The correct answer is Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) of the IMF.

⭐ Key Points

- **Paper Gold is the term that represents the special drawing rights of IMF.**
- Special Drawing Rights is a type of supplementary foreign exchange reserve asset.

⭐ Additional Information

- Currencies still on Gold Standard :- Gold won't be a currency today. But it possesses an intrinsic value and is free from any counterparty risk.
- Special accommodation facility of the World Bank :- financial grant provided by the world bank for accommodation in underdeveloped, developing countries.

---

112. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mars.

⭐ Key Points

- Mars is called the red planet because it appears in the sky as a red star and also its surface is covered with fine sand and dust full of iron oxide.
- Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and the second-smallest planet in the solar system after Mercury.

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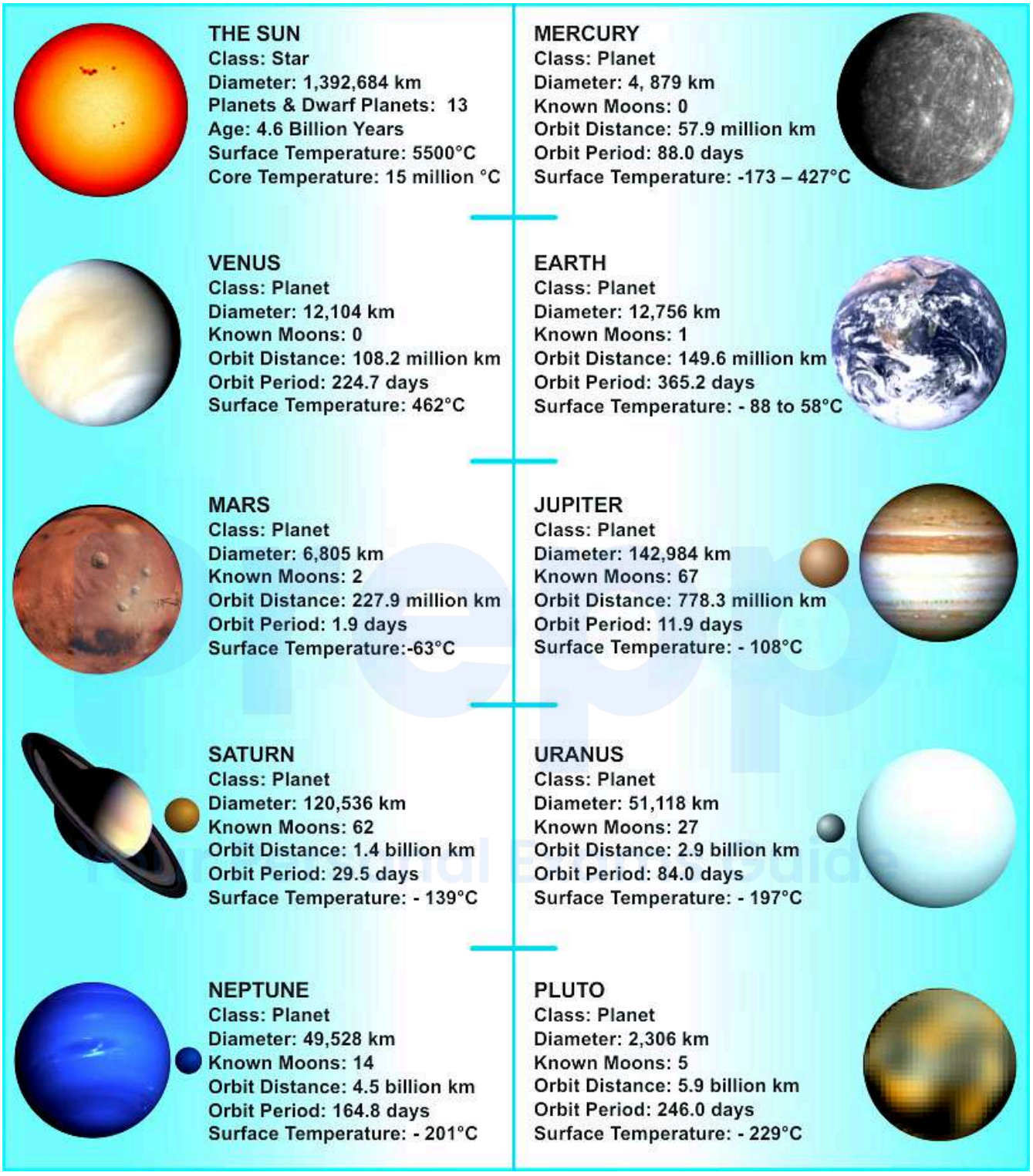

113. Answer: a

Explanation:

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The correct answer is Manipur.

⭐ Key Points

- Loktak Lake:
  - It is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India.
  - The Keibul Lamjao National Park is located in the southern parts of Loktak Lake.
  - Keibul Lamjao National Park is the habitat of Sangai(Dancing Deer).
- Manipur:
  - Statehood Day: 21 January 1972
  - Capital: Imphal
  - Festivals: Yaoshang Festival, Gang Ngai Festival, Lui Ngai Ni Festival, Cheiraoba Festival

⭐ Additional Information

States	Lakes
Assam	Chandubi Lake, Dighalipukhuri Lake, Son Beel Lake, Dipor Lake, Haflong Lake
Meghalaya	Thadlaskein Lake, Umiam Lake, Ward's Lake
Arunachal Pradesh	Ganga Lake, Madhuri Lake, Nagula Lake, Lake of Return, Pangateng Tso Lake

---

114. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Nirmala Sitharaman.

⭐ Key Points

- **Nirmala Sitharaman was the first woman to be appointed full-time Defence Minister of India in September 2017.**
- Nirmala Sitharaman, a Rajya Sabha member, is **the second woman who took charge of the crucial ministry after Indira Gandhi has held this portfolio before, in addition to her responsibilities as Prime Minister of India.**
- As the Defence Minister, Sitharaman attempted to strengthen the Army, Navy and Air Force and was credited for expediting the decision-making process relating to defence procurement. She constituted a Defence Planning Committee to formulate an "action plan" to effectively deal with various security challenges facing the nation.
- However, her biggest moment came when India carried out airstrikes on a terrorist training camp in Pakistan's Balakot, a significant policy shift in the country's efforts to deal with cross-border terrorism.

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- She took on the opposition head-on with her fiery defence of the Rafale fighter jet deal in Parliament.

⭐ Additional Information

- First female Finance Minister of India - Nirmala Sitharaman
- First female Minister of India - Amrit Kaur
- First female Defence Minister of India - Indira Gandhi
- First female Chief Minster - Sucheta Kripalani
- First female Governor - Sarojini Naidu

---

115. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Dr. Manmohan Singh.

⭐ Key Points

- Former prime minister Manmohan Singh will receive the **Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace ,Disarmament, and Development** this year **for his leadership of the country between 2004 and 2014** and for enhancing India's stature globally.
- He was unanimously chosen for the award by an international jury chaired by former President Pranab Mukherjee.

⭐ Important Points

- He was the 13th Prime Minister of India and was in office from May 2004 to May 2014.
- He is only the third Indian prime minister to complete two full terms as the PM.
- He subsequently began his bureaucratic career when Lalit Narayan Mishra hired him as an advisor in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- In the 1970s and 80s, he had held several key posts in the Government of India, such as Chief Economic Advisor (1972–76), Reserve Bank Governor (1982–85), and Planning Commission head (1985–87).
- In 1991, he was inducted in P. V. Narasimha Rao led Government as Finance Minister when India faced a severe economic crisis.
- As a Finance Minister, he had carried out several structural reforms that liberalized the economy.

⭐ Additional Information

- Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace:-
  - The prestigious award accorded annually by Indira Gandhi Trust since 1986.
  - It has been named after former prime minister Indira Gandhi.
  - It is awarded to individuals or organizations in recognition of their creative efforts towards promoting international peace, development.

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- It is also bestowed upon them for creating new international economic order and ensuring that scientific discoveries are used for the larger good of humanity and enlarge the scope of freedom.
- The award consists of a monetary award of 25 lakh and a citation.
- Some of its earlier recipients are UNICEF (1989), Rajiv Gandhi (1991), M S Swaminathan (1999), Kofi Annan (2003), Angel Merkel (2013), Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) (2014) and UN High Commission for Refugees (2015).

---

116. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Shubhangi Swaroop**.

⭐ **Key Points**

- **Shubhangi Swaroop, a cadet from Uttar Pradesh, became the first woman pilot in the Indian Navy.**
- She is among the 328 cadets who passed out from the Indian Naval Academy's first batch of female officers.
- While the first female officer was inducted in the force in 1991, But it was the first time that a woman would take up the role of a pilot.

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117. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Goa.

⭐ Key Points

- The 48 th International Film Festival of India was held in Goa in 2017.

⭐ Additional Information

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Delhi	• International Film Festival of India was held in New Delhi in the 2nd to 12 th , 24 th , 27 th , 29 th , 31 st , 33 rd, and 34 th Year of the International Film Festival of India.
Goa	• Since 2004, starting from the 35 th edition of the International Film Festival of India was held at Goa as a permanent venue.
Mumbai	• International Film Festival of India was held in Mumbai in the 1st and 26 th Year of the International Film Festival of India.
Hyderabad	• International Film Festival of India was held in Hyderabad in the 30 th Year of the International Film Festival of India.

---

118. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Indore, Madhya Pradesh**.

⭐ **Key Points**

- **According to Swachh Sarvekshan Report 2017, Indore in Madhya Pradesh has been selected as the cleanest city in India.**
- It is followed by Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh and Vizag, Andhra Pradesh.
- This survey was carried out by the Quality Council of India in 434 cities across the country.

⭐ **Important Points**

- Swachh Survekshan is a ranking exercise taken up by the Government of India to assess rural and urban areas for their levels of cleanliness and active implementation of Swachhata mission initiatives in a timely and innovative manner.
- The objective of the survey is to encourage large-scale citizen participation and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities a better place to live. the survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens, towards creating cleaner cities and towns.
- Swachh Survekshan 2020 is the fifth edition of the annual cleanliness urban survey conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Government of India .
- In the fifth edition of the annual cleanliness survey (Swacch Sarvekshan) of the country in 2020, Madhya Pradesh's Indore was placed on the first spot, Gujarat's Surat on the second spot , and

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Maharashtra's Navi Mumbai on third.
- Swachh Survekshan 2020 surveyed a total of 4242 cities , 62 Cantonment Boards, and 97 Ganga Towns and saw unprecedented participation of 1.87 crore citizens.

---

119. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Akshay Kumar**.

⭐ **Key Points**

- The National Film Awards are the most prominent film award ceremonies in India.
- It was established in 1954 . Since then awarded annually .

64th National Film Awards	Awardee(s)
Best Actor	Akshay Kumar (Rustom)
Best Actress	Surabhi Lakshmi (Minnaminungu)
Best Feature Film	Kasaav (Marathi)
Best Direction	Rajesh (Ventilator)
Best Film on the social issue	Pink

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120. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Achal Kumar Jyoti.

⭐ **Key Points**

- Achal Kumar Jyoti was the 21st Chief Election Commissioner of India .
- Achal Kumar Jyoti, a 1975-batch Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer and a former Cheif Secretary of Gujarat, was selected as the 21stChief Election Commissioner of India, in 2017.

⭐ **Important Points**

- Sushil Chandra assumed charge as the 24th Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) in April 2021 .
- He succeeded Sunil Arora.
- He was appointed as Election Commissioner on February 14, 2019.
- He was the chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes from November 2016 until February 2019.

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- Sushil Chandra served as a revenue service officer for 38 years.
- Sushil Chandra demit office on May 14, 2022 .
- The current Chief Election Commissioner of India is Rajiv Kumar.

⭐ Additional Information

- Nasim Zaidi was the 20th CEC of India appointed on April 19, 2015.
- Prakash Karat is the former general secretary of the CPM and was president of the Students' Federation of India during the Emergency.
- J. B. Patnayak was the Former Governor of Assam and three-time Chief Minister of Odisha.

---

121. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Antonio Guterres.

⭐ Key Points

- António Guterres , the 9th and current Secretary-General of the United Nations, from 1st January 2017 .
- **Antonio Guterres** was sworn in as the **ninth secretary-general of the United Nations.**
- **He was former Portuguese PM, takes over from Ban as the ninth United Nations chief on January 1.**
  - Ban's second five-year term ends on December 31.
- Guterres laid out **three priorities for change during his five-year term :work for peace, supporting sustainable development and improving internal management.**

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⭐ Additional Information

- The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 .
  - After the Second World War by 51 countries.
- Aim : To maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.
- 4 main purpose:

1. To keep peace throughout the world.
2. To develop friendly relations among nations.
3. To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms.
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals.

---

122. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Mamta Kalia.

⭐ Key Points

- **Mamta Kalia** is the author of the book **"DukkhamSukkham" which won the Vyas Samman 2017.**

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- This was Mamta Kalia's 27 th**Vyas Samman award and was selected by a committee headed by author Vishwanath Prasad Tiwari.**
- Published in **2009** , the **book deals with lower-middle-class families, focusing on their relationships and situations in society.**

⭐ Additional Information

- **Vyas Samman** is a **prestigious award in the field of Literature.**
- It was **first awarded in 1991.**

---

123. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

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The correct answer is 19th November.

- World Toilet Day is observed by the United Nations and celebrated on 19 November.

⭐ Key Points

- This day aims to raise awareness for the 4.2 billion people who live without access to safely managed sanitation.
- On this particular day, organizations and governments are encouraged to plan activities and take action on sanitation issues so that India can achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6.
- UN-Water is the official administrator of World Toilet Day and maintains the official World Toilet Day website and chooses a special theme for every year.
- World Toilet Day was declared as an official UN day by the UN General Assembly in 2013.

---

124. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Prasoon Joshi**

⭐ Key Points

- Prasoon Joshi was appointed as the new Chairman of the Central Board of Film Certification(CBFC), **in February 2017.**
- The Union Information and Broadcasting Ministry has appointed Prasoon Joshi. He replaced the Pahlaj Nihalani and shall have a tenure of three years .
- The central board of film certification film rating system is also known as the Censor board.
- It is a statutory censorship and classification body under the ministry of information and broadcasting, Govt of India.
- It is established with regulation and public exhibition of films under the provisions of the Cinematography act 1952.

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125. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Uttar Pradesh**.

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⭐ **Key Points**

- Sugar production across India
  - Sugarcane is a widely grown crop in India. It employs over a million people directly or indirectly besides contributing significantly to the national exchequer.
  - Sugarcane growing countries of the world lay between the latitude 36.7° north and 31.0° south of the equator extending from tropical to subtropical zones.
  - Sugar cane originated in New Guinea where it has been known for thousands of years.
  - Sugar cane plants spread along human migration routes to Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
  - Here it cross-bred with some wild sugar cane relatives to produce the commercial sugar cane we know today.
  - The cultivation of sugarcane in India dates back to the Vedic period.
  - The earliest mention of sugarcane cultivation is found in Indian writings of the period 1400 to 1000 B.C.

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- Uttar Pradesh is the country's largest sugar-producing state, has produced 105.62 lakh tonne of sugar till April 2021, which is 10.90 lakh tonne lower than 116.52 lakh tonne achieved by them last year on the corresponding date.
- Maharashtra is the second-largest producer of sugar, has produced 105.63 lakh tonne, compared with 60.95 lakh tonne produced last year same period, which is almost 44.68 lakh tonne higher than last year.
- The output in Karnataka, the country's third-largest sugar-producing state, rose to 41.67 lakh tonne till April against 33.82 lakh tonne in the year-ago period.
- Among other states, Gujarat has produced 10.15 lakh tonnes of sugar, while Tamil Nadu's production stood at 6.04 lakh tonne.
- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, and Odisha have collectively produced 30.04 lakh tonne.

---

126. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Chicago.

⭐ Key Points

- Swami Vivekananda participated at the Parliament of Religions held in Chicago (USA) on 11thSeptember 1893 and raised the prestige of India and Hinduism very high.
- He preached Vedantic Philosophy . He condemned the caste system and the current Hindu emphasis on rituals and ceremonies.

⭐ Additional Information

- Swami Vivekananda founded the Ramkrishna Mission at Belur in Howrah in 1897 . It is a social service and charitable society.
- The objectives of this Mission are providing humanitarian relief and social work through the establishment of schools, colleges, hospitals, and orphanages.
- He asked the people to improve the lives of the poor and depressed classes . He believed that service to mankind is service to God.
- The original name of Swami Vivekananda was Narendranath Dutta (1863-1902).
- He became the most famous disciple of Shri Ramkrishna Paramahamsa .
- In 1886 , Narendranath took the vow of Sanyasa and was given the name, Vivekananda.

---

127. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

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The correct answer is **Football**.

⭐ Key Points

- Durand cup started in 1888 , is the oldest football tournament in Asia.
- Durand cup the third oldest football tournament in the World . Oldest was the FA cup (1871) of England.
- The first tournament was organized at Shimla.
- The current champion is the Gokulam Kerala.
- The most successful teams are East Bengal and Mohun Bagan with 16 titles each.
- Mohammedan Sporting Club won the tournament as the first-ever Indian civilian team .
- So far there have been 129 seasons of the tournament.

⭐ Additional Information

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SPORTS	CUPS and TROPHY
Cricket	Ashes, Reliance Cup, Rothman's Trophy, C.K. Naidu Trophy
Basketball	William's Cup, Bangalore Blues Challenge Cup
Badminton	Thomas Cup, Agarwal Cup, Chadha Cup, Divan Cup
Football	Colombo Cup, Merdeka Cup, Durand Cup
Volleyball	Centennial Cup, Federation Cup, Indira Pradhan Trophy, Shivanthi Gold Cup
Golf	Ryder Cup (men), Solheim Cup (women), Walker Cup
Archery	Archery World Cup
Lawn Tennis	French open cup, US open cup, Australian open cup, David open cup(men), Fed Cup (women), Wightman Cup (women)
Table Tennis	Travancore cup (women), Swaythling Cup (men), Bama Belleek cup

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128. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Deendayal Port Trust**.

⭐ **Key Points**

- Kandla:-
  - Kandla was earlier known as Kundla
  - It is a town located in northwestern Gujarat state of west-central India .
  - It is a port on the Gulf of Kachchh (Kutch) of the Arabian Sea .

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- The port was opened on Kandla's natural deepwater harbor in the 1930s .
- It was designed to serve a hinterland that is considerably larger than Gujarat state, the port has continued to be improved .
- Kandla port now has dry cargo berths that can accommodate up to 10 ships at a time .
- It also has berths for tankers.
- Petroleum, iron, and steel machinery and chemicals are the town's major imports.
- The port also handles grains, textiles, and salt. Kandla is served by a major highway, a railway, and an airport .
- Kandla is famous for the Kandla Port which is the oldest seaport in the Kutch District of Gujarat, located near the city of Gandhidham .
- It is now renamed the 'Deendayal Port Trust' , it was constructed in the 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India .

---

129. Answer: a

Explanation:

The Correct Answer is 10th December.

- On 10 December, the day the United Nations General Assembly ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 , Human Rights Day is celebrated each year.

⭐ Key Points

- The UDHR is a milestone document that proclaims the inalienable rights which everyone is entitled to as a human being - regardless of race, colour, religion, sex, language, political or another opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or another status.
- 2020 Theme: Recover Better - Stand Up for Human Rights
- 10 December is an opportunity to reaffirm the importance of human rights in re-building the world we want, the need for global solidarity as well as our interconnectedness and shared humanity.
- Under UN Human Rights' generic call to action "Stand Up for Human rights", we aim to engage the general public, our partners and the UN family to bolster transformative action and showcase practical and inspirational examples that can contribute to recovering better and fostering more resilient and just societies.

---

130. Answer: b

Explanation:

The correct answer is Geetanjali.

⭐ Key Points

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- Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet, writer, and painter.
- He was honoured with the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.
  - He is the first non-European to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature.
  - Rabindranath Tagore got the Nobel Prize for his work Gitanjali.
- India's national anthem" Jana Gana Mana " was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- He also created Bangladesh's national anthem, " Amar Shonar Bangla ".
- Shanti Niketan is the school established by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Rabindranath Tagore first sang Vande Mataram in 1896 at the Calcutta Congress Session.
- **Notable works :**
  - Gitanjali.
  - Ghare-Baire.
  - Gora,
  - Gitimalya.
  - Balaka.
  - Sonar Tari.

---

131. Answer: b

Explanation:

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

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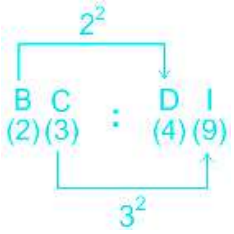
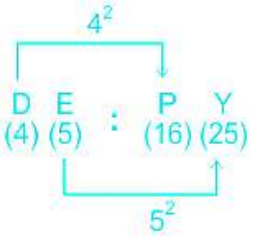
Logic is as:



Similarly,



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Thus, PY is related to the DE in the same way as the second term is related to the first term.

---

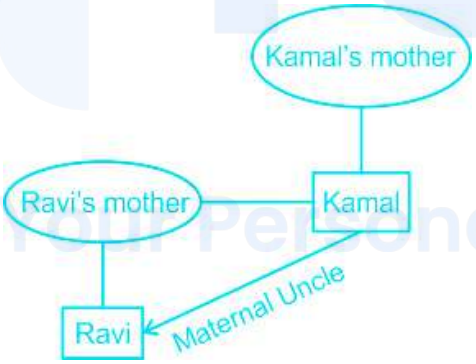
132. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

The family chart is as follows:

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
○	Female
□	Male
=	Married couple
—	Siblings
|	Difference of a generation

Drawing the family tree as per the given information:



Kamal is the Maternal uncle of Ravi.

Hence, the correct answer is "Maternal uncle"

---

133. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

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Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional value	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

The pattern follows here is :

Number:

2 2 = 4;

3 2 = 9;

4 2 = 16;

5 2 = 25;

6 2 = 36

Letter:

$$M \xrightarrow{-2} K \xrightarrow{-2} I \xrightarrow{-2} G \xrightarrow{-2} E$$

Hence, 36E is the next term in the series.

---

134. Answer: c

Explanation:

As per given coding language,

P	R	O	M	O	T	I	O	N
5	6	7	8	7	3	2	7	1

Similarly,

N	O	T	T	I	O	N
1	7	3	3	2	7	1

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NOTTION is written as 1733271.

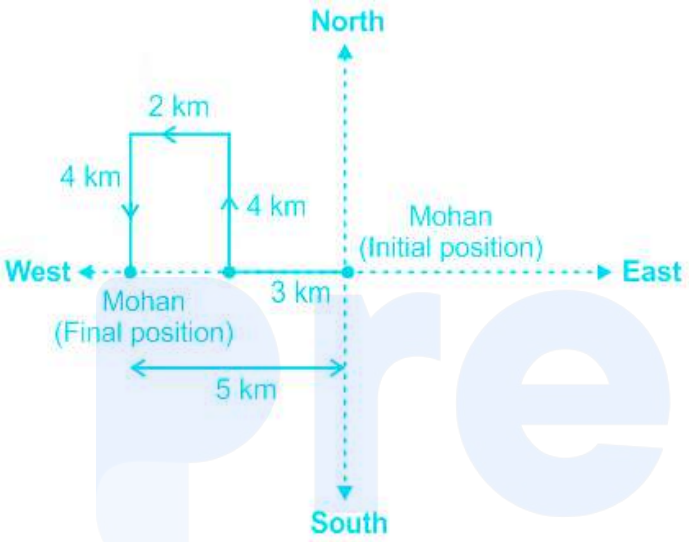
Hence, the right answer is 1733271.

---

135. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

According to given conditions,



Mohan is 5 km to the West from starting point.

Hence, ' **5 km towards West** ' is the correct answer.

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---

136. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

The physical structure of a computer is called **hardware.**

- Examples of computer hardware are Motherboard, RAM, CPU, Mouse, Keyboard, CD, DVD, hard disk etc.
- **The software** comprises the entire set of programs, procedures, and routines associated with the operation of a computer system.
- Software is the intangible part of the computer , you can not touch it. The software helps in performing all the functions of the computer.

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137. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The correct answer is CPU.

⭐ Key Points

- **The brain of the computer is the CPU** .
- CPU is the **Central Processing Unit** .

⭐ Additional Information

- **CPU: Central Processing Unit**
  - A central processing unit (CPU), also called a central processor, main processor, or just processor is the electronic circuitry that executes instructions comprising a computer program.
  - The CPU performs basic arithmetic, logic, controlling, and input/output (I/O) operations specified by the instructions in the program.
  - This contrasts with external components such as main memory and I/O circuitry, and specialized processors such as graphics processing units (GPUs).
  - The form, design, and implementation of CPUs, fundamental operation remains almost unchanged. Principal components of a CPU include the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) that performs arithmetic and logic operations, processor registers that supply operands to the ALU and store the results of ALU operations, and a control unit that orchestrates the fetching (from memory) and execution of instructions by directing the coordinated operations of the ALU, registers and other components.
- **ALU: Arithmetic Logic Unit**
  - In computing, an arithmetic logic unit is a **combinational digital circuit** that performs arithmetic and bitwise operations on integer binary numbers.
  - This is in contrast to a floating-point unit, which operates on floating-point numbers.
- **Memory:**
  - Memory is the faculty of the brain by which **data or information** is encoded, stored, and retrieved when needed.
  - It is the retention of information over time for the purpose of influencing future action.
- **Hard Disk**
  - A hard disk drive (HDD), hard disk, hard drive, or fixed disk is an electromechanical data storage device that stores and retrieves digital data using magnetic storage and one or more rigid rapidly **rotating platters coated with magnetic material** .

---

138. **Answer: a**

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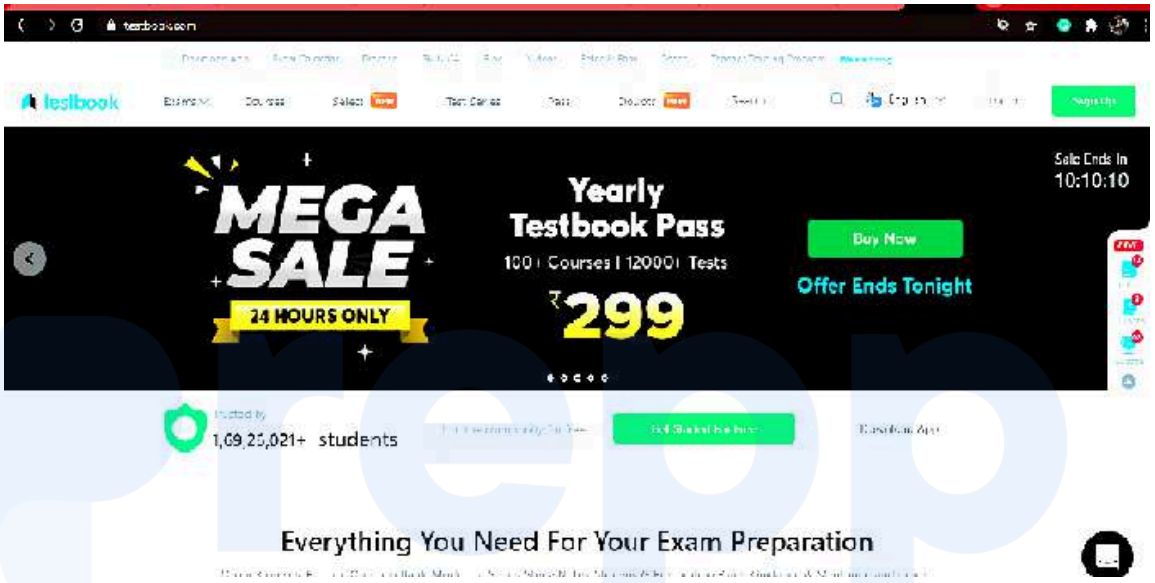
Explanation:

Home Page

- The home page is the main page of a website.
- The home page is known as the initial page.
- It is also known as the start page.
- The term home page can also refer to one or more pages always shown in a web browser when the application starts up.



- A user navigating to a website from a search engine will see the home page first.
- When a web browser is launched, it may automatically open the home page by default.
- The home page is used to facilitate navigation to other pages on the particular website.
- A website is a collection of web pages that are grouped together and usually connected together in various ways.

Web Page:

- A web page or webpage is a document, commonly written in HTML , that is viewed in an Internet browser.
- A web page can be accessed by entering a URL address into a browser's address bar.
- A web page may contain text, graphics, and hyperlinks to other web pages and files.

Desktop:

- A desktop computer is a personal computer designed for regular use at a single location on or near a desk or table due to its size and power requirements.
- The case may be oriented horizontally or vertically and placed either underneath, beside, or on top of a desk.

Bookmark

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- Assigning names to text or to positions in an MS Word document is called Bookmark .
- A bookmark in MS Word serves the same purpose as the bookmark you put in place in a book.
- The bookmark marks a place that you want to find easily, and one that you want to return to when you need it.
- The definition of bookmark in MS Word is a specific word, section, or location in your Word document that you want to name and identify for future reference.

---

139. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

In a digital computer, data is stored in **binary form.**

- Computer data is information processed or stored by a computer. This information may be in the form of text documents, images, audio clips, software programs, or other types of data. Computer data may be processed by the computer's CPU and is stored in files and folders on the computer's hard disk .
- At its most rudimentary level, computer data is a bunch of ones and zeros , known as binary data . Because all computer data is in binary format , it can be created, processed, saved, and stored digitally. This allows data to be transferred from one computer to another using a network connection or various media devices . It also does not deteriorate over time or lose quality after being used multiple times.

---

140. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Attachment

- **An email attachment** is a computer file sent along with an email message.
- One or more files can be attached to any email message, and be sent along with it to the recipient.
- This is typically used as a simple method to share documents and images.

Annexure

- An annexure is an addition to something, often to a document.
- When used generally to simply mean something added, annexure is interchangeable with annex.
- Annexure is more commonly used in the U.K. and India, where it often specifically refers to an addition to an official document.

PDF

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- The full form of PDF is Portable Document Format.
- They are typically used to distribute read-only documents that preserve the layout of a page.
- It was developed in the early 1990s by Adobe Systems.
- PDF provides an easy and secure approach for data transmission and sharing through emails and other sources.

---

141. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Voting can be described as a fundamental concept in the entire democratic process. It is a means to participate in the democratic process. Voting can be described as a foundation of democracy. It can be said that voting makes a system as 'Democratic'.

Democratic values:

- The term Democratic implies that the Constitution of India has an established form of Constitution that gets its authority from the will of the people expressed in an election.
- Democratic values imply the values of freedom that allows citizens to select their representative.

Fundamental rights:

- The Fundamental Rights are defined as basic human freedoms which every Indian citizen has the right to enjoy for the proper and harmonious development of personality.
- These rights universally apply to all citizens, irrespective of race, place of birth, religion, caste, creed, color, or sex. They are enforceable by the courts, subject to certain restrictions.

Authoritative orAutocratic Values:

- An autocratic means the control of the others. A person with autocratic values makes all the decisions with little input from others and the power lies with himself.
- The phrase most illustrative of autocratic leadership style is, "Do as I say". The command-and-control approach is used by people with autocratic values.

Hence, from the above discussion, we can say Using voting rights during an Election is related to democratic values.

---

142. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

Explanation:

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A counsellor is someone who is trained to listen to people and set up goals with the help of discussion with the counselled.

⭐ Key Points

Goals of the initial counselling interview include:

Counsellor's Goal

- Establish a comfortable and positive relationship.
- Explain the counselling process and mutual responsibilities to the client.
- Facilitate communication.
- Identify and verify the client's concern that brought him/her to the counsellor.
- Plan with the client to obtain the assessment data needed to proceed with the counselling process.

⭐ Confusion Points

Note that advising the counselee has by default come under 'set up goals by the help of discussion with the counselee ' because whatever the advice counselee gets, it will come after the discussion, and those goals are nothing but advice for the counselee.

- Counsellors main responsibility always remains to meet the clients need as much and possible.
- The counselling relationship seeks to assist the clients in assuming the responsibilities for his or her problem and its solution.
- This is facilitated by the counsellor's communication skills, the ability to identify and reflect clients' feeling and the ability to identify and gain insight into the client's concerns and needs.
- The establishment of a conducive relationship between client and counsellor is important to be achieved in the initial counselling process as it often determines whether or not the client will continue for counselling.

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Hence, we conclude that the responsibility of a counsellor is to set up goals with the help of discussion with the counselee/pupil.

⭐ Additional Information

Clients/pupil Goal:

- Understanding the counselling process and his/her responsibilities in the process.
- Share and explain the reasons for seeking help.
- Cooperate in the assessment of both problem and self

---

143. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

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Explanation:

Discussion method

- The simplest form of group-based learning technique is the discussion, which can be used in a variety of situations in the elementary school context.
- Its value lies chiefly in the fact that it represents a type of intellectual teamwork, resting on the principle that the pooled knowledge, ideas, and feelings of several persons have greater merit than those of a single individual (Jarolimeck, 1986).
- **The strength of the discussion lies in the broad participation of members of the group.**
- It is a process of thinking together that breaks down if one member or group dominates it.
- It is the responsibility of the teacher to encourage the students to participate. For example, discussions may be held on the causes and remedies for groundwater depletion, deforestation, maintaining discipline in school, etc.
- It can develop higher cognitive abilities effectively apart from reinforcing knowledge.
- The uniqueness of this alternative lies in its simplicity, but its effectiveness depends on the abilities of the moderator.
- It is the responsibility of the teacher to encourage the students to participate.
- For example, discussions may be held on the causes and remedies for groundwater depletion, deforestation, maintaining discipline in school, etc.

⭐ Additional Information

Roleplay method

- The word 'role' implies accepting a part in a sequence and play means acting it out. Roleplay is more flexible compared to a drama. The drama will have a fixed theme, the conversations being prefixed, the sequence of events being rigidly followed, etc.
- The role play does not have any one of these. In a role-play, there may be the theme, but the conversations will have to be evolved by a group of students or actors. Sometimes role play is organized without having necessary rehearsals.

Lecture method

- The lecture is one of the most common teacher-centered teaching methods used by teachers of social sciences at the secondary level. It is an example of "expository" teaching, in which the input is directly provided by the teacher who communicates the new information or process.
- Apart from its major function of giving information, it plays certain unique functions which cannot be performed by other inanimate sources

Demonstration Method

- It helps in involving various sense to make learning permanent
- Though teacher behavior is autocratic, he invites the cooperation of pupils in the teaching-learning process

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- It develops an interest in the learners and motivates them for their active participation It helps in achieving psychomotor objectives
- Any simple or complex sill becomes easy to understand.

Hence, we can conclude that the discussion method teaching should be adopted to ensure the participation of more students in class.

---

144. **Answer: b**

Explanation:

Conditioning is the process of modifying one's behaviour with the help of some preparation or training. Behaviourism theory is an idea that states that learning takes place owing to conditioning. John Watson is called the father of behaviourism. There are two types of conditioning: Operant and Classical.

⭐ Key Points

- Operant: This method of conditioning works on reinforcement and punishment. If one activity occurs more often than another, it can be used to reinforce the activity that occurs less often, this principle is known as Skinner's Principle. Reinforcement promotes the happening of behaviour in the future while punishment is a term that implies the reduction of happening of behaviour in the future. It has positive (to add) and negative (to take away) factors:
  - Positive Reinforcement: To add an action to repeat the outcome. For example: Offering rewards (action added) when children give correct answers. It should be noted that token money can also be used for this purpose in which tokens (fake currency, buttons, stickers) can be given and later exchanged with rewards.
  - Negative Reinforcement: To take away an action to repeat an outcome. For example, Restrictions are removed (action is taken away) from prisoners when they behave well.
  - Positive Punishment: To add an action to reduce an outcome. For example, Kids are sent outside the class (action added) so that they don't make noise. (action reduced).
  - Negative Punishment: To take away an action to prevent something from happening. For example, The government asks citizens to stay at home (the government is taking away the freedom to go out) to prevent a pandemic.

Hence, we can conclude that **Punishment is a negative type of reinforcement.**

---

145. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

NCTE:

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- The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as a statutory body came into existence in pursuance of the **National Council for Teacher Education Act,** 1993 on the 17th August 1995.
- The main objective of the NCTE is to **achieve planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system** throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of Norms and Standards in the teacher education system, and for matters connected therewith.
- It covers the whole gamut of teacher education programs including research and training of persons for equipping them to teach at pre-primary, primary, secondary, and senior secondary stages in schools, and non-formal education, part-time education, adult education, and distance (correspondence) education courses.

UGC:

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) came into existence on 28th December 1953 became a statutory Organization of the Government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1956.
- It was established for **the coordination, determination, and maintenance of standards of university education in India.**
- In order to ensure effective region-wise coverage throughout the country, the UGC has decentralized its operations by setting up six regional centers at Pune, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Bhopal, Guwahati, and Bangalore.

CBSE:

- Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was constituted in the year 1962.
- The Central Board of Secondary Education is a national level board of education in India **for public and private schools, controlled and managed** by the Union Government of India.
- The main objectives of CBSE are:
    - To define **appropriate approaches to academic activities to provide stress-free, child-centered, and holistic education to all children** without compromising on quality.
    - To analyze and monitor the quality of academic activities by collecting feedback from different stakeholders
    - To develop norms for implementation of various academic activities including quality issues.
    - To adapt and innovate methods to achieve academic excellence in conformity with psychological, pedagogical, and social principles.
    - To encourage schools to document the progress of students in a teacher and student-friendly way
    - To propose plans to achieve quality benchmarks in school education consistent with the National goals
    - To organize various capacity building and empowerment programs to update the professional competency of teachers
    - To prescribe conditions of examinations and conduct public examination at the end of Class X and XII. To grant qualifying certificates to successful candidates of the affiliated schools.
    - To fulfill the educational requirements of those students whose parents were employed in transferable jobs
    - To prescribe and update the course of instructions of examinations

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- To affiliate institutions for the purpose of examination and raise the academic standards of the country.

AICTE:

- All India Council for Technical Education:
- The AICTE Act was constituted to provide for the establishment of an All India Council for Technical Education with a view to **proper planning and co-ordinated development of a technical education system throughout the country,** the promotion of qualitative improvements of such education in relation to planned quantitative growth, and regulation & proper maintenance of norms and standards in the technical education system and for the matters connected therewith.
- The purview of AICTE (the Council) covers programs of technical education including training and research in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Management, Pharmacy, Applied Arts and Crafts, Hotel Management and Catering Technology, etc. at different levels.

---

146. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

The Correct answer is51 A.

- **Article 51A of the Constitution discusses the fundamental duties of citizens.**

⭐ Key Points

- Fundamental duties
  - It shall be the duty of every citizen of India.
  - to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
  - to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
  - to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India;
  - to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
  - to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
  - to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
  - to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
  - to develop the scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
  - to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
  - to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
  - who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years

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⭐ Additional Information

- **Article 15** deals with **discrimination on the basis of caste, sex, or place of birth.** It means that the state should **not discriminate against any citizen on these grounds.**
- **Article 21A declares** that the State shall provide **free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.**
- **Article 41** aims to safeguard work, education, and public aid rights for persons in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, disablement, and undeserved want.

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147. **Answer: d**

Explanation:

Counselling is an interactive learning process in which the counsellor (sometimes termed therapist), helps the counsellees (be they individuals, families, groups or institutions) to understand the cause(s) of difficulties and guides them to sort out issues and reach decisions. The approach in counselling is holistic, addressing social, cultural, economic and emotional issues. Counselling can be sought at any time in life, although many people reach out only in times of change or crisis.

Some of the major purposes of counselling generally accepted by counsellors are given below:

Achievement of positive mental health

- An individual is said to have positive mental health when he/she is able to relate meaningfully with others and lead a fulfilling life. He/she is able to love and be loved. One purpose of counselling is to help the individual to attain this state.

Problem resolution

- Another purpose of counselling is to help the individual to come out of a difficult situation or problem. It must be remembered that the individual is only assisted and finds his/her own solution for the problems.

Counselling for decision-making

- Ability to make right and timely decisions is crucial for success in life. One major goal of counselling is to make the individual capable of making independent decisions. Counsellor may assist the individual by providing necessary information or clarifying the counselee's goals, etc. but the decision should be taken by the counselee himself/herself.

Improving personal effectiveness

- An effective person is one who is able to control impulses, think in creative ways and has the competence to recognize, define and solve problems. It can be seen that these different goals are not exclusive. These are all interdependent and overlapping.

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Helping to change

- For development, change is always necessary. Counselling helps individuals to make changes in their attitudes, perceptions or personality.

Behaviour modification

- Another aim of counselling is to help in modifying the behaviour. Removal of undesirable behaviour or self-defeating behaviour and learning desirable behaviour is considered necessary for attaining effectiveness and good adjustment. Behaviourally oriented counsellors are the chief proponents of this view.

Hence, 1 : 1 guidance for one's personal problem is called counselling.

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148. **Answer: c**

Explanation:

National Literacy Mission was launched in 1988.

- Promotion of literacy has been identified as one of the five national Missions with a view to applying technology and scientific research for the benefit of the deprived sections of society and the areas which are critical to the country's development.
- The National Literacy Mission (NLM) is a Societal Mission which implies that there is a political will at all levels for the achievement of Mission goals, that a national consensus can be created for mobilization of social forces, and mechanisms can be created for active participation of the people through energization of their latent potential with the ultimate objective of promoting a qualitative change in their living and working conditions
- The NLM will concentrate on the 15-35 age group which is crucial for the country's development. On its understanding of the significance of national and social integration, of productivity and new work ethics, and of family planning depends the course of our country's future.

Key issues for the success of National Literacy Mission

- National commitment
- Creation of an environment conducive to learning
- The motivation of learners and teachers
- Mass mobilization and people's involvement
- Techno-pedagogic inputs
- Efficient management and monitoring

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149. **Answer: c**

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Explanation:

The Central Education Ministry organized an **'Emotional Integration Committee' in 1961 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sampurnanand.** This Committee gave some recommendations to promote and strengthen national integration.

The important recommendations of the Committee as follows:

- Re-organization of the syllabi at various levels primary, secondary, college, and university levels to promote national integration.
- Giving due encouragement to extracurricular activities besides imparting formal knowledge to the students with the intention of promoting national unity.
- A strong feeling of brotherhood and nationhood that sinks and ignores individuals, parochial linguistic and religious differences
- A firm conviction on the part of each individual that he is an integral component of the whole social unit for the healthy development of self and community
- Recognition should be granted only to those educational institutions which do not practice discrimination on the grounds of caste, creed, religion, clan, etc
- The basis of admission to educational institutions should be the merit of the student and not caste, clan, religion, class, etc.
- Improvement of textbooks helps a great deal in giving a truly national perspective to the students. They can be made to understand their rich cultural heritage and feel proud of their nation.

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150. **Answer: a**

Explanation:

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Portfolio

- A portfolio is a summary of a student's major learning accomplishments and strengths. It describes a student's work and achievements.
- It is a collection of a student's work, usually constructed by selection from a large number of articles, books, magazines, etc., that have been deliberately collected together for a purpose and often presented with a reflective piece written by the student to justify the selection.
- The involvement of the student in reviewing and selecting the content, strategy, and presentation is seen as the main activities for developing a portfolio.
- So, a portfolio is an innovative approach to promote reflective thinking on a wide scale. Portfolios help the students to reflect on their own work in relation to a set of internalized standards – standards that they shared with many others such as peers, academic counselors, teachers, tutors, and course coordinators.
- Portfolios are helpful to focus students' attention on their own learning efforts and accomplishments.

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- The evidence that teachers received from the work of students changes the method in which they teach and increases their expectations for their learners. Portfolios are helpful for students to understand the assessment criteria for themselves.

Hence, we can conclude that the portfolio is maintained to verify the ability, interest, aptitude, and response of the students.

⭐ Additional Information

Diary: A diary is a datebook or journal where you record **events, emotions, thoughts, or feelings.** The datebook where you keep track of appointments is an example of a diary. A journal you keep where you write down your feelings is an example of a diary.

Summative report: Summative report is prepared after evaluating the students in external examinations as well as teacher-made tests, ratings, etc. Although the main purpose of summative evaluation is assigning grades, it also provides information for judging the appropriateness of the course objectives and the effectiveness of instruction.

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