

Answers

1. Answer: d

Explanation:

Asking children to explain their reasoning requires them to analyse, justify, and evaluate their own thinking rather than simply recall facts.

This process of articulating the logic behind an answer engages higher-order cognitive skills such as analysis, synthesis, and evaluation.

Therefore, this practice develops higher-order thinking in learners.

2. Answer: d

Explanation:

Peer tutoring can be organised in several ways depending on the relative ages and roles of the learners involved.

When a more experienced, older learner is paired with a younger learner to provide academic support and guidance, this arrangement is called cross-age tutoring.

This differs from reciprocal or same-age tutoring, where partners are typically close in age and alternate roles.

3. Answer: d

Explanation:

The micro-teaching cycle follows a sequence: Plan, Teach, Feedback, Re-plan, Re-teach, and Re-feedback.

After the Feedback stage highlights areas needing improvement, the teacher moves to the Re-plan stage to revise the lesson using that feedback.

Re-teaching only happens after this revised plan is prepared, so the stage immediately after Feedback is Re-plan.

4. Answer: d

Explanation:

In Piaget's framework, centration refers to focusing on only one aspect of a situation while ignoring others, which is typical of the preoperational stage.

Decentring (or decentration) is the opposite ability that emerges in the concrete operational stage, allowing a child to attend to multiple aspects of a situation simultaneously.

This ability to decentre underlies other concrete operational skills such as conservation, but the specific term for considering several aspects at once is decentring.

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5. Answer: d

Explanation:

Effective classroom communication is a two-way process rather than a one-directional flow of information from teacher to learner.

Continuous speaking, avoiding questions, or tightly controlling discussion all restrict learner participation and prevent the teacher from checking understanding.

When a teacher receives feedback from learners, communication becomes interactive, allowing the teacher to gauge comprehension and adjust instruction accordingly.

6. Answer: b

Explanation:

In classical conditioning, an unconditioned stimulus (UCS) is one that naturally and automatically triggers a response without any prior learning.

This automatic, unlearned reaction to the unconditioned stimulus is called the unconditioned response (UCR), such as salivation at the sight or smell of food.

A conditioned response only appears later, after repeated pairing of a neutral stimulus with the unconditioned stimulus, so before conditioning begins the response is unconditioned.

7. Answer: d

Explanation:

Viewing children as 'scientific investigators' draws on constructivist theory, which sees children as active, curious explorers rather than passive recipients of information.

This view emphasises that children naturally observe their surroundings, ask questions, form hypotheses, and test their ideas through exploration and experimentation.

Memorising facts, avoiding experiments, or depending solely on the teacher contradict this active, inquiry-driven view of children as investigators.

8. Answer: d

Explanation:

Grouping students according to their individual learning needs and tailoring activities to each group's requirements is a core feature of differentiated instruction.

Differentiated instruction recognises that learners differ in readiness, interest, and learning profile, so teachers vary content, process, or product accordingly.

This is distinct from drill and practice or independent learning, which do not necessarily involve customising tasks to varied group needs.

9. Answer: d

Explanation:

A learning curve plots performance or achievement against practice or time, showing how learning changes as practice continues.

A steadily rising curve means performance keeps improving with each successive trial or session, without flattening out or declining.

This pattern indicates consistent progress, unlike a plateau, which shows a period of no improvement, or regression, which shows a decline in performance.

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10. Answer: d

Explanation:

Development follows an orderly, predictable pattern rather than occurring randomly or depending solely on the environment.

The proximodistal principle specifically describes development that begins near the central axis of the body and gradually moves outward towards the extremities, such as fingers and toes.

This is distinct from the cephalocaudal principle, which describes development proceeding from head to toe, so the correct description of proximodistal development is centre-to-periphery progression.

11. Answer: d

Explanation:

In the concrete operational stage (roughly ages 7 to 11), children begin to think logically about concrete objects and events, though not yet about abstract hypothetical concepts.

Two hallmark abilities of this stage are conservation, understanding that quantity remains the same despite changes in shape or arrangement, and classification, grouping objects by shared properties.

Hypothetical reasoning and abstract thought only emerge later, in the formal operational stage, so the correct abilities for this stage are conservation and classification.

12. Answer: d

Explanation:

Behavioural challenges arising from domestic instability usually stem from underlying emotional stress rather than wilful misconduct, so punitive responses fail to address the root cause.

Suspension, isolation, or being pushed into competitive programs can further alienate an already vulnerable child and worsen emotional distress.

A supportive, child-centred approach involving counselling and psychological intervention addresses the underlying stress and helps the child cope constructively.

13. Answer: d

Explanation:

Inclusive education aims to accommodate learners with diverse abilities, backgrounds, and learning styles within the same classroom.

Identical materials for all learners, textbook-only resources, or exam-oriented content cannot address the varied needs of learners with disabilities or differing learning profiles.

Effective inclusion therefore requires Teaching Learning Materials that are adapted to individual learners' needs, ensuring equitable access to learning for every child.

14. Answer: d

Explanation:

Scaffolding refers to temporary instructional support, reinforcement refers to strengthening a behaviour through consequences, and modeling refers to learning by observing others, none of which specifically describe memory through associations.

A mnemonic device is a specific technique, such as acronyms, rhymes, or imagery, that creates mental associations to help learners encode, store, and later retrieve information more easily.

Since the question describes creating mental associations for recall and retention, the correct term is mnemonic device.

15. Answer: d

Explanation:

Reinforcement schedules, studied extensively by B. F. Skinner in operant conditioning, describe the pattern and timing with which reinforcement is delivered following a behaviour.

Different schedules, such as fixed-ratio, variable-ratio, fixed-interval, and variable-interval, produce distinct and measurable patterns in how frequently and how quickly a learner responds.

Since these schedules shape the pace and persistence of behaviour rather than physical growth, reflexes, or insight, they primarily influence the rate of response.

16. Answer: a**Explanation:**

Emotional counselling in the primary years is meant to help children cope with fear, nervousness, and social withdrawal that arise from stress or difficult experiences.

Self-esteem, healthy reflex responses, and academic growth are outcomes counselling tries to build up, so treating them as things to be reduced does not fit the purpose of the service.

Since counselling works specifically to lower anxiety and withdrawal so a child feels safe enough to take part in classroom life, this is the fitting response.

17. Answer: d**Explanation:**

The description asks for a brief, end-of-lesson task completed right before students leave the room, used to gauge understanding quickly.

A benchmark check is given at set intervals across a term, a summative test is a larger end-of-unit evaluation, and a diagnostic check is used before instruction to find gaps, so none of these match a task done at the classroom door.

This quick departure task, which lets a teacher take an immediate pulse of the day's learning, is precisely what an exit ticket refers to.

18. Answer: d

Explanation:

Readiness, one of Thorndike's laws of learning, refers to a state of physical and mental preparedness that makes a child receptive to new learning.

Delaying progress, lowering intelligence, and halting practice describe the opposite of what readiness achieves, so these do not represent its role.

Because a ready child can grasp and retain new material far more effectively, readiness prepares children for effective acquisition of learning.

19. Answer: b

Explanation:

The description points to a brief, factual note capturing one specific incident of behaviour as it happens, rather than a broad, ongoing investigation.

A case study gathers detailed information over an extended period, a sociogram maps peer relationships within a group, and a cumulative record compiles data across many years, so none of these fit a single-moment snapshot.

Recording one meaningful incident in short, factual terms is exactly the function of an anecdotal record, making it the matching technique.

20. Answer: d

Explanation:

Persisting through repeated setbacks reflects a belief that ability can be improved through continued effort rather than being permanently fixed.

A fixed mindset, low motivation, and fear of learning would each push a child to withdraw or give up after failing, which is the opposite of persistence.

Because continuing to try despite failure shows a belief that effort leads to improvement, this behaviour reflects a growth mindset.

21. Answer: b

Explanation:

Young children are still learning to regulate strong feelings, so adults need to respond in ways that help them understand and express emotions safely.

Strict punishment, removal from the room, and being ignored all fail to address the underlying feeling and can make a child feel more anxious, isolated, or unheard.

Responding with calm guidance and open discussion helps a child name and manage the emotion, which is why this approach best supports handling such outbursts.

22. Answer: d

Explanation:

When young children constantly measure themselves against classmates, the comparison touches how they feel about their own worth and abilities.

Logical reasoning and reflex action are largely unaffected by social comparison since they depend on cognitive and physiological processes, and competitive learning is a method rather than something that gets damaged by comparison itself.

Because repeated unfavourable comparisons can make a child feel inadequate or less valued, self-esteem is the aspect most negatively affected.

23. Answer: d

Explanation:

Gender inclusion in a classroom means treating all students fairly regardless of gender, giving every child the same access to participation and resources.

Bias, segregation, and competition all describe unequal or divisive treatment, which runs contrary to what an inclusive classroom seeks to achieve.

Since inclusive practice ensures every student, regardless of gender, receives the same chances to learn and participate, it promotes equal opportunity.

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24. Answer: d

Explanation:

Guidance is grouped by the area of life it addresses, and teaching study skills to raise academic performance is directly tied to the school subject matter and learning process.

Vocational guidance concerns career choices, social guidance deals with relationships and adjustment in society, and personal guidance addresses individual emotional or personal issues, none of which describe study-skills coaching.

Since the counsellor's focus here is squarely on improving academic performance through study methods, this falls under educational guidance.

25. Answer: d

Explanation:

Being laughed at is an unpleasant social consequence that follows the act of speaking, and the child's response is to stop that behaviour to avoid the discomfort.

Positive reinforcement would strengthen a behaviour through a pleasant consequence, insight learning involves a sudden grasp of a solution, and trial and error involves testing different responses until one works, none of which match a behaviour being suppressed by ridicule.

Since an unpleasant consequence is reducing the frequency of speaking, this is a case of punishment shaping behaviour.

26. Answer: b

Explanation:

Letting subtle bullying continue unchecked exposes a child to humiliation and social exclusion within the peer group, directly harming how safely and fully they can take part in class.

Equity concerns fair distribution of resources, curriculum flexibility concerns adapting content and pace, and accessibility concerns physical or sensory access to learning, none of which capture the harm of being mocked and excluded by peers.

Because ignoring the bullying strips the child of respectful treatment and the ability to participate without fear, it violates the principle of participation and dignity.

27. Answer: b

Explanation:

Learning theorists broadly agree that learning involves a change in behaviour that comes about because of practice or experience and endures beyond the moment.

A temporary rise in memorized facts is short-lived and easily lost, physical growth and maturation happen regardless of experience, and a natural reflex occurs innately without any learning taking place, so none of these capture the essence of learning.

Because it emphasizes a lasting behavioural change built on experience, learning is best defined as a relatively lasting change in behavior resulting from experience.

28. Answer: d

Explanation:

Environmental influences on learning are the external, surrounding conditions a child is exposed to, such as the places where they live and study.

Genetic inheritance, reflex behaviour, and maturation are all rooted in a child's biological makeup and internal developmental timetable, making them hereditary or innate rather than environmental in origin.

Since classroom and home settings are external surroundings that shape opportunities, resources, and support for learning, they represent the environmental factor among the choices.

29. Answer: d

Explanation:

Praising the effort a student puts in signals that improvement comes from continued work and practice, not from a trait a child either has or lacks.

A fixed mindset, fear, and avoidance are more likely to develop when feedback centres on innate ability, since children then start to see setbacks as proof of a lack of talent.

Because effort-based feedback teaches children that their abilities can be developed through practice, it promotes a growth mindset.

30. Answer: d**Explanation:**

The social model of disability locates the source of disadvantage in barriers created by the surrounding environment and society, not within the individual child.

Focusing only on medical conditions reflects the older medical model, while segregating students and labelling children work against inclusion by singling children out rather than adapting the surroundings around them.

Because inclusive education works to remove physical, attitudinal, and structural obstacles so every child can participate fully, it aligns with a model that emphasizes removing environmental barriers.

31. Answer: d**Explanation:**

प्रत्यक्ष कथन (उद्धरण) को वाक्य में दर्शाने के लिए कथन से पहले अल्प विराम (,) लगाया जाता है और कहे गए शब्दों को उद्धरण चिह्न (" ") में रखा जाता है।

वाक्य के भीतर जो कहा गया है वह एक पूर्ण कथन है, अतः उसके अंत में पूर्ण विराम (।) उद्धरण चिह्न के भीतर ही लगेगा, बाहर नहीं।

इस प्रकार शुद्ध वाक्य है – उसने कहा, "मैं कल आऊंगा।"

32. Answer: a

Explanation:

संयुक्त व्यंजन (संयुक्ताक्षर) दो व्यंजनों के मेल से बनता है, जिसमें पहले व्यंजन पर हलंत (ँ) लगाकर उसे बिना स्वर के दूसरे व्यंजन के साथ जोड़ा जाता है।

'व्य' में पहला वर्ण 'व' हलंत सहित रूप (व्) में है और दूसरा वर्ण 'य' अपने पूर्ण रूप में उसके साथ जुड़ता है।

अतः 'व्य' संयुक्त व्यंजन 'व्' और 'य' अर्थात् 'व् + य' के मेल से बनता है।

33. Answer: a

Explanation:

"नाक में दम करना" हिंदी की एक प्रचलित मुहावरा है, जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ न लेकर उसका लक्षणा अर्थ ग्रहण किया जाता है।

इस मुहावरे का प्रयोग तब किया जाता है जब कोई व्यक्ति किसी को इतना तंग कर दे कि वह असहज एवं व्याकुल हो जाए।

अतः "नाक में दम करना" का सही अर्थ है – परेशान करना।

34. Answer: a

Explanation:

विसर्ग संधि के नियमानुसार जब विसर्ग (:) के बाद 'क' अथवा 'ख' वर्ण आता है, तो विसर्ग बदलकर 'ष्' हो जाता है।

'दुः' में विसर्ग के बाद आने वाले 'कर्म' शब्द का पहला वर्ण 'क' है, अतः नियमानुसार विसर्ग 'ष्' में बदल जाता है।

इस प्रकार 'दुः' और 'कर्म' के मेल से 'दुष्कर्म' शब्द बनता है।

35. Answer: c

Explanation:

देव रीतिकालीन हिंदी कवि हैं, जिनकी प्रमुख रचनाओं में 'भवानी विलास' और 'भाव विलास' जैसे शृंगारपरक काव्य ग्रंथ सम्मिलित हैं।

'प्रेम पचीसी' भी देव कवि की रचनाओं में गिनी जाती है, जबकि 'अष्टाध्यायी' संस्कृत व्याकरण का ग्रंथ है, जिसकी रचना आचार्य पाणिनि ने की थी।

अतः दिए गए विकल्पों में 'अष्टाध्यायी' देव कवि की रचना नहीं है।

36. Answer: d

Explanation:

अनुप्रास अलंकार में एक ही वर्ण या ध्वनि की बार-बार आवृत्ति होती है, जिससे वाक्य में लयात्मकता उत्पन्न होती है।

दी गई पंक्ति 'सुरभित सुंदर सुखद सुमन तुम पर खिलते हैं' में 'स' वर्ण की बार-बार आवृत्ति हुई है।

अतः इस पंक्ति में अनुप्रास अलंकार प्रयुक्त हुआ है।

37. Answer: d

Explanation:

व्यंजनों का वर्गीकरण उनके उच्चारण में लगने वाली प्राण-वायु (श्वास) की मात्रा के आधार पर अल्पप्राण और महाप्राण में किया जाता है।

च वर्ग में 'च' और 'ज' अल्पप्राण हैं, जबकि 'छ' और 'झ' के उच्चारण में अधिक श्वास-वायु लगने के कारण वे महाप्राण वर्ण कहलाते हैं।

अतः 'छ' ध्वनि का सही वर्गीकरण महाप्राण है।

38. Answer: b

Explanation:

प्रत्यय वे शब्दांश होते हैं जो किसी मूल शब्द के अंत में जुड़कर नया शब्द बनाते हैं।

'लड़कपन' शब्द मूल शब्द 'लड़क' में 'पन' प्रत्यय जोड़ने से बना है, जो भाव अथवा दशा का बोध कराता है।

अतः 'लड़कपन' शब्द में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय 'पन' है।

39. Answer: a

Explanation:

गुण संधि के नियमानुसार जब 'अ' अथवा 'आ' के बाद 'इ' अथवा 'ई' आता है, तो दोनों स्वर मिलकर 'ए' बन जाते हैं।

'सुर' शब्द के अंत में 'अ' स्वर है और 'इन्द्र' शब्द के आरंभ में 'इ' स्वर है; इन दोनों के मेल से 'ए' स्वर बनता है।

इस प्रकार 'सुर' और 'इन्द्र' के मेल से 'सुरेन्द्र' शब्द बनता है।

40. Answer: c

Explanation:

जिस क्रिया में कर्ता के साथ दो कर्मों – मुख्य कर्म और गौण कर्म – का प्रयोग होता है, उसे द्विकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।

दिए गए वाक्य में 'सुचित्रा को' गौण कर्म है और 'फूल' मुख्य कर्म है, जो दोनों क्रिया 'दिए' से जुड़े हैं।

अतः इस वाक्य में द्विकर्मक क्रिया प्रयुक्त हुई है।

41. Answer: d

Explanation:

तुकांत शब्द वे शब्द होते हैं जिनके अंत की ध्वनि समान होने के कारण उनमें तुक (लय) मिलती है।

'खटिया' शब्द 'टिया' ध्वनि पर समाप्त होता है और 'तकिया' शब्द भी उसी से मिलती-जुलती 'किया' ध्वनि पर समाप्त होकर तुक मिलाता है।

शेष शब्दों 'पलंग', 'चादर' और 'पल' की अंत्य ध्वनि भिन्न है, अतः 'खटिया' का सही तुकांत शब्द 'तकिया' है।

42. Answer: d

Explanation:

'श' ध्वनि तालव्य ऊष्म व्यंजन है, जो कुछ शब्दों में 'स' और 'ष' ध्वनियों से भिन्न रूप में स्पष्ट पहचानी जाती है।

दिए गए शब्दों में 'शिक्षा' शब्द में 'श' ध्वनि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रयुक्त हुई है, जबकि 'संस्कार' और 'रस' में 'स' तथा 'षट्कोण' में 'ष' ध्वनि है।

अतः 'श' ध्वनि का सही उदाहरण 'शिक्षा' शब्द है।

43. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि युवाओं को नैतिक मूल्यों, कौशल और ज्ञान से सशक्त बनाया जाना आवश्यक है।

इस प्रकार गद्यांश के इसी कथन के आधार पर शिक्षा और कौशल ही वे तत्व हैं जो युवाओं को सशक्त बनाते हैं।

44. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश के अनुसार यदि युवाओं को सही दिशा, शिक्षा और अवसर प्रदान किए जाएँ, तो वे देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे सकते हैं।

अतः गद्यांश के इसी कथन के आधार पर युवाओं को दिशा और अवसर की आवश्यकता बताई गई है।

45. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश के आरंभ में ही कहा गया है कि युवा शक्ति किसी भी राष्ट्र की प्रगति का आधार होती है।

इस कथन से स्पष्ट है कि युवा शक्ति वस्तुतः राष्ट्र की ताकत है, जो सही दिशा मिलने पर राष्ट्र निर्माण में सक्रिय भूमिका निभाती है।

46. Answer: b

Explanation:

संयुक्त व्यंजन दो या दो से अधिक व्यंजनों के मेल से बनता है, जिसमें पहला व्यंजन बिना स्वर के हलन्त रूप में रहता है।

'ग्य' वर्ण दो व्यंजनों ग् और य के संयोग से बनता है, जिसमें ग् स्वररहित रूप में लिखा जाता है और उसके तुरंत बाद य जुड़ता है।

अतः 'ग्य' की सही रचना ग् + य से होती है।

47. Answer: d

Explanation:

हिंदी में कुछ प्राणीवाचक शब्द उभयलिंगी होते हैं, अर्थात् उनका कोई स्वतंत्र स्त्रीलिंग रूप प्रत्यय जोड़कर नहीं बनाया जाता।

खरगोश ऐसा ही एक शब्द है, जिसमें नर और मादा को अलग दर्शाने के लिए 'नर' या 'मादा' शब्द जोड़ना पड़ता है।

इसलिए खरगोश का स्त्रीलिंग रूप 'मादा खरगोश' कहलाता है, न कि किसी प्रत्यय से बना नया शब्द।

48. Answer: a

Explanation:

वर्णों को उच्चारण-स्थान के आधार पर पाँच वर्गों में बाँटा गया है: क-वर्ग, च-वर्ग, ट-वर्ग, त-वर्ग और प-वर्ग।

क-वर्ग में क, ख, ग, घ और ङ वर्ण आते हैं, क्योंकि इन सभी का उच्चारण-स्थान कंठ है।

चूँकि 'ङ' का उच्चारण भी कंठ से होता है, अतः यह क-वर्ग से संबंधित है।

49. Answer: b

Explanation:

व्यंजनों का वर्गीकरण उच्चारण की विधि के आधार पर भी किया जाता है।

जिन व्यंजनों के उच्चारण में मुँह से गर्म और रगड़ी हुई हवा बाहर निकलती है, उन्हें ऊष्म व्यंजन कहते हैं; श, ष, स, ह इसी वर्ग में आते हैं।

अतः गर्म हवा उत्पन्न करने वाले व्यंजन ऊष्म व्यंजन कहलाते हैं।

50. Answer: b**Explanation:**

जिस वाक्य में एक ही क्रिया और एक ही उद्देश्य-विधेय हो, तथा कोई समुच्चयबोधक या संबंधबोधक शब्द न हो, उसे सरल वाक्य कहते हैं।

"वह बहुत तेज दौड़ता है।" वाक्य में केवल एक कर्ता 'वह' और एक क्रिया 'दौड़ता है' है, इसमें कोई उपवाक्य नहीं जुड़ा है।

अतः यह एक सरल वाक्य है।

51. Answer: d**Explanation:**

जो सर्वनाम किसी वस्तु या व्यक्ति की ओर निश्चित रूप से संकेत करते हुए उसकी पहचान बताते हैं, उन्हें निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

दिए गए वाक्य में 'वह' शब्द किसी प्राणी की ओर निश्चित रूप से इशारा करते हुए उसे कुत्ता बता रहा है, भेड़िया नहीं।

यहाँ 'वह' किसी वस्तु का निश्चित निर्देश कर रहा है, इसलिए यह निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम है।

52. Answer: a

Explanation:

जब ह्रस्व या दीर्घ उ/ऊ के बाद सवर्ण (उसी वर्ग का) स्वर उ/ऊ आता है, तो दोनों मिलकर दीर्घ ऊ बन जाते हैं; इसे सवर्ण दीर्घ संधि कहते हैं।

'गुरु' शब्द के अंत में ह्रस्व उ है और 'उपदेश' शब्द के आरंभ में भी उ है, अतः दोनों उ मिलकर दीर्घ ऊ में बदल जाते हैं।

इस नियम से 'गुरु + उपदेश' का सही संधि रूप 'गुरुपदेश' बनता है।

53. Answer: b

Explanation:

विलोम शब्द किसी शब्द के ठीक विपरीत अर्थ को प्रकट करता है।

'अर्पण' का अर्थ है किसी वस्तु को श्रद्धा या समर्पण भाव से देना, जबकि इसके विपरीत किसी वस्तु को स्वीकार करने या पाने की क्रिया को 'ग्रहण' कहा जाता है।

अतः 'अर्पण' का सही विलोम शब्द 'ग्रहण' है।

54. Answer: b

Explanation:

किसी व्यंजन के हलंत रूप में जब कोई स्वर मात्रा जोड़ी जाती है, तो व्यंजन उस स्वर के उच्चारण के साथ मिलकर एक अक्षर बनाता है।

'द' स्वररहित व्यंजन है और 'उ' ह्रस्व स्वर है, इन दोनों के मेल से 'द' पर उ की मात्रा लगती है।

अतः द और उ मिलकर 'दु' बनता है, न कि दीर्घ ऊ वाला रूप।

55. Answer: b

Explanation:

वचन शब्द के उस रूप को कहते हैं जिससे यह पता चलता है कि बात एक वस्तु की हो रही है या एक से अधिक की।

कुछ शब्द ऐसे होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग सदैव बहुवचन में ही होता है और उनका कोई अलग एकवचन रूप प्रचलित नहीं है, जैसे हस्ताक्षर, दर्शन, आँसू आदि।

दिए गए शब्दों में 'हस्ताक्षर' ऐसा ही एक शब्द है, जो हमेशा बहुवचन रूप में प्रयुक्त होता है, इसलिए यही उचित बहुवचन शब्द है।

56. Answer: a

Explanation:

केशवदास रीतिकाल के आचार्य कवि माने जाते हैं और उन्होंने काव्यशास्त्रीय ग्रंथों के साथ-साथ राम-कथा पर आधारित काव्य की भी रचना की।

'रामचंद्रचंद्रिका' केशवदास की प्रसिद्ध रचना है, जिसमें उन्होंने भगवान राम के चरित्र का वर्णन किया है।

'साखी' कबीर से, 'पदावली' भक्तिकालीन कवियों से और 'विनयपत्रिका' तुलसीदास से संबंधित रचना है, अतः केशवदास की रचना 'रामचंद्रचंद्रिका' है।

57. Answer: d

Explanation:

लोकोक्तियाँ किसी सामाजिक अनुभव या स्थिति का संक्षेप में सटीक चित्रण करती हैं।

"एक अनार सौ बीमार" लोकोक्ति में 'अनार' एक सीमित वस्तु का और 'सौ बीमार' उसे चाहने वाले अनेक लोगों का प्रतीक है।

अतः इसका अर्थ है कि वस्तु कम हो और उसे पाने की इच्छा रखने वाले अधिक हों, यानी 'कम वस्तु, अधिक चाहने वाले'।

58. Answer: b

Explanation:

तत्सम शब्द वे होते हैं जो संस्कृत से ज्यों-के-त्यों हिंदी में आ गए हैं, जबकि तद्भव शब्द वे हैं जो संस्कृत के मूल शब्दों से ध्वनि-परिवर्तन के साथ विकसित हुए हैं।

'सूर्य', 'पुष्प' और 'अग्नि' अपने संस्कृत रूप में ही प्रयुक्त होते हैं, इसलिए ये तत्सम शब्द हैं।

'गाँव' शब्द संस्कृत के 'ग्राम' से ध्वनि-परिवर्तन के द्वारा विकसित हुआ है, अतः यही तद्भव शब्द है।

59. Answer: a

Explanation:

व्यंजन संधि के नियमानुसार यदि त् वर्ण के बाद कोई घोष व्यंजन (जैसे ग, ज, ड, द, ब आदि) आए, तो त् अपने ही उच्चारण-स्थान के घोष वर्ण द् में बदल जाता है।

'सत्' शब्द के अंत में त् है और 'गुरु' शब्द का पहला वर्ण घोष व्यंजन ग है, अतः त् यहाँ द् में परिवर्तित हो जाता है।

इस नियम से 'सत् + गुरु' मिलकर 'सद्गुरु' बनता है।

60. Answer: d

Explanation:

प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न (?) का प्रयोग उस वाक्य के अंत में किया जाता है जिसमें कोई प्रश्न पूछा गया हो।

"तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो" वाक्य में 'कहाँ' प्रश्नवाचक शब्द है, जो स्थान संबंधी प्रश्न पूछ रहा है, अतः वाक्य के अंत में प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न लगाना आवश्यक है।

पूर्णविराम, विस्मयादिबोधक या अल्पविराम चिह्न इस वाक्य के भाव के अनुरूप नहीं हैं, इसलिए 'तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो ?' ही सही प्रयोग है।

61. Answer: c

Explanation:

युष्मद् (तुम) सर्वनाम शब्द की चतुर्थी विभक्ति एकवचन में नित्य रूप "तुभ्यम्" होता है, तथा इसके साथ ही एक वैकल्पिक (अनित्य) संक्षिप्त रूप "ते" भी प्रयुक्त होता है।

ध्यातव्य है कि "मह्यम्/मे" अस्मद् शब्द (मैं) का चतुर्थी एकवचन रूप है, "त्वया" तृतीया विभक्ति तथा "त्वाम्" द्वितीया विभक्ति का रूप है, और "युवाम्/युवयोः" द्विवचन के रूप हैं, ये सभी असंगत हैं।

अतः युष्मद् शब्द का चतुर्थी एकवचन वैकल्पिक रूप "तुभ्यम्/ते" है।

62. Answer: a

Explanation:

संस्कृत में ईकारान्त शब्द प्रायः स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं, जैसे नदी, मति, बुद्धि आदि।

"देवी" शब्द भी ईकारान्त है और स्त्री देवता अथवा स्त्री-जाति के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त होता है, अतः यह स्त्रीलिंग शब्द है।

अतः 'देवी' शब्द का लिंग "स्त्रीलिंगम्" है।

63. Answer: b

Explanation:

लृट् लकार का प्रयोग सामान्य भविष्यत् काल की क्रिया को दर्शाने के लिए होता है।

'कृ' धातु (करना) तनादिगण की उभयपदी धातु है। लृट् लकार में "स्य" प्रत्यय जुड़कर रूप बनता है, अतः प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन में इसका रूप "करिष्यति" होता है।

ध्यातव्य है कि "अकरोत्" लङ् लकार (भूतकाल), "करोति" लट् लकार (वर्तमानकाल) तथा "कुरु" लोट् लकार (आज्ञार्थ) के रूप हैं, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः 'कृ' धातु का लृट् लकार, प्रथम पुरुष, एकवचन रूप "करिष्यति" है।

64. Answer: b

Explanation:

गुण सन्धि के नियमानुसार जब अ अथवा आ के बाद इ अथवा ई आता है, तो दोनों स्वर मिलकर "ए" हो जाते हैं।

"महेशः" शब्द में "महा" (आ-अन्त) तथा "ईशः" (ई-आदि) के मेल से आ+ई = ए होकर "महेशः" रूप बना है।

अतः "महेशः" का सही सन्धि-विच्छेद "महा + ईशः" है।

65. Answer: b

Explanation:

कर्तृवाच्य में कर्ता प्रथमा विभक्ति में रहता है तथा क्रिया कर्ता के पुरुष एवं वचन के अनुसार होती है।

दिए गए वाक्य में "गुरुः" कर्ता प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन में है, "शिष्यं" कर्म द्वितीया विभक्ति में है, तथा क्रिया "बोधयति" कर्ता (गुरुः) के अनुसार प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन में प्रयुक्त हुई है।

अतः "गुरुः शिष्यं बोधयति" वाक्य "कर्तृवाच्यम्" का उदाहरण है।

66. Answer: c

Explanation:

"प्रगच्छति" शब्द "प्र" उपसर्ग तथा "गम्" धातु (गच्छति रूप) के योग से बना है।

"प्र" उपसर्ग आगे बढ़ने अथवा प्रकर्ष के भाव को दर्शाता है, जिससे "गच्छति" (जाता है) का अर्थ "आगे जाता है / प्रस्थान करता है" हो जाता है।

अतः "प्रगच्छति" में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग "प्र" है।

67. Answer: a

Explanation:

'सैनिकः' अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्द है। अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों की प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन में "जस्" प्रत्यय लगकर "आः" रूप बनता है।

इस प्रकार सैनिक + जस् = सैनिकाः रूप बनता है।

अतः 'सैनिकः' शब्द का बहुवचन रूप "सैनिकाः" है।

68. Answer: c

Explanation:

संस्कृत में "नगरम्" शब्द का अर्थ नगर अथवा शहर होता है।

इसी अर्थ में "पुरम्" शब्द भी प्रयुक्त होता है, अतः यह "नगरम्" का पर्यायवाची (समानार्थी) शब्द है। जबकि "पुस्तकम्" (पुस्तक), "उद्यानम्" (बगीचा) तथा "नीडम्" (घोंसला) भिन्न अर्थ वाले शब्द हैं।

अतः 'नगरम्' शब्द का सही पर्यायवाची शब्द "पुरम्" है।

69. Answer: d

Explanation:

"दीर्घः पन्थाः" में विशेषण "दीर्घः" तथा विशेष्य "पन्थाः" का मेल है, जो कर्मधारय समास का उदाहरण है।

कर्मधारय समास में विशेषण और विशेष्य पद परस्पर मिलकर एक समस्त पद बनाते हैं, अतः "दीर्घः" + "पन्थाः" मिलकर "दीर्घपन्थाः" रूप बनता है।

अतः "दीर्घः पन्थाः" का समस्त पद "दीर्घपन्थाः" है।

70. Answer: c

Explanation:

वाक्य है - "कृषकः अन्नम् खादति।" अर्थात् किसान अन्न खाता है।

जिस पर क्रिया का फल सीधे पड़ता है, अर्थात् जिसे क्रिया द्वारा सर्वाधिक प्राप्त किया जाता है, वह द्वितीया विभक्ति में रहकर कर्म कारक कहलाता है।

यहाँ "अन्नम्" खाने की क्रिया का सीधा फल भोगने वाला पद है तथा द्वितीया विभक्ति एकवचन में है।

अतः "अन्नम्" पद "कर्मकारकम्" का उदाहरण है।

71. Answer: b

Explanation:

"स्तोः श्रुना श्रुः" सन्धि-नियम के अनुसार जब त-वर्गीय (स्तु) वर्ण के बाद च-वर्गीय (श्रु) वर्ण आता है, तो त-वर्गीय वर्ण अपने सवर्ण च-वर्गीय वर्ण में बदल जाता है।

यहाँ "तत्" के अन्त्य "त्" के बाद "जनः" का आदि वर्ण "ज्" (चवर्गीय, श्रु) आ रहा है, अतः "त्" अपने सवर्ण "ज्" में बदल जाता है और "ज्+ज्" द्वित्व रूप में मिलकर "तज्जनः" बनता है।

अतः "तत् + जनः" का सही सन्धि-रूप "तज्जनः" है।

72. Answer: a

Explanation:

"फलकम्" शब्द अकारान्त है, किन्तु इसका प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन रूप "म्" पर समाप्त होता है (फलकम्, न कि फलकः), जो नपुंसकलिङ्ग शब्दों की पहचान है।

अतः 'फलकम्' (पट्टिका/तख्ती) शब्द "नपुंसकलिङ्गम्" है।

73. Answer: c

Explanation:

'अस्मद्' सर्वनाम (मैं) की प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन में "अहम्" रूप होता है।

प्रथमा विभक्ति बहुवचन में अस्मद् शब्द का रूप "वयम्" (हम) होता है।

ध्यातव्य है कि "एते" (ये - सर्वनाम), "यूयम्" (युष्मद् का बहुवचन - तुम सब) तथा "ते" (तद् का बहुवचन/षष्ठी रूप) असंगत विकल्प हैं।

अतः 'अहम्' शब्द का बहुवचन प्रथमा रूप "वयम्" है।

74. Answer: a

Explanation:

'राजमार्गः' अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्द है। अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों की पञ्चमी विभक्ति एकवचन में "इसि" प्रत्यय लगकर "आत्" रूप बनता है, जैसे राम से रामात्।

इसी प्रकार राजमार्ग + इसि = राजमार्गात् रूप बनता है, जिसका अर्थ है "राजमार्ग से"।

अतः 'राजमार्गः' शब्द का पञ्चमी विभक्ति एकवचन रूप "राजमार्गति" है।

75. Answer: c

Explanation:

कर्मवाच्य में कर्म प्रधान होकर प्रथमा विभक्ति में आता है तथा कर्ता गौण होकर तृतीया विभक्ति में रहता है, और क्रिया कर्म के लिंग-वचन के अनुसार होती है।

दिए गए वाक्य में "यन्त्रकाराभ्यां" कर्ता तृतीया विभक्ति द्विवचन में है, "यन्त्रे" कर्म प्रथमा विभक्ति द्विवचन में है, तथा क्रिया "रच्येते" यक्-प्रत्ययान्त होकर कर्म (यन्त्रे) के अनुसार द्विवचन में प्रयुक्त हुई है।

अतः "यन्त्रकाराभ्यां यन्त्रे रच्येते" वाक्य "कर्मवाच्यम्" का उदाहरण है।

76. Answer: d

Explanation:

यहाँ 'कक्षात्' शब्द 'कक्ष' (कक्षा/कमरा, अकारान्त पुल्लिंग) शब्द से बना है।

अकारान्त पुल्लिंग शब्दों के पञ्चमी विभक्ति एकवचन में 'आत्' प्रत्यय लगता है, जैसे राम से रामात्, बालक से बालकात्, वैसे ही कक्ष से कक्षात् (कक्षा से/निकलकर)।

वाक्य 'अध्यापकः कक्षात् आगच्छति' में 'आगच्छति' (आता है) क्रिया गमन का बोध कराती है, अतः जिस स्थान से गति आरम्भ होती है, वह अपादान कारक कहलाता है, जिसमें पञ्चमी विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है। द्वितीया में 'कक्षम्', चतुर्थी में 'कक्षाय' तथा तृतीया में 'कक्षेण' रूप बनता, जो यहाँ असंगत हैं।

अतः 'कक्षात्' शब्द "पञ्चमी विभक्ति" का रूप है।

77. Answer: c

Explanation:

'क्त' प्रत्यय (निष्ठा प्रत्यय) धातु से भूतकालिक कर्मवाच्य कृदन्त (past passive participle) बनाने के लिए लगाया जाता है, जो हिन्दी में '...आ हुआ' अर्थ देता है।

'कृ' (करना) धातु में क्त प्रत्यय जोड़ने पर सम्प्रसारण होकर "कृतः" (किया हुआ) रूप बनता है।

'कृत्वा' क्त्वा-प्रत्ययान्त (पूर्वकालिक कृदन्त) है, 'करोति' लटलकार वर्तमानकाल का रूप है तथा 'कर्तुम्' तुमुन्-प्रत्ययान्त (हेत्वर्थक कृदन्त) है, अतः ये तीनों क्त-प्रत्यय के उदाहरण नहीं हैं।

अतः 'कृ' धातु से क्त-प्रत्ययान्त रूप "कृतः" है।

78. Answer: c

Explanation:

'वन' (जंगल) शब्द अकारान्त नपुंसकलिङ्ग है, जिसकी रूपमाला 'फल' शब्द के समान चलती है।

अकारान्त नपुंसकलिङ्ग शब्दों में पञ्चमी विभक्ति एकवचन का रूप पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों के समान ही 'आत्' प्रत्यय लगाकर बनता है – वन + आत् = वनात्।

'वनानि' प्रथमा/द्वितीया विभक्ति बहुवचन है, 'वनम्' प्रथमा/द्वितीया विभक्ति एकवचन है तथा 'वने' सप्तमी विभक्ति एकवचन है, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः 'वनम्' शब्द का पञ्चमी विभक्ति, एकवचन रूप "वनात्" है।

79. Answer: b

Explanation:

'गायक' (गाने वाला) शब्द अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग है, जिसकी रूपमाला 'राम' शब्द के समान चलती है।

अकारान्त पुल्लिङ्ग शब्दों के प्रथमा विभक्ति एकवचन में 'सु' प्रत्यय के स्थान पर विसर्गयुक्त 'अः' रूप बनता है – गायक + अः = गायकः।

'गायकेण' तृतीया विभक्ति एकवचन है, 'गायकाय' चतुर्थी विभक्ति एकवचन है तथा 'गायकम्' द्वितीया विभक्ति एकवचन है, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः 'गायक' शब्द का प्रथमा विभक्ति, एकवचन रूप "गायकः" है।

80. Answer: d

Explanation:

'शिक्षिका छात्राभ्यः निर्देशं यच्छति' (शिक्षिका छात्रों को निर्देश देती है) वाक्य में 'छात्र' शब्द से चतुर्थी विभक्ति बहुवचन रूप "छात्राभ्यः" बना है।

जिस व्यक्ति के लिए कुछ दिया जाता है, वह सम्प्रदान कारक कहलाता है, और इसमें चतुर्थी विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है – यहाँ 'निर्देश' छात्रों को दिया जा रहा है।

कर्तृ कारक में प्रथमा (शिक्षिका), कर्म कारक में द्वितीया (निर्देशम्) तथा करण कारक में तृतीया विभक्ति का प्रयोग होता है, अतः ये तीनों यहाँ असंगत हैं।

अतः 'छात्राभ्यः' "सम्प्रदानम्" कारक का उदाहरण है।

81. Answer: b

Explanation:

गद्यांश में स्पष्ट कहा गया है – 'पुस्तकालये मौनपालनम् आवश्यकम्, यतः अन्ये छात्राः अपि अध्ययनं कुर्वन्ति।'

अर्थात् पुस्तकालय में मौन (शान्ति) बनाए रखना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि वहाँ अन्य छात्र भी अध्ययन कर रहे होते हैं और शोर उनके अध्ययन में बाधा डालता है।

हास्यम्, नृत्यम् और गीतम् गद्यांश में कहीं उल्लिखित नहीं हैं, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः पुस्तकालये "मौनम्" पालनम् आवश्यक है।

82. Answer: d

Explanation:

गद्यांश में कहा गया है – 'छात्राः तत्र गत्वा विविधविषयकानि पुस्तकानि पठन्ति।'

अर्थात् छात्र पुस्तकालय में जाकर विविध विषयों की पुस्तकें पढ़ते हैं।

पत्राणि, फलानि और पुष्पाणि गद्यांश में कहीं उल्लिखित नहीं हैं, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः छात्राः पुस्तकालये "पुस्तकानि" पठन्ति।

83. Answer: a

Explanation:

गद्यांश का आरम्भ ही इस वाक्य से होता है – 'पुस्तकालयः ज्ञानस्य भण्डारः अस्ति।'

अर्थात् पुस्तकालय ज्ञान का भण्डार (संग्रह-स्थान) है, जहाँ विविध विषयों की पुस्तकों के माध्यम से ज्ञान संचित रहता है।

अन्नस्य, क्रीडायाः और जलस्य गद्यांश में कहीं उल्लिखित नहीं हैं, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः पुस्तकालयः "ज्ञानस्य" भण्डारः अस्ति।

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84. Answer: b

Explanation:

अव्ययीभाव समास में प्रथम पद अव्यय (अविकारी) होता है और वह प्रधान होता है, तथा सम्पूर्ण समस्त पद भी अव्यय के समान अविकारी (नपुंसकलिंग एकवचन में प्रयुक्त) रहता है।

'यथाशक्ति' का विग्रह "शक्तिम् अनतिक्रम्य" अथवा "शक्त्यनुसारेण" होता है, जिसमें प्रथम पद 'यथा' अव्यय है और सम्पूर्ण पद स्वयं भी अविकारी रहता है, अतः यह अव्ययीभाव समास का उदाहरण है।

'राजपुत्रः' षष्ठी-तत्पुरुष समास है, 'नीलकमलम्' कर्मधारय समास है तथा 'मातापितरौ' द्वन्द्व समास है, अतः ये अव्ययीभाव समास के उदाहरण नहीं हैं।

अतः अव्ययीभाव-समास का सही उदाहरण "यथाशक्ति" है।

85. Answer: a

Explanation:

उच्चारण-प्रयत्न (आभ्यन्तर प्रयत्न) के आधार पर जिन वर्णों के उच्चारण में मुख से घर्षणयुक्त वायु-प्रवाह होता है, वे "ऊष्म वर्ण" कहलाते हैं – श्, ष्, स्, ह्।

दिए गए विकल्पों में केवल 'ष' ही ऊष्म वर्ण है।

'ल' और 'व' अन्तःस्थ वर्ण हैं तथा 'न' अनुनासिक (स्पर्श) वर्ण है, अतः ये ऊष्म वर्णों की श्रेणी में नहीं आते।

अतः दिए गए विकल्पों में ऊष्म-वर्ण "ष" है।

86. Answer: c

Explanation:

उपसर्ग वे अव्यय शब्दांश होते हैं, जो धातु के पूर्व लगकर उसके अर्थ में विशेष परिवर्तन अथवा विस्तार करते हैं।

'प्रलिखति' शब्द 'प्र' उपसर्ग तथा 'लिख्' धातु (लट्लकार, प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन) के योग से बना है – प्र + लिखति = प्रलिखति (भलीभाँति/विस्तार से लिखता है)।

'आ', 'सम्' और 'नि' अन्य उपसर्ग हैं, परन्तु यहाँ इनका प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है, अतः ये असंगत हैं।

अतः 'प्रलिखति' शब्द में प्रयुक्त उपसर्ग "प्र" है।

87. Answer: d

Explanation:

स्वरों का वर्गीकरण उनके उच्चारण-मार्ग के आधार पर भी किया जाता है।

जो स्वर उच्चरित होते समय वायु मुख के साथ-साथ नासिका मार्ग से भी निकलती है, वे "अनुनासिक स्वर" (नासिक्य स्वर) कहलाते हैं, जैसे अँ, आँ आदि।

ऊष्म-वर्ण केवल मुख से उच्चरित व्यंजन हैं, दीर्घ-स्वर उच्चारण की मात्रा (कालमान) के आधार पर वर्गीकृत हैं तथा सन्ध्यक्षर (ए, ऐ, ओ, औ) दो स्वरों के मेल से बने संयुक्त स्वर हैं, अतः ये तीनों प्रश्न के लिए असंगत हैं।

अतः मुख और नासिका दोनों से उच्चरित स्वर "अनुनासिक-स्वराः" कहलाते हैं।

88. Answer: a

Explanation:

यह विसर्ग सन्धि का उदाहरण है।

नियमानुसार, यदि इकारान्त अथवा उकारान्त (ह्रस्व) शब्द के अन्त में विसर्ग हो और उसके बाद कोई स्वर या घोष वर्ण आए, तो वह विसर्ग 'र्' में बदल जाता है।

यहाँ 'हरिः' के अन्त में इकार के बाद विसर्ग है, और उसके बाद 'एव' का स्वर 'ए' आ रहा है, अतः विसर्ग 'र्' में परिवर्तित होकर 'रि' से मिल जाता है — हरिः + एव = हरिरेव।

'हरिरेव' में अनावश्यक अतिरिक्त विसर्ग जुड़ा हुआ है, 'हरिः एव' सन्धि किए बिना का अशुद्ध रूप है तथा 'हरिरेवा' में गलत स्वर जुड़ा है, अतः ये तीनों असंगत हैं।

अतः 'हरिः + एव' का सही सन्धि-रूप "हरिरेव" है।

89. Answer: a

Explanation:

तुमुन् प्रत्यय धातु से हेत्वर्थक कृदन्त (क्रिया के प्रयोजन को दर्शाने वाला रूप, हिन्दी में '...ने के लिए') बनाने के लिए प्रयुक्त होता है।

'धाव्' (दौड़ना) धातु में तुमुन् प्रत्यय जोड़ने पर इट् आगम होकर "धावितुम्" (दौड़ने के लिए) रूप बनता है।

'धावति' लट्लकार वर्तमानकाल का रूप है, 'गतः' 'गम्' धातु से बना क्त-प्रत्ययान्त रूप है तथा 'धावित्वा' क्त्वा-प्रत्ययान्त पूर्वकालिक कृदन्त है, अतः ये तीनों तुमुन् प्रत्यय के उदाहरण नहीं हैं।

अतः 'धाव् + तुमुन्' से बनने वाला रूप "धावितुम्" है।

90. Answer: d

Explanation:

'दुग्धं पिबन्ति' (वे दूध पीते हैं) वाक्य में 'दुग्धम्' कर्म (उद्देश्य) है और क्रिया-पद वह शब्द होता है, जो किसी क्रिया के होने का बोध कराता है।

यहाँ 'पा' (पीना) धातु से लट्लकार, प्रथम पुरुष बहुवचन में बना रूप "पिबन्ति" (वे पीते हैं) ही वाक्य की क्रिया को व्यक्त कर रहा है।

'पिबामः' उत्तम पुरुष बहुवचन का तथा 'पिबति' प्रथम पुरुष एकवचन का रूप है, जो यहाँ वाक्य की संरचना (बहुवचन कता) से मेल नहीं खाता, और 'दुग्धम्' तो स्वयं कर्म पद है, क्रिया नहीं, अतः ये तीनों असंगत हैं।

अतः 'दुग्धं पिबन्ति' वाक्य में क्रिया-पद "पिबन्ति" है।

91. Answer: b

Explanation:

The simple interest for the first 3 years is $SI = \frac{7500 \times 8 \times 3}{100} = 1800$.

The amount after 3 years is $7500 + 1800 = 9300$.

This amount of ₹9,300 is reinvested at the same 8% rate for 2 more years, giving $SI = \frac{9300 \times 8 \times 2}{100} = 1488$.

The final amount is $9300 + 1488 = 10788$.

Hence, the final amount is ₹10,788.

92. Answer: d

Explanation:

The area of the rectangular floor is $A = 24.8 \times 16.5$ square metres.

Multiplying gives $A = 409.2$ square metres.

The total cost of flooring is $409.2 \times 12 = 4910.4$.

Hence, the total cost of flooring the floor is ₹4910.40.

93. Answer: b

Explanation:

The rate of filling is $\frac{18}{12} = 1.5$ litres per minute.

The plant runs for 3 hours, which is $3 \times 60 = 180$ minutes.

The total water filled is $1.5 \times 180 = 270$ litres.

Hence, 270 litres of water will be filled.

94. Answer: a

Explanation:

Using Heron's formula, the semi-perimeter is $s = \frac{9+10+17}{2} = 18$.

The area is $\text{Area} = \sqrt{18 \times 9 \times 8 \times 1} = \sqrt{1296} = 36$ square cm.

The circumradius formula is $R = \frac{a \times b \times c}{4 \times \text{Area}}$.

Substituting the values gives $R = \frac{9 \times 10 \times 17}{4 \times 36} = \frac{1530}{144} = 10.625$ cm.

Hence, the circumradius of the triangle is 10.625 cm.

95. Answer: a

Explanation:

Along the length, the number of cubes that fit is $\frac{10}{2} = 5$.

Along the width, the number of cubes that fit is $\frac{6}{2} = 3$.

Along the height, the number of cubes that fit is $\frac{4}{2} = 2$.

The total number of cubes is $5 \times 3 \times 2 = 30$.

Hence, 30 cubes can fit inside the box.

96. Answer: b

Explanation:

The volume of a cuboid is given by $V = l \times b \times h$.

Substituting the given values gives $V = 5 \times 3 \times 2$.

Multiplying gives $V = 30$ cubic cm.

Hence, the volume of the cuboid is 30 cm³.

97. Answer: a

Explanation:

The period from 5 April 2030 to 5 April 2031 spans exactly one year.

Since 2031 is not a leap year, this period contains 365 days.

Finding the day shift requires computing $365 \bmod 7$, which equals 1.

Adding one day to Friday gives Saturday.

Hence, 5 April 2031 will be a Saturday.

98. Answer: b

Explanation:

For a square with diagonal d , the side length is $a = \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Substituting $d = 9\sqrt{2}$ gives $a = \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 9$ cm.

The area of the square is $a^2 = 9^2 = 81$ square cm.

Hence, the area of the square is 81 cm².

99. Answer: a

Explanation:

For successive percentage changes of $x\%$ and $y\%$, the net change is $x + y + \frac{xy}{100}$.

Here, $x = 12.5$ and $y = -8.4$.

Substituting gives $12.5 + (-8.4) + \frac{12.5 \times (-8.4)}{100} = 4.1 - 1.05$.

This gives a net change of 3.05%.

Hence, the net percentage change is 3.05%.

100. Answer: d

Explanation:

A qualifying state must have a literacy rate above 70% and a population below 100 million.

Uttar Pradesh has a population of 199.8 million, which exceeds 100 million, so it is excluded.

Maharashtra has a population of 112.4 million, which exceeds 100 million, so it is excluded.

Bihar has a literacy rate of 63.8%, which is below 70%, so it is excluded.

West Bengal has a population of 91.3 million and a literacy rate of 76.3%, satisfying both conditions.

Madhya Pradesh has a population of 72.6 million and a literacy rate of 70.6%, satisfying both conditions.

Hence, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are the pair of states that satisfy both conditions.

101. Answer: a

Explanation:

The year 2000 is a leap year since it is divisible by 400, so it has 366 days.

The number of days between 1 January and 31 December in the same year is $366 - 1 = 365$.

Finding the day shift requires computing $365 \bmod 7$, which equals 1.

Adding one day to Saturday gives Sunday.

Hence, 31 December 2000 fell on a Sunday.

102. Answer: d

Explanation:

Converting the arrival time to the 24-hour format, 1:45 p.m. becomes 13:45.

The departure time is 9:15 a.m., which is 09:15 in the 24-hour format.

The duration of the journey is $13:45 - 09:15 = 4$ hours 30 minutes.

Hence, the journey lasts 4 hours 30 minutes.

103. Answer: b

Explanation:

77% of 9.09 is calculated as $\frac{77}{100} \times 9.09$.

Multiplying gives $0.77 \times 9.09 = 6.9993$.

Rounding this value to the nearest whole number gives 7.

Hence, the approximate value of 77% of 9.09 is 7.

104. Answer: a

Explanation:

To arrange the fractions $\frac{17}{18}$, $\frac{29}{30}$, $\frac{23}{24}$, and $\frac{19}{20}$ in ascending order, we can compare them by converting them to decimals or by finding a common denominator. Here, we will convert these fractions to decimals for comparison:

Convert $\frac{17}{18}$ to decimal:

$$\frac{17}{18} \approx 0.9444$$

Convert $\frac{29}{30}$ to decimal:

$$\frac{29}{30} \approx 0.9667$$

Convert $\frac{23}{24}$ to decimal:

$$\frac{23}{24} \approx 0.9583$$

Convert $\frac{19}{20}$ to decimal:

$$\frac{19}{20} = 0.95$$

Now, let's compare the decimals:

- 0.9444 \) for $\frac{17}{18}$
- 0.95 \) for $\frac{19}{20}$
- 0.9583 \) for $\frac{23}{24}$
- 0.9667 \) for $\frac{29}{30}$

Arranging these decimals in ascending order, we get:

1. 0.9444 \) for $\frac{17}{18}$
2. 0.95 \) for $\frac{19}{20}$
3. 0.9583 \) for $\frac{23}{24}$
4. 0.9667 \) for $\frac{29}{30}$

Therefore, the fractions in ascending order are:

$$\frac{17}{18} < \frac{19}{20} < \frac{23}{24} < \frac{29}{30}$$

Thus, the correct answer is:

$$\frac{17}{18} < \frac{19}{20} < \frac{23}{24} < \frac{29}{30}$$

105. Answer: b

Explanation:

The perimeter of a rectangle is given by $P = 2(l + w)$.

Substituting the given values gives $50 = 2(l + 10)$.

Dividing both sides by 2 gives $25 = l + 10$.

Solving for l gives $l = 25 - 10 = 15$ meters.

Hence, the length of the rectangle is 15 meters.

106. Answer: d

Explanation:

The ratio $0.125 : 0.375$ is written as a fraction and simplified.

$$\frac{0.125}{0.375} = \frac{125}{375}$$

Dividing both terms by their highest common factor, 125: $\frac{125}{375} = \frac{1}{3}$

Hence, the simplest form of the ratio is $1 : 3$.

107. Answer: c

Explanation:

Reading the production column of the table, the values are 102.2, 103.6, 107.9, 109.6, and 106.8 MT for the years 2018 to 2022 respectively.

Comparing consecutive years, production rose steadily from 2018 to 2021, but fell from 109.6 MT in 2021 to 106.8 MT in 2022.

Hence, wheat production decreased between the years 2021 and 2022.

108. Answer: b

Explanation:

The perimeter of a square is calculated by multiplying the length of one side by 4.

$$\text{Perimeter} = 4 \times 9 = 36$$

Hence, the perimeter of the square is 36 cm.

109. Answer: a

Explanation:

Simplify the expression by cancelling common factors from the numerator and denominator.

$$\frac{2x}{4x^2} = \frac{2x}{4 \times x \times x}$$

Cancelling $2x$ from both the numerator and denominator: $\frac{2x}{4x^2} = \frac{1}{2x}$

Hence, the simplified form is $1/2x$.

110. Answer: b

Explanation:

Each study day, for 5 days, totals the morning and evening hours combined.

$$1.75 + 2.25 = 4 \text{ hours per study day.}$$

Total hours studied over 6 days, with the 6th day being a rest day of 0 hours: $5 \times 4 + 0 = 20$ hours.

The average over 6 days is found by dividing the total hours by 6: $\frac{20}{6} = 3.33$

Hence, the average is 3.33 hours.

111. Answer: c

Explanation:

Simple interest is calculated using the formula $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$, where P is the principal, R is the rate of interest, and T is the time in years.

Substituting $P = 600$, $R = 7$, and $T = 4$:

$$SI = \frac{600 \times 7 \times 4}{100} = 168$$

Hence, the simple interest is ₹168.

112. Answer: d

Explanation:

Let the cost price of the book be x . The marked price is 30% above the cost price.

$$\text{Marked Price} = x + \frac{30}{100}x = 1.3x$$

An 11% discount is offered on the marked price, so the selling price is $SP = 1.3x \times \left(1 - \frac{11}{100}\right) = 1.3x \times 0.89 = 1.157x$

The profit percentage is found by comparing the selling price with the cost price:
 $\text{Profit \%} = (1.157 - 1) \times 100 = 15.7\%$

Hence, the profit percentage is 15.7%.

113. Answer: d

Explanation:

Write each interval as a fraction with a common denominator: $13.5 = \frac{27}{2}$, $18 = \frac{36}{2}$, $22.5 = \frac{45}{2}$.

The LCM of fractions is found using $\text{LCM} = \frac{\text{LCM of numerators}}{\text{HCF of denominators}}$.

The LCM of 27, 36, and 45 is 540, and the HCF of the denominators (all 2) is 2.

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{540}{2} = 270$$

Hence, the units will restart together again after 270 minutes.

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114. Answer: b

Explanation:

The three medians of a triangle intersect at the centroid G, which divides the triangle into six smaller triangles of equal area.

Triangles AGB, BGC, and CGA are each made up of two of these equal small triangles, so each has one-third of the total area.

$$\text{Area of } \triangle AGB = \frac{1}{3} \times 72 = 24$$

Hence, the area of triangle AGB is 24 cm^2 .

115. Answer: a

Explanation:

The cost price per notebook is found by dividing the total cost by the number of notebooks.

$$\text{CP per notebook} = \frac{270}{15} = 18$$

The selling price per notebook is ₹21, so the profit per notebook is $21 - 18 = 3$

The profit percentage is calculated as $\text{Profit \%} = \frac{3}{18} \times 100 = 16.67\%$

Hence, the profit percentage is 16.67%.

116. Answer: d

Explanation:

The rate of mapping is found by dividing the area mapped by the time taken.

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{96}{8} = 12 \text{ hectares per hour.}$$

For 21 hours, the area mapped is $12 \times 21 = 252$

Hence, the drone will map 252 hectares of land in 21 hours.

117. Answer: b

Explanation:

Divide 4,368 by 16 using long division.

$$4368 \div 16 = 273$$

Verification: $16 \times 273 = 4368$

Hence, the quotient is 273.

118. Answer: a

Explanation:

Write each interval as a fraction with a common denominator: $4.2 = \frac{42}{10}$, $5.6 = \frac{56}{10}$, $8.4 = \frac{84}{10}$.

The LCM of fractions is found using $\text{LCM} = \frac{\text{LCM of numerators}}{\text{HCF of denominators}}$.

The LCM of 42, 56, and 84 is 168, and the HCF of the denominators (all 10) is 10.

$$\text{LCM} = \frac{168}{10} = 16.8$$

Hence, the lights will blink together again after 16.8 minutes.

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119. Answer: d

Explanation:

Simple interest is calculated using the formula $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$, where P is the principal, R is the rate of interest, and T is the time in years.

Substituting $P = 6400$, $R = 9$, and $T = 3$:

$$SI = \frac{6400 \times 9 \times 3}{100} = 1728$$

Hence, the simple interest is ₹1,728.

120. Answer: d

Explanation:

The scanning rate is found by dividing the number of pages by the time taken.

$$\text{Rate} = \frac{270}{\frac{3}{4}} = 270 \times \frac{4}{3} = 360 \text{ pages per hour.}$$

For 2.5 hours, the pages scanned are $360 \times 2.5 = 900$

Hence, 900 pages will be scanned in 2.5 hours.

121. Answer: b

Explanation:

Cultural adaptation means people changing their behaviour, clothing, or shelter to cope with the demands of their surroundings rather than altering the environment itself.

Wearing insulated clothing and building igloos allows communities in Arctic regions to retain body heat and survive extreme cold using locally available materials like snow and animal skins.

Clearing rainforests, mining minerals, and draining wetlands are examples of exploiting or altering the environment for economic gain, not adapting culturally to survive within it.

Since insulated clothing and igloo construction show people adjusting their lifestyle to the Arctic climate, this choice best represents cultural adaptation.

122. Answer: d

Explanation:

A coach who asks players to coordinate their actions, communicate openly, and share responsibility is building the group's ability to work together toward a common goal.

Individual independence and personal isolation describe players acting alone, which is the opposite of what coordinated, open communication achieves.

Rule enforcement focuses on compliance with fixed instructions, not on players bonding, trusting one another, and sharing tasks as a unit.

Encouraging coordination, communication, and shared responsibility strengthens team cohesion, the sense of unity that lets a group function effectively together.

123. Answer: a**Explanation:**

Natural resources such as forests, water, and soil can regenerate over time if they are not consumed faster than nature can restore them.

Sustainable resource management means using these resources at a pace that matches their natural rate of renewal, so supplies remain available later.

Resource depletion, industrial expansion, and overexploitation all describe using resources faster than they can be replenished, which reduces what remains for the future.

Because it keeps consumption within nature's replenishment rate, sustainable resource management is the activity that secures resources for future generations.

124. Answer: a

Explanation:

Mountains rise from a wide base and narrow steeply toward the top, forming pointed peaks along steep slopes, which matches the description given.

Plains are broad, low-lying, and largely flat areas, so describing them as having high elevation and a rocky, sharp summit is incorrect.

Valleys are long depressions that lie between higher landforms, so calling them elevated with a flat summit contradicts their basic low-lying nature.

Plateaus are elevated landforms with broad, flat tops, so describing them with narrow peaks and a snow cover is not an accurate match, leaving mountains as the correctly paired landform.

125. Answer: a**Explanation:**

Ecosystems depend on a continuous supply of natural resources such as water, soil, forests, and clean air to function and support life.

Protecting natural resources alongside ecosystems ensures that the raw materials species rely on remain available, which keeps biodiversity intact.

Industrial machinery, political boundaries, and urban infrastructure are human-made or administrative features that do not directly sustain ecological processes or climate regulation.

Since biodiversity and climate regulation depend on healthy ecosystems and the natural resources within them, natural resources correctly completes the statement.

126. Answer: b

Explanation:

Living organisms can be harmed by chemicals or substances in varying degrees, and science uses a specific term to describe this harmful potential.

Toxicity refers exactly to the capacity of a substance to cause harm or injury to a living organism, regardless of the amount or exposure route involved.

Bio-availability describes how much of a substance is absorbed and used by the body, while nutrient density and metabolic threshold relate to nutrition and metabolism, not harm potential.

Since the term describing a substance's capacity to injure a living organism is being asked for, toxicity is the accurate term.

127. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Biodiversity refers to the variety and number of different species living within an ecosystem.

When biodiversity is lost, the number and variety of species present in an ecosystem decline, leaving fewer kinds of organisms than before.

An increase in species variety, a maintained natural balance, or species movement between ecosystems describe stability or growth, not a loss of biodiversity.

Therefore, biodiversity loss primarily refers to a decrease in the variety and number of species within ecosystems.

128. Answer: b**Explanation:**

Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, or National Unity Day, is observed every year on October 31st in India.

This date was chosen because it marks the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who played a central role in unifying India's princely states after independence.

The Indian Constitution was adopted on November 26th and the National Flag was adopted in July 1947, so neither event corresponds to the October 31st observance.

Since the date commemorates Sardar Patel's birth anniversary and his contribution to national integration, this is why October 31st is observed as National Unity Day.

129. Answer: c

Explanation:

Integrated Environmental Science brings together knowledge from multiple fields to address how humans interact with natural resources and ecosystems.

One of its central outcomes is promoting sustainable practices, methods of resource use that meet present needs while preserving ecological balance for future generations.

Industrial expansion, resource exploitation, and unsustainable development all describe using resources in ways that damage ecological balance rather than protect it.

Because it directly supports responsible resource use while maintaining ecological balance, sustainable practices is the outcome described here.

130. Answer: a

Explanation:

Jawaharlal Nehru Port is located near Mumbai in Maharashtra, making it the leading container port on India's west coast.

Mormugao Port lies on the coast of Goa, while New Mangalore Port is situated in the state of Karnataka.

Cochin Port is located in Kochi, in the state of Kerala, serving as a major gateway for trade along the southwestern coastline.

Matching each port to its state gives Jawaharlal Nehru Port with Mumbai, Mormugao Port with Goa, New Mangalore Port with Karnataka, and Cochin Port with Kerala, confirming this pairing as correct.

131. Answer: b

Explanation:

Transfer of learning occurs when knowledge or skill gained in one task influences performance in another task.

The identical elements explanation holds that this transfer is strongest when the two tasks share common elements, such as similar stimuli, procedures, or underlying principles.

Random trial-and-error without pattern recognition, purely emotional motivation, and reinforcement-driven shaping describe other explanations of behaviour and learning, but none of them centre on shared elements between tasks.

Since transfer is described here as occurring when activities contain similar elements or shared principles, the identical elements explanation of transfer is the correct perspective.

132. Answer: b

Explanation:

Groundwater is drawn from underground aquifers for many human uses, and some activities consume far larger volumes of water than others.

Large-scale agricultural irrigation requires enormous quantities of water to sustain crops across wide areas, making it the largest global consumer of groundwater.

Coastal tourism development, satellite communication systems, and commercial airline transportation do not require anywhere near the same volume of water to function.

Because irrigation draws such a massive share of the world's groundwater, managing large-scale agricultural irrigation is identified as the leading cause of groundwater depletion.

133. Answer: d

Explanation:

Animals living in extremely cold environments need a way to insulate their bodies and retain heat.

Polar bears have a thick layer of fat located beneath the skin, which acts as insulation and helps them maintain a stable body temperature in freezing conditions.

Scales, cartilage, and the trachea are unrelated body structures that do not function as an internal fat layer for insulation.

This specific internal fat layer beneath the skin is called blubber, confirming it as the correct term.

134. Answer: b

Explanation:

The Constitution of India provides for different types of emergencies that can be proclaimed under specific circumstances.

A Financial Emergency, under Article 360, can be declared when the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.

A National Emergency responds to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion, a State Emergency addresses the breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state, and Constitutional Emergency is not a distinct category separate from these; none of them relate to financial stability.

Since a threat to financial stability or credit is being described here, Financial Emergency is the type of emergency in question.

135. Answer: b**Explanation:**

The word Gymnosperm comes from Greek roots meaning "naked seed", pointing to a specific feature of how these plants produce seeds.

In gymnosperms, seeds develop directly on the surface of structures like cone scales and are not enclosed within an ovary or a fruit, leaving them exposed or "naked".

Producing spores, remaining dormant for years, or being enclosed in a fleshy fruit describe other reproductive features or plant groups, not the defining trait behind the name Gymnosperm.

Because their seeds lack the protective covering of an ovary or fruit, this exposed condition is exactly what justifies calling them Gymnosperms.

136. Answer: b

Explanation:

Environmental Studies is inherently multidisciplinary because environmental problems cannot be understood or solved through a single field of knowledge alone.

Addressing an issue like climate change by drawing on scientific data, policy frameworks, and economic analysis brings together multiple disciplines to form a complete picture.

The other options each rely on a single discipline, such as geology, ecology, or chemistry, so they do not reflect the integrated, multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies.

137. Answer: d

Explanation:

Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) is designed to shift classroom practice away from rote listening and toward active involvement in the learning process.

When students take part in learning activities and projects, they engage directly with content, apply concepts, and build understanding through doing rather than merely receiving information.

Memorization-based assessment, exclusive reliance on written exams, and reduced interaction all keep learners passive, which works against the goals of CCE.

138. Answer: d

Explanation:

Plant groups are classified partly by how their seeds are protected, and flowering plants form seeds enclosed within an ovary that later develops into a fruit.

Gymnosperms bear naked seeds, while Pteridophytes and Bryophytes reproduce through spores rather than seeds, so none of these groups match the description.

Only Angiosperms produce flowers and enclose their seeds inside an ovary, making them the correct answer.

139. Answer: d**Explanation:**

Under Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the President along with two Houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

No law can come into effect without passing through these two Houses and receiving the President's assent, which reflects the composite nature of Parliament.

The Judiciary, the Election Commission, and the Union Cabinet are separate constitutional bodies and are not made up of the President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha together.

140. Answer: d**Explanation:**

Assessment in EVS can be broadly grouped into formative, which happens during learning, and summative, which happens at the end of a unit or term.

Formative assessment allows teachers to observe and monitor a student's progress continuously in a relaxed setting, giving timely feedback without creating

pressure or fear.

Summative assessment measures learning only after it is complete, and normative or administrative assessment do not serve this ongoing, supportive monitoring purpose.

141. Answer: d

Explanation:

The Strait of Hormuz is a narrow maritime chokepoint that links the Gulf of Oman with the Persian Gulf, making it a critical passage for shipping in the region.

Through this route, vessels travelling from the Persian Gulf reach the Gulf of Oman and continue onward into the wider Arabian Sea.

The Strait of Gibraltar, the Panama Canal, and the English Channel are all located far outside the Indian Ocean Region, so they do not fit this description.

142. Answer: b

Explanation:

Communicable diseases often spread when pathogens on the hands come into contact with the mouth, nose, eyes, or food.

Keeping hands clean by regular washing removes germs before they can be transferred to the body or to other people and surfaces, which is why hand hygiene is emphasised so strongly in public health.

Hair, foot, and ear hygiene matter for personal cleanliness but play a much smaller role in interrupting the chain of infection compared with clean hands.

143. Answer: d

Explanation:

Urban local bodies such as a Nagar Palika are divided into wards so that elected representatives can be assigned to manageable, clearly defined areas.

This division is primarily based on how densely the local population is distributed across specific zones, ensuring each ward represents a comparable number of residents.

The State's total geographical area, the number of industrial units, and instructions from the Central Election Commission are not the basis used for ward formation.

144. Answer: a

Explanation:

The Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana as its flagship housing mission to work toward "Housing for All" in urban areas.

The scheme specifically targets the Economically Weaker Sections and Low-Income Groups, offering financial assistance and incentives to help them access affordable housing.

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana focuses on livelihoods and poverty alleviation, the National Rural Health Mission addresses rural healthcare, and Rajiv Awaas Yojana was an earlier slum-focused scheme, so none of these match the current urban housing mission.

145. Answer: a

Explanation:

Team sports require players to coordinate with one another, follow shared rules, and work toward a common objective rather than a purely personal result.

This shared effort naturally builds a sense of community, strengthens social skills, and develops teamwork as players learn to depend on and support one another.

Solitary fitness training and individual sports centre on personal performance, and combat sports focus on individual competition, so none of these emphasise collective teamwork in the same way.

146. Answer: d

Explanation:

In a state's governance structure, legal matters and disputes are handled by the judicial branch rather than the legislative bodies.

The State Judiciary, headed by the High Court and the subordinate courts, interprets laws, settles disputes, and delivers justice within the state.

The Vidhan Sabha, Legislative Council, and Rajya Sabha are legislative bodies responsible for making laws, not for adjudicating legal disputes.

147. Answer: c

Explanation:

Constructivism holds that learners do not simply absorb information passively but actively build their own understanding of the world.

According to this theory, learners integrate new information with their existing knowledge and personal experiences to construct a unique, meaningful interpretation.

Behaviourism focuses on responses to stimuli, Connectivism emphasises learning through networks, and Cognitive Theory is broader in scope, so Constructivism is the theory that specifically describes this active meaning-making process.

148. Answer: b

Explanation:

A profession is distinguished from an ordinary job by the level of expertise and preparation it demands from the person practising it.

To provide a genuine service and earn a livelihood, a professional must possess specialised knowledge along with structured training in that field.

Physical strength and speed, tools and machinery, and interest and entertainment may support certain kinds of work, but they do not define what makes an occupation a profession.

149. Answer: d

Explanation:

Teachers use several tools to record and evaluate a student's development, and each tool captures a different kind of information.

An anecdotal record specifically notes brief, significant incidents or episodes of observed behaviour, capturing details about a student's personality traits, skills, and conduct as they naturally occur.

A rating scale, a portfolio, and a check list organise information differently, using scaled judgments, collected work samples, or listed criteria, rather than narrating specific brief episodes.

150. Answer: b

Explanation:

Ethical standards in sport rest on the principle that the outcome of a competition should reflect genuine skill and fair play.

Deliberately manipulating match results for financial benefit directly corrupts that outcome, making it the clearest violation of sporting ethics among the given practices.

Negotiating sponsorships, organising tournaments across locations, and introducing new training technologies are all legitimate activities that do not alter the genuine result of a competition.

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